DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2---NO. 46. MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., JANUARY 7, 1857, WHOLE NO 98

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greates variety of Wines and Liquors to be found n the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

STOVES! STOVES!! Wholesale and Retail, we respectfully call the attention of country Merchants and those in want of a good article of cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves to wit:
Globe, Cook, Completes, Delaware Book, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.
Our heating stoves consists of bar rooms, cannon Stoves, Lalamanders, &c.
Our Macgregor heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, warranted to give more heat than any stove in the market, as numerous references will show.
N. B.—Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges and Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK.
nov26 3m N. E. cor. 2d and Race sts. Phila

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 609 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Phi ladelphia, March 26.

DUNBAR'S one price Wholesale and Retail Boo and Shoe Store. *No. 76 South Second st., corner of Carter street Philadelphia.* This establishment has been enlarged and improved, and is supplied with the largest and best Retail stock in the City, principally of his own manufacture, with a choice assortment from the best Eastern Markets; embracing Ladies,' Gents and Children's boots shoes and Gaiters, of every description, style and quality, embracing the best styles and qualities in this or any other market. This stock cannot be excelled for quality, style and cheapness. Each article is marked at the very lowest possible price, from which no deviation will be made. No extravagant statements will be needed, and none made to effect sales. Goodyear's Gums in all varieties. Pure Gums, so scarce in the market always on hand. The public are invited to call.
Philadelphia, March 12 1y.

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.
FIRE INSURANCES.
Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.
DIRECTORS.
Sketchley Morton, William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt, Charles Palmer,
Levis Miller, William Eves,
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SURVEYORS.
Lewis Green, Marple; Thomas Eves, Aston; Henry Platt, Newtown; Nehemiah Broomall, Upper Chichester; William W. Clement and W. C. Hawkins, Upper Darby; Isaac Yarnall, Edgmont; Hiram Cleaver, Rednor; John Ottey, Darby; Bartine Smith, Haverford; John D. White, Lower Chichester.
SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*
EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*
JOHN C. BRATTY, *Treasurer.*
☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH EVANS, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of the above, late of Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in Philadelphia. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.
dec 17 WM. N. ATTWOOD, *Admin'r.*

C. J. HUNT, No. 721 Market steeet, ae of 17th Phila. Respectfully announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store near the Media Depot, a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made up in the very neatest style, and most substantial manner, consisting of every and variety. He would call the attention o the Ladies to his assortment of
LADIES CONGRESS GAITERS.
He also, has on hand a fine assortment of TRUNKS and TRAVELLING BAGS, at very low prices, and an elegant variety of Straw Goods, consisting of
Panama and Straw Hats,
all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be purchased at any other stand in the city. Give a call and examine for yourselves. may 21tf.

NEW WHOLE SALE DRUG STORE.—N SPENCER THOMAS, *No. 26, South 2nd Street, Philadelphia.* Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicine, Chemi als, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggist, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.
All orders by mail or otherwise promply attended to. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Goods sent to any of Wharves of Railroad Stations. Prices low and Goods Warranted. mar. 19 1y.

Office of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, MEDIA, November 19, 1856.
NOTICE.—The interest for the year 1857, upon the Premium Notes held by the said Company, which had been reduced to five per cent., becomes due and payable on the first Monday (the fifth) of January next. The following persons have been authorized to receive and receipt for the same in the respective townships:—Aston, Samuel Dutton; Bethel, Robert M'Cully; Birmingham and Concord, Charles Palmer; Upper and Lower Chichester, John D. White; Edgmont, Middletown and Thornbury, Walter Y. Hoopes; Chester Borough and Township, William G. Price; Nether Providence, Henry F. Esrey; Upper Providence and Media Borough, Edward A. Price; Darby, Ridley, Springfield and Tinicum, Skelchley Morton; Upper Darby and Haverford, John Hawkins; Marple and Rednor, Samuel C. Hale; Newtown, Leedom Kirk.
By order of the Board,
nov 26 EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*

A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE DElivered *in the Presbyterian Church at Chester,* during the winter, for the benefit of the church, to commence on the 11th or December. Several of the best speakers in the State have been already secured and it is hoped the public will encourage the enterprise. The speakers thus far engaged are Judge Kelley, David Paul Brown, Rev. H. A. Boardman, D.D., Judge Kane, Governor Pollock, &c.
First Lecture, December 11, Judge Kelley. Subject—"Republic of Liberia."
Second Lecture, December 31, David Paul Brown. Subject—"Time and Eternity."
Price of admission, single tickets, - $0 25
" " for the course, - - 1 00
Gentleman and one Lady, - - - 1 50
" two " - - - 2 00
Tickets can be had of the Committee.
Rev. A. W. SPROULL,
JOHN COCHRAN,
JOSEPH H. HINKSON.
dec 3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between E. A. LOBB and H. W. LOBB, under the firm of E. A. & H. W. LOBB, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the second day of last past. All debts due said firm are to be paid to H. W. LOBB, who will settle the business of the firm and continue business in his own name. E. A. LOBB.
Upper Darby, Nov. 26. H. W. LOBB.

Office of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1856.
NOTICE.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company, will be held at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, on *Monday, the 12th day of January,* 1857, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The polls of the election of officers of said Company, for the ensuing year, will open at one o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the President and Board of Managers.
dec 17 SAMUEL B. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

CHAMOIS SKINS AND SPONGE for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
nov 26 Market and Work sts., Chester.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, of all sizes, at the Drug, Paint and Glass store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 3. Market and Work sts.

THE YEAR THAT DIES.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Close his eyes—they look so cold
Out across the snowy wold:
Draw the curtains close around,
That the bells with joyous sound
His dull hearing may not wound.

Clasp his hands—so long and thin;
They were full (when he came in
Just twelve months ago) with grain—
Seed of happiness and pain;
That he scattered round like rain!

Hush!—he's gone—adown the wind
Died that last vague undefined
Word "Farewell"—'twas more a sigh
Than a word; I hear it die
On the breeze, that moaneth by.

Smooth the wrinkles on his brow—
He'll not feel the pressure now.
Hark, the rain sobs at his door,
Think how it saw of yore
Old Year die—and shall see no more.

Lay him out ere he grow cold,
Clothe him for the churchyard mould.—
Who is this among us here,
Standing by the Old Man's bier?
'Tis his heir—'tis the New Year!

Hail to thee! thou last of Years,
With thy young eyes wet with tears;
But the woe of youth is brief,
Thou wilt soon forget thy grief;
Thy new power will bring relief!

Leave us—grey old man, New Year!
To thee his corpse to bear.
Go! the world with mirth and glee,
Waits impatiently for thee.
Leave the dead, so cold and grim!
Some day thou shalt be like him!

From Peterson's Magazine.

MATTIE ARCHER;
OR THE
COQUETTE'S PUNISHMENT.

BY MARY W. JANVRIN.

CHAPTER I.

"So Mattie Archer's wedding comes off to-morrow night?"

The speaker, a fashionably attired young man, had thrown himself carelessly into a comfortable office chair, and sat lightly humming an opera air, tapping an accompaniment on his polished "Wellington" with the tiniest of all dandy canes; while the one addressed, a young man of slight and graceful figure, with a high, pale forehead, and clear gray eyes, sat leaning over a table strewn with papers tied with red tape, and huge quartos filled with the lore of Coke and Blackstone.

The latter made no reply, but give a quick, nervous start, slightly contracted his ar hed eye-brows, then bent over his books again—and his companion continued:

"Well, this Hunter's a lucky dog! It'll be a splendid affair, the wedding, they say. Of course *you'll* be there, Paul?"

"No," replied Paul Denning, moodily, without raising his eyes.

"*No!* Not at Mattie Archer's wedding! why I'm astonished."

"So it would seem," returned Denning, drily.

"But, Paul, I don't understand it. Why, what's come over you, man? Hav'nt been slighted in the invites, have you?"

"No, I received an invitation card full three days ago."

"And do not accept?"

"No."

"And *why*, if I'm not too inquisitive? If you're not present, people will be apt to say, 'Denning hasn't forgot old scores yet.' Better go."

"Old scores! pray what do you mean by *that*, Nelson?" asked Denning, sharply, but carelessly twirling his pencil case about his fingers as if to appear indifferent.

"Why," returned Nelson, with a smile, "that one Paul Denning, Esq., a rising young lawyer, was the belle's favored suiter, until, one day, this Hunter, just returned from California with his pile, appeared on the stage of action—and then--"

"And *then*," broke in Paul Denning, nervously biting his lips, "then the belle politely dispensed with the attentions of the *poor* lawyer in order to receive those of the *millionaire*—in plain English, dismissed me.—That's it, I believe!"

"Yes, just so," said Nelson. "You've summed up the case with the ease and skill of an old practitioner. The world gave the same verdict."

Denning's eye kindled, and his check flushed, partly with shame, partly with anger.

"I wish I could say the world lies!" he replied with spirit.

"Then you don't deny the 'soft impeachment?'" queried Nelson, jokingly.

"I deny nothing;" retorted Paul angrily. "I made myself a fool, as scores have done before me, for a coquette's smiles. But, thank heaven, I'm free now! The snare is broken—her fascinations are over—and now I almost wonder where the lure was."

"Perhaps you're not alone in that, Paul.—We discarded lovers are apt to feel a little blue at first, but after awhile the divinty who jilted us gets hurled from the lofty pedistal she occupies in our hearts, and becomes to us wonderfully like other mortals. Paul, they're all alike—these women! Just give 'em a chance, and they'll cut the best fellow in the world, be he poor, for a richer one.—For an elegant establishment, handsome turnout, a box at the opera, jewels, and loves of bonnets,' they'll sell themselves bodily.—Talk about our free-born American women! they're no better than Circassian slaves, half of 'em—there's this difference, the one is sold, the other sells herself!" and Fred Nelson, himself the veriest dandy that walked Broadway, after delivering this famous tirade against the gentler sex, leaned his chair back against the wall with a wonderfully comical expression of gravity and wisdom on his face.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the young lawyer, smiling, "you overshoot the mark, Nelson.—Because this fashionable city belle, Miss Archer, loves wealth and the luxuries it will bring her too well to share the lot of a poor professional man who has yet his name and fortune to win, it does not follow that all her sex are swayed by such mercenary motives. I have faith in woman than to believe that," and his eye grew tender, and his voice took a sudden thrill, for in that hour his heart cried out for one who had been very dear to him in olden days, "Mary, Mary!"

"Well, well, we won't quarrel—they aren't worth it. Oh, frailty, thy name is woman," said Nelson, with good humored pomposity; and went on, "The question of Mattie Archer's wedding. Now here am I, who at one time, even as yourself, was dancing attendance upon the lady; and yet, because she didn't choose to have her name engraved on my wedding card, I shall not refuse to go and see her render some other man—miserable. Better lay aside all pique, Paul, and accompany me—kiss the bride, and then come away thankful you are not noosed," urged Nelson.

"No, thank you," replied Denning coldly. "It is not pique I feel—but I don't care to go. Besides I leave the city to-morrow morning, to pay a visit to my New England home; thus I have the best of reasons for declining."

"Aha! that's it then? You're off? But have you heard," said Nelson, as he rose, "that old Archer can hardly keep his head above board—has met with heavy losses of late—and people think the fair Mattie had this in view in securing a wealthy husband."

"Yes, I did hear of something of the kind—Heaven send *her* happiness, her chances for it are small enough though, if she sold herself for gold."

Denning's words and tones were so strangely at variance—the one full of deep feeling, the other of scorn; while his lip curled with contempt, then quivered as with repressed emotion.

Nelson's hand was on the door. "Then you're off in the morning Paul—and if any one asks me of you I shall say business or pleasure called you away?"

"Yes, anything, either. I have already sent my 'regrets' to the bride elect. Good morning."

Hardly had Nelson quit the office before Denning sprang up, locked the door, and then, free from all intrusion, a rapid change came over him. He nervously paced the floor—the color came and went upon his check—and he bit his lips till the blood ame.

"Fool, weak fool that I am, despite my boasts of freedom, to think of her thus!—Fickle, false coquette, that she is! but yet," he continued, after a brief pause, "why should I, who am myself so unworthy, call *her* false?" and drawing from his vest a little locket which encased a sweet pictured face and a tress of net brown hair, he tenderly kissed it, and murmured "Poor Mary!"

Hours passed—the struggle was over; and when Paul Denning, slightly pale, but calm, sought his lodgings that night, he had rooted out from his heart every vestige of the brief, wild love he had cherished for the brilliant and beautiful Mattie Archer.

It was a large and elegant party which, on the morrow's eye, met in the mansion of the merchant prince, Mr. Archer, to witness the nuptials of his daughter with the wealthy Robert Hunter; but the young lawyer, Paul Denning, was not of their number. In the home of his b yhood—in a pleasant New England village—at the old hearth-stone, beside his mother's chair, with brothers and sisters around him, he was solacing his heart for the wound which it had so lately experienced.

As it was not known among the guests of the brilliant bridal party what a weary heart beat under the peerless bride's satin and orange flowers; and how could they forsee the visions which would come to mock her in her luxurious home—visions of lost happiness following her everywhere like haunting spectres.

CHAPTER II.

Paul Denning carried with him to his boyhood home a heart sick and weary.

He had wildly loved the beautiful and fascinating Mattie Archer, and the city belle, who counted her admirers by the name of "legion," had turned, for a time, from them all—and awaking to the knowledge that she possessed a heart formed for better things than the idle, butterfly life she was leading, had, in her encouragement of the young lawyer, been true to her better nature.

But it was for a brief season, only. The life she had led had made Miss Archer too much of a coquette to receive exclusively, for a length of time, any man's attention; her other lovers must share her smiles; her better impulses were banished; and, and though she loved Denning better than any other on earth, yet her coquetries at times almost drove him mad with jealousy.

Matters stood thus when a new suitor, the wealthy Mr. Hunter, just returned from the El Dorado of modern adventures—appeared in society and strove to win the hand of the fair belle. And the show and glitter of his almost fabulous wealth, his gay equippage, the dazzle of the jewels he could bestow upon her, and, still more, the command of her father, who stood on the verge of ruin, that she should bring him a son-in-law whose wealth would most effectually advert the impending crisis in his mercantile affairs—all these blinded her to the fact that she did not bestow one particle of love where she promised her hand.

Not until in his desperation Paul Denning sought her presence and demanded her love did she awake. Then the struggle was wild and bitter; and yet, were she free again, she would not become his, for *he was poor!* Her proud, worldly heart conquered; but her lips were white which said,

"Paul Denning, I am Mr. Hunter's promised wife. We have been friends, let us remain so still. I would not have your friendship broken."

With a bitter and proud retort that she was "free as air"" he flung off the white hand which, sparkling with costly gems, was laid appealingly upon his arm, said, huskily, "May the gold for which you bartered yourself give you happines!" and so they parted—he to his studies again, and she to superintend her bridal *trousseau.*

No one dreamed how, in her bridal hour, she took her marriage vows upon her with white lips, while her accusing angel stood by her side and whispered—

"You have sold yourself to misery," and her heart sanctioned it.

No one knew how much of suffering Paul Denning bore with him to the quietude of his country home, whither he had fled that he might not make one of the group who gathered with congratulations about the newmade bride.

"It is enough! The spell is broken, and you are free!" he had scornfully exclaimed, in that moment when she had discarded him; and those words were true.

Had Mattie Archer, ere she took her marriage vow, upon her, repented and pleaded for his love again, he would have told her, and truly, too, that he felt that love no longer. A feeling akin to scorn and pity for her who had proved herself so mercenary swayed him; but though his dream of love was over, his heart was aching yet with that suffering which every one experiences when they become come conscious that they have loved an unworthy object.

And then, heart-sick and weary, his thoughts wandered back into the days of the past, where the bright sunlight of an earlier and purer affection flooded his whole being with a rosy light; the haunting gaze of tender eyes followed him reproachfully, and he knew that even as *he* had acted a falsehood and wronged the trust of a gentle heart, he had been met and foiled with his own weapons, and the punishment which Mattie Archer's desertion had caused him was but just.

"Paul," said his favorite young sister Lizzy, on the morning of the third day of his visit, "the Butler's give a party to-morrow night, and your worshipful presence is most respectfully solicited. I shall claim you for my exclusive escort."

"And so, in lieu of a more agreeable beau, my little Lizzy will accept the company of an old bach like me?" and he fondly stroked his pet sister's sunny curls.

"Yes, indeed—but I forgot to mention that you will meet there a certain lady who may slightly shake your bachelor sentiments.—She is an old acquaintance, and one whom I shall not object in the least to receiving as a sister-in-law," said Lizzy, archly.

"An old acquaintance!—pray, who can she be?" queried Paul.

"Oh, never mind—I prefer to keep you in suspense! Meantime, coax your hair into a curl, and trim your incipient *moustache,* for I want you to look your best on the occasion," she replied, teazingly.

"Nay—but, Lizzy, I shall keep you a prisoner here till you satisfy my curiosity," and Paul shut the door and stood with his back against it.

"Well then," and Lizzy pouted—"open the door and I'll tell you. You have probably heard of little Mary Derwent?" and she bounded away.

A red flush tinged Denning's check and even dyed his forehead, and he walked the floor in agitation.

"Mary here?" he murmured; but why had that name power to move him thus, but that its owner had been, or still was very dear to him?

"Oh, don't look so horror-stricken, sir lawyer," said Lizzy, putting her head through the half open door, "just as if we didn't know all about your flirtations with this Miss Poole. You recollect Kate Butler used to visit at Hanover, and of course she heard all about your college divinity, and brought home the news. Of course you've corresponded with her ever since, and intend soon to make her Mrs. Paul Denning, *Esquire!*" and with a light laugh the mischevious little witch was gone.

"And who is Mary Derwent?" I hear asked.

Well good reader mine, she was a gentle, blue-eyes, brown-haired girl—not beautiful by any means, but very pretty, graceful, and loveable withal—whom he had met in his old days of college life at Hanover, and where he had learned other lessons than those his *Alma Mater* taughts, and conned a sweeter book—woman's heart.

In those days there had been many a May-day ramble through the forrest, to gather boquets of the pale pink and white arbutus, purple fox-glove and pale anemone—many a long walk, after a hard day's study, beneath the delicious summer moonlight—many a stroll in the autumn woods, when

"Ere the northern gale
The summer tresses of the trees are gone.
The woods of autumn all around our vale,
Have put their glory on"—

and under winter skies, cold, clear as steel, and sparkling with burning constellations, there had been the gay sleigh-ride, and merry singing school and in all these had little Mary Derwent been Paul Denning's companion.

There had been many a tender pressure of the hand, perchance a stolen kiss, at the gate of her father's house; and a new light sparkled in the gentle Mary's blue eyes, and a richer bloom tinted her delicate cheek those days, for she was taking her first degree in the heart-love which every woman, at some future period of her life acquires.

Time passed, and Paul Denning graduated. There was a long walk that starlit August evening; and though no love-vows were uttered, they were implied in the long, lingering, tender farewell; and Mary went to her blissful dreams, and he to the eager world strife.

Three years went by, and they had met but twice during that time—once at her home, and once at the house of a mutual friend where Mary visited, in the city where he was pursuing his profession, but a correspondence had kept alive the old regard.

When they parted in the city—Mary to return to her country home—Paul had seized an apportunity to whisper tenderly, "in spring Mary, I shall have completed my profession and established myself,—in spring I shall see you again—then—" but, though the sentence was unfinished, the loving and trusting girl's heart understood what remained unsaid. And happy dreams came to her pillow that night. And how were those dreams fulfilled?

Alas for Paul Denning's vows. The meek-eyed spring came and passed—hot, panting summer died in the embrace of stalwart autumn—winter was born, grew old and hoary, and wove a shroud of snows to lay down and die in—and still he came not. Poor Mary Derwent.

And all the while the forgetful lover was basking in the smiles of the city belle, with never a thought for her who had so counted upon his words and promises—until in that hour when the new love, mocking, fled—and then his heart stretched forth its tendrils for the old.

And there, where his gay sister left him Paul Denning stood long silent. Mary Derwent was near him—and they should; they *must* meet, And how? Would she, neglected as she had been, receive him with the gentle regard of olden days? or calling her wrongs to memory, would she scorn him as he felt he deserved? His conscience whispered that he had acted ungenerously, unfairly, madly.

The morrow evening came; and in a crowded apartment they stood side by side. Mary Derwent was slightly pale, but there was no agitation in her manner; her hand trembled not as it met his; her voice wavered not as she greeted him; her blue veined eyelid drooped not, and no blush dyed her cheek.

She neither avoided nor sought his presence, and her whole demeanor was calm and composed she betrayed no sign that had ever met before, nor once referred to the past. He could not fathom it; he knew not that she had called her woman's pride to her aid, and her heart was forcing back the memories which, spite of herself, would rise before her.

The evening passed gayly—the party was over; Lizzie Denning, despite her brother-escort, had departed homeward with another favored *cavalier*—and Paul, lingering, found the opportunity he so much desired, a minute's conversation with Mary Derwent alone in the hall.

All his love had revived ten-fold; looking upon her delicate, face, he wondered how he had ever permitted himself to bend at another shrine; and by a bold stroke he resolved to win her.

"Mary, darling! you have not forgotten the old times?" he said, in a rapid and tender whisper as he stood beside her—and he passed his arm caressingly around her, and would have touched her white forehead with his lips.

In an instant, like a frightened fawn, but with tender emotions rippling over her averted face, she sprang from his embrace.

"Mary, one kiss—I beseech!" he exclaimed, passionately.

"I cannot!" she replied.

"By the memory of our old friendship!"

"For that very reason I ought not!" she said, tremblingly.

"By our old love!" he pleaded.

"No! that could not have been love which was so easily transferred to another," she replied, proudly.

Denning's cheek flushed.

"Listen, Mary. I have played the fool—the villian—but you alone are dear to me now. Hear me, I beseech of you:"

"You ur vows have been spoken to another too lately for me to hear them now. Paul, Paul, I will not reproach you, but I cannot listen!" and in another instant he was alone.

CHAPTER III.

Five years had fled away into the sea of eternity, and brought many changes on their wings. Paul Denning had attained eminence in his profession; in all the city there was no lawyer who made a better plea, whose counsel was more sought after among hundreds of legal practitioners.

And as yet he was unmarried; his professiod was his only mistress. No woman's eye beamed for him: no lip or song cheered him—the blandishments of beauty failed to captivate, and those last five years had been one unceasing struggle to forget.

Mattie Hunter was a widow. Her husband had met a sudden death in the third year of their marriage; and it cannot be supposed that he was very deeply mourned by her who had wedded him for his wealth.—Still young and beautiful, and fascinating as in the early days of her belle-hood, after her period of mourning had expired, the gay widow took her old station as the acknowledged leader of fashion—and her luxurious home was the scene of many a brilliant gathering, where youth, beauty, and their train of attendant admirers met,

Five years—almost—those five—vanished years brought greater changes than in Mary Derwent. The timid, shrinking, unknown girl, had become metamorphosed into a flattered, caressed, and lauded authoress.

And she had grown very beautiful, withal; for her blue eye had caught a deeper light, her cheek become tinted with the pink of the rare sea shell, her broad brow singularly intellectual; and all this had been wrought by the power of a rapidly developed genius—it was but the outward manifestation of that inward power that was dowering her whole being with a new glory.

Beautiful thoughts irradiated her face, and all the sweet and hallowed influences which the soul of the gifted can create, dwelt with her and beautified her life.

Paul Denning had read her soul-fraught productions; had revelled in the glowing imagery her rainbow draped fancy had woven into sketch and form; had, after many a long day devoted to the studies of his profession, again gathered up the memory of that old love, and bound its broken pearls around his aching heart.

And yet, since that hour when she had repulsed him, they had not met.

Mattie Hunter was free now. He met her often in society—they talked, sung, and danced together—the fair widow even sought his presence, and hesitated not to manifest great pleasure when he was by her side: yet vainly did she strive again to weave about his heart the meshes wherewith she had first entangled him. He was coldly polite—nothing more.

One day it was told him Mary Derwent was in the city, near him. Everybody was lavishing praises on her—in society she was sought and caressed—her name was breathed by the literary world, and his own lips repeated it tenderly but sadly. But they were separated, how widely now!

Once again they met. It was in the crowded drawing-room of Mrs. Hunter's elegant mansion, for she never failed to gather at her *soirees* the choicest wits and deepest "blues" of the *literati,* the fairest ladies and most gallant gentlemen of the *beau monde.*

They met, and were introduced as strangers; and the old-time lover was but one among the throng who listened, spell-bound, to the conversation of the gifted young authoress. No longer was she a shrinking, diffident girl, but a self-possessed, refined, cultivated, though unassuming woman.

Though, since her first-love dream, no other had lighted her heart, her life had not been all cheerless; because that heart had been desolated, she had not sat idly down with folded hands and said, "All is dark and drear in my future. I have no aims—no incentives for exertions." To her life had been real and earnest—she had wrought, wrought long and well in the mines of thought and imagination, and brought forth polished, shining gems, else never, thus in her years, had the eager world caught them up, exclaiming, "Behold! they are real and of great value"—never thus had the power of her genius been acknowledged. There had been no idle days for little Mary Derwent.

And then, so well had she schooled her woman's heart in concealing her emotions, and so calmly did she meet again her old lover, that he was deceived.

"She loves me no longer. Some one will win and wear, before my very eyes, the pearl I threw carelessly away," and with a sharp pang of regret Paul Denning, weary, sad, and dispirited, left the crowded apartment and wandered into the conservatory.

It was silent there. The white moonlight flooded the portico upon which the low windows of the conservatory opened, and gleamed softly in upon the flowers, almost subduing by its lustre the light of the many-colored lamps which burned there. Aromatic plants and Indian exotics filled the air with delicious perfumes; all was balmy and luxurious as the spice groves of southern islands; but with no heed for the beauty or fragrance of that flower-wreathed bower, Paul Denning leaned his head against a pillar and gave himself up to moody thoughts.

He would have bartered all—his name, the honors and wealth his profession were fast pouring in upon him—all, could he but have been transported back to the vanished years, and once more wander with little Mary Derwent beneath that August moonlight and under starlit skies.

The shadow of the past lay heavy on his soul; but oh! how vain was regret.

Time passed; he might have been there one or two hours—he took no heed of time, until he heard the rustle of silken robes and a hand was laid upon his arm. He looked down; the hand was small and white, and sparkling with diamonds—he turned to the owner of that little hand, her face was magnificently beautiful, but it was not the face that haunted his thoughts. His hostess stood beside him.

"Paul!" she murmured softly.

"Mrs. Hunter!" he ejaculated, in great surprise at her appearance there.

"Hush! always that cold name. Call me Mattie, as in other days—I have called you Paul," exclaimed the beautiful temptress, her cheek crimsoning with a rich glow, her dark eyes seeking his.

"Mattie—Mattie!" he murmured, almost tenderly for a moment, while her syren words fell on his bewildered senses—then dropping the hand which had slid into his, he continued coldly, "No, that name is not for me to utter. Mrs. Hunter, let me conduct you back to your guests!" and he politely proffered his arm.

Mattie Hunter turned back scornfully, turned very pale, and then, going up close to him, while rapid waves of passion and tenderness chased each other in quick succession over her face, said:

"Paul Denning, you *shall* hear me! Your coldness kills me. I have waited long—long, but you would not say what your haughtiness compels me now to utter. You may call me bold, unwomanly, anything, I care not—I cannot help it! I must revoke those words which once, in my madness, I uttered to you. Paul, Paul, were you to ask me again the question you then asked, my answer would be far different. You understand me, Paul?" and the passionate woman grasped his hands tightly, and gazed into his eyes.

Denning listened with mingled sensations of surprise, sorrow and pity; surprise that the worldly woman could feel so deeply, and so far forget her pride as to plead for that affection she had once cast from her—scorn for the mercenary spirit which had swayed her in his rejection—and pity, for he had no love.

"Mrs. Hunter," and he spoke calmly, "this is strange language—words I never expected to hear from you. Once, they would have moved me strangely, filled my heart with wild joy; but not now. I will not deceive you—I do not love you."

With a groan of anguish the humiliated woman buried her face in her hands.

"Scorned, despised, and I have betrayed myself. The theme for laughs and jeers—that I should so far forget my pride as to plead for love which is denied me."

"Nay, not so;" said Denning gently, kindly, for his heart was touched. "Your secret shall remain locked in my keeping as safely as if it had never been spoken. I too have nothing to boast over, to glory in. The memory of this interview let us bury in the past; let us be friends. Mrs. Hunter, I give you my hand on it." She seized the proffered hand, covered it with tearful kisses, then turned away. Again she came back, and looking earnestly into his face, said in a low voice, quivering with intense emotion:

"Paul Denning, you are the soul of honor. I do not deserve your love, nor even your kindnsss, since it was my own pride which ruined my happiness. I go again to the world—to that hollow world of fashion and gaiety for which I periled my peace—yet, ere I go thither, tell me, do you love another?"

Trembling, and awaiting his reply, as though her very existence hung upon it, she clung to his arm.

There was a long, long pause. Should he tell her all—of that earliest best love, which was neglected when her fascinations held his heart in thrall; but, when the spell was over, had claimed him to his old allegiance?—and how, even then, his heart kept a sad, despairing vigil at the altar whose shrine was broken, and whose fire his own hand had quenched. Could he reveal all?

After a little the struggle was over; he repeated the story of his olden love; and when he said, by way of conclusion, "I know not if thy memory now is cherished with the slightest regard—but this I do know. I shall never love any other on earth than her whom in yonder room I met to-night as a stranger." When he had ended, the miserable woman beside him only bowed her head and murmured:

"May heaven pity us both, Paul Denning."

They say not then—they had not seen all the while—the figure of a weary woman, who, weakened by the glare and pressure of the crowded rooms, and the combat between awakened love and pride going on in her heart, how stolen away to the quiet of the flower-room before her hostess had entered there, any who now sat trembling on a couch in a little concealed alcove; nor could they mark the alternate shades of despair, hope, joy, which went over white face like ripples over still water, when Paul Denning's words fell on her ears.

But when the transition from doubt to perfect faith was once more gained, and she uttered a quick, convulsive, glad cry of joy—such a cry as the bird gives when he bursts his prison-cage—such a cry as the glad waters send up when they gush through the foaming outlet—such a cry as a heart can give which has loved and suffered, and is suddenly made strong again—when they heard that cry, and turned to where she sat, palid with excessive happiness—then Paul Denning and Mattie Hunter knew that the old love had not been in vain.

For Mary Derwent stood close beside him!

And then the once proud but now humble Mattie Hunter, with a generous impulse, took the hand of the pale trembler, and joining it with Paul Denning's, and speaking no word, left them thus.

The mute union did for the estranged lovers what years of pride and coldness could not have done.

There were two hearts that night that mingled in one silent stream of love and happiness; and one, a sorrow-freighted barque, which sailed forth in hollow pomp upon the sea of wordly pride and fashion, and through all the time she glided on, oh! how utterly desolate and alone.

The Coquette had received her punishment.

ITEMS OF INTEREST,
—OR—
A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

—An editor, describing a lecture to the fair sex, exclaims, with enthusiasm, "Three thousand ladies haging on the lips of one man!"

There is reason in all things. Some person was asked why B stood before C? Because, was the answer, a man must B before he can C.

—Here is cheering intelligence to the sex feminine. Naomi, daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years of age when she married. Take courage, ladies.

—The shortest way to raise money for any public purpose (says some cynical dog!) is to *tax female beauty,* and leave every lady to rate her own charms.

—"Words, words, words!" says Hamlet despairing; but God preserve us from the destructive power of words. There are words whose sting can remain in the hotar through a whole life.

—Here is a pretty thought:—A lady asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered up the flowers." "Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother of the weeds, but only step-mother of the flowers."

—There is now a new salute extant among the witty of our county when addressed by a friend whom they consider doubtful.—Here it is:—"Friend, how are you?" "As good as brandy, but not so well liked," is the reply.

—He that boasts of his ancestors confesses that he has no virtue of his own. No other person has lived for our honor: nor ought that to be reputed ours which was long before our being; for what advantage can it be to a blindman that his parent had good eyes?

—A Washington correspondent states that some adventurous individuals have purchased of the proprietors of Mount Vernon all the trees and shrubbery left on the estate, at a cost of $20,000, and that the same parties have erected a large building near the railroad depot at Washington, at a cost of, probably $10,000 more. This large outlay is to be reimbursed by the manufacture and sale of Washington, or Mount Vernon canes.

—The lady-killers of Paris are in ecstacies at the discovery of a flirtation-ink—a scientifically invented writing-fluid, warranted to fade to utter invisibility in six months. As yet, the period is rather long—love letters hardly 'keeping sweet' for so tedious a duration as a whole half year! But in the ordinary march of science, a gradual perfection of the discovery is of course expected; bringing the new ink down to the natural indellibility of "eternal constancy,"—say ninety days.

—M. de Trobiand, in the Courier des Etats Unis, speaks of a lady now in Paris, who wears upon one dress *fourteen hundred metres* (a metre is over a yard and a quarter) of fringe trimming. Fourteen hundred metres! —a full mile, that it to say, the dimensions of a race course! If it were not for something to attach the fringe to, the robe itself might be omitted without inconvenience.—The *Home Journal* says that a young lady in New York city has adorned a single dress with *seven hundred and fifty yards of ribbon!*

—By means of a machine invented by a French artisan, lines are engraved so minute as to be undistinguishable, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. It is designed for the production of private marks in banknotes, and it is capable of producing two hundred thousand different combinations of minute kaleidescopic line figures, only to be seen by the aid of a powerful microscope, yet perfectly regular and distinct, and insusceptible of being imitated. At every turn of the tiny wheels which work it, the machine produces four entirely new designs, exceedingly complicated, and quite different from one another.

—AWAY WITH THE HOOPS.—Will the Indies continue their hoops during the "freezing term?"—or will the cold, wintry weather, which has such a contracting effect on things generally, occasion them to disappear? are the questions now before a large portion of the public. We hope hoops will be discarded—they are so poky and ungraceful. As ventilators in hot weather, and supporters of thin drapery when a lady does not care to be oppressed with numberless skirts, they can be barely tolerated by a philosophic mind. But when cold weather shall render warmth desirable, and plenty of undergarments necessary, we do hope that these abominable circularities, which make a woman look like a perambulating sugar hogshead done up in muslin, will be discarded, and that our eyes will once more be delighted with the sign of our fascinating ladies arrayed in flexible, swaying, graceful drapery.

—It was one of the Laws of Solon;—"It shall be lawful to kill the citizen who remains *neutral* in civil dissensions." And we find this sentiment confirmed from the pulpit, in our day. The Boston Post says:—"The Rev. E. H. Chapin, in a recent discourse from his own pulpit, declared that he honored, first of all, the man who came out boldly for the right, and next too him, the man who came out openly and bravely for the wrong; while he despised, as the meanest of men, him who would not commit himself to either, but was forever trying to dodge between the two."

While we say all honor to the man who is bold in the right, we hold *that it is never "brave" to be in the wrong.* Neither can we despise the man who remains neutral, or "is trying to dodge between the two." It is often right and necessary that he should do so. In two factio nsor sects, di

THE BIRTH OF THE YEAR.

BY FREDERICK TENNYSON.

Let us speak low; the infant is asleep;
The frosty hills grow sharp; the day is near,
And Phosphor with his taper comes to peep
Into the cradle of the new-born year;
Hush! the infant is asleep—
Monarch of the Day and Night;
Whisper—yet it is not light,
The infant is asleep.

Those arms shall crush great serpents ere to-morrow;
His closed eye shall wake to laugh and weep;
His lips shall curl with mirth and writhe with sorrow,
And charm up Truth and Beauty from the deep:
Softly—softly—let us keep
Our vigils; visions cross his rest;
Prophetic pulses stir his breast,
Although he be asleep.

Now, Life and Death arm'd in his presence wait,
Genii with lamps are standing at the door;
Oh! he shall sing sweet songs; he shall relate
Wonder, and glory, and hopes untold before;
Murmur melodies that may creep
Into his ears, of old sublime;
Let the youngest born of Time
Hear music in his sleep.

Quickly he shall awake: the East is bright,
And the hot glow of the unrisen sun
Hath kissed his brow with promise of its light:
His cheek is red with victory to be won.
Quickly shall our King awake,
Strong as giants, and arise;
Sager than the old and wise
The infant shall awake.

His childhood shall be forward, wild and thwart;
His gladness fitful, and his angers blind;
But tender spirits shall o'ertake his heart—
Sweet tears and golden moments, bland and kind.
He shall give delight and take,
Charm, enchant, dismay and soothe;
Raise the dead, and touch with youth;
Oh! sing that he may wake!

Where is the sword to gird upon his thigh?
Where is his armor, and his laurel crown?
For he shall be a conqueror ere he die,
And win him kingdoms wider than his own.
Like the earthquake he shall shake
Cities down, and waste like fire;
Then build them stronger, pile them higher,
When he shall awake.

In the dark spheres of his unclosed eyes
The sheeted lightnings lie, and clouded stars,
That shall glance softly, as in summer skies,
Or stream o'er thirsty deserts, winged with wars;
For in the pauses of dead hours
He shall fling his armor off,
And like a reveller sing and laugh,
And dance in ladies' bowers.

Oft-times in his midsummer he shall turn
To look on the dead blooms with weeping eyes;
O'er ashes of frail beauty stand and mourn,
And kiss the bier of stricken Hope with sighs,
Ofttimes, like light of onward seas,
He shall hail great days to come,
Or hear the first dread note of doom,
Like torrents on the breeze.

His manhood shall be blissful and sublime,
With stormy sorrows, and severest pleasures,
And his crowned age upon the top of Time
Shall throne him great in glories, rich in treasures.
The sun is up; the day is breaking;
Sing ye sweetly, draw ayear;
Immortal be the new-born year,
And blessed be its waking.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

JOHN BROWN, THE FERRYMAN;

OR

THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS BORN.

CHAPTER I.

"Amongst the sons of men how few are known
Who dare be just, to merit not their own;
Superior virtue and superior sense,
To knaves and fools will always give offence."

For a living, self-moving, self-existing organism in the shape of humanity never to have been born; might at first seem like a physical impossibility; but they who may become familiar with the history of the case will not doubt it.

Much discrepancy of opinion has existed in regard to the peculiar idiosyncracies of this individual. Various philosophers and naturalists have vainly attempted to describe him. Some have supposed that he belonged to the feathered tribe, and that his flights of fancy might be attributed to his nature. Others, more properly perhaps, have classed him among the beasts of prey, prowling about, "seeking whom he might devour." Others again have denied his ferocious nature altogether, and acknowledging his *genera*, have thought he resembled more the *comme* tribe, and that he was simple, ignorant and insignificant in himself, but had been domesticated to lick the crumbs from under his master's table. Still another and more ingenious investigator has declared that he is of vegetable origin, bearing the same relation to society that fruitless, stinking weed does to the vegetable kingdom; contaminating the atmosphere in which he moves with a poisoning exhalation; and though he bears the virgin tint, and blooms with the lily and the rose, so deadly is the touch that even the fairer sex pass him as an object of utter contempt.

Such are some of the singular views which have been taken of the subject of our memoir. But we hope to be able to show, before we have finished our investigation, that all may have been right, and all may have been wrong, for it is only by tracing him through the various stages of development, that we can arrive at any reasonable conclusion: and this we intend to do, after we have said something of him in a general way. He may be seen attending his daily avocation in a little town, situated on the western bank of Delaware river, in the county of Dewaware, and State of Pennsylvania. This is a most peculiar town. There all diversities of men, women and children, from the *ignis fatuus* marsh-begotten *fungi*, to the *hauteur* aristocrat. There are doctors and *editors*; there are men of money and men of mind. But among the men of mind there is one who stands pre-eminent; whose superior ability and high moral character has won for him the confidence and esteem of that "better half of society," while he "folds his arms in his magnanimity and looks down with contempt upon those lousy wretches around him."

Although he is exceedingly hairy, scaly, lop-eared and lop-sided, he presents a lordly form. Prevented from the inclemency of our Arctic winter by a well-turned fleece, adjusted to the parts in a neat and fashionable style, and for which his tailor is not unfrequently found in arrears. This fleece forms an open-ended cone, with the apex fitting closely about his neck, extending downward and outward to his knees. His head is topped out with felt, and his feet are compressed into an ordinary pair of fashionable stilts, upon which he moves with the dignity of an ass. Thus mounted, his eyes flash with the fire of intelligence. "Excelsior" is written upon his manly brow; and his noble, athletic frame does the bidding of his will, whatever it may be. He occasionally tampers with the infirm and the indisposed; he propitiates the daughters and conciliates the widows.—He is a remarkable creature of benevolence, honest and honorable, has no use for money, no desire for reputation or fame. He is good natured, loves his enemies, and feeds his critics. But there are times when the calmest zephyr swells into a boisterous whirlwind, and the waveless bosom of the deep heaves in tempestuous billows. So with the human heart. One word, one look, will oft suffice to fan the latent spark into a burning flame. When thus excited he gnaws the stamina of his heart to vent his hellish spleen. He does not wield the assassin's knife, nor does he attack his enemy in a fair, uncovered fight; but in the dead hour of night he silently resorts to that "mighty instrument of little men," and looks upon the inky sheet with a contemptuous smile, presuming to test the power of the pen. And like many other men who have graduated in the school of their own peculiar fancy, he presents a mere shadow of existence, and an empty house, standing (as he supposed) upon the pinnacle of human greatness. Pride and indolence have begat poverty, and he, alas! has descended to grind the face of the poor. He goes forth into society, and is but the fair side of nothing.

"Vice and virtue his black soul divide,
He grows proud with meanness, and is mean with pride." MICROSCOPE.

(To be continued.)

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

As the ocean telegraph line is now almost a fixed fact, a few details as to its working arrangements may not come amiss. There are still many people so unthinking as to inquire what is the practical use of a telegraph across the Atlantic ferry; and others, of a practical turn of mind, ask how much will it cost us for messages? In the first place, the revolution in the newspaper world will be something astounding. When Parliament is in session we shall be able to print on the next day as much of the proceedings of the British Senators as may be interesting to the American public. Parliament usually gets up at two o'clock in the morning, but as the difference in time is about five hours in our favor, we shall receive the doings of the sages of Westminister at about ten or eleven o'clock in the evening, New York time—that being several hours before adjournment, and quite as early as we generally receive the proceedings of Congress. The transactions in stocks, the closing price in consols, the state of the cotton market, will be sent from London and Liverpool every day at three o'clock in the afternoon, and will be received here before noon, forming the basis of Wall street operations for that day—in other words, the doings of the London Exchange will be known in Wall street before 'Change hours here, and will be published in the papers of the same evening, before they are laid before the British public. Transactions on the Paris Bourse will be sent in the same manner.—The advantages of this to our mercantile community can hardly be overrated, while the reading public will be kept *au courant* to all European affairs.

What will a message cost? is a very important question. The British Government, guaranteeing the company patronage to the amount of seventy thousand dollars per annum, has fixed the maximum rate of four shillings sterling per word, or one dollar of federal money. This will be divided between the stations as follows:—From London to Cork, sixpence sterling; across the ocean, two shillings and sixpence; from Newfoundland to New York, one shilling. The difference in these rates and those of our inland lines may be readily perceived by the following calculation:—We published, a day or two ago, an abstract of the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to Central American affairs. The abstract occupied a column of small type, and was telegraphed from Washington to us at an expense of seventy-five dollars. Now if, after the ocean telegraph is in working order, one of our London correspondents should happen to see an equally important document, and should send us an abstract of equal length, we should astonish Downing street at an expense of two thousand dollars—and it would be worth the money. And while our Government hesitates about paying seventy thousand per year to the line, here is a chance for a single despatch to the Herald, for which we should pay two thousand.

The thousand little messages, practical or romantic, bullying or begging, pathetic or amusing, savage or affectionate, announcing arrival or departure, illness or health, wealth or poverty, which are constantly flying from one end of the country to the other, making the batteries leap in unison with the pulsations of thousands of hearts, will be sent at the same rate. A despatch which cost forty cents from Boston to New York will cost ten dollars from London to New York.

Our readers are already aware that the route has been surveyed at the expense of the United States, and that all the reports agree as to the practicability of laying the cable upon the great ocean plateau. The new cable is two-thirds smaller than that which was lost last summer, and it will undoubtedly work much better. Lieutenant Berryman, who sounded the whole route, states that the lightest instruments were found to reach the bottom with the greatest certainty, and as to the safety of the wire, the bottom of the sea is believed to be as quiet and peaceful as an infant's slumbers. The route is Maury's great circle line, and is far north of the locality where all the ice accidents have taken place, and the greatest depth is a little over two thousand fathoms. The British government will survey and sound the whole route in April next. In July, two vessels will leave the English coast with the cable, a mile of which weighs a ton. After reaching a point equi-distant from both terminii, the cables will be joined together and sunk. The vessels will then part company, the one proceeding to the Irish coast and the other to the American, paying out the cable as they go along. The whole work of laying the wire can be done in a week, or two weeks, at the outside.—*New York Herald.*

The Scarlet Fever continues to make fearful ravages in cities to the east of us. In Boston forty deaths are reported from it last week, Philadelphia forty-one, and an unusual number in New York also. Smallpox, too, prevails, as previously mentioned, in several of the larger cities, though to a more limited extent; and in one or two of the counties of Virginia it is stated to be creating some consternation.

The New marriage Law, which has just been passed in Austria, recognizes the marriage of a boy of 14 with a girl of 12 as valid, "but the parties are to be separated until they are of age."

The Laws of Virginia require every man who marries to give security for the support of his wife and children. Many lovers, who find this inconvenient, go to Maryland to have the ceremony performed.

A company has been formed in Hartford Ct., with a capital of $150 000, for the purpose of manufacturing and plating Britannia ware.

Three men, for killing their wives, are to be tried in Boston next week.

We understand that John Hickman is still lying very ill, and that doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The annual session of the State Legislature commenced yesterday. The Governor it is expected will send in his message today.

A Column for Ready Reference.

ALMANAC FOR 1857.

	Sunday, 1st Day,	Monday, 2d Day,	Tuesday, 3d Day,	Wednesday, 4th Day,	Thursday, 5th Day,	Friday, 6th Day,	Saturday, 7th Day,	SUN RISES,	SUN SETS,
Jan.,					1	2	3	7 23	4 37
1st mo.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7 18	4 42
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 14	4 46
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7 8	4 52
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7 1	4 59
Feb.,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 53	5 7
2d mo.,	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 44	5 16
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 35	3 25
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 26	5 34
March,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 17	5 43
3d mo.,	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 8	5 53
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 59	6 0
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 49	6 11
	29	30	31						
April,					1	2	3	4	5 40	6 20
4th mo.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 21	6 29
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 23	6 37
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5 14	6 46
	26	27	28	29	30				
May,							1	2	5 6	6 54
5th mo.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4 59	7 1
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4 52	7 8
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 46	7 14
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4 42	7 18
	31								
June,		1	2	3	4	5	6	4 38	7 22
6th mo.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4 36	7 24
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4 35	7 25
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4 35	7 25
	28	29	30						
July,				1	2	3	4	4 37	7 23
7th mo.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 41	7 19
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 45	7 15
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 51	7 0
	26	27	28	29	30	31			
August,							1	4 57	7 3
8th mo.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 4	6 56
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	5 12	6 48
	16	17	17	19	20	21	22	5 20	6 40
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 29	6 31
	30	31							
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5	5 37	6 23
9th mo.	6	8	8	9	10	11	12	5 47	6 13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5 56	6 4
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 4	5 56
	27	28	29	30					
Oct.						1	2	3	6 13	5 46
16th mo.	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	6 23	5 37
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	6 31	5 29
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 40	5 20
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	6 49	5 11
Novem.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 57	5 3
11th mo.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7 5	4 55
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7 11	4 49
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 17	4 43
	29	30							
Decem.			1	2	3	4	5	7 21	4 39
12th mo.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 24	4 36
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 25	4 35
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 25	4 35
	27	28	29	30	31				

Rising and Setting of the SUN arranged for each Saturday.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

President—Franklin Pierce.
President of the Senate—Jesse D. Bright.
Speaker of the House—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.
Secretary of State—William L. Marcy.
Secretary of the Interior—Robert McClelland.
Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie.
Secretary o. War—Jefferson Davis.
Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin.
Post Master General—James Campbell.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing.
Chief Justice of the United States—R. B. Taney.
Associate Justices—John McLean, James M. Wayne, John Catron, Peter V. Daniel, Samuel Nelson, Robert C. Grier, Benjamin R. Curtis, and John A. Campbell.
District Judge for Pennsylvania—John K. Kane.
U. S. District Attorney—James C. Vandyke.
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Pennsylvania—F. M. Wynkoop.

*** After the 4th of March, James Buchanan, will be President, and John C. Breckinridge Vice President. The Cabinet officers who hold their positions at the pleasure of the President, will also be changed after that date. The Judiciary alone hold their offices for life, or during good behaviour.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock.
Secretary of State—Andrew G. Curtin.
Surveyor General—John Rowe.
Auditor General—Jacob Fry.
Treasurer—Henry S. Magraw.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Ellis Lewis, Jeremiah S. Black, Walter B. Lowrie, George W. Woodward, John C. Knox.
Canal Commissioners—Henry S. Mott, Arnold Plumer, George Scott.
Delaware Division Penna. Canal—Supervisor. William Overfield, Jr.; Collectors—Chas. S. Palmer, New Hope, and Pugh Dugan, Bristol.

PUBLIC OFFICERS OF DELAWARE CO.

Congress—John Hickman.
Senator—James J. Lewis.
Assembly—Hiram Cleaver.
President Judge—Townsend Haines.
Associate Judges—James Andrews, F. J. Hinkson.
District Attorney—Edward A Price.
Prothonotary, &c.—Nicholas F. Walter.
Crier of Court—Wm. Bebee.
Sheriff—John M. Hall.
Coroner—Dr. Reuben H. Smith.
County Commissioners—Thomas Pratt, Perciphor Baker, Samuel Leedom.
Commissioners Counsel—Edward Darlington.
Directors of the Poor—Joseph B. Leedom, Jacob Byre, Dr. Samuel A Barton.
Directors' Counsel—John M. Broomall.
Physicians of the Poor—Dr. J. Rowland, Dr. Maris.
Steward of the Poor.—Isaac Tussey.
County Treasurer—Jackson Lyons.
County Surveyor—Joseph Taylor.
County Auditors—Walker Y. Hoopes, Wm. Ogden, Wm. D. Pennell.
Mercantile Appraiser—Edward Waggoner.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Chas. W. Dean.

The following is a list of the acting Justices of the Peace in this county:

Aston—Isaac Derrick.
Birmingham—Robert Frame.
Chester Borough—Samuel Ulrick, Frederick Fairlamb.
Chester Township—Ezekiel B. Loveland.
Darby Borough—Anthony J. Jordan.
Edgmont—Anthony Baker.
Haverford—Adam C. Eckfelt.
Lower Chichester—Benjamin F. Johnson, Wm. Eyre.
Lower Providence—John Afflick.
Media—O. E. Strickland, Isaac Cochran.
Marcus Hook—Samuel T. Walter.
Middletown—Samuel Hibberd.
Newtown—Azariah L. Williamson.
Upper Providence—John Rowland, Nathan Shaw.
Radnor—Hiram Cleaver.
Springfield—Fr Edward Levis.
Thornbury—Charles Baldwin, Hill Brinton.

Mr. A. Tanninson, of Charleston, S. C., while examing the lock of his gun, a few days since, shot and killed his little daughter only two years old.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

We have further news from Kansas. The news of Whitfield's rejection by the House having been received at Lawrence, and no intelligence of his subsequent admission, the people fired a salute of thirty-two guns in honor of the event. A man who had just arrived at Lawrence from Ossawatomie reports all quiet in the southern part of the territory. The great land sale at Leavenworth continued to pass off quietly. The rivers Missouri and Kansas were frozen over, and navigation closed. A special messenger had arrived at Lecompton from Washington, with dispatches from the President. They contained, among other things, the official information to George W. Clark, the notorious Indian agent for the Pottawattamies, that he had been removed, and Isaac Winster, of Culpepper county, Va., appointed in his stead. This blow was quite unexpected to Clark, who has got much excited about it, and swears revenge on all who were instrumental in his removal. Col. Titus, while at Kansas City on his way east, was served by the Sheriff with a capias, issued in a suit against him for an unpaid board bill at Westport. The Colonel cursed the whole town as composed of abolitionists, refused to obey the writ, and the Sheriff did not arrest him. He and his men were out of money. The road from Kansas city to Jefferson, Mo., is now so much travelled by persons going east and south that it is lined with broken down stages and other vehicles. At the land sale up to the 3d inst. 125 claims had been purchased by squatters, covering 24,320 acres, and 124 claims by speculators, embracing 19,794 acres. Governor Geary has refused to allow the Free State prisoners to be disgraced by the ball and chain. A formal demand on him by Sheriff Jones was declined in writing. Through all the trials suffered by the people of Ossawtomie, the two faithful clergymen of their only church have remained with them, laboring amid perils and hardships, and though their church and school buildings and library were destroyed by the Missourians at the time the town was burned, religious services are still held there regularly every Sunday. Of the six Free State prisoners captured in that neighborhood lately by the U. S. officials, three have escaped.—Nine-tenths of all the settlers within ten miles of that place are said to be Free State people, numbering in all about five hundred souls. There has been much suffering there. One benevolent Quaker living near, gave to the sufferers liberally as long as his own stores lasted, but at last he got sick himself, and was then destitute, and was obliged to depend upon relief from others. An old man, 70 years of age, who had migrated from Wisconsin with $1000, has lost everything in the course of the war, had one son killed in the attack on Ossawatomie, and is now about to return.—The new railway project from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kansas City, Mo., has given a great impulse to the latter and the towns in Kansas near it. A project of another railway to connect with this has been started in Kansas, to proceed from Kansas City along the Kaw river to Lawrence. $30,000 have been subscribed to it. Governor Geary has it is said, sent a letter to Governor King, of New York, in which he is understood to take ground satisfactory to the North.

The trial of Partridge, one of the Free State prisoners from Ossawatomie, had been postponed at Tecumseh, owing to the absence of the Free State witnesses. They all refused to attend, believing it merely a trap to arrest them Partridge had found means to convey to them accounts of the inhumanity with which he is treated. Very few, except residents, are now remaining in the territory. The land sale has produced an excellent effort in exciting a spirit of enterprise and friendly feeling between the two parties before unknown. Judge Elmore and some other conservative Pro-Slavery men have visited Lawrence and made overtures for peace and union upon the basis of true popular sovereignty. They talked with Governor Robinson. It was conceded that the bogus laws ought to be repealed, and that the dispute between the two parties should be referred to a genuine election, when none but voters of three months residence should vote, and every possible protection against fraud should be given. It is said that a plan was agreed upon by which both parties of genuine residents should unite in an appeal to Congress to pass a bill drawn up on this plan. Persons recently from the territory say that pro slavery is worn out by the long contest, and that the free soilers preponderate in the ratio of ten to one. A large northern emigration to the territory is looked for in the spring. The Kansas Committee at Chicago puts forth a statement to this effect. Access to the territory is now perfectly unimpeded.

THE TRIAL OF HUNTINGTON.—The trial of Huntington is one of the most remarkable in our criminal history. The accused was charged with forgery, and the investigation disclosed that the amount of such forgeries reached hundreds of thousands of dollars. These fraudulent transactions covered over years and were uniformly successful. The confidential, personal and business friends of the dashing forger knew of his criminal transactions, and yet were "hand and glove" with him in the street and in the house.—They associated with him openly; drank his wine; ate his dinners; drove his fast horses; admired his pictures and pretty women; knowing all the while that he had committed forgeries enough to send a hundred men to Sing Sing! Huntington lived like a Nabob, through the liberties that he took with his friends and neighbors' names. He had two houses, in one of which lived his wife, in the other his mistress; both establishments were magnificently furnished. A royal palace could not exceed them in splendor. He had spans of horses of the best breeds and style, silver-mounted and velvet-cushioned carriages, buggies and phaetons, with which he flashed and pranced through the streets. He had an orchestra at his house, to give him music while he eat his meals like an Eastern monarch. He dined from silver plates, and sipped his coffee from a golden spoon.

All this extravagance, parade and show, which, to an ordinary mind, would appear to be the most wanton and criminal indulgence when made at the expense of others, was brought forward as so many proofs of the culprit's moral insanity. Even the depravities of his whole course of life were so many corroborative evidences that, with a clear and healthy intellect, able to transact the most extensive business operations properly, and acute in all his dealings, his moral sense was yet so feeble that he did not know right from wrong, or, if he was able to distinguish the difference, an irresistable influence deprived him of the power to control his actions and, therefore, he was not accountable for their perversion. As ingenious as this theory may be and as learnedly as the doctors undertook to expound the intellectual moral and varieties of insanity, the common sense of the jury resisted the impressions designed to be produced by such fine spun speculations. Every species of rascality and crime, by the same reasoning, would be relieved of its moral accountability. The bolder the villainies, the more gigantic the frauds, and the more reckless the disregard of other people's property; the more insane the criminal must be, and the less accountable accordingly for his acts. Intense selfishness, which looks only to its own gratification, no matter who else may suffer, would have a fine field for its operations, if this doctrine were to find much favor in criminal courts. With such natures the moral perceptions are always small, and are only quickened into life enough to form any kind of a check upon individual action by fear of the personal consequences to the individual. Remove this fear, by opening such a door of escape as moral insanity, and the sense of moral obligation would speedily be quenched entirely. Every lewd, luxurious and sensual scoundrel who wished to gratify his carnal nature, every shrewd, calculating and unscrupulous sharper who desired to get possession of property without the inconvenience of laboring for it, would soon voluntarily relieve himself of his conscience, and show by his recklessness how morally and hopelessly insane he was while exhibiting the most remarkable evidences of his intellectual sharpness and vigor. The jury disregarded theories involving such serious consequences to society, and as they saw intention of fraud they gave a verdict of guilty. Huntington has now exchanged his splendid palatial residence for an humbler but more suitable apartment in the State prison.

This conviction will have the good effect of showing the gambler and sharpers of society that, however rich they may become by fraud, however influential their connexions may be, and however strong sympathy may operate to coin new excuses for dishonesty, that they are not exempt from the consequences of their voluntary perversion of the moral sense when it leads them into crime. They will see the necessity of maintaining an even balance of intellect and of morals, and not endeavor to sharpen the one to an keen an edge by dulling the sense of the other. Who knows but in a short time they will establish a school for the improvement of morals and Wall street become eventually as famous for morals as it is for financial philosophy.—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE ENGLISH WAR WITH PERSIA.—The Pays offers the following remarks on the Anglo Persian difficulty:

"Persian affairs have decidedly taken a very grave turning. After the capture of Hesat, by a Persian army, England had only one step to take and she has declared war against the Court of Teheran.

"While we are writing, warlike events are probably taking place in the Persian Gulf. What will be the consequence of this expedition? Will it have an immediate result as occurred some years ago under analogous circumstances; or will Persia consider herself strong enough to maintain the struggle? In this event, can the English force undertake a campaign in the southern provinces, and thus penetrate to Teheran? This is a military problem of the highest, interest, but which still remains obscure."

The meeting at Newcastle-upon-the-Tyne, to protest against the war between England and Persia, was attended by a thousand persons, principally of the working classes. The speakers greeted the power of the India Board to declare war. One speaker remarked that:

"A new treaty had been entered into between Persia and the United States, which treaty contained three clauses, the first of which was, that the United States, being a maritime nation, and Persia not being one, the United States bound themselves to support Persia against any maritime attacks whatever. So that a war with Persia involved a war with the United States."

It was agreed to by the meeting—"That a memorial be addressed to the Crown, setting forth the facts of the case, stating the usurpation practised upon the prerogative of her Majesty, and conveying a sense of the deep abhorrence of certain of her subjects assembled in public meeting alike at the crime contemplated and the means of its consummation, and imploring her Majesty to stay these lawless proceedings, to dismiss from her service the guilty framers of them, and to revert to those laws and institutions according to which she is by her oath bound to govern—by governing herself, and summoning to her aid her trusty councillors. That in the hope essness of entire prevention or redress, it is requisite to appeal to the laws against the subordinate agents executing lawless orders; and this meeting pledges itself, in case the expedition against Persia be perservered in, to bring to trial, for their lives, before the Central Criminal Court, certain of the officers and soldiers engaged therein."

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the *Media* Book & Stationery Store in South Avenue.

The stock of BOOKS and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their Store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times,	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Times,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Del; co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union;	Ballous Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams magazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catho ic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Nick Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Detector, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Media, Quarter ending December 31, 1856.—John Fox, Wm. Fadden, Thomas Fox, Thomas Ford, Mister Edward, E T. Evans, Mary H. Eagle, Dennis H. Kennedy, Robert Kirkman, Reuben Keen, James W. Kennedy, Annie Churchman, E. J. Coborn, Catharine Carson, Hiram Cramer, Jeremiah Caven, Th mas J. Carey, Jane Fahey, Thomas Beaney, Bozolona Paus, 2, Benjamin Brown, John Brown, Henry Berry, Mary Johnson, Jos. Hand, Marble Hall Lodge, I. O. o. O. F., William Garret, Thos. Macls Kenely, Joseph Gellespie, Neil McConnell, Catharine Nangle, Anariam Osborn, Edward Paice, William S. Pugh, E. M. Reynolds, Anna Eliza Ramond, Margaret Sweeny, Lewis Worrall, Thomas Smedley and Claise Gerard Sime.

C. R. WILLIAMSON, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED at the Media Book and Stationary Store, South Avenue, a lot of new Music also Diaries for 1857.

Dec. 31, 1856. JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

WILLIAM MORRIS

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philaeelphia; Jan. 7.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court for Arguments will be he held at the Court House, in the borough of Media, for the county of Delaware, on THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon where business requiring attention either in the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas will be heard. By order of the Court.

d31 N F. WALTER, Prothonotary.

Office of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, MEDIA, DEC 30, 1856

A STATED MEETING OF THE DIRECtors of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, will be held at the Insurance Office, in the boro gh of Media, on MONDAY THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M. EDWARD A. PRICE, Secretary.

GRAIN WANTED.

THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also

FLOUR AND FEED,

Constantly on hand and for sale.

BEATTY & OGDEN.

Springfield Mills, Oct 29 1856.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Poudrette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

WM. HILLARY'S

WHOLESALE

Paint, Glass, Drug and CHEMICAL STORE,

NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD

PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb.
American Zinc Snow White Paint,
American Zinc No. 1 White Paint,
American Zinc No. 2 White Paint,
French Snow White Zinc,
French No. 1 White Zinc,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil,
Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts.
Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts.
French Greens, 25 to 38 cts.
Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts.
American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb.
Chinese Vermillion, $1 65 per lb.

All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes. Large assortment of Paints, Brushes,
And every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white,
French and American, Window Glass,
Glaziers Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c.
Gold Leaf, &c., &c.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. nov26

IMPORTED

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN STEWART,

OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**

South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,

Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his

Wine and Liquor Store,

Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

M. AYISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $4 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. sept. 17, 1y.

WILLIAMS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, *No. 586 Market street, East of 17th, about one square east of the Media Depot, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found all kinds of Boots Shoes, Trunks, &c., of ever variety, and at the lowest cash prices. We would respectively solicit the people of Delaware and Chester counties, to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell as cheap as any other establishment, and the citizens of Media and vicinity, will find it an inducement, to purchase of us, on account of being very handy to the Depot. Remember he No. 586, east of

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 7, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

THE SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.—CRUELTY OF THE SLAVE CODE.—Among the telegraphic dispatches of the press from the scene of insurrection in the South, is the following:

Louisville, Dec. 30.—The Russelville *Herald* of Wednesday, says an insurrection excitement exists in the neighborhood of Volney and Gordonville. A number of negroes were arrested; one negro, a laborer in one of the iron works in Tennessee, said he knew all about the plot, but would die before he would tell. *He received seven hundred and fifty lashes and died!!!*"

While we regret that any signs of insurrection should have been manifested by the negroes at the South, and think that all such attempts should be speedily and effectually crushed, we cannot justify, nor can any excuse be found for the inhuman barbarity mentioned in the above paragraph. And yet the Southern and most of the Northern press remain silent. Does not the law afford other means of investigating the conduct of criminals? Let there be legal trial and investigation, and if the accused be found guilty of complicity, or actual insurrection, then let him be punished as the law directs, and as his conduct deserves.

Centuries ago it was customary in the old world to make a mockery of justice and humanity by torturing persons suspected of knowledge or complicity in crime, to extort confession. The result of this was, as shown in innumerable cases—now matters of history, and with which every intelligent man is acquainted—that persons wholly innocent were forced to confess themselves guilty, and to assume a knowledge tending to convict others who were equally innocent of crime, simply because they could not endure the fearful tortures under which they were placed by their inhuman persecutors. Common progress—christianity—civilization—everything has tended to banish this infernal system from the codes of all the civilized portions of the world, except here, in free America, "in the noontide of Christianity," and where its influence is felt and embraced by nearly all the American people, the slave code inflicts the most horrid tortures for *suspected complicity in crime!*—more, rivals in fiendish ingenuity the tortures of the Romish Inquisitors of old, as a means of extorting confession. It would appear by the laws of the South that any individual who *suspects* a slave of knowledge or participation in any offence, many inflict torture on all the slaves of a neighborhood, till one or more, of less physical hardihood than the others, shall yield to the suffering, and make a "confession"—either true or false—it matters little which, so that he is released from the pain inflicted by the lash. We see this admitted in the above paragraph, and we also publish the following, in confirmation of it:

"Thirty-eight of the slaves arrested at Alexandria, Va., on Sunday morning last, upon a charge of insurrection, have been fined and whipped upon the bare back fifteen lashes each, for assembling at a ball. Not the slightest testimony has been found against one of them that they intended to create an insurrection."

In speaking of this matter, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, warmly, though not very inappropriately remarks:

"Now dare any man of decent humanity defend this system? Will any preacher of God's word of Justice and Mercy say that the press or people of the North or South should be silent while such things are done? Shall we talk of "the dark abodes of cruelty and oppression" in foreign heathen lands, thousands of miles away—collect hundreds of thousands of dollars to send missionaries to these "dark places of cruelty" abroad, and yet be told that press and pen and tongue must be dumb—must not "meddle" with this horrid system of slavery in our own land—countenanced by our Christianity—fostered, upheld, demanding the aid and authoritative sanction of our general government to its extension and perpetuation.

"What is heroism, if the conduct of that ignorant slave was not heroic? We are told merely that "he said he knew all about the plot"—not that he was a part of it, as one of the conspirators—though probably he was and possibly not; no proof of this is given, or even needed, under the code of slavery; he says he will "die before he will tell"—that he will not, even at the risk of cruel injustice, and slow, lingering, horrid death by the lash, expose his fellow slaves to the awful punishment which he knows would follow his confession of their complicity in a conspiracy—and there he firmly stands, till *seven hundred and fifty lashes* are inflicted upon his naked flesh—bleeding, quivering, torn in strips, with the red blood spirting at every stroke, (as we have seen again and again,)—and thus he suffers and dies—a martyr and a hero—to save his fellows!

"Men who have died with no greater heroism, and with no more noble impulse, have left names that are immortal. That poor slave had not perhaps one tear of pity—one plea for mercy in his behalf—and half the Christian people of the land would consider him but a criminal, justly punished and slain. His name, if ever known, may be more execrated than honored!"

When it is taken into consideration that the insurrection was brought about by the Southerners themselves—by the misrepresentation and falsity with which they conducted the campaign which has resulted in the election of Buchanan—by asserting that their opponents were Abolitionists, who were endeavoring to obtain possession of the national government for the purpose of emancipating the slaves of the South—then the cruelty assumes a still darker phase. The difficulty was brought about by lies, it must be crushed by the very worst form of inhumanity;—truly, the first a great wrong, and to remedy it means are employed an hundred fold worse! The assertions by Southern politicians that it was the design of the so-called "Abolitionists" to free the negroes, fell upon the ears of the black and white alike—the bondman and freemen.—Educated white men gave credence to the cries of disunion and forced emancipation. Can we blame the ignorant blacks for doing the same? Is it possible that their judgment could be better than the educated whites?—We have recently read an instance where one poor slave died at the stake, under the lash of his master, *firmly believing that Fremont would again bring him to life*, and yet allow him to taste the sweets of that liberty for which he died. Man may mourn the ignorance and misguided zeal which prompts the weak slave to rebel; but—be he American, Republican, Abolitionist, Secessionist, Democrat, or we care not what, so that in his bosom beats the heart of a man—he can but pity the motive which prompts the master to torture his slave to death!

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF 1857.—The year of the Christian era, 1857, corresponds with the 1861st. from the birth of Christ; with the latter part of the 81st and beginning of the 82nd of our Independence, which was declared Thursday, July 4, 1776; with the close of the 1226th of the Persian era, which began Tuesday, June 19, (N. S.) 632 A. D., (the years of this era begin now on the 29th of August); with the latter part of the 1273d of the Hegira, or Mahommedan Era with the 1305th of the Armenian Ecclesiastical year; with the 1573d of the Era of Diocletian, or Era of Martyrs; with the 1895th of the era of the Cæsars, or Spanish Era; with the 1902d of the Julian Era, or since the Reformation of the Calendar of Numa Pompilius, by Julius Cæsar; with the 2169th of the Grecian Era of the Seleucidæ; with the 5606th of the Babylonish Era of Nabonassar, used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy, (this era dates from Wednesday, Feb. 18th, N. S. 747 B. D., according to the chronologers, of 746 B. C. according to the astronomers.) The years contained 365-days only, and have, consequently, now advanced upon the Gregorian year, 629 days. The 2606th year begins May 30, 1857; with the 2310th (according to Varro) of the old Roman Era, A. U. C., with the 2633d of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the 6th of the 658th year, and beginning of the 1st of the 659th Olympiad of 4 years; with the 2872d of the Era of Abraham, used by Eusebius; with the 4205th from the Deluge, according to Usher and the English Bible: with the 4559th of the Cali Yugo, or Hindoo and Indian era, which dates from the Deluge; with 4254th of the Chinese, or the 54th of their 81st cycle; with the 5617th of the Creation of the World, according to the Minor Era of the Jews; of the 6216th, according to the greater Rabinical Era of the Jews; with the 6085th, according to Eusebius; with the 5801st, according to Scaliger; with the 5861st according to Usher and the English Bible; with the 7349th, according to the Antiochian and Abyssinian Eras; with the 7359th, according to the Alexandrian Era, with the 7365th, according to the Era of Constantinople, used by the Byzantine historians. The age of the world is involved in great obscurity. There are about one hundred and forty different eras respecting it, some claiming the world to be more than *three millions* of years old. *Julius Africanus* following the septuagint version of the Bible, which is the most reliable authority for chronology that is known, makes the creation to have taken place on the 1st of the Jewish month Tisri, 5508 B. C., or 7362 years ago. The 5618th year of the Jews begins on the 19th of September. The 1274th year of the Mahommedan era begins August 22d.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association held its annual Meeting at Harrisburg last week, and elected William Roberts, of Philadelphia, President. It was in session three days, and the most important proceedings were the resolutions adopted; declaring that the State system of instruction, by State schools, will never be complete or fully effective without some general and permanent provision by the State for the professional training of the teachers of the schools of the State; and that every year which shall elapse before the accomplishment of this fundamental and indispensable object will be but another year of comparative inefficiency in the operation of the common school system, and of injustice to the future. The association fixed the place of the next annual meeting at Indiana, and the semi-annual at Chambersburg. Among the subjects announced for the semi annual session were the following: The relation between the common schools and the higher institutions of learning? Report on practical instruction in Christian morality in common schools. Can the instruction in the higher schools in rural districts be made to be on the agricultural improvements of those districts? Condition and wants of the German schools of Pennsylvania. The claims of teaching to rank as a profession. The relation of body to the mind, or of physical to intellectual training in a system of education. The effects of general intellectual culture upon manual labor. Method in teaching. Rights of pupils. The Bible as a means of education. The best method of examining teachers in accordance with the school law. These subjects are all expected to be reported upon next session.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, the was in session but a short time, and, after the reception of memorials and the adoption of a resolution to print the report of the Coast Survey, adjourned over to Friday.

The House, of Representatives, after listening to a discussion between Messrs. Washburne, Marshall, and Harris, in regard to the issues of the last Presidential contest, went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service. Much debate occurred in regard to the appointment of consuls at certain points. Finally, the clause authorizing an appropriation for the appointment of consular pupils to be regularly instructed in foreign ports, so as to be qualified for the discharge of duty, was stricken out. After further amendments, the bill was reported to the House and passed. The attendance being thin, the House adjourned over to Friday.

The Senate met on Friday, and after some inconsiderable action with respect to printing certain documents, adjourned over to Monday. The House, after a session of three hours, during which some private bills were passed, also adjourned till Monday.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Many of our cotemporaries speak favorably of our nominee, Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., as a candidate for Governor, at the next election. The Clarion Banner, in noticing his name, says: "Every man who is either personally or by reputation acquainted with Mr. Hazlehurst, is well aware of his superior talent to fill the position for which he is named. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. H., and feel well satisfied that with such a leader, possessing all the true conservative elements, requisite in the coming canvass, we would enter heartily in the struggle, and with the fullest confidence of success." The following papers have endorsed his nomination:

Philadelphia Daily Inquirer.
" " News.
" " Sun.
Lancaster Register and Citizen.
Montgomery County National Defender.
Clarion Banner.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1857.—The editors and publishers of our favorite weekly, *The Home Journal*—G. P. MORRIS and N. P. WILLIS—announce the first number of their new series for the third of January. Few more acceptable gifts could be offered to a lady than a year's subscription to *The Home Journal*—"postage prepaid." It has a pleasant, cherry aspect, is never moping or quarrelsome, or out of temper, snatches the rose and leaves behind the thorn, gives us a weekly summary of literary, fashionable and miscellaneous news, such as we can find nowhere else in so readable a form. MORRIS & WILLIS both keep at their posts, and show that they have lost none of their old felicity in turning a paragraph. They understand the tastes of the public, and cater for them diligently.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

At the urgent solicitation of many of our readers we insert in our local department, the celebrated New Year's Speech of John Cooper Hunterson, the devil attached to this office. It was delivered in the Charter House, before a large audience of our citizens, who were called together by the following notice, given out by our devil about six o'clock on New Year's evening:

Oh, Yes! Oh, Yes!—I hereby give notice that I, John Cooper Hunterson, devil attached to the office of the American & Advertiser, will deliver a New Year's Address at 7½ o'clock, this evening, precisely.

He however, did not make his appearance at the appointed time, and a committee of three was sent in search of him, who found him in this office, "alone in his glory," spouting to the stove. He was carried to the place of meeting, mounted upon a table, when he delivered himself as follows:

"Friends, patrons, and common citizens (A voice—you don't call us common.) of a common County, State, and Country.—In my heart, utterly despising the despicable mediocrity ("Oh what big words from a youngster," bawled out a jaundiced eyed individual in the corner.) which gives you a written and *un*-original New Year's Address to gull you out of your *original* quarters—original, I say, for also says the proverb, "man knoweth not where went his last quarter." [Laughter.] I presume to address you verbally and extemporaneously, hoping that the patriotic principles inborn with the heart of every American, and pity and commiseration for the many trials of the poor printer's devil, will cause you immediately to contract your phalanges upon the "ever needful" and shell it out forthwith. [Laughter.] Sirs, you may mourn that you have the *devil* amongst you—[wipe your nose with your coat tail.] that his pernicious influence is prevading your beautiful Borough—but since he has been born, has lived, and is now partly reared, [upon that table, chimed in a witty soul standing behind the stove,] allow him, I graciously ask you, to still exist, and let all "vain regrets go for folkies past." And, sirs, the only plan by which you can assist him in sustaining animal life, is, to use the words of Border Ruffian Atchison, to "render material aid;"—["Bah" cries a zealous Republican, "the devil is a pro slavery Atchison demagogue,] and, in the name of my "illustrious predicessor," the original Satan commonly known as "Old Nick," but making no allusion to Nick ——, [Laughter and applause, tremendous laughter and applause, and continued laughter and applause!] to look with benign benevolence upon my ink-be-dabbed face, and render unto me that which is my *just* due; and, sirs, you may rest assured that the fervent prayers of the *devil* will ever accompany you through the varied walks of life.—[Deafening applause.]

This speech was in lieu of a New Year's Address, which he failed to get out, and to which the audience showed their approbation by giving him quarters.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The Sheriff of this county, advertises the following sales to take place the present month:—The property of Israel Loteman, consisting of a frame message and piece of ground, situated on Market street, in the Borough of Chester. To be sold on the 10th inst.

The property of John Downes, consisting of a frame message and piece of land, in the Borough of Chester, situated on the Darby and Chester Plank Road. To be sold on the 10th inst.

The property of the executors of Samuel M. Leiper deceased, situated partly in the township of Springfield, and partly in Nether Providence, consisting of 15 acres of land, a large stone Cotton Factory, water power, snuff mill and twenty-two stone tenements. There is also on the property a very valuable quarry. To be sold on the 26th inst.

The property of the Pennsylvania Oil Company situated in the Borough of Chester, consisting of an Oil Factory; with the necessary out buildings and piece of land containing 11 acres, and ten brick messages. To be sold on the 27th inst.

The property of Wm. J. Leiper, situated in the township of Ridley, containing 342 acres, known as the "Newbold Farm." To be sold on the 26th inst.

THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this road will hold a meeting at the Charter House, in this Borough, on Monday next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. We understand that an effort will be made by some, to elect new officers, and place the management of the road in other hands. As far as we can judge, we cannot conceive, taking all the difficulties into consideration with which the present officers have had to contend, how they succeeded in managing as well as they have. Every possible obstacle has been thrown in the way of its completion and it is our opinion that other motives and interests have been brought to bear by some of the would be dissatisfied persons, other than the amount of cash wanted, to finish the road.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Matthew Greenlee, in the employ of William Trainer, of Lower Chichester, but formerly of Rockdale, during a fracas while attending a raffle at Marcus Hook, on New Year's evening, was severely stabbed in the back, producing an injury which it was feared at one time would prove fatal; but we now learn that he is slowly recovering. We are not informed who committed the deed.

Since the above was in type it has been rumored that Greenlee has died.

A PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight took place on Monday last, near Marcus Hook, about a hundred yards over the State line, in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, between Daniel Smith and Kaywood, for a purse of $100.—Only two rounds had been fought when Smith was declared to be victor, on account of a foul blow said to have been inflicted by Kaywood. The citizens in that section say it came nearer a Turkey fight than anything ever seen in that neighborhood. The parties returned to Philadelphia, privately, and thus escaped arrest by the posse of police, waiting their arrival at the Baltimore Depot.

Lieut. Gilbert, of the First District, having been foiled in his well arranged attempts to intercept the prize fighters, proceeded to Chester on his own hook, took a squint at the two principals, and returned to the city. On Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, he spotted Daniel Smith, and, in company with high constable Trefts, arrested him at the Military Hall, in Library street, and took him to the central station-house.

The prisoner was one of the principals in the disgraceful affair. At half-past eight o'clock, he was arraigned before Ald. Enue, and appeared to be about half drunk. The following scene was enacted:

Smith—(with a swaggering air,) I'd like to know what charge I'm here for?

Alderman—For prize fighting sir!

Smith—(trying to look sober,) "Do I look like a prize fighter?"

Alderman—"Take him below."

Smith—"Can't yer give a feller a chance to get (hic) bail?"

Alderman—"Take him below until morning."

Officer—(putting his hand on prisoner's arm) "Come along."

Smith—(doggedly) "Well, I'll go. I 'spose it can't be helped."

And down he went.

It will be remembered that Daniel Smith was in jail in this county last year for prize fighting in Upper Darby.

HORSES STOLEN.—On Monday night, the 29th ult., a horse was stolen from Mr. Short on Tinicum Island. After the rascals had driven him a short distance, they discovered that he was affected with the heaves. They then took the animal to the place of George G. Knowles, of Upper Darby, where he was left, stealing instead a fine bay horse, Buffalo Robe, a piece of Tapestry Carpet and carriage whip. Also on the same night, a set of silver and brass mounted harness and pair of fur gloves, from the stable of George M'Henry of the same township, and a light wagon made by Maris W. Lewis, of Darby, was stolen from Samuel Bonsall of U. Darby.

CONFESSION.—We understand, that a person (whose name we suppress for the present) living a short distance south of Chester, died a few evenings ago, and before his death confessed to being concerned in the stealing of horses, &c., in this county. It is believed, from his statement, that sufficient has been developed by him, to enable the officers of justice to ferret out the "gang of horse thieves" who have infested our county for some time past,

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night last, Hamilton Roney, a resident of Lower Oxford township, Chester county, was instantly killed at Penningtonville, on the Columbia Railroad, while waiting for the lightning train west which he supposed stopped there, and in which he wanted to take passage for Lancaster where he was going to take up a note in bank. Hearing the train coming he stepped on to the south track to look for it, and attempted to recross, but before he could get over was struck by the engine. When taken up he was dead, without a mark or perceptible bruise. Two hundred and seventy-five dollars were found on his person.—*West Chester Herald.*

BURGLARY.—Constable Charles Williams, of Chester, conveyed to prison yesterday afternoon, a colored lad named "Oliver" who was found secreted in the [illegible] of Wm. C. Gray of Chester. The boy who seems to be about 13 years of age, confesses to the larceny of a small hog weighing some 18 pounds, from Wm. Gray, but refuses to tell who were concerned with him in the theft. He says that a colored man whom he does not know, lifted him up to the window, and assisted him in gaining an entrance to the building.

GUN STOLEN.—A double barreled gun was stolen from the Mill of Joseph Leedom in Haverford, on Tuesday or Wednesday last. As it was taken in day-time, the thief must have had some knowledge of the premises.—A reward of ten dollars is offered for either the gun or the thief. There is hardly a day passes but that we receive intelligence of some robbery, and our citizens will have to be careful of their property.

ROBBERY & ARRESTS.—An Irishman named Michael Harvey, and his two sons were arrested in Philadelphia, on Monday last, for Robbing the blacksmith shop, near the Spread Eagle Hotel, on the West Chester road, and another in Radnor. They carried off all the iron they could lay hands on, even to the anvil's. They were lodged in jail at this place.

MISS CAMPBELL, The newly elected Principal of the Media Female Institute, arrived in town last week. The regular duties of the school were resumed on Monday. We are gratified to learn that the high recommendations which preceded this lady are felt, by both Parents and Visitors, to be fully justified.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the very complete provision, which now exists among us, to meet all the educational wants of our community.

LECTURE.—The third of the course of lectures to be delivered in the Chester Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Church, will be delivered to-morrow evening, by Morton M'Michael Esq., of Philadelphia.—Subject—National Traits. Admission 25 cts. Tickets can be had of J. H. Hinkson, John Cochran, and at the door of the Church.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The property of Elijah Ballard, in Upper Providence, consisting of ten acres of land, was purchased on Friday last, by William Hull of the same township, for $1124.

A brick house, situated in this Borough on Orange street, west of the Court House square, belonging to David Bond of Haverford, was purchased by John Fielding of this borough, for $1050.

By reference to the following, it will be seen that Mr. Malin the present deservedly popular proprietor of the Girard Hotel at Darby has been purchasing both the Hotels at that place, and has sold the Girard Hotel property for a store stand.

It will certainly be pleasing to all well disposed citizens thus to see the number of Taverns lessened without any depreciation of property formerly used as such. Mr. Malin will remove to the Buttonwood Hotel in the spring, where judging from the past we predict he will keep a first class house, furnishing at all times proper accommodations for all travellers and visitors.

James H. Malin the present proprietor of the Girard Hotel at Darby, has purchased the Buttonwood Hotel at that place, of Evans E. Russell for $6,500; he has also purchased of Brooks and Roach of Philadelphia, the Girard Hotel property for $6,250; he has since sold the Girard Hotel to Thomas Palmer of the 24th Ward, Philadelphia, for the purpose of converting the same into a store.

A pick-pocket was arrested in the Chester Depot, on Monday while in the act of picking a lady's pocket. He was lodged in jail at this place.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—The Misses Sharpless of Middletown will accept our thanks for an elegant cream cake and pear pie.

TRIAL LIST—*February Term*, 1857.—David Johnson vs. Richard Taylor, et. al.—Broomall; R. E. Hannum. Hinkson & Baker vs. Richard Taylor—Broomall; R. E. Hannum. Margaret Levis, et. al. vs. William Grant—E. Levis; J. Bishop. Charles Stokes, et. al. vs. John K. Murphy, et. al.—B. Woodward; E. Darlington. John B. McCay vs. Andrew Hance—Morris, Clayton; Broomall. J. B. & S. Allen vs. Caleb D. Peirce—Broomall; Morris. John F. Hill vs. Dennis Fryer—Lewis; Broomall. William H. Brown & Co. vs. John P Williamson—Broomall; Morris. Charles Bonsall vs. Darby Presbyterian Ch.—Broomall; P. F. Smith. William Booth vs. Trent & Johnson—E. A. Price; P. B. Carter. William Denton vs. Darby Presbyterian Ch.—E. A. Price; P. F. Smith. William Denton vs. Darby Presbyterian Church—E. A. Price; P. F. Smith. Samuel C. Lewis vs. Trent, Johnston & Co.—E. A. Price; P. F. Smith. French & Richards vs. John M. Cardeza—Broomall; Morris. William Baker vs. John C. Leiper—Lewis; Morris. William Baker vs. George G. Leiper—Lewis; Morris. Matthew Linton vs. Margaret Coffin—Hannum; Morris. Menander Wood vs. George Ritchie—Broomall; E. Levis. Joseph Wells vs. George Ritchie—Broomall; E. Levis.—Daniel Donovan vs. William Sharpless—Lewis; Manley. John R. Lewis vs. John Hill—Lewis; E. Darlington. Henry Effinger vs. George Lewis et. al.—Manley, Lewis; Darlington. Five suits of the W. & P R. R.—M. & M. Bank vs. John J. Thurlow—A. H. Smith; Morris. Charles Twaddell et. al. vs. Deborah Seal et. al.—Darlington; Broomall. Coleman, Hutton & Co. vs. Frank Smith—Morris; Darlington. George Affick vs. Philip Mullin—Manley; Morris.

ARGUMENTS.—William H. Gesner, vs Geo. Horne.—Rule to show cause why P. B. Carter and Albert S. Eggleton, shall not be permitted to take money out of Court.—P. B. Carter; Broomall. Alvin H. Parker, vs John E. Smith.—Rule to show cause why the Execution issued in this case shall not be set aside. Lewis, Morris. In the matter of the Citation to Mary Ann Edwards, Exceptions to the Report of the Auditor. Morris, E. Levis Benjamin R. Blackfan, vs. Brewster H. Porter and Anna, his wife.—Rule to show cause why the Judgment shall not be set aside as to the wife. J. D. Pyle; Nicholson, Morris. Elijah Wilson, to John C. Beatty.—Mortgage.—Rule to show cause why the satisfaction entered in this cause, shall not be stricken off the Record.—Morris, E. Darlington. Isaac Briggs, vs. Elijah Wilson.—Mechanics Lein.—Rule to show cause why the satisfaction entered in this cause shall not be struck off. E. Darlington, Morris. Thomas H. Maddock, vs. Edward R. Minshall.—Fi. Fa.—Rule to set aside the Sheriff's Inquisition. Hannum, Manley.—John Stewart, vs. Daniel McKinney.—Rule to take money out of Court. Morris. In the matter of the Estate of Ezra Levis, dec'd. Citation to Ezra Levis, one of the Administrators. Lewis. In the matter of the Petition for opening certain streets in the Borough of Media. Manley. Harvey Horn, vs. Thomas Hart.—Ejectment.—Reasons for a trial &c. E. Darlington, P. B. Carter.

APPOINTMENT.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor, on Monday last, Jacob Pennell of Middletown, received the appointment of Steward of the Alms-House, for the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st of April next, in place of Isaac Tussey, resigned.—Mr. Pennell has acted as under-steward for a number of years, and well understands the duties required of him. The directors could not have appointed a better or more worthy man.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. D. Pennell, of Chester, have removed their Lumber and Coal yard to their new place of business on Edgmont str., a few doors above James. Their customers in this section will please notice their advertisement in another column.—They are men well deserving of encouragement.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—D. M. Lane has opened a carriage manufactory on Broad St., in the Borough of Chester. Mr. Lane is said to be an excellent mechanic. He has had some ten years experience in the well known carriage manufactory of Lane and Co., of Philadelphia, and will doubtless do a good business.

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Francis Pearson, Mr. CRAWFORD MCCONELL, formerly of Illinois, to Miss PHEBE ANN FIELDS, of Darby, Del. co.

In Chester, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Wilder, Mr. ALFRED HART to Miss JANE MUIR, both of Chester.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. RICHARD TOOMES of Kingsessing, to Miss ANN GARTSIDE of Chester.

At Upland, on the same evening, by the same, Mr. EDWARD KAY to Miss ANN CROWTHER, both of that place.

At the house of Curtis Clayton, Esq., in Bethel, on the same day, by the Rev. H. R. Callaway, Mr. ROBERT BOOTH to Miss MARTHA W. JOHNSON, all of Bethel.

DIED.

In West Philadelphia, on the 31st ult., MARY TAYLOR, of Darby, Pa., in the 60th year of her age.

In Middletown, on the 2d inst., MARY HOOPES, daughter of Walker Y. and Hannah Hoopes, aged 9 years and 11 months.

In Willistown, Chester county, on the 23d ult., FRANK GREEN, son of Caleb and Susan Green, aged about 3 years.

On the 15th ult., in Upper Oxford, Chester co., RACHEL HAMILTON, in the 95th year of her age.

On Thursday morning last, at the residence of her husband, in Ridley, HANNAH RUDOLPH, wife of William Rudolph, aged about 74 years.

On the 10th ult., of scarlet fever, ISAAC H. BOND, son of Amos G., and Susan G. Bond, in the 5th year of his age.

In Chester on the 28th ult., CATHARINE, daughter of William and Lamina Neuss, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Suddenly, in Newtown on Friday, January 2d, NANCY, wife of Joseph Cortney, aged about 60 years.

In Lower Chichester, on the 3d inst., CLARA, daughter of A. Rowan, aged about 3 years.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—FLOUR and MEAL.—Fresh ground from new wheat is worth $6 37—Sales for home consumption at $6 25. Extra and fancy brands are selling at $7 00 Rye Flour is worth $4 00, and Corn Meal $3 00 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, and prices are steady. Sales of 2,000 bus. new Southern and Penna. red at $1 50 a 1 52, and $1 60 a 1 63 for white. Rye is wanted, with sales of Pennsylvania at 80 cents. Corn is scarce; prime yellow is offered at 68 a 69 cents afloat. Oats are in demand; sales of prime old Pennsylvania at 44 or 45c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues scarce; small sales from second hands at $7 50 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges at $3 00 a 3 25 per bushel, and Flaxseed at $2 00 a 2 10 for domestic.

CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 29.—The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week has been about equal to the week previous. The arrivals at Wm. L. Torbet's Avenue Drove Yard amounted to 925 beeves, 4000 sheep, 4000 hogs, 120 cows and calves. The beeves sold from $9 00 to $9 50 per 100lbs. Sheep, were disposed of at from $2 75 to $4 50 and $5 00 per head. Hogs sold slowly at from $7 50 to $8 50 per 100 lbs. Cows and calves at from $25 to $60. The total stock in market was 925 beeves; 4000 sheep; 2000 hogs and 120 cows and calves.

MEDIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY.

MISS CAMPBELL,
Principal.

ENGLISH BRANCHES:
1st Class, $3.00; 2nd Class, $4.00; 3rd Class, $5.00.
FRENCH, PAINTING, DRAWING, MUSIC, taught if desired. *No charge for Vocal Music.* d 31 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of several alias writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the township of Ridley, Delaware county, on *Monday, the 26th of January*, 1857, all that certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Post road, by Big Crum creek, Little Crum creek, the Delaware river, Little Stony creek, Darby creek, by lands of Israel Maddock and others, containing 342 ACRES, more or less, known as the "Newbold Farm."

No. 1, containing 20 acres and 43 square perches of land, bounded by lands late of Leiper & Crosby, Big Crum creek, Little Crum creek, and by the Post road. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING, 16 by 33 feet, part stone and part frame, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, and a well of water near the door; FRAME BARN, stone stable high, 40 by 50 feet, with a wagon house attached, hay shed, 15 by 31 feet, frame tenement, stone spring house over a good spring of water, together with all the other necessary outbuildings. There is also on this tract a STONE QUARRY of excellent stone for building and other purposes, near a landing on Crum creek.

No. 2, containing 142 acres, bounded by the Post road, by other lands of William J. Leiper, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Darby creek, Little Stony creek, lands of Israel Maddock and Jos. Ward. The improvements consist of a *FRAME TENANT HOUSE*, 14 by 17 feet, two and a half stories high, one room on the first floor, two on the second, and one in the attic; a large STONE BARN, 44 by 66 feet, with a frame wagon house attached, 21 by 76 feet, with stabling for a large number of horses and cattle, with a well of water in the barn-yard and a pump therein. This tract is in the tenure of John B. Holland.

No. 3 contains about 100 Acres, more or less, bounded by the Post road, by other lands of William J. Leiper, Big Crum creek, and the river Delaware. The improvements are 2 *DOUBLE FRAME HOUSES*, 15 by 45 feet, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, one story and a half high, 15 by 19 feet, a STONE TENEMENT, 18 by 46 feet, one story and a half high, cellared under, stone milk house, with a well of water at the door and a small log barn. There is on this tract extensive *Quarries of Stone* for building purposes. These quarries are within a few yards of a landing on Crum creek, where vessels can receive their freight. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through the property, and there is a station house on the premises. This tract is in the tenure of John C. Leiper and John F. Hill.

No. 4, containing about 16 Acres, more or less, of first quality of MEADOW LAND, bound by the river Delaware, by lands late of James M'Cormick and other lands of William J. Leiper. This tract is in the occupancy of Cox & Palmer.

No. 5, containing 8 Acres bounded by the river Delaware, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and other lands of William J. Leiper. The land is first-rate *Meadow Land*, and is in the tenure of Robert Henderson.

No. 6, containing 4 Acres and 56 square perches, more or less, bounded by the Post road, school house lot, and by lands of James M'Cormick and others.—The improvements consist of two DOUBLE FRAME HOUSES, fifteen and a half by thirty-seven feet, two stories high, with a well of good water at the door.

The land on all the above tracts is of the best quality, and it is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the river and the surrounding country. The Darby and Philadelphia Plank Road, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through a portion of the property, rendering it easy of access to the city, and the various landings on the creeks which bound it, all of which are navagable, make it one of the best places in the county, from which the produce of the farms and quarries can be conveyed to market.

Also—At the same time and place, all that *Plantation and Tract of Land*, situate in the township of Nether Providence, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of the heirs of Samuel L. Leiper, containing about TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, be the same more or less, known as "STRATHRAVEN." The improvements consist of a *FRAME COTTON FACTORY*, 30 by 60 feet, with Picker house attached. This property is also situate on Crum creek, and has a head and fall of about eight feet. There are also on the premises *five Frame and one Stone Tenement Houses*, with other necessary out-buildings. The above property is situate in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship, within a short distance of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, on which the cars are now running as far as Media, and soon will be extended to West Chester. It is about twelve miles from Philadelphia, and four from Chester.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, (noon) on said day, on Tract marked No. 1, at which time the conditions will be made known.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William J. Leiper, and to be sold by

JOHN M. HALL, *Sheriff*.
Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 2, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of *Levarai Facias*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Nether Providence, on *Monday, the 26th of January*, 1857, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot or piece of land, situate partly in the township of Springfield and partly in the township of Nether Providence, in the county of Delaware, State of Pennsylvania, bounded by land of Edward Lane deceased, William J. Leiper, Samuel M. Leiper and George G. Leiper, containing FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND, more or less, together with the he editaments and appurtenances. The improvements consist of a large *STONE COTTON FACTORY*, Water Power, Snuff Mill, and twenty-two stone tenements, known as the "Avondale Factory." The main building or factory is fifty-three by eighty-six feet, three and a half stories high, stone Picker house attached twenty by thirty feet, two and a half stories high, Engine House, Store House and Drying House, with all the necessary out-buildings for carrying on the cotton manufacturing business. The Factory is situated on Crum creek, with a head and fall of about nineteen feet. There is also on the property a STONE MANSION HOUSE, 25 by 25 feet two stories and a half high, with nine rooms on the first floor and three on the second, frame kitchen attached, 16 by 30 feet, and a spring of excellent water near the door. Also, *Twenty-two Stone Tenements*, frame stable and other out out-buildings, now in the occupancy of John Lord.

There is also on the premises a valuable QUARRY, from which good pier, building and other stone can be obtained.

This property is in a good neighborhood, within 3 miles of Chester, and convenient to railroads and navigable streams, affording every facility for the transportation of manufactures produced on the place.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George G. Leiper, William J. Leiper and John K. Kane, Mary B. Leiper, George G. Leiper and William J. Leiper, Executors of Samuel M. Leiper, deceased, and to be sold by JOHN M. HALL, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 2, 1857.

N. B.—The sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above premises: $200 of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold.

$10 REWARD.—Was stolen from the Mill of the subscriber, residing in Haverford, on the third or Fourth-day, the 30th and 31st ult., a very valuable DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUN, made in London. Any person giving information leading to the detection and conviction of the thief or returning the gun, will receive the above reward. JOSEPH LEEDOM.
Haverford, Jan. 7, 1857.—2t*

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Saturday, the 17th day of January*, 1857, on the premises, all that certain Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the N. W. corner of Lemon and State streets, in the Borough of Media. The Lot is 40 feet front by 125 deep, bound by said State street, Lemon st., Pearl st., and lot of William Coyle. The improvements are a large two and a half story BRICK DWELLING HO

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

THE ORIGIN OF WHEAT.—It is a fact, not generally known, that the origin of wheat and other cereals is involved in obscurity, for the old notion that wheat is indigeneous in Central Asia, that starting point of the human race, has been exploded by the researches of modern botanists.—History informs us when our forefathers first began to cultivate the carrot, gooseberry, currant, asparagus, beet root and strawberry; but is silent as to when wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, maize, cucumbers and melons, were known only as indignant plants. Nowhere do the cereals exist as native; nowhere have they shown a tendecy to run wild. If not preserved by human labor they would apparently perish altogether.

In a late number of the Edinburgh Review, an able paper is devoted to discussing the origin of the cereals, especially of wheat. The writer states that there are two theories upon this subject. One considers races of plants to be immutable, and holds, therefore, that wheat existed once, may! may still, exist, indigeneously, somewhere. The other maintains that the cereal, as at present known, has been developed by cultivation. This is the opinion held by the writer in the Review, who even specifies the particular plant from which wheat has originated, a grass growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean, and known to botanists by the name of ægilops.

In confirmation of this hypothesis may be adduced the fact, that, wherever the early history of the cultivation of a species is known, it is found that man has first applied to his use a plant growing wild about him. He discovers some berry, for example, whose taste he likes, and in order to have it more plentifully begins to cultivate it; the cultivated plant improves upon the original one; he sows seeds from the best specimens; and at last a berry is obtained, so superior to the one he first found growing wild, that it could not be possible to trace its origin, if the process had not taken place under his own observation. Analogous to this, it is fair to presume, has been the origin of wheat. In fact, a French botanist, reasoning in this way, and observing many striking points of resemblance between the ægilops and wheat, undertook to develope the latter from the former, and by saving, year after year, the seed from such plants as appeared to approach nearer to its object, actually succeeded in his object. The plant, thus obtained, still continues to be cultivated, both by him and by others, and to yield real, *bona fide* wheat.

The opponents of the development thereof, however, maintain that the plant on which this experimentalist worked, was an accidental hybrid, or cross, between the ægilops and the wheat growing in adjacent fields. In favor of this view they adduce the fact that, by such a crossing, artificially conducted, similar results have been produced. On the other hand, natural hybrids, between grasses, are as yet unknown to botanists. Moreover, when different sorts of wheat are grown together, they never cross. A still more conclusive proof is the fact that hybrids are rarely maintained beyond the second generation without an infusion of new vigor from the parent stock, in which case a gradual assimilation to the latter occurs. Hence, if the experiment which we have quoted had originated in a natural cross between the ægilops and wheat, the hybrid would either have perished after a year or two, or have returned to its original type.

It is probable, therefore, that wheat never existed wild, but has been developed by cultivation from a rude plant. The Edinburgh Reviewer, after reviewing the the question in every aspect comes to this opinion at last and says nothing can shake his conviction unless wheat should be found really growing wild in some ravine of central Asia.—*Phila. Ledger.*

TETHERING COWS TO PREVENT INJURY.—Take a tough light pole, ten or twelve feet long, to a blacksmith, and let him bend over each end and rivet fast a hoop of iron, and insert into it a swivel ring. Attach a chain with a strap to the cow's horns, of sufficient length to reach the ground when the animal stands up; this lower end to be attached to the swivel on the pole.—Fasten to the other end of the pole a chain of any suitable length, with its free end, armed with a wedge-shaped piece of iron eighteen inches long, to be driven into the ground with a billet of wood and your cow can thus be tethered without any danger of entanglement, while the pasture will feel one-third more,—fences dispensed with, and shubbery not broken, by being run into when the animal is frantic with flies.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
Office in the Court House. nov 20

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charter House, Media, Delaware county.* ap 16.

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

DR. J. A. THOMSON,
Office removed to the opposite side of Free st., 3d door from the corner of Welch.
He offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the Borough of Chester and its vicinity. may. 7.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

D. B. THOMPSON,
Painter and Glaizer; also, calcimining and PAPER HANGING at the shortest notice,
Residence, corner of Edgmont and Broad sts., Chester, Pa. sep. 17, 1y.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square *FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,*
Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price. I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 739 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of charge. feb 20-1y

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &C
THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of MEN'S, WOMEN and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made of the best material and by competent workmen. Also
GUM SHOES
OF GOODYEARS Manufacture, warranted.
TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS,
Valises &c., all of which we will sell Wholesale and Retail at the lowest cash prices.
E. TWADDELL,
Market st. West of 16th, South side, half square West of the Media Depot, Phila. Oct. 29, '56.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having removed from the old Shops situated near the Friends Meeting House, East Media, to the shop formerly occupied by Samuel Derrick, situate on the South East corner of State and Plum streets, in the Borough of Media, are now prepared to make WAGGONS, CARTS and all other kinds of Farming Utentials. Repairing in both heavy and light work promptly and neatly executed.—Thankful for past favors, we hope by a strict attention to buisness to merit a continuance of the same.
HORSE-SHOEING and Smithing attended to at the shortest notice.
CLAYTON SMITH.
May 14, '56. THOS. T. WILLIAMS.

Marshall Calkins, M. D.,
PROFESSOR IN THE *ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA*, may be consulted at his Office, *No.* 319 *Race street, above Ninth, Philadelphia.*
Dr. Calkins in his treatment selects from every system of practice those remedies that experience, and the Sciences of Physiology and Pathology, prove to be best adapted to the removal of Disease, and rejects, as injurious, and unscientific the use of Mercury, in all its various forms, Antimony, Arsenic, and General Blood-Letting, because he has learned from experience and the logical deductions of Science, that remedies, derived mostly from the vegetable kingdom, are much more efficient in restoring health than mineral poisons and venesection, and at the sametime, that they do not injure the constitution by corrosion or otherwise.
As an evidence of his literary and professional acquisitions, and his success in the practice of Medicine in the State of Massachusetts, he refers the public to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Monson, Mass.
Hon. S. C. KNOWLTON, Worcester, Mass.
HON. N. P. BANKS, Speaker of the House of Rep.
Ex-Governor GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Groton, Mass.
MINER RAYMOND, D. D., Wilbraham, Mass.
S. D. BUTTON, Esq., Connecticut.
ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., President Union College

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,
WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS*, which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sizes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars*, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No.* 193, *Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W. W. BALL, formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL,
WASH. M. WORRALL,
Sept. 3,-'56, tf E. C. DEAL.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ADAPTED TO CITY AND BEST COUNTRY TRADE.
Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods.
New Fall and Winter Cloaks and Talmas,
Daily receiving additions of cloaks,
Made with especial regard to beauty and wear,
Handsome cloaks, suitable for first class sales,
Stella, thibes, cashmere, brocha, blanket Shawls,
Rich striped wool delaines,
Neat figures and low priced delaines,
French merinoes and Parametttas,
Best English and American prints, &c.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets.
Broadcloths, overcoats and cloak cloths,
Fine black and fancy cassimeres,
Large stock sattinets 37½ to 75 cents,
Vestings of silks, wool and worsted,
Blankets, Flannels, Muslins,
Super large English and American Blankets.
Low priced Blankets, wadded and CRIB do.
Wool, union, welsh, saque and plaid flannels,
Linen goods of every kind in full stock,
Sheeting and shirting, muslins, best makes,
Muslins by the yard piece, case or bale.
COOPER & CONRAD,
S. E. corner of 9th and Market sts. Phila.
N. B.—☞ Auction sales in Phila. and New York, regularly attended. Prices for goods uniform. Content with small profits. Always have a fresh stock.—Always buy the best makes of goods. Always sell goods with reference to making a permanent customer of the buyer.
Phila. Sept. 17, tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNRSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. B. Zell and Adam Cosgrove, under the firm of ZELL & COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid to G. B. ZELL, who will settle the accounts of the firm, and hereafter conduct the business in his own name.
G. B. ZELL,
Aston, Dec. 2, 1856. ADAM COSGROVE.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $31, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $1, Silver Teaspoops, set, $5, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunets and other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 8 1y.

To the subscribers to "Kane's Arctic Explorations:"
JOSEPH G. CUMMINS is the only person authorized to deliver subscribers copies of "Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations" in Delaware county, and he *alone* is the only person that has or will receive from us the first impression from the plates and engravings of the work. Persons buying or subscribing of Jos. G. Cummins, will in all cases receive the work through him from our Store, to insure the delivery of the work as represented. CHILDS & PETERSON,
Oct. 22. *Publishers.*

Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS.
INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.
Families are respectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

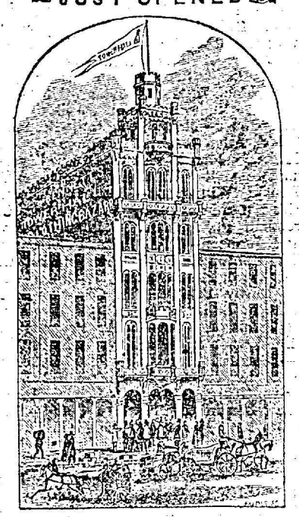
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.—Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S
Cheap Clothing estrblishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.
Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.
Parents who desire Boy's clothing, are earnestly invited to examine the stock.
Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN.
S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

ADAMS'X STAGERS' SAVING FUND CLOTHING HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 229 Market street, third door below Seventh street, Philadelphia. Where can always be found a large stock of well selected, handsomely cut and superior made Clothing, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates for cash.
As we buy exclusively for Cash we feel warranted in promising to furnish a good article of Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Our stock is unsurpassed.—Call, examine and be satisfied. R. H. ADAMS,
THEO. H. STAGERS.
A full assortment of un-cut goods always on hand, which will be made to order in superior style at the hortest notice. ap 9 1y

WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD, LINSEED Oil, Putty and Varnishes for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
nov 26 Market and Work sts., Chester,

HAIR DYE of every description, for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Nov. 12. Market and Work sts.

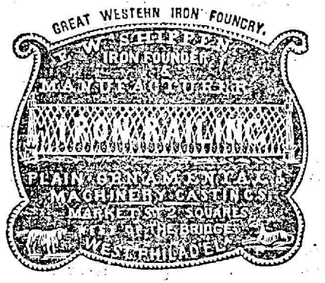
JUST OPENED



BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
☞ UNEQUALED FOR ☜
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!
Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*
JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*
NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1841, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

SAVING FUND
United States Co.
Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850
Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.
All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND**, without notice.
Interest 5 per cent.
On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.
The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.
By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.
President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**
DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely,

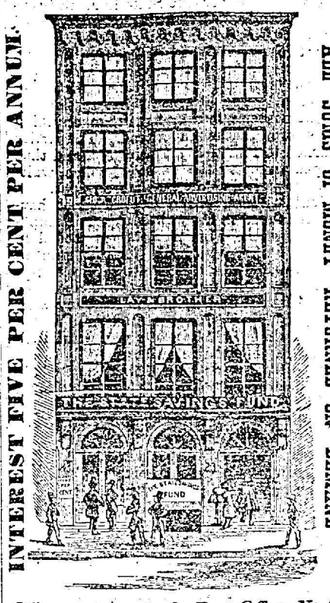


JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of
Fine Gold Pens.
Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

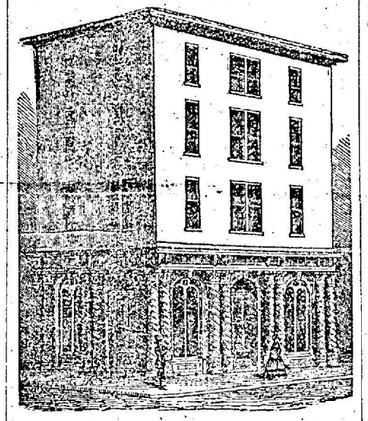
COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.
THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.

EVANS & WATSON, *No. 26 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.* Salamander Safes, Vault doors for Bank and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, Bank Locks, &c., &c., &c.
Philadelphia Safes against the World.
Philadelphia, April 15, 1856.
MESSRS EVANS & WATSON:—Gents:—It afford us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our Jewelry, together with all our Books, Papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th inst.
When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of the valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.
We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
Jewelers, now located in the 3d story of the Sansom Street Hall. Evans & Watson would respectfully refer all persons to call and see them and six new safes of their make, purchased since the above fire.
GENTLEMEN:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed our store, in Market Street, below sixth, on the morning of the 1st inst., we had a Fire-Proof Safe, purchased of you, which contained all our books of account, valuable certificates, medals, &c., with some bank notes and coin. After undergoing the violence of the flames for upwards of thirty hours, it was recovered from the mass of burning rains, and opened in the presence of several persons anxious to witness the result of so thorough a test. We have now the most heartfelt gratification of informing you that its valuable deposits were discovered in a very fair state of preservation, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have fully sustained all the good qualities attributed to them, we feel it an agreeable duty to render our evidence of the fact.
We have long known the superor workmanship of your safes, and it gives us pleasure to learn that you are now enjoying rich returns for your great skill, moral rectitude, and unfaltering energy.
Phila. May 2d, 1856. FAIRBANKS & EWING.
Philadelphia, July 1st, 1856.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—We have great pleasure in saying to you that the Salamander Fire Proof Safe, bought from you, and in use in the Drug Mill which was entirely consumed last night, was taken out of the ruins this morning. When opened, the Books and Papers therein were withdrawn without injury, all of which, we will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on us.
We are very respectfully, your friend,
CHARLES VAN HORN & CO.,
Fifteenth and Hamilton Streets,
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—I take great pleasures in saying to you that the Salamander Safe bought from you and in use in my Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 183 and 187 S. Fourth street, which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August, 1856, and was taken out of the ruins this day, when opened, the books, deeds and other papers therein were without any injury whatever all of which I will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on me.
I am, very truly, your friend,
FRANCIS CONWAY,
ap 2 1s.

The State Savings Fund.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM.



Office, next door to the Post Office; No. 83 Dock street, Philadelphia.
THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, *No.* 83 Dock Street, next door to THIRD Street, and adjoining the Post Office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of *FIVE PER CENT* per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole, or in part, on demand, without notice.
The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:
1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators Assignees' Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies, and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally—to Mechanics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit, where they may be had at any time, with Five Per Cent interest added.
2d. Depositors receive books, with an abstract of the By-laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death, or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.
4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bond with sureties.
5th. The State Saving Fund is a real Saving Fund—not an Insurance and Trust Company.—The Charter of this Institution avoids the Insurance business.
6th. Deposits may be withdrawn by checks after the the manner customary with Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.
GEORGE H. HART, President,
ap93m CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer,



FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND,
OF the National Safety Company, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1841. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit.
The office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, till 9 o'clock.
Interest five per cent. All sums large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, to any amount. Office, Walnut st., south west corner of 3d st. Philadelphia.
HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice Pres't.
WM. J. REED, Secretary.
Hery L. Benner, D. Dandreth Munns, Edward L. Carter, F. Carroll Brewster, Robert Selfridge, Joseph B. Barry, Samuel K. Aston, H. L. Churchman, James B. Smith, Francis Lee.
The investments, amounting as per statement of January 1, 1855, to $976, 218 91, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents, in accordance with the act of incorporation are made in Mortgages, Ground Rents and such first class securities as must always insure perfect security to the depositors and place beyond all risks the permanency and stability of this old and well established institution. feb 13 1y.

FIVE PER CENT
SAVING FUND.
DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. ☞ $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.
Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT The moneys always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent. interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth,
L. L. Pauliy,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Rockersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

A CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.
BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S EXTRACT OF CELOR., the only certain cure known. It purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castillion doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by
Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Mediat
A. McDowell's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 24

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, of a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Slib, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
July 31 1y. DANIEL MCCLINTOCK.

PHYSICIANS and COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS can be supplied with fresh and genuine *Drugs and Medicines* at the lowest Philadelphia prices, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 3. Market and Work sts.

Why does James M. Cox,
TWELFTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.,
DO SUCH A LARGE BUSINESS?
BECAUSE HE SELLS SO CHEAP. (His motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.) All Wool Plaids, beautiful styles; French Merinos, all prices; Paramattas, from 25 to 62½ cents a yard; Alapacas, from 12½ to 75; Linen from 25 to $1, Linen Bosoms from 12½ to 62½,
100 *DIFFERENT STYLES OF CALICOS*, one hundred pieces yard wide British Prints only 12½ cents, Delains 12½, 16¾, 25 to 75 a yard plain and gay styles, Cloths of all kinds for Cloaks,
CLOAKS READY MADE.
These I have made in the store and can afford to sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.
SHAWLS FROM $1 TO $25.00,
all styles for the old and young; Satinets for Men and Boys wear from 25 to 87, Jeans from 12½ to 37½, Cassimers from 62½ to $2.00 per yard; Horse, Bed, Cradle and Crib BLANKETS from $1 to $12.00 a pair.—The largest assortment of BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS in the city; we sell them by the piece at case prices and defy competition in the muslin line.—Five hundred pieces of 6¼ cents Prints, fast colors, Lastings of all kinds and Drillings for shoe trade. All we ask is to call and judge for yourselves.
JAMES M. COX,
nov 19 *Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.*

Good News for the Ladies.
Cheap Blankets and Flan-
*NELS, CHEAP SATTINNETTS AND CASS*imeres, Superb Shawls, Brocha Blankets and Cashmeres, Ladies cloth for Cloaks; the cheapest Ribbons in the market; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Lamb's Wool, Under-Shirts of the best makes; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Hosiery of all descriptions, Black Alapacas of every grade and price, Irish Linens of the best manufacturers,
BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST BRANDS, the largest Linen Handkerchiefs for 12½ cents in the world, all kinds of Handkerchiefs for men of Silk, Linen and Cotton; all sorts of Prints for ladies' dresses from 6¼ to 12½ cents, all sorts of DELANES from 12½ to 50 cents, all sorts of
Sheeting, Shirtings, Ticking & Checks,
and assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, a full and general assortment of White Goods of various kinds. I have now in store a full assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
to be sold at a small advance for cash. Call and examine for yourselves at
W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
Cheap store, *Market st., four doors east of 17th*, sign of the "*Golden Spinning-wheel,*" *Phila.* d173m

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
LEVERING & POWELL,
NORTH 8th ST., above MARKET,
Importers and dealers in
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID
to repairing **Watches and Jewelry**
MASONIC MARKS.
Philadelphia. May 7, 1y.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his OLD STAND, on the corner of STATE and ORANGE Sts., where there will be found a liberal assortment of

Saddles, Bridels,	Plough Chains,
Harness, Gig, Caarriage	Plough Hames with
and Draft Collars.	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy Coloured,
Horse Brushes,	Wool Mutts,
Curry Combs & Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving & Riding Bridles,	Shot and Game Bags,
	Chumors Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS,
all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.
Having employed Journeymen from New York, and supplied himself with all the Dies, Machinery, and appurtenances required to give his work, the best City finish; he feels confident that he can convince all who may favor him with a call, that he can make it advantageous to them to deal with him. Thankful for former Patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same, and invites all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. S. P. RUSH.
Media, Oct. 8, 1855.

Ladies Take Notice,
THAT I have just received an assortment of LADIES CONGRESS PATENT, WATERPROOF GAITERS, and am the only person that has them for sale in this city. They are perfectly waterproof. C. J. HUNT.
Market st., one door east of 17th south side Phila, June 11.

Attention!—Attention!!
THE Subscriber, thankful to the citizens of Delaware county for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes by a thorough knowledge of his business, and a strict application to it, to merit it. My Drugs, both Chemical and Pharmaceutical, are purchased of the best houses in Philadelphia, of those who either import them directly, or manufacture them themselves. Such articles as come within the province of the Apothecary, to manufacture, are prepared by myself, or under my immediate supervision, consequently, I am prepared to sell as cheap, and as good an article as can be obtained in the County. My stock of perfumery (which is very large,) patent medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, paint brushes, and all other articles usually kept in drugstores, will be found good, complete and cheap, calculated to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with a call. A very large assortment of fresh garden seeds on hand.
N. B. Particular attention paid to compounding Physician's prescriptions, and family recipes mar 2. WM. T. SIMPSON.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.
THE subscribers have taken the brick store formerly owned by James Lenny, in Market street, near the Railroad Depot, in the BOROUGH OF CHESTR, where they manufacture and offer for sale all kinds of Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, *Wholesale and Retail*, at the lowest cash prices.
Havanah Segars
of the best brands always on hand, which they warrant as a superior article. Those who buy to sell again will find their prices such as to offer inducements to purchasers. They respectfully ask a share of public patronage.
Chester, nov. 21, 1y. ULRICK & MCCALL.

CABINET WAREROOM,
On State Street, beneath the Office of the Media Advertiser.
THE subscriber has now on hand all kinds of Cabinet ware, such as Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Looking-glasses, Clocks of al kinds, &c.
He hopes, by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
m a 2m CHARLES H. SHAW.

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES, ALL Of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warrented not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. EIGHTEENTH & MARKET STS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1856.—6m.

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No.* 238 *Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles; and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."
Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted.
Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.
Barnum's motto is my motto, "WE STUDY TO PLEASE." NOV 19

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!
The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved stoves of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual, R. BUCKLEY.
N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 500, 1000, 1500 Dollars for which good real estate security will be given. Apply to E. LEVIS.
nov. 19-2t *Office, Court House, Media.*

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to
HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE,
Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,
**SURGEON DENTIST

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2---NO. 47 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., JANUARY 14, 1857. WHOLE NO 99

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,

Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his

Wine and Liquor Store,

Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $26; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $1 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. sept. 17, 1y.

WILLIAMS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, *No. 586 Market street, East of 17th, about one square east of the Media Depot, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found all kinds of Boots Shoes, Trunks, &c., of ever variety, and at the lowest cash prices. We would respectively solicit the people of Delaware and Chester counties, to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell as cheap as any other establishment, and the citizens of Media and vicinity, will find it an inducement, to purchase of us, on accoupt of being very handy to the Depot. Remember he No. 586, east of 17th, Philadelphia. ap 16 1y.

STOVES! STOVES!! Wholesale and Retail, we respectfully call the attention of country Merchants and those in want of a good article of cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves to wit:

Globe, Cook, Completes, Delaware Book, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our heating stoves consists of bar rooms, cannon Stoves, Lalamanders, &c.

Our Macgregor heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, warranted to give more heat than any stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B.—Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges and Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK,
nov26 3m N. E. cor. 2d and Race sts. Phila

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.

WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila

N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of the cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut sts., Phila.,
Sole Manufacture of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER* which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

LADIES FANCY FURS.—John Fareira, No, 284 *Market street, above 8th Phila.* Importer, Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of fancy furs, for Ladies and Children. J. F. would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment; being the direct importer and manufacturer of all my furs, I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers prices. JOHN FAREIRA.
Sep. 10 4m. 284 Market street.

DUNDBAR'S one price Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store. *No. 76 South Second st., corner of Carter street Philadelphia.* This establishment has been enlarged and improved, and is supplied with the newest styles, principally in his own manufacture, with a choice assortment from the best Eastern Markets; embracing Ladies,' Gents and Children's boots shoes and Gaiters, of every description, style and quality, embracing the best styles and qualities in this or any other market. This stock cannot be excelled for quality, style and cheapness. Each article is marked at the very lowest possible price, from which no deviation will be made. No extravagant statements will be needed, and none made to effect sales. Goodyear's Gums in all varieties. Pure Gums, so scarce in the market always on hand. The public are invited to call.
Philadelphia, March 12 1y.

NEW WHOLE SALE DRUG STORE.—N SPENCER THOMAS, *No. 26, South 2nd Street, Philadelphia.* Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicine, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggist, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise promply attended to. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods sent to any of Wharves of Railroad Stations. Prices low and Goods Warranted. mar. 19 1y.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to their new place of business on Edgmont street, a few doors above James, in the Borough of Chester, where may be found the following assortment of *LUMBER.*

400,000 feet of thorough seasoned White Pine Boards and Planks of all qualities.—Also, Siding, planed and rough.

50,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.

30,000 feet of Yellow Pine Window and Door Frame Lumber of all sizes.

100,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles of different qualities.

200,000 first quality Plastering Lath.

50,000 plain and fancy top Pickets.

350,000 feet of seasoned Hemlock, consisting of Square Framing Lumber of all sizes, Joist, Scantling, Boards and Plank.

Also on hand and for sale at the different sizes and best quality of LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.
dec 21 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

DIRECTORS.

Sketchley Morton,	William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt,	Charles Palmer,
Lewis Miller,	William Eves,
John Larkin, Jr.	Robert M. Thomas,

Charles R. Williamson.

SURVEYORS.

Lewis Green, Marple; James Eves, Aston; Henry Pratt, Newtown; Nehemiah Broomall, Upper Chichester; William W. Clement and W. C. Hawkins, Upper Darby; Isaac Yarnall, Edgmont; Hiram Cleaver, Radnor; John Ottey, Darby; Bartine Smith, Haverford; John D. White, Lower Chichester.

SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*
EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, of all sizes, at the Drug, Paint and Glass store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 2. Market and Work sts.

THE DESERTER,

A SKETCH FROM LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY WM. O. EATON.

It was one of those delightful evenings of which travellers in Nicaragua are invariably enamored, and which have so often been described by letter writers from the army of General Walker, in connection with the romantic character of the landscapes, and the almost fabulous variety and richness of the productions of the soil, when an officer in Walker's camp might have been seen slowly pacing before an old dwelling, fronting the grand plaza in the city of Granada. It was but one night previous to the meditated attack upon Massaya; and as Lieut. Anthony Dair strode up and down, in his silent and solitary walk, it was evident that his musings were of no pleasant caste, from the deep sighs which ever and anon escaped him.—His thoughts were not upon the battle-field, upon dangers past or to come; they were far away in the State of his nativity, from which three years before he had departed, resolved never to return, and seeking death rather as boon than as an event to be shunned.

While thus walking, absorbed in melancholy brooding, he was startled by a sudden cry of pain, and looking in the direction from whence the sound proceeded, he saw, some twenty rods from where he stood, two men in a struggle, to which he hastened to put an end. Rushing between them, in the twilight darkness, he effected his object, but not before one of them had received a wound from the uplifted dagger of the other. The face of the latter, who fled at this juncture across the plaza, he recognized as that of one Stephen Gould, a private in the army. The name of the other was Richard Bray, also a private whom he knew.

"You have saved my life," said Bray, feeling of his left arm, which had received but a trivial cut. "I wish I could have seen the rascal's face, but he came at me from behind and in the struggle and excitement of the moment, I did not observe his features.—Did you?"

"I did," observed Dair, "but I shall not name him, for if he were exposed, he would be shot at once; and I am ignorant of what prompted the act, and opposed to summary punishment at such a crisis, when we need every man we have. If you have quarreled with any comrade, you will be likely to know the cause, and the author of the assault, and should go prepared for such an emergency. As I have saved your life, I ask in return that you will not call on me as a witness in this affair."

"I promise," replied Bray, sullenly; "but it is hard that a man's life should be exposed in this way to nobody knows who. I cannot single out the man, for quarrels are frequent among us, there are so many cut-throats in the army; and so I don't know who to be on my guard against. Since you won't tell, I can only say this—that should any danger threaten *you*, I shall not forewarn you of it."

"Very well," said Dair, abrubtly, and turned from him, each proceeding to his quarters.

So much for interfering in what did not especially concern me. I have now probably made two enemies by this attempt to save both of their lives. Well, what should I expect but ingratitude, since one whom I loved with all my soul, deeming her an angel in purity and goodness, has herself proved ungrateful, and given me misery in exchange for the happiness with which I surrounded her."

On his entering the tenement before which he was promenading, he was accosted by a brother lieutenant, who had joined Walker's forces immediately after the battle of Rivas City and Virgin Bay.

"Prowling about as usual, hey, Anthony?" said he, jocularly. "You take this hap-hazard sort of life to heart, it seems to me.—Why not be a philosopher, as I am? 'The valiant never taste of death but once,' says Shakspeare.

"It is not the fear of death that makes me thoughtful," replied Dair.

"O, I know that well enough," rejoined the other. "Walker, himself, has told me of your behavior in action. I only wanted to draw you out a little. They say you are the most gloomy man in the army, and the most reserved—and that you think more of stealing away from the camp and mixing with the natives here, than you do of talking of our plans against them. This habit will stand in the way of your preferment, if you continue it. You know there are plenty of jealous and envious fellows among us, who would not scruple to cast suspicion upon your movements, if it would advance themselves in the least.

"Preferment!" replied Dair with a tone and look of bitterness. "I want no preferment! I did not come with him, from San Francisco, for either gain or honor. I was actuated by but two motives. The first was a desire for death, which I have by no means shrunk from; the second was the wish to do something, if ever so little, should I live, to promote the liberties, peace and civilization of this unfortunate people of Nicaragua—the prey of contending factions whose leaders have no aim but self-aggrandizement, like those of Spain, of Mexico and Cuba. Something to such an end has been accomplished, thank Heaven, in spite of so many obstacles here and misrepresentations in the United States; and I firmly believe that Nicaragua is destined soon to be fully developed in her rich resources through Anglo-Saxon agency and the final co-operation of her enfranchised people. But as for me, Irving, pshaw!—When you talk of ambition, of preferment, you greatly mistake me. I am utterly divested of any desire for fame, office or emolument of any sort."

"That may all be," replied Irving, "and yet others may not believe it."

"Do you doubt it?" said Dair, Sharply.

"Not a bit—not a bit. But you may think me inquisitive if I say that I should like to know the real reasons why you are indifferent to life, and to the means by which life is made happy."

"I am not indifferent, Irving, to that which would have made life happy to me."

"Ah, I understand your case Dair, I think. You got shot in the *heart* before you went to San Francisco. To tell the truth, something of that sort happened to me before I concluded to join Walker. But I got over it. Now all I care for is enough glory to entitle me to half an estate here, then peace, then I'll marry the handsomest young Nicaraguan I can find, and settle down and grow richer, fatter, older and happier till I die."

"A very pleasant prospect," said Dair, smiling.

"No more than what you might have, if you chose."

"Yes, Irving, much more," replied Dair, his sad aspect returning. "And as you seem interested in my history, I will recount a part of it, briefly; I came, as I have told you, from a northern State. My father is a merchant of wealth. About a year before I left home for California, I had become acquainted with a tradesman, a man past the prime of life, whose affairs had been brought to bankruptcy by ill-luck and mismanagement. I knew him to be a man of integrity, and enlisting my father's sympathies in his behalf, I soon had the satisfaction of seeing him once more free from pecuniary embarrassments, and he as prosperous as ever.

"My friendly agency led to an acquaintance with his daughter Helen, an only child. The acquaintance ripened into an affection which I thought mutual—her own words and manner toward me inducing the happy belief—until I was one day suddenly undeceived and taught to curse my own folly and her ingratitude and hypocrisy. When her father's fortunes were at the lowest ebb, he had resolved upon her wedding a man she vowed she could never love, but whose wealth offered a bride for the sacrifice. My intervention had saved Helen, and she was constantly reminding me of how much she felt indebted to me. I believed in her protestations very naturally; but it so happened that a clerk in her father's employ, named Howland, one day assured me that I was the victim of a cruel delusion, and he begged of me, as I valued my future happiness, to convince myself of the fact before matters had gone too far.

"I accompanied him in the evening to her father's house, and having enjoined upon me as a condition of the disclosure he was about to make, that I should not interfere, nor make myself known, he bade me wait in an adjoining room to that in which he was about to meet Helen, the apartments being separated by a glass door, which he left ajar. The room in which he bade me listen and behold, was dark; and my scruples of playing the eaves-dropper were soon overcome by his earnest assurance that I would thank him for it.

"Helen had told me, two days previous, that she and her father would be absent from the city on the ensuing day, and for a week, and this increased my indignation for her falsity, when she entered the next room and bade Howland a warm welcome, with a kiss, and called him 'dear, dear Albert!' My astonishment and horror were augmented, as you may imagine, by the interview which followed. in the course of which Howland adroitly drew from her a confession that she loved him, and loved him alone, and that though several others had seemed to infer, from her cordiality, that they had won her affections, she was ready at any hour to undeceive them by accepting his hand in marriage!

"I waited to hear no more. Bound by my promise, I could not then upbraid her for her perfidy as I wished, but left the house silently and forever, and having made hasty arrangements, within three days I took my departure for California, where I eventually became acquainted with Walker, and made one of the *fifty-six* with whom he first landed at Realejo.

"From the hour when I first became acquainted with the ingratitude and deceit of Helen, I have felt more like one in a dream than like my former self, and the wound has been such as to poison all confidence in the truth of woman, and almost of man."

"Did you not acquaint her of your discovery," inquired Irving, "before you left?"

"I did, and left the note in the hands of Rowland himself, thanking him for undeceiving me—though I assured him I did not envy him the attachment of one who could prove so capricious. He smiled, but made no answer regarding her, though he said he thought I would soon find a substitute, and that perhaps his disposition would better assimulate with hers, than mine."

"But how can you still regret such a creature?"

"You never saw her form or face, nor heard her voice—or you would not ask me that."

"Well, Dair, I can only say I'm sorry for you. I have seen men in this way before, and I know it's of no use to argue with you. The memory of that woman will always be a millstone about your neck."

A deep sigh was Dair's only response.

"Does Walker know anything of this?" continued Irving.

"Nothing. The camp is no place for sympathy in such cases; nor should I now have told you, only that, should I fall and you survive, it was my wish that you should tell her of my fate—and here is her address."

His comrade received the paper on which he wrote, and promised to do as he desired.

On the following morning, as Dair was sauntering through one of the streets of Granada, he was accosted by a Nicaraguan, who presented him with a letter and hastily retired. Dair opened it and read as follows, in Spanish:

"PRESERVER OF MY LIFE,—I have just arrived at Massaya and learned of your whereabouts. Contrive some means to meet me there, or at Leon, as speedily as possible.—The most important person is already here, and the most important steps have been taken. You once saved me from death at the hands of perfidy. I swore to reward you, should I ever possess the power. Leave the cause in which you are engaged for one which promises the attainment of happiness, peace and honor. You may guess my meaning.—Come at once. Destroy this. I will look for you every hour. Your devoted friend,

JUAN CHAMORRO."

A gleam of wonder lit up the sad face of Dair, but was quickly dispelled by an increased gloom, as he shook his head, unconvinced by the message.

"Should this note be found upon me, it would be almost a sure warrant for my death. Walker's suspicions are constantly aroused, and of late I have not been admitted to his councils. This from young Chamorro would easily be construed against me, and if I have any enemies, which is likely enough, who are interested in putting me out of the way, it would further their wishes materially; so I had better destroy it at once. Let me read it once more, though."

While engaged in its re-perusal, a noise at the corner of the street attracted his attention. Looking up, he saw the man who had brought him the missive, under arrest, and brought along by a party of soldiers, among whom were Bray and Gould, in whose quarrel he had interfered the night before. Hastily concealing the letter, he approached the party and inquired the cause of the arrest.

"I am ordered to arrest you also, lieutenant," said an officer, advancing, "and you can learn the cause when before the general."

Dair bowed, and without word delivered his sword, and they were soon in the presence of General Walker and several subordinate officers, who had hastily formed a court-martial.

"The army is full of rumors against you," said Walker, in reply to Dair's demand to know the reason of his arrest.

"With what am I charged?"

"With conspiring against the State and in behalf of the revolting factions and their allies. You have long been watched. Your solitary walks from the camp, your mingling with the natives at times and places which would have been perilous to any but their known friends, all go to prove your connection with their cause to a certain extent, unsafe to our interests, and still more unsafe to yourself. The confession of this may corroborates our suspicions. He has but this day brought you a message from Massaya, and from a near relative of the dead tyrant, Chamorro, that arch foe of the republic. Have you that letter about you?"

It was useless to deny the fact. Dair, undecided how to act remained silent. He was accordingly searched and the letter produced.

"Enough!" said Walker, with an indignant and menacing glance. "This man is a spy, and you are a traitor! The language of that letter is unmistakable, though it reveals no plan. Gentleman, I ask your judgment."

The decision of the court-martial, such as it was, was in accordance with that of Walker, and Dair, merely protesting his innocence, but indignantly refusing any explanation—having given, as he deemed, sufficient proof of his integrity in his repeated exposures of his life in active service—was sentenced to be shot on the following morning, The messenger was not allowed even so short a respite, but was at once led out, and sent into eternity—a victim to a summary system of punishment, which, notwithstanding the abuses of which it is admissible, is deemed indispensable to that condition of things which has so long prevailed in Nicaragua.

Irving in vain sought an interview with Dair. None were allowed to communicate with him. It so chanced, however, that the two sentinels who were required to keep constant watch upon the prisoner, were no other than Bray and Gould—the latter the intended assassin of the other, but yet ignorant whether Dair had disclosed the truth to him. He was a miscreant, however, who would have joyed in the jeopardy of a thousand lives rather than to have risked the just peril his private malice had incurred; and he did not conceal the satisfaction he felt that the morrow's sun would shine upon the corpse of the witness he feared. Much of the time he whistled lively airs, or amused himself by absurd capering about the apartment, and making uncouth grimaces.

"Rascal!" exclaimed Dair, finally exasperated; "have you no more feeling than to make merry in the presence of one condemned to die?"

"You're a traitor, I s'pose you know!"

"You are an assassin—at least in heart," replied Dair, "and I am a witness to your attempt to murder Bray, there—"

"Hush!" interrupted Gould. "Have you told him?"

"I will not say—at least until you inform me to whom I am indebted for my arrest this morning, and the death of that poor Nicaraguan."

"It was he and nobody else. I heard him swear he would follow you till he could obtain some information against you. He did so, and saw you talking with the man, and at once gave notice of it. You may think of me what you please, but I'm not a circumstance, in point of malice, to Dick Bray.—You may thank yourself for your arrest.—Had you not interferred to save his life last night, I should have satisfied an old grudge and, he wouldn't have lived to cause your death. What grudge had he against you?"

"Nothing that I am aware of, unless it was my refusal to tell him who attacked him. He is still iguorant."

"And why did you conceal the truth."

"To save your life which would have been forfeited."

"Upon your honor?" asked Gould drawing near and looking stedfastly at him.

"On my honor."

"You keep it a secret, and I will do what I can, in return, to serve you."

"As for my life, I do not wish to keep it; and if I did, you could not assist me."

"You are doomed to die, it is true, but you are the first man who has done me a favor since I came to this cursed country, and I will do what I can for you. I will see who are to be detailed to fire upon you, and will endeavor to get them to shoot over your head—for the men are not over-much in favor of these executions, not knowing how soon they may be called upon to make a short shift for themselves; and to make it still more sure, I will contrive that they shall use blank cartridges. You can fall as if dead, and must trust to chance for the rest."

Walker's plans for the attack upon the enemy at Massaya were all completed, and the march begun. He had left with those in charge of Granada the painful task of Anthodo Dair's execution, and at sunrise the prisoner was marched forth, bade farewell to a few around him, suffered his eyes to be bandaged, and knelt for the impending death. The men, of whom Bray was one, were drawn up for the fatal work, and at the word the volley was discharged—and the helpless Lieutenant fell, bleeding to the earth.

As if the merciless deed was the object of immediate Divine vengeance, at this instant was heard the cry of "*The enemy! the enemy!*" and the nearing shots, faster and louder, announced to the remaining inhabitants of Granada that a besieging party from Massaya were upon them.

Rushing to the proper points for repelling the unexpected assault, the spectators who had assembled to witness the execution of Dair, left the body entirely uncared for, save by one,—and that was Gould; who, now free from observation in the general alarm, lifted Dair to his feet, and hastily addressed him:

"That accursed Bray! He must have suspected the plan, and changed his cartridge again. I watched, and it was he alone, who levelled directly at you."

"It is only a flesh wound I believe," said Dair, with a smile. "Thanks for your service! In the confusion I will escape, if possible. Farewell, say nothing of my preservation to any one, and if you ever get another chance at Bray, why, knock him on the head on my account, as well as your own."

"I will that!" chuckled Gould. "If not, and he ever leaves these parts, who knows but your ghost may appear to him, some time! But away! You have no time to lose."

Familiar with the country between Granada and Massaya, Anthony Dair set out at once for the latter place, and notwithstanding the sudden return of Walker's troops, who were hastening back to the relief of Granada he reached his destinatson in safety, and demanding to be conducted to young Chamorro, he soon learned of him the particulars of Walker's successful attack, the full fruits of which he could not remain to reap. Dair related his story in brief, and his friend pressed him to his heart.

"You saved my life from an assassin's hand in San Francisco; and notwithstanding your joining the Walker enterprise, I still determined to serve you some day, if I could. Fortunately, you made me acquainted with the secret of your heart, and not long after you left, chance made me acquainted with Helen Morton."

"Helen Morton! and in San Francisco:"

"Even so, my friend. She has been the victim of a plot, and learning of your father whither you had gone, she at last concluded to follow you. Under my protection, she came hither. Even now she is in the next room, and you can imagine what has been her agony and terror during the assault, not knowing wether she should ever meet you alive. She will explain all; but let your interview be as brief as may be, for we must loose no time, but haste at once to Leon, whence I will provide you with a passage out of the country."

Obedient to the obvious necessity of Chamorro's injunctions, Anthony Dair held at once the interview which was to settle all his doubts of Helen's integrity and affection forever. It was a strange interview, thus held in a foreign land, and such thrilling scenes, and the result of such an extraordinary cause!

For the first time, Dair now learned that the lady with whom he had seen Howland, and who had declared her love for him alone, was not Helen Morton, but a cousin who bore a close resemblance to her, and Dair's agitation at the time had prevented his detection of the fraud. Not long after the departure of Dair, Howland, falling dangerously ill, confessed that he had adopted the ruse that he might thus be rid of a rival for the hand of Helen, whose inheritance was all he aimed at. The mystery of Anthony Dair's absence was thus explained, and Helen had at last resolved on following him, notwithstanding all dissuasion, and the doubt and dangers attending the romantic adventure.

"Had you known how much I suffered, hourly," concluded Helen, "under the thought of the cruel suspicion which I knew you must entertain, you would not wonder at what others termed my insanity and desperation."

"All's well that ends well, dearest!" exclaimed Dair, pressing her to his heart.—"And to you I will relate my story, while we journey away from these scenes as fast as fortune will let us. Come, for dangers still beset us."

Through the faithful friendship of the grateful Cnamorro, the two wandering lovers were not long in obtaining safe conduct through the country, and embarked with joyous hearts for their native land, where, on the day after ther recent wedding, they despatched a full account of the deserter's escape to General Walker who will doubtless feel perfectly satisfied that his old comrade was no traitor, and glad that he did not fall a victim to unfounded suspicion and a too hasty judgment.

A SOLDIER'S HONOR.—In an old newspaper, printed soon after the close of the Revolution, we find the following singular anecdote:

During the march of a detachment of the American army through New Jersey, in the last war, a silver spoon was found missing in a house where a party of troops had billeted. Suspicion pitched on a soldier who was seen to have entered the apartment where the spoons were kept, and he was accused of the theft.

"May I never meet salvation!" exclaimed the soldier, "may I be sunk into the endless regions of perdition, if I have seen, heard of, or taken your spoon!"

"But no one else could have taken it," replied the host.

The soldier again went through the manual of attestations of innocence and imprecations against himself if he was guilty.—The landlord looked astonished, and being an honest man, was obliged to believe the soldier.

But just on the point of leaving off the examination, he, taking hold of the soldier's coat, and looking him full in the face, said:

"Now, say upon your honor that you have not got my spoon, and I will be satisfied."

"Upon my honor," said the soldier to himself, after thinking a few minutes. "Upon my honor! Pooh! blast you," he cried, pulling the spoon from his pocket, and giving it to the owner, "blast your spoon—take your spoon and be d—d."

The host started, surprised; and while lamenting that the great principles of religion and morality should have less weight in the mind of an intelligent being than the principles of what he conceived to be a mere sound, the soldier swung his knapsack and marched off.

OUR HOMES.—What are their corner stone but the virtue of a woman, and on what does social well-being rest but in our homes?—Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the doors of our private dwellings? Are not our hearthstones guarded by holy forms, conjugal, filial and parental love, the corner-stone of Church and State, more sacred than either, more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and capitals of of State be leveled with the dust, but spare our homes! Let no socialist invade them with his wild plans of community. Man did not invent and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all in the world; high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being; seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a holy and peculiar name—this is home; and here is the birth-place of every secret thought. Here the Church and State must come for their origin and support. Oh! share our homes! The love we experience there gives us our faith in an infinite goodness; the purity and disinterestedness of home is our foremost and our earnest of a better world. In relations there established and fostered do we find through life the chief solace and guide of existence.

A SAD STORY OF MORMONISM.

THE MOTHER AND CHILDREN.

We became acquainted a few days since with a short history of certain transactions, partly in this city, and partly out of it, which afford a very fair illustration of the practical effect of that beautiful system of imposture which is shedding its lights and shadows upon the tops of the Western mountains.—Possibly our readers may be interested in it—especially if they should ever, in the mutations of the future, be thrown within the valley where the Upas sheds its poisons and reveals the ghastly caresses which strew the ground, they may be enabled to turn it to a practical use. With this in view, we will briefly state the circumstances to which we allude, suppressing names for the reason that some of those affected, and most grievously affected, by those circumstances, are of our own citizens, and to whom we would tender our profoundest sympathies.

A few years since, a gentleman, his wife, and two infantile children, like thousands of others, left this city for the golden shores of the Pacific, the husband and wife dreaming doubtless that in a land of the shining ore they should soon realize a fortune for themselves and their children. The lady, we may premise, possessed more than an ordinary share of intellect, which had been cultivated to a highly respectable degree by the care of fond and doating parents, who little thought of the use to which that intellect would in after years be devoted, or how their devotion would be repaid. Alas! they can feel "how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child,' or one that brings them only sorrow instead of joy.

The family settled in San Francisco.—Some time afterward, the gentleman and his wife, in connection with a brother of the latter, chanced to step in on a Sunday to hear a Mormon missionary from Utah, who was holding forth in San Francisco. They were prevented by the bad weather and walking from attending their usual place of worship, and as the house where the Mormon was speaking happened to lie in their way, they concluded after leaving home and from mere curiosity, to go in and hear him. Fatal curiosity! Inauspicious day! What the particular subject of the discourse was which they heard we are not advised. After coming out, the husband and brother expressed themselves very freely upon the merits of what they had heard, and pronounced some of it little, if any short of blasphemy. To the utter astonishment of both, however, the wife and sister expressed herself highly pleased with it.

As a probable solution of such a mystery we may say, before proceeding further, that it subsequently turned out that she had heard a Mormon missionary while a young lady residing in one of the river towns in Mississippi. Polygamy was at that time carefully concealed from the outside Gentile by the apostols of Jo Smith, and stoutly denied. Probably the young lady was fascinated by the romance which the Mormon may have skillfully woven into his discourse, and the seeds of blasting ruin thus lodged in her mind to spring up, fructify and bear apples of Sodom to turn to ashes in the tasting many days afterward. Be this as it may, the lady soon became strongly attached to the Mormon faith, and went frequently if not constantly to hear its apostle. In a short time he had acquired sufficient influence over her to cause her to resolve to quit her husband—if he would not accompany her—and repair to the grand rendezvous of the Latter Day Saints, as they style themselves at Salt Lake City.

The determination once taken, nothing could dissuade her from her purpose. But the children, what was to become of them?—The mother was devotedly, passionately attached to them, and she determined to take them with—her! The father and brother of course became alarmed. To prevent her from going they knew well would be impossible, but they resolved to save the children from the yearning gulf which was about opening to receive them; and in pursuance of this resolution, they determined to send them to their grand-parents in this city. They were therefore taken when the mother was absent, placed on board a steamer, and safely reaching New Orleans were soon under the loving care and hospitable roof of their grand-parents.

Who, however, can baffle or circumvent a determined woman, frantic though she be, when her feelings, her pride, and her affection all combine to spur her on to the accomplishment of her object? The very next steamer that sailed brought that mother to this city, chafing like an enraged tigress, whose young have been taken from her.—Her parents, who had been made aware of the circumstances, now determined that she should not take her children from them, and that if she was bent upon dooming herself to destruction, she should not drag her innocent babes down into the foul abyss with her. We pass over the struggles, the watchings that ensued in this city, a little more than one year ago, on the part of the grandparents of these beautiful children of some four or five summers, to keep the mother from taking them to Utah, and of her efforts to obtain possession of them for that purpose. Suffice it to say, for the time being she failed. How completely her whole soul had become wrapped up in the gross and disgusting deception which had seized upon her like a giant, the reader can judge when we inform him that rather than relinquish joining the vile horde which contaminate the air of Great Salt Lake by their abominations, she actually tore herself from the children of her heart, and went without them.

She did not however abandon her purpose. Finding herself baffled for the time being, she determined to change her tactics, the more certain to secure at a future day what she could not then effect. She went to Salt Lake City via St. Louis, and her parents had the melancholy satisfaction to know that if she was lost to them, her children were at least safe. These, brother and sister, under the bountiful and fostering care which they received, budded like the opening rose beneath the sweet and genial influence of the Southern spring.

They heard nothing more of her till one day last week, when they were struck almost dumb with amazement by her entrance into the family mansion. We pass over what followed, as the reader can much better imagine than we can describe it. She had been to Utah, had been a teacher there, had boarded at Governor Brigham Young's, only boarded, had seen much suffering there from famine, and had seen also the error of her ways! Said she had been mad, had now left the Mormons and had come to live with her parents and children, and to do what she could to make them happy. She asked them to restore to her once more their confidence. Of course the delight of her parents was boundless. She did not profess, however, to have renounced Mormonism, but wished not to return to Utah, and still insisted that the Mormons were good people, and Brigham and his associates in office true prophets.—If these drawbacks upon the value of her repentance created a regret or a lingering suspicion in the minds of her parents, they did not express it, grateful and happy that she had done so much as she had, and made even a quasi confession as to the impropriety of her past conduct, and hoping, doubtless, that time would accomplish what was lacking in her complete recovery from her horrible delusion.

On last Saturday morning, she requested permission to take her children into town—her parents live in the suburbs—to go shopping and promising to return by five, or at most by six o'clock in the evening. The permission was readily granted and they have seen neither her nor her children since. She has accomplished her purpose: and she is of course on her way back to Utah with her children, to be thust into the opening throat of the grim visaged and horrible monster, who sits midway upon the Rocky Mountains, lapping his repulsive jaws, and eager to devour new victims as they become entangled in his foul, his leprous coils.

Her dissemulation was profound, was perfect. So much for Mormonism.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

THE AMERICAN RACERS IN ENGLAND.—English turfmen, now that the great racing meetings of the year are over, have begun to take more notice than before of the three American racers which Mr. Ten Broeck, of this country, has quietly brought in close proximity to their great battle fields of speed.—Quite a number of distinguished and noble sportsmen have recently, as we are informed, gone on short pilgrimages to their stables, big "book makers" are repeatedly seen mousing about and looking on while the horses are taking their exercise; and the whole subject of their presence and intentions, has been canvassed with the gravity and interest which belong to a matter of importance.

English pride, however, and English racing pride in particular, which rates its turf so high that it has never dreamt of equal competition, cannot conceive of such a thing as a chance for these American horses against the champions of their world-renowned tracks. It will appear, however, from the following extract from "Bell's Life" of the 16th of November, that a plan has been conceived on Mr. Ten Brock's side, by

"An effort has been made," says that paper, "to bring about a match, for £5,000 between an English and American horse, four miles, weight for age; or to make two matches, to run one in the spring, the other in the autumn, for £5,000 each match."

By this it seems that the English turfmen do not feel so entirely certain of the superiority of their horses as to induce them to put up so large a sum as $20,000 at the first call. But the following additional extract may assist us in coming a little nearer to the state of English racing pulse upon this subject. It is from the Illustrated News of November 22:

"The Americans are putting out their flash match feelers to our horses—four miles for £5,000 a side; but we trust the Ascot Cup race will be the one finally selected for the debut of these transatlantic fivers; and, if Fandango or Job Marson, or Melissa and Alfred Day, cannot make mincemeat of them over its fearful two-and-a half miles (equal to any four on the flat,) we shall be content to own our Brother Jonathan to be as great in horse-breeding as he is in locks, and yachts, and artificial legs."—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

SPECULATING IN DEAD BODIES.

This is an age of enterprise and everything must be turned to a profitable account. So, in accordance with this, some business like individuals have given their attention to furnishing "subjects" for our medical colleges.

The "dead and gone" paupers of the Almshouse naturally afford the greatest facilities for transacting a business of this character, and some time since, a proposition was introduced at a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor, to allow a certain individual to furnish one of the colleges with the Almshouse dead. The Board having some regard for the sentiments of the community rejected the proposition with a becoming spirit. This, however appears not to have prevented the objects aimed at, as subsequently, bodies were stowed in chests made expressly for the purpose, and these chests were frequently seen coming through the gate, and very mysteriously taking an easterly course.—The public burial ground also comes in for a share of such transactions. There is scarcely an unrecognized body sent to the Green House which is interred. Thirty dollars per head is the maximum price charged for the remains of the unknown and unfriended.—And not only are the bodies sold, but the coffins, paid for out of the City Treasury, are said to be sold also; and in the last two weeks as we learn, no less than thirteen were sold in a bunch to one individual. We presume they go back to the Green House, and sold and resold.

Some strange occurrences take place at times in connection with these things. A few weeks since, a lady arrived here from New York, for the purpose of having the remains of her brother (which had been taken to the Green House) interred in the Odd Fellows' Cemetry. A coffin containing a corpse was furnished, which upon examination—although the corpse was a very ancient one—turned out to be the wrong body. Another coffin was then furnished, but with no better success—the corpse in this instance proved to be the remains of a man. After this, it was not deemed necessary to make further efforts to recover the body. We learn also that on one occasion the wife of a poor insane man who had died at the Almshouse, had to gather up the mangled remains of her partially dissected husband for interment.—*Penn Inquirer.*

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF
JOHN BROWN, THE FERRYMAN;
OR
THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS BORN.

CHAPTER II.

"Severe the fate of modern fools, alas!
When vice and folly make them as they pass,
Like noxious reptiles o'er the whitened wall
The filth they leave, still points out where they crawl."

In the beginning he was "without form and void," a simple monad, floating about upon the surface of a stagnant pool, in the most remote and miasmatic regions in the State of New Jersey.

There it was, that was first fostered this infectious gem, which though quite microscopic in appearance has been endowed with all the elements of future greatness, and was destined to be developed at last into the most perfect and wonderful of living structures.

No human being ever visited the spot, no human eye ever penetrated the parental stroma; time rolled along, day succeeded day, and the stillness of the night was alone broken by the music of ten thousand frogs that infested the neighboring swamps; as the misty moon cast down her gladdening beams upon the filthy scum of that immortal pond. Light, Heat and Electricity correlative, and acting *ab externo*, soon produced in this growing monad an allotropic state, and from the simple cell a new and most peculiar being was produced by successive metamorphoses.

These curious changes of form, soon resulted in the production of a little animal which resembled most Articulate, and which made its way through the slimy scum of the pool by a series of perambulatory motions, very much like the lobster, though infinitely more grotesque, and head foremost of course—a method of progressing which to this day it has never abandoned. In this condition of development, ferrying about from side to side of its mother pond, this creature entirely set at naught the skill and ingenuity of the naturalist, and he vainly sought for a class into which it might be ranked, or a name by which it could be designated. If viewed with the naked eye, it simply presents a pultaceous mass, but by the assistance of a glass might be seen "a well formed head, two eyes, two ears, a nose, mouth and neck, with a cylindrical body, rudimentary feet, well-formed legs.

But now there came an eventful period in its struggle for existence; clouds of dark dense fog, hovered over the surface of its deluded origin, and oft during the passive transition from the blackness of midnight to the twilight of the morning, this poor helpless creature was almost annihilated, when, as it were the kind hand of Providence interposed for its deliverance in order that its future destiny might be fully realized.

The light of day once more looked down upon the comly scene, and as the warming rays of the sun gradually dispelled the thick clouds of fog, this little scroly creature leaped upon *terra firma* and breathed for the first time the unsullied atmosphere. Scales, claws, nails, and wool, now began simultaneously to desquamate, and in a short time like the locust, it has left behind a skeleton of derna, even to the head, which together with the appearance of the ears, snout and claws, looked not unlike some grotesque statue of bronze, such as "Vulcan would have forged for his Satanic Majesty's own livery."

But of all the trivial, inexpressive, insignificant, multiloculated, uniperous, squint-eyed and lop-eared creatures, that were ever seen upon the surface of this earth—monstrosities not excepted—this starting link of humanity most inmeasurably surpassed them, a bill nor a snout, but stood upon all fours with its head and back describing one horizontal line. Its body soon became covered with hair and it fed [illegible] among the sandhills near a little cabin that was called its home.

There was still a difficulty to ascertain to what genera, or species, liferous or amphiboens, it belonged. But it was finally decided that it should be ranked somewhere along in the scale of existence, about half way between the Jackass and the Goat, and being subsequently discovered to possess, in addition to its stupidity, remarkable qualities of falsehood and misrepresentation, was declared by *Savans*, to be unquestionable *fibeous*.

The most remarkable characteristic of the creature at this stage of its development, was its disposition to bows; and from the position so frequently assumed of standing upon its hind feet and using its upper extremities, as Dr. Rare would say, in appropriating the twigs and branches which formed the principal part of its food, they gradually became more and more prehensible and at last assumed very much the appearance of the human hand. We now have an animal of the male kind, in the upright position, with two legs, two hands, a head and &c., omniverous and resembling most the monkey tribe; but "of all the beings that ever strolled into the focus of my vision it was still the most difficult of description. There was the well-formed face, the little pointed ears enveloped in a frizzly cluster of hair, the rounded chin, the projecting upper jaw, the flattened nose, the humped back and head—all remarkably indicative of the monkey tribe.

"If I make a general survey of him, I find his statue of a fair size, and there the account of it ends. If I explore his position I can descry in it nothing to praise or condemn."

"If I take him at an angle of 45°, I discover the rudiments of a man, and were it not for the head, and the *wool*, I should be induced to classify him in the genus homo. But now came the most remarkable period of transformation. * * This occurred about the time he passed out of the stage of adolescence and entered the sphere of manhood, when he set up the diverting occupation of "*sparking*" and *rowing himself* up salt river.

MICROSCOPE.

(Concluded.)

Near New Orleans, in September last, the well known pecan tree, under which the remains of General Pakenham were buried, was broken off, thirty feet above ground, by a gale of wind, and a cannon ball, fired from the British lines during the battle, was found imbedded just where the trunk broke off.

Pennsylvania claims the honor of originating the first Agricultural Society in this country after the Revolution. It was founded in 1785, and Judge Richard Peters was its president and active promoter and patron.

George D. Prentice contradicts the rumor that he was about to remove to St. Louis, and says he will not leave the Louisville *Journal* until his breath leaves him.

Miss Martha Jane Drake recovered $2000 damages at Cooperstown, New York, a few days ago, of Wm. Waterman, for breach of promise of marriage.

Davidge, the comedian, has recently drawn a large prize in the Maryland Lottery. In all his comic experience he probably never realized a better joke.

In Chicego, during the past year, there has been built about five thousand buidings, and during the same time the population has increased twenty-five thousand. This of itself would be quite a little city of no small importance.

Dartmouth College recently refused to accept a donation of lands bequeathed it in the West, because their acceptance would deprive a poor widow of the property who would otherwise receive it.

RESTORATION OF THE LANCASTER BANK.—The effort to resuscitate the Lancaster Bank is progressing very satisfactorily. At the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders, on Saturday week, it was stated by A. H. Smith, Esq., President of the Bank, that the amount of new stock now subscribed was $200,000, and assurances of further liberal subscriptions had been held out by various parties, as soon as it shall be clearly ascertained that the assets of the bank will pay off the circulation and deposits, of which there now seemed to be no doubt. It was farther stated that some debts, which had been considered doubtful and bad, had since become good; and a large amount due the bank by a certain party was in a fair way of being paid, or the claim satisfactorily arranged. The circulation of the bank, since the suspension, has been reduced $280,497, at which time the notes in circulation amounted to $724,009. The amount now out is $428,371. The Board of Directors, since last meeting, have taken some property in part payment of certain liabilities due the bank, amounting to $1,600.—The agents employed to examine the title to the Shamokin Coal region, and the condition of the Sunbury Railroad, had reported them both good, and these reports went to England in the last steamer. If the English company shall fail to to take it, another party largely interested would take hold of those improvements and work them to pay off the first and second mortgage bonds.

The following extracts from the report of a committee appointed by the unfortunate stockholders in the Lancaster Bank deserve attention:

The insolvency of the bank was caused by the reckless conduct of the direction. An amount exceeding three-fourths of its capital was loaned to a few individuals (its President and Cashier among the number) for the purpose of building the Sunbury and Philadelphia Railroad; erecting extensive iron establishments, and developing the Shamokin coal fields; projects which every man of even ordinary discretion must have foreseen would lock up the funds of the bank thus loaned to those parties, for a long space of time; and, if those speculations should prove disastrous, must inevitably lose to the bank the money loaned for such purposes.

* * * * * * * * *

The whole management of the bank, from 1848 to the day its doors closed, has been characterized by wicked crimmality on the part of the President and former Cashier, and gross negligence on the part of the Directors, in whom was confided that trust by the stockholders. It has been used as a family affair, without any regard to the rights of stockholders and depositors, as if its capital had been placed there for the especial benefit of those who, by misplaced public confidence, succeeded in the control of its management.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday last. In the Senate David Taggert, opposition, of Northumberland, was elected Speaker on the first ballot. George W. Hammersday was elected clerk, unanimously receiving the vote of every Senator. In the House, J. Lawrence Getz, Dem., was elected Speaker, over S. P. McCalmont. Opposition, and Jacob Ziegler, Clerk. In the Senate, Mr. Penrose read in place a bill concerning contempts of Court. He explained that the bill was intended, to meet the case of Gen. Wm. Small, of Philadelphia, imprisoned by the Supreme Court, and to relieve him from imprisonment.

Little has been done in the Legislature since its commencement. The members of all parties have been busily engaged in caucussing for candidates for U. S. Senator.—The election was to have taken place yesterday, but it is now openly reported that the Senate, which is strongly Republican, will refuse to unite with the House on joint ballot for the election of a Senator. They ground their course upon the precedents set by Democratic Legislators, and are determined to fight the Democrats according to Democratic tactics.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Bingham, in his message to the Legislature urges the adoption of measures for the relief of the Michigan Emigrants in Kansas, and the adoption of resolutions instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress with regard to the exclusion of slavory from the Territories, and for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

LONG MESSAGE.—Mayor Vaux of Philadelphia, has just issued a message, which takes up six pages, each about the size of the Advertiser. Perhaps he wishes to give exit to his Brains.

FIENDISH BRUTALITY.—All the Southern exchanges contain accounts of the hanging and whipping of slaves suspected of complicitity, in the recent insurrectionary movements. One T. M. Arthurs, a correspondent of the Canton (Trigg county) Kentucky *Dispatch* says:

"Tuesday Morning, * * * I went to Dover, and arrived there about two o'clock. The people had hung four negroes at 11 o'clock that morning, and two more then in town to be hung. I got to the place of execution in time to see the last one off. Of the six that were hung, three had been preachers. They were all proved to be ringleaders. I learned that the men at the forge were at work *whipping the truth out of their negroes*, so I rode out there that night, and was with them all night. I never had such feelings in my life. I saw a list of negroes that had been whipped and was told what they all had stated, and then I heard the balance examined—some taking *five and six hundred lashes* before they would tell the tale—but when they did tell it, it was the same all the others had told. Some told the whole story without takinga lick. Those that were examined were not permitted to see those that were not, they were kept entirely separate, and a guard over each. One of the negroes at the forge *died from whipping* that night, several hours after the operation.

We find the following paragraph in the Nebraska Advertiser of the 20th ult.

"On Saturday, the 8th inst., a Mr. Smith suffered a most horrible death at Smithland, in Woodbury county. He was engaged as a sawyer to the new steam mill at that place.—And whilst gigging back the carriage got his foot caught by the saw which split his leg nearly the whole length before he could withdraw it, then by an unaccountable destiny his body fell across the log, before the saw, and was most horribly mutilated, in fact cutting the body into numerous pieces, which were gathered and decently interred. The deceased left a wife and two children."

LOTTERIES IN DELAWARE TO BE ABOLISHED.—The people of Delaware have adopted an amendment to the constitution of the State prohibiting lotteries after January 1st, 1862. The governor has signed the amendment, and he asks the Legislature to make the necessary legislation to carry the amendment into effect. Maryland ought to follow the example of Delaware.

THE Pope of Rome received one vote for President at the late Presidential election in Ohio.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Governor Pollock's Message is entirely too lengthy to insert it in full in our columns, especially at this late day, when every one who had any particular desire to read it has already done so. The following is a brief synopsis:—

It speaks satisfactorily of the financial condition of the State, and makes some judicious suggestions for legislative action. The receipts into the State Treasury during the year, including a balance from the year previous, were $6,621,937, and the expenditures $5,377,142, leaving $1,244,795 in the Treasury, which will be more than sufficient to pay the interest in February next. The total debt of the State, funded and unfunded, is $40,701,835, a decrease of $366,158 during the last year, with extraordinary demands upon the public treasury for keeping the public improvements in repair, and enlarging the Delaware division of the canal. The Governor thinks the increase in the population and wealth of the State, with the development of its resources, will increase the revenue so as to enable one million of dollars annually to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt, which, with the accruing interest on the sums paid, would entirely extinguish the debt in less than a quarter of a century. The Governor calls attention of the Legislature to the duty of renewing or redeeming the certificates of State stock issued to those who hold certificates for the payment of interest, the time having expired in 1855. He proposes the issuing of bonds in renewal of such certificates, with interest, at five per cent. The public works yielded to the State during the past year over two millions of dollars, an increase of nearly sixty-four thousands dollars, but it was all eaten up, except $62,118, in managing and keeping the works in order. The Governor renews the suggestion of selling the main line. On the subject of banks, the message is conservative and sound. "The incorporation of new, or the re-charter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary, and demanded by the wants of legitimate trade in the community where located, should be favored; under no other circumstances should either be permitted." A reference is made to the public schools of the State, which embrace five hundred thousand pupils and twelve thousand teachers. He thinks a State Normal School, for the education of teachers, and Teacher's Institutes, would greatly advance the system and elevate the character of our common schools. He also favors an agricultural bureau in connection with one of the State departments, to collect and diffuse information useful to the agricultural interests of the State. A revision of the law regulating manufacturing and improvement companies and of the militia law is recommended, omnibus legislation is objected to, the proceedings in the Erie railroad case are stated, attention is called to the amendments of the constitution, and the duty of districting the State for legislative elections is mentioned. The Governor also alludes to the necessity of guarding the purity of the ballot-box, and propses a registry of voters, with a more careful examination in cases of naturalization. He closes with a condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the insane proposition to re-open the Slave trade.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.—There appears to be unusual difficulties surrounding the various Senatorial contests in States which the Democracy have nominally carried. In Pennsylvania they have but three majority on a joint ballot, and Simon Cameron,—formerly a Democrat, afterwards an American, and now a Republican,—is endeavoring to secure the prize. Forney is a candidate as well as Judge Black, but Brodhead has no chance of re-election. In Indiana there are two Senators to elect, but the determination on the part of the Republicans and Americans is to stave off the election until another year, they having a majority on joint ballot, while the Democrats had the Senate and refused to go into joint meeting for the election of a Senator, so that they are now caught in their own trap. In California also two Senators are to be chosen, although there is doubt also whether a joint meeting can be secured. If this matter can be righted, it is believed that Broderick and Gwin will be chosen, the leaders of the rival factions. The contest in Missouri will also be for two Senators, and there is some prospect, in consequence of the success of Mr. Buchanan, that the Benton and anti-Benton men will succeed in effecting a union, the consequence of which would of course be the return of Mr. Benton and some Atchison Democrat.

More particularly in regard to the Pennsylvania Senatorial election, the Harrisburg *Sentinel* says:

"The election of United States Senator is just now the all-absorbing topic of conversation in political circles at the Capital, and the interest and excitement is daily increasing. There are a number of aspirants on the Democratic side, but John W. Forney evidently has the "inside track," and will in all probability be the nominee. There are powerful influences at work to overthrow Forney, but he is a shrewd tactician and will be able to "head off" all competitors.—Whether he can be elected, is another question. Gen. Simon Cameron is a full match for Forney in political managing and intriguing, and we should not be surprised to see the General out-manœvre the Democracy and carry off the Senatorial honors.—It is rumored that General Cameron has secured two or three of the Democratic members,—if this is true, and the Opposition give him their entire vote, he holds a winning hand. A desperate game will be played on both sides, and *weight*, arguments advanced by the various aspirant."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION SCHEME.—The Hon. Percy Walker, in the House of Representatives a few days since made a speech in which he gives us a bird's eye view of what the real, genuine, razor-strop Southern fire-eaters intend to do when they get a chance. The scheme appears to be to establish Walker at the head of a Southern Central American Confederation. At present, from all accounts, Gen. Walker has quite as much as one man can do to look after his own head, without bothering to be "head" of a Southern Confederation; but when General Walker gets out of his present dilemma, we have no doubt the real disunionists will aid the great scheme. The Southern leaders have long looked to a Southern Confederation, South of their present latitudes. If they get Nicaragua all straight and a working government going on, they will then have a beginning. They can add Mexico, and Cuba, and then, one by one, the Southern States, as they became dissatisfied, can bolt the Northern Confederacy, and annex themselves to the great Southern Confederacy. This is a comprehensive plan; but will it succeed?—We shall see, if we live long enough.

In Congress little or nothing has been done, save the delivering of Buncomb speeches. The members seem to think the country needs no legislation.

A COMPILATION
OF THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The probability almost amounts to certainty, that a new British expedition is to be sent in search of the remains of Franklin's party. There is no hope of finding the unfortunate explorers, it is true; but it is highly probable that papers and memoranda remain, which may yet be recovered, or at least some trace of personal records. The latest accumulations of knowledge gathered on the spot, which would decay and be scattered in time, may now be found; and this possibly has stimulated the spirit of enterprise to another effort. The temper of the age is favorable to these persevering researches. The cases are indeed rare in which explorations have resulted in direct commercial advantages: but if men had in all ages confined their investigations and journeys to those which were certain to secure immediate profit with personal safety, we should know but little of the globe we inhabit, and have little advance in scientific discoveries. Secrets are still to be solved within the arctic circle, and enterprising travelers are still anxious to penetrate them. Scientific questions of great importance offer their most probable solution in those high latitudes and those ice-bound regions, some are yet to be discovered in electricity and its cognate phenomena; and who knows if even that wondrous one of the telegraph may not be parallelled! The dangers will no doubt be as great ten years hence as now; and now there is a chance of recovering some memorial of Sir Franklin's expedition. The question at home is only—whether the British Government will assist individual enterprise; that decided—men are ready to undergo the perils of the journey.

A SIGNIFICANT AUGURY.—We do not believe so implicitly in political omens as the venerable Amos Kendall did in 1840, when he emerged from retirement to vaticinate upon the Delphic tripod of the Washington *Union*, but neither do we "defy augury." It is therefore, with a pleasing sentiment of foreboding of "a good time coming," we learn from the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, that during the late Presidential canvass, while Senator Brown, of Mississippi, was proclaiming the certain election of Mr. Buchanan, a feather dropped at his feet from the wing of an eagle which was flying overhead, and that the quill has been forwarded to the President elect, at Wheatland, to write his inaugural address with. We will accept this as a happy omen, though the superstitious might fear the application of the poet's finger of the eagle finding the shaft aimed at his heart barbed with the feather from his own wing, and make the application to Mr. Buchanan, that his sternest opposition will come from the section from whence was sent the pen which is to lay down the programme of his Administration. We rather prefer, therefore, to look upon the sunny side of the incident, and to claim for the future Executive of the Union the same protection against rude sectional assaults which Metamora, the last of the Wampanoags, accorded to her who wore his gift—"The maiden of the eagle plume!" May it prove a talisman to him in the fierce strife which the wigwams of St. Tammany may see, and lead him safely through scenes of desolation should the sad spectacle of burning cottages, the war-whoop, and the scalping-knife be renewed in Kansas. —*Phila. Times.*

LIBRARIES FOR PRISONS.—If any of our friends have books, and are ignorant of any profitable way far disposing of them in their own neighborhood, we commend to such suggestion of the *North American*, to do them up in a bundle, addressed to Rev. S. Guiteau, Baltimore, and send them to the depository of the Sunday School Union, 216 Chestnut street, whence they will be forwarded to Baltimore, and will be there taken into the care of the "Association of Friends," for visiting the convicts in the Maryland Penitentiary, and properly distributed through the prison. "The excellent ladies," says the Rev. Dr. Johns, "who have this good work in hand, furnish an ample security for the safe and productive investment of the charity solicited. A good book, and the solitude of convict's cell, may prove, with God's blessing, a friend never to be forgotten."

THE OGRE NAPOLEON.—In a recent lecture, Thackeray introduced a personal anecdote *apropos* of Napoleon, which forcibly illustrates the dread which the great Corsican lion inspired, even when caged under the care of Sir Hudson Lowe. He says: "When I first saw England, she was in mourning for the young Princess Charlotte, the hope of the empire. I came from India as a child, and our ship touched at an island on the way home, where my black servant took me a walk over the rocks and hills till we had passed a garden, where we saw a man walking. 'That is he,' said the black man—'that is Bonaparte; he eats three sheep every day, and all the children he can lay hands upon.' There were people in the British dominions besides that poor black, who had an equal terror and horror of the Corsican ogre."

DR. KANE.—The Boston *Transcript* publishes a letter from Havana, which states that Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, arrived there on Christmas day, but very low from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, which attacked him on the passage. He was somewhat better after landing, but his physicians think it very doubtful if he ever leaves the island.—This will be sad news to many who know the amiable Dr. Kane; and his loss, at so early an age and in the height of his hard-earned renown, would be a bereavement to the entire country.

NEW POLITICAL "CONDIMENT."—It is told by the waggish Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, that a Buckeye girl once asked him, "If he took condiments in his coffee?" To which he replied, "Yes, pepper and mustard, if you please." A new query is now addressed to the people of the United States, "Will you have sugar in your politics?" and it is likely to produce as hot pungent and hot state of things as Corwin's pepper and mustard "condiment."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Despite the burst of indignation which the proposed revival of the slave trade has created, it appears to be a regular branch of commerce in New York, as it is stated that no less than from twenty-five to thirty slave ships have been fitted out there during the last three years; and though three of these ships have been seized and forty-six men held to answer under various statutes, only two convictions have taken place.

Dr. Valentine Mott performed the operation last month; for the forty-fourth time, of tying the carotid artery in the living subject. The Napoleon of surgeons is now 71 years old, yet is as straight as ever, and as young at heart as when fifty years younger. He does not even wear glasses when he operates, and the man is not extant who ever saw his hand tremble.

A family in this city, says the Springfield Republican, "were all made seriously sick, this week, from eating of a chicken pie, cooked in a yellow glazed crockery dish.—The glazing of such dishes is poisonous, and is absorbed by the food that is cooked in them. They should be utterly discarded from use.

The Interoceanic Telegraph will soon put a belt around the globe, and the question will then arise, what will be done about Sunday? In some parts of the world there will be two in a week, and Sundays generally will become confused. If the telegraph offices in all parts of the world close on Sundays, news arrangements will be constantly interrupted.

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.—Civility is a fortune itself, for a courteous man always succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one cotemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and, by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his Grace, than to receive one from other men. The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of our own country is full of examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we but recal the past, frequent instances, where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed, individuals of all-pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger; his affability, or the reverse, creates instantaneously a prepossession in his behalf, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men, civility is in fact, what beauty is to a woman; it is a general passport to favor a letter of recommendation written in a language that every stranger understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness, as the greatest scoundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune.—*Phila. Ledger.*

COST OF LIVING IN THE WEST.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says, "Every thing needed to make a family comfortable, is excessively dear. Rents now enormous are going up every quarter day; coal which should be plenty in our streets at 6 or 8 cts, a bushel, is scarce at 15, and as the Illinois wagons have stopped coming on account of the exorbitant charges of the Ferry company, it is likely to go up to 20, and perhaps to double that; wood seven or eight dollars a cord at the Levee, and advancing every day; flour seven to eight dollars a barrel and not extra at that; butter forty to eighty cents; eggs thirty five cents a dozen; poultry out of reach of common purchasers; potatoes $2 a bushel; and game only to be thought of by those who are able to fare sumptously every day. If these prices rule now, to what will they arrive, with a closed river for two or three months! Why such a state of things should exist is a question easier asked than answered."

A Keokuk paper says that the rent of a little shanty thereabouts is nearly five hundred dollars; coal forty cents; wood six to eight dollars, and other articles at same rates. At Burlington, an editor says, it takes almost every cent a man can raise to buy provisions for his family; consequently he has no money to pay his debts, and so we find it in all our exchanges throughout the West.

A NOBLE FELLOW.—On the morning of Dec, 1st four boys broke through the ice on the lake near their school house, in Waterville, Wis. The villagers hastened to the spot, but the ice was so thin that none dare venture to their aid. At this moment just as the boys were sinking, a young man eighteen years of age named Joon Adams, sprang forward, seized a fishing spear, and leaving most of his clothes on the bank, plunged into the lake and saved two of the boys. He then made another dash and saved the third. Adams was now almost exhausted, but the mother of the fourth boy was standing near, in horrible agony, and Adams said to her, "I will save your boy or die." Tying a rope around his waist, he told those on shore to pull him in if he sank, and cried out, "Stand by the rope, I am going to him." He then plunged in, swam out some ten rods, breaking the ice with his hands, seized the boy; who was sinking for the third time, carried him ashore, and restored him to his mothers arms.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—General Walker it is stated, has been supplied with a new war engine of such efficiency and deadly instrumentality as to meet the title of an infernal machine. In form it resembles a small grindstone, turned by a crank, and will discharge 300 one ounce balls every minute, attended by only two men. Every machine is calculated to destroy three regiments of soldiers in the same space of time. It can be directed with the same ease as a common rifle is handled. The inventor, a Yankee, is now in England experimenting before the Admiralty. The gun, or machine discharges without report, and sends a ball three times the distance of the ordinary rifle or cannon, as the case may be. This is the story told by the New York papers.

PROFESSOR Buchanan, in the course of a lecture recently delivered at Cincinnati, made some startling statements in regard to the duration of human life. He said that in the latter part of the sixteenth century, one half of all who were born died under five years of age and that the average longevity of the whole population was but eighteen years. In the seventeenth century one half of the population died under twelve years of age. But in the first sixty years of the 18th century one half of the population lived over twenty seven years of age, and in the latter forty years one half exceeded thirty two years of age. At the beginning of the present century one half exceeded forty years; and 1838 to 1845 one half exceeded forty-three. The average longevity at these successive periods has been increased from 18 years in the sixteenth to 43.7 by the last reports.

A runaway couple from Waterville, Maine, one day last week, went to Farmington, and were married. Their enjoyment of the honeymoon was interrupted after a day or two by the arrival of the young lady's father who took forcible possession of the daughter, and was about to carry her home. The affair getting noised about, however, the villagers assembled about the hotel, and insisted that the man should have his wife, giving the father five minutes to surrender her, or they would take her out of his hands. The old gentleman was obliged to give in, and the runaway couple were restored to each other's arms in the presence and amidst the huzzas of the crowd. The old gentleman finally came round, as fathers always do in such cases, and an amicable adjustment of difficulties occurred.

A Gentleman was salted down, at his own request, lately, in Illinois. His entrails were taken out, by his direction, after his death put in a box, and placed beside his coffin, which he has had over ten years.—He was then filled with salt, and sewed up with a grape vine, or some of that sort.—He was then carried to the repository of his coffin—a cavity in a perpendicular bluff, about fifty or sixty feet from the bottom. About two hundred persons were present.

People marry a great deal at present—those who can afford it, that is to say. The most talked of match is that of Alphonse de Rothschild of Paris, the second son of the Jewish Plutus, to his cousin, the daughter of Lionel de Rothschild, of London. The fair *fiancee* is a lady of the most absolute perfection of the Oriental Israelite beauty.—Numberless Londoners have been wildly in love with her—the spell of enchantment not being of necessity her monstrous fortune.

A Trader in Hartford distributed to the poor children of that city 1000 pair of rubber overshoes on Christmas.

By way of Santa Fe, we have marvellous stories of the gold mines of New Mexico.—they are said to be much richer than those of California.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Media, Quarter ending December 31, 1856.—John Fox, Wm. Fadden, Thomas Fox, Thomas Ford, Mister Edward, E. T. Evans, Mary H. Eagle, Dennis H. Kennedy, Robert Kirkman, Reuben Keen, James W. Kennedy, Annie Churchman, E. J. Coborn, Catharine Carson, Hiram Cramer, Jeremiah Caven, Thomas J. Carey, Jane Fahey, Thomas Beaney, Bozoloña Paus, 2, Benjamin Brown, John Brown, Henry Berry, Mary Johnson, Jos. Hand, Marble Hall Lodge, I. O. of O. F., William Garret, Thos. Macis Kenely, Joseph Gellespie, Neil McConnell, Catharine Nangle, Anariam Osborn, Edward Paice, William S. Pugh, E. M. Reynolds, Anna Eliza-Ramond-Margaret Sweeny, Lewis Worrall, Thomas Smedley and Claise Gerard Sime.
C. R. WILLIAMSON, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED at the Media Book and Stationary Store, South Avenue, a lot of new Music, also Diaries for 1857.
Dec. 31, 1856. JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

WILLIAM MORRIS
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Mansion Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.
Philaeelphia; Jan. 7.

GRAIN WANTED,
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29 1856. BEATTY & OGDEN.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; the marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
JOSEPH G. CUMMINS & CO., have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have now on hand new and splendid *CHRISTMAS PRESENTS*, such as NEW BOOKS, Albums, Port-monnaies, FANCY BOXES, consisting of entire original styles, now first introduced into the market, containing Pens, Ink, Wafers, Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c. All kinds of TOYS suitable for Children, as well as all the Novelties of the season. *Humors of Falconbridge, Retribution*, by Mrs. E. M. D. Southworth; a new edition of *Empress Josephine, The Winter Wreath*, &c., just received.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c. at low prices for cash. nov 19

New Dry Goods and Grocery STORE, N. W. corner of Upland and Broad streets, Chester, Delaware co.
The subscribers call the attention of customers to their new stock of Goods, which they will sell at the lowest prices, comprising ALPACAS, SILKS, Velvets, Coberges, Delaines Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, Flannels, Linens, Handkerchiefs, &c. Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, for men and boy's wear. Hosiery, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, Hardware, Queens, Earthen and Glass ware, Fine Groceries, choice Teas and Spices of all kind.
June 19 G. & L. M. LARKIN.

ESTATE OF HENRY JACKSON, DECD.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of HENRY JACKSON, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate, will make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement to the undersigned.
dec 24 ANTHONY BAKER, *Admin'r.*

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH EVANS, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of the above late of Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in Philadelphia. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.
dec 17 WM. N. ATTWOOD, *Amin't'r.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between E. A. LOBB and H. W. LOBB, under the firm of E. A. & H. W. LOBB, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the second day of last past. All debts due said firm are to be paid to H. W. LOBB, who will settle the business of the firm and continue the business in his own name. E. A. LOBB,
Upper Darby, Nov. 26. H. W. LOBB.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
SHAW'S WASHINGTON.
GALLERY, No. 128 *Arch st., above 6th; opposite the Theatre, Philadelphia.*
The finest, most brilliant and life like picture can be had at SHAW'S GALLERY opposite the Arch street Theatre, all sizes, cases, Daguerreotypes, paintings, &c., copied with despatch, every variation to please; a large assortment of Fancy cases always on hand. Remember, SHAW'S GALLERY, No. 128 opposite the Arch street Theatre March 26.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Wanted immediately, an experienced Teacher, to take charge of the higher department of the Public Schools, of the Borough of Media. A fair compensation will be given.
H. JONES BROOKE, *President.*
R. H. SMITH, *Secretary.* nov. 12.

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
DENSLOW & CO., No. 21 *South Front street, Philadelphia*, Commission Merchants, and wholesale dealers in all kinds of LEAF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO and CIGARS. Have constantly on hand and for sale low, all kinds of *American and Spanish Leaf Tobaccos*, selected with special reference to manufacturers' use.
All articles sold, warranted to be as represented and every opportunity afforded for examination.
Purchasers at a distance can send their orders and rely upon being as faithfully served as if the goods were seected in person. oct 29-1y

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!
G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.
He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.
Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!
JOHN F. GRAFF & CO., the proprietors of the *FRANKLIN DRY GOODS STORE, No. 357 Market street below Tenth, Philadelphia*, have now in store the largest and best selected stock they have ever offered. Their recent invoices of
Dress Goods from New York
are particularly elegant, and their prices unusually low. To enumerate the articles comprising their stock would be a tedious task and a unnecessary expense to the advertiser, as their stock embraces *every thing in the Dry Goods line*, both Foreign and Domestic.
For the information of purchasers they would add, that JOHN F. GRAFF & CO. are always willing and happy to show their goods, whether visitors purchase or not. Also that JOHN F. GRAFF & CO. obligate themselves to save for the purchaser from 10 to 20 per cent. on every bill of goods bought at their establishment between this and the first of the year. Also that JOHN F. GRAFF & CO'S is the only establishment in Philadelphia where country buyers have the privilege of returning or exchanging goods *within one month after purchasing*, in all cases where parties are dissatisfied with their their purchases. Also that JOHN F. GRAFF & CO'S place is known by the *Large Golden Bust of Franklin* over their front door.
☞ Give them an early call, and bring your friends, and if you do not find every word in this advertisement strictly true, never call the second time. Don't *forget!* 357 Market st. below Tenth.

Opposite the Media Depot!
VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN F. CLINE,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap. 30, 1y.

LUMBER AND COAL.
THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will please call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM TRAINER.
Mareus Hook, March 5, 1856.

THE BEST PLACE IN THIS COUNTY TO procure fresh and genuine *Drugs* and *Medicines* as well as *Painting Materials* of everydescription, and upon very moderate terms, is at the Drug and Apothecary store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Nov, 12. Market and Work sts.

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 108, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transcient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2.00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ "The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 14, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

We are indebted to Messrs. James J. Lewis, and Hiram Cleaver, members of our Legislature, for copies of the Report of the Auditor General, for the year ending November 30, 1856, as well as for copies of the Legislative Record.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

Just before going to press we received the following news from Harrisburg, which announces the election of Simon Cameron, Republican, to the Senate, over J. W. Forney, Democrat:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—At 12 o'clock the Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced, and the two Houses went into Convention for the Election of a U. S. Senator, to serve for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Speaker of the Senate presided, and the roll being called the Senators by the Clerk of the Senate, and the members of the House by the Clerk of the House—the first ballot resulted in the election of Gen. Simon Cameron. The vote stood as follows:

Simon Cameron,	67
John W. Forney,	58
Henry B. Foster,	7
Wm. Wilkins,	1

Messrs. Lebo and Wagenseller, of Schullkill, and Menear, of York, Democrats, voted for Gen. Cameron.

AMERICANISM.—It is a fact that will not now be successfully denied that the leaders of the Republican party in many sections, bid for the foreign vote; and it is an equally well known fact that they didn't get it. We presume that all Republicans are now convinced of this—that the foreign vote on which they counted, and for which they seemed willing to temporarily forego American principles, was the power that gave the victory to our enemies. It has been fully demonstrated to our Republican friends since the election, that the one million votes given for Mr. Fillmore, would not only have overbalanced all the foreign support, but would have insured the defeat of the Cincinnati nominee. It was a sad mistake in Republican leaders to court the foreign vote, and many of them, as well as most of their influential journals, are making the *amende honorable* by retracing their steps. They urge with earnestness and zeal the necessity of union with the American party, so as to enable them to defeat that party which unites in itself the entire foreign vote. The Republican members of Congress have also manifested a disposition to retrace their error, and, actuated by the Republican sentiment throughout the North, have come upon American ground, and united with the Americans in Congress in support of American principles. In the House of Representatives a few days since, full fifty Republicans voted for the naturalization offered by Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky. The resolution was as follows;

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from further consideration of the House bill No. 165, being a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed on that subject, and the amendment thereto, and that the said committee be instructed to report the same back to the House, and the same is made the special order of the day in the House for Thursday, the 15th day of January, 1857, to be call ed up at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, and it shall continue such special order from day to day until the same shall be disposed of in the House.

The question turned on suspending the rules, which required a two thirds vote.—Ineffectual efforts were made to give the question the "go-by," by motions to adjourn. At length it came to a vote, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted yeas 89, nays 92. So the rules were not suspended. Of the 89 yeas, *fifty were by members of the Republican party*,—representing one million voters—who had the honesty and the firmness to stand by the American principles, upon the strength of which most of them owed their position of Congressmen.

We especially commend to those who were instrumental in getting up the "Chester movement," a careful perusal of this resolution, and an examination of the votes thereon. Will they too show signs of returning reason, or will they persist in carrying out measures with which not one twentieth part of the citizens of our county sympathize, and against which the representatives of one million northern freemen have pronounced their judgment?

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial commenced at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of investigating certain charges against the officers of the Bainbridge. The members of the Court wear their uniforms during its session: but when "off" they dress like other gentlemen, in garments procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chesnut street.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—It will be seen by the following extracts, which we copy from our exchanges, that several more influential papers have endorsed our nomination of Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the next Gubernatorial honors. The Harrisburg *Sentinel* says:—

"The names of a number of good men have been brought forward for Governor. Among them Hon. John C. Kunkel of this county, Hon. Lemuel Todd of Cumberland, Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, and Isaac Hazlehurst Esq., of Philadelphia. The last named gentleman is highly recommended by most of the American papers throughout the State. Mr. Hazlehurst has always been a true man, never wavering in his devotion to the interests of the Whig and American causes, and he possesses in an eminent degree all the qualties necessary for the post."

The *American Eagle*, of York, a paper having the largest circulation in that county, and which enjoys great influence, thus alludes to our editorial naming him in connection with the nomination for Governor:—

"We heartily subscribe to the above.—There is no man in the State who we would more cheerfully support than that true and consistent American, Isaac Hazlehurst Esq. He does not only possess all the qualifications necessary to fill the Executive Chair, but he is a man of unimpeached and unimpeachable political and moral character.—The shafts of our opponents would fall harmless at his feet. Like our own noble Fillmore, his character is spotless and his name is respected and beloved. Give us Hazlehurst to bear aloft the American Banner, and victory will and must crown our efforts."

The Columbia *Spy*, an independent and influential journal, thus speaks of our nominee:—

"We see the name of Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., of Philadelphia, mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial office in this State. Mr. H. enjoys a high popularity throughout the country, and is a gentleman of distinguished ability. He was a member of our Legislature some years ago, and was prominent in several important reforms.—He was very active in urging the policy on the part of the State of resuming the regular payment of the interest on the State debt, and in many other matters displayed talents of a high order. He is able, consevative and worthy in every respect to fill the situation which his friends intend to offer him. We observe that several of the papers throughout the country, as well as those published in Philadelphia, insist upon his nomination."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

LIST OF JURORS.—GRAND INQUEST—FEBRUARY TERM, 1857.—Chalkley Harvey, foreman, Birmingham; William L. Howard; Edgmont; John M. Lawrence, Springfield, Joseph Roberts, Radnor; James J. Williamson, Aston; Henry McIlvan, Chester Borough; Emmor Beaumont, Newtown; John B. McCay, Upper Chichester; John C. Beatty, Upper Providence; M. Davis Hunter; Newtown; James Bell, Chester Borough, Charters Redman, Newtown; Thomas Appleby, Lower Chichester; Jonathan Pennell, Chester Borough; William Bowker, Chester Borough; James Bleyler, Aston; John P. James, Chester Township; Peter W. Green, Chester Township; Joseph Iliff, Media; Garrett Edward, Springfield; William McCall, Chester Borough; William J. Johnson, Radnor; George Bittle, Radnor; John M. Sharpless, Nether Providence.

TRAVERSE JURY—FIRST WEEK.—James Talley, Chester Borough; Thomas Entwistle, Chester Borough; Hiram Pyle, Nether Providence; R. Morgan Johnson, Chester Borough; John H. Baker, Chester Borough;—William Rhoads, Jr., Newtown; Joseph Gibbons, Springfield; George Williamson, Nether Providence; Job Hoopes, Concord; James Erskine, Haverford; John Goff, Chester Borough; Elisha Worrall, Springfield; John C. Price, Chester Borough; Samuel Bonsall, Upper Darby; Owen Yarnell, Middletown; Thomas T. Williams, Media; William Pennington, Bethel; Crossman Lyons, Chester Borough; John J. Rowland, Upper Providence; Benjamin Gartside, Chester Borough; James Eaches, Darby Township; Isaac C. Malin, Thornbury; Joseph Evans, Springfield; George W. Weaver, Chester Borough; George Dickerson, Jr., Haverford; T. Bickman Price, Chester Borough; Phineas Dixon, Aston; John Steeler, Radnor; Mark Pennell, Aston; Samuel P. Rush, Media;—John W. Vaughan, Haverford; Joseph Watkin, Media; John Black Marple; Moses Hey, Springfield; William G. Hoskins, Radnor;—Thomas Steele, Marple; John W. Thatcher, Aston; Robert McCall, Bethel; Charles L. Sleeper, Springfield; Peter Jacquett, Radnor; Andrew Rhoades, Middletown; Caster Gray, Middletown; Nathaniel Ring, Birmingham; Edward McDade, Lower Chichester; Isaac Eyre, Lower Chichester; Samuel Peterman, Marple; George McCracken, Jr., Aston; James Lenny, Chester Borough;—Samuel Bartram, Marple; Edward Darlington, Jr., Middletown; Isaac C. Evans, Middletown; Hiram P. Eves, Nether Providence; Thomas Powell, Radnor; William Thomas, Marple; Abraham Pennell, Middletown;—Lewis D. Cook, Upper Darby; Washington Sill; Edgmont; John Sharpless, Concord;—James Dicks, Nether Providence; Bennett Yarnall, Edgmont.

SECOND WEEK.—John Aimen, Concord; Samuel Johnson, Springfield; Samuel Turner, Chester Borough; Daniel Carter, Haverford; Peter N. Gamble, Lower Chichester; John Broomall, Chester Borough; William P. Smedley, Edgmont; William Danley, Haverford; Isaac Horne, Darby Township; Alfred Mancill, Aston; Benjamin C. Moore, Jr., Darby Borough; George Maris, Springfield; James Barrett, Lower Chichester; Benjamin Worrillow, Bethel; James Cochran, Chester Borough; Ellis P. Marshall, Concord; Seth Pancoast, Springfield; William Patrick, Chester Borough; Eber Eaches, Edgmont; Samuel Stevenson, Chester Borough; James Broadbent, Middletown; Abner Pyle, Nether Providence; Nathan H. Baker, Upper Darby; Robert Moss, Middletown; John M. Larkin, Chester Borough; Sketchley Morton, Springfield; James Lewis, Marple; David Boyd, Upper Chichester; John D. White, Lower Chichester; Lindley Smedley, Upper Providence; William P. Worrell, Middletown; Joseph Bishop, Springfield; John C. Miller, Concord; William Crozier, Aston; Jonathan M. Maker, Upper Darby; Joseph Rhoades, Jr., Marple; George Gallaghan, Jr., Middletown; Fay Brigham, Tinicum; Edmund Pennell, Chester Borough; Spencer McInvain, Chester Borough; John F. Lipet, Lower Chichester; Abram Blakely, Chester Borough; Joseph Shellcross, Darby Township; Jacob Painter, Middletown; Mark Brooke, Radnor; Jeremiah Bishop, Upper Providence; Eli Baker, Thornbury; Thomas Smedley, Upper Providence.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—A series of protracted meetings are now being held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this place.—They commenced on Sunday evening last, and will perhaps continue for several weeks. The Rev. Mr. Schofield, of Philadelphia, will preach this evening. The meetings are well attended, and a lively interest is manifested by the community in them.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—Pursuant to a call issued by the President and Managers of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, a meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company was held at the Charter House, in this Borough, on Monday last, the 12th inst.

The meeting was organized by appointing William Smedley, of Middletown, Chairman, and Cheyney Nields, of West Chester Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was now ready for any business which might be brought before it.

Mr. Fallon stated that if there was no other business, the Board of Managers would present their report, whereupon Samuel B. Thomas, Secretary of the Board, read the seventh annual report.

Much time was occupied in the reading of this report, it being exceedingly lengthy.—We have not time this week to condense it, but shall do it next week.

Mr. Rutter suggested that the reading of the details of the report be dispensed with.

Mr. Paschall Morris stated that all the report read had been published in the newspapers, that it was useless to go through it again especially as copies would be given to all the Stockholders. He therefore moved that the reading of the report be dispensed with.

Mr Fallon said that the motion was out of order. The Board had submitted their report for a reading, and it must be read or else withdrawn.

Mr. Rutter said that the Stockholders did not wish to hear details read which had been published and were strewn broadcast around. It was a useless consumption of time. The Board of Managers had stupified their own consciences, had committed fraud—

The speaker was here interrupted by motion to adjourn until half past one o'clock, and cries of "put it to vote," "dispense with the reading," &c., and amid much confusion the meeting adjourned.

Upon assembling at half-past one o'clock, Mr. Rutter obtained the floor. He stated that there were many present from a distance, who wished to deposit their votes for officers and go home. The report was published, and was distributed, and every man who desired to read it, could do so, and he thought that its further reading could well be dispensed with. But, in justice to myself, and to my past position in connection with this road, I would answer some of the charges contained in that report which blackballs the former administration, and white washes the present. The report don't tell all the truth, and I am surprised that there are men here—one from Delaware county, one from Chester, and one from Philadelphia, willing to stultify themselves by signing that report and more particularly the one from Delaware county who went to N. York with me to sell the bonds, and who has frequently since justified the course then taken—and who will now permit himself to be chalked down as subscribing to a report misrepresenting me and that very act—I say that man is less than a man. In this report is a flourish made as an excuse for not finishing the road. One year ago declarations were made by the Managers that the road would be finished as fast as money could make it. They presented a sealed package to this effect—deceptive in its designs, and the lips that uttered in its favor were also deceptive. Have they done so? Their assertions were false. And now they present a report condemning us and charging that we have committed fraud on the company, but the object is plainly to be seen. It is to screen a few men in their own Board. I say that these charges are false, and let any of them step forward and deny it. But I will hop over a thousand things which are false in that report. I am willing to let it all be referred to the Board which will soon be elected. And I appeal now to Delaware county, in favor of these of Chester who have subscribed nearly if not quite as much Stock, men whose money has built a road for your convenience when they wished it for their own, and in gratitude we ask you to meet us and aid us in electing a Board that will give satisfaction to all, and one that will complete the road to West Chester. It has been said that the road is sunk so low that the hand of resurrection cannot save it, but I trust that yours will be a resurrecting hand. If you have confidence in this road, we ask you, not only in gratitude to us, but in justice to yourselves to aid us. Let us be common brethern—whither thou go there we shall follow, and your God shall be our God,

The motion to dispense with the reading of the report of the Board of Managers, and to refer it to a committee, was adopted.

A motion was then passed, that the meeting go into an election for President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

The meeting then went into an election, when the following ticket was elected with little or no opposition.

President—Paschall Morris.

Managers—Thomas A. Biddle, Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D., George Cookman, David Meconkey, Marshall B Hickman, Edmund C. Evans, M. D., Jacob Smedley, John C. Beatty, Samuel Hibbard.

Adjourned.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The teachers of Concord and the adjoining districts, met together on the third inst., and formed themselves into an Association for the purpose of mutual improvement in the various subjects connected with school education. B. F. Tillon, M. D., was appointed President, William H. Dotts Vice President, and William H. Forwood Secretary. A constitution was adopted, styling it the "Concord Teachers' Association," which will meet hereafter on the first Saturday in every month. Subjects were agreed upon for lectures at the next meeting, and members appointed by the President, as lecturers. Essays, criticisms, &c., will also give variety to the exercises, making the whole highly instructive and agreeable to all concerned. Frequent extra meetings will be held in the evening, for the especial purpose of debate. The County Superintendent and the Directors of the districts, were unanimously elected honorary members of the Association, and all friends of education throughout the neighborhood, are cordially invited to attend its meetings. At the close of the meeting the President made some very appropriate remarks upon the object for which the Association had been formed, and on the duty of each member thereof, in promoting the great cause in which he labored. Previous to the adjournment, it was agreed to meet on Monday evening, the 19th inst., to discuss the subject of school government.

NEW HORSE COMPANY.—A meeting will be held on Saturday next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Public House of John Garrett, in Village Green, for the purpose of organizing an Association for the detection of horse thieves and recovery of stolen horses. It is to be conducted on the same principle as beneficial associations; but instead of an initation fee being paid, each member may enter on the books of the company any one or more of his horses, a full discription of each, any valuation he may choose to put them, by paying at the time of entering the same, a premium of one per cent. Then if it should happen that any horse upon the books be stolen, and not recovered within three months, the company will pay the valuation of such horse, which shall not exceed the price entered upon the books of the Association.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—R. Crosby Fairlamb, has sold his farm in Edgmont, known as the Bishop property, containing one hundred acres, for fourteen thousand dollars. Mr. Fairlamb purchased this property about a year since, for twelve thousand dollars, clearing the handsome sum of two thousand.

Pursuant to public notice given by this paper a few weeks since, the Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, principal of the Aston Ridge Seminary, delivered a highly interesting lecture before the "People's Literary Association," in the West Branch Chapel, Aston, on Monday evening, the 13th inst. This was an introductory to a course of lectures to be delivered before this society. The subject chosen was, "*The Objects and Advantages of Literary Associations.*"

Mr. Huntington remarked that there was something in the very name of the association that was full of promise. It told of mind free and unshackled—awakening to the consciousness of its capacities and ambition to rise. "*The People's Literary Institute*"—write it on the walls of Rome or Vienna, where iron despotism keeps the masses in subjection, and it will strike terror into the hearts of oppressors. It administers a withering rebuke to every feeling of aristocracy that would exalt itself by keeping others down.

This is a movement *of* the people, *with* the people, and *for* the people: and when we consider what facilitfes for improvement are afforded almost without money and without price, to the people of this age, it is not surprising that such an association should have been formed. The time has been when the purchase of a standard work on history or science would have absorbed a month's wages of a working man. Now it can be earned in a day. Not only is the pursuit of knowledge made cheap and easy. It is invested with new charms. Works of science are made simple and attractive, and the genius of a Prescott and Macauley have recorded the events of a former age in language of such sparkling beauty and graphic power, that scenes and actors appear moving before us like the figures of a panorama.

There is no young man among us, possessing ordinary capacity and ordinary leisure, that may not hope, with the advantages now afforded him, to attain a high degree of respectability and influence. The future welfare of any community depends in a very great degree on the manner in which its young men spend their evenings. One great object of this association is to counteract and defeat those influences which induce them to waste their evenings in the company of the idle and the vicious.

A youth thus tempted is as much to be pitied as blamed. Love of society is an instinct of his nature, and with us taste for reading, and no opportunities of intercourse with the intelligent and refined, what can we expect but that he should join any circle of his equals that seek his friendship, though it may prove to him the out side of a voretex. Now the object of this association is to meet that young man with attractions of an opposite kind—to take him by the hand and lead him in the path of moral and mental cultivation. Without such aid, his mind is like a young and thrifty vine, that has nothing on which to climb. Its tendrils must grasp the dust. It is doomed to grovel in obscurity amid the stones and weeds that are on a level with itself. The object of these lectures is to plan t the stake and to build the trellice on which the young tendrils of intellect may climb and spread. In this way native genius is developed. It only asks to be aided at first, and it will rise of itself. Such genius is not confined, like the precious metals, to certain localities It does not run in veins. A low brick dwelling a few miles distant, marks the birth place of Benjamin West. Dwellings equally humble are noted as the birth-place of the Newtons, and Shakespeares of our race.

The friendly aid of a stranger charmed with the sweet notes of a peasant girl, made Jenny Lind the Queen of Song; and the same friendly aid extended to many a bright boy who as yet has no one to care for him, may enable him to reach an eminence in intellect which may command the applause of listening senates, or proclaim with an apostollic power the glorious Gospel of his Saviour.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark enfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

It is the object of this institute to bring these flowers and jewels into light. I exhort every young man here to avail himself of its benefits. It is happiness you seek.—By what means? By the acquisition of property. But can houses and lands give happiness to a man who has no resources within himself? Can he be happy to whom the whole domain of literature and science is a land of darkness, from which there comes no cheering ray to gladden him? Can he be happy whose mind remains imbecile and dwarfish in the mere chrysalis of its development?

You are great in the grandeur of an immortal intellect that needs only to be aroused. To you, as well as to others, an open Bible sends its light, and rich libraries open their treasures, and avenues to advancement lie open. All you need is untiring *energy*. Write that word on your books and work bench. Men do not blunder into greatness. The most distinguished have forced their way upward from obscure positions, and through enormous difficulties.

Remember that education is something more than mere attainments in knowledge. You have affections to be elevated, a conscience to be rectified, reason to be strengthened, a will to be made submissive to the judgment, habits to establish, powers of utterance to attain. An educated man is not only *well informed*, but *well trained*. He is one whose habits of self-culture and self-control insure the *progressive* improvement of his own mind and character, and who is prepared to meet life's cares and collisions with that gentle and patient, yet resolute spirit which gathers strength from its conflicts with difficulty, and comes off victorious in the conflicts of the battle of life. How vast the work before you! The object of this association, and these lectures, is to aid you in its beginning.

To you who have conceived and originated this undertaking, let me address that homely phrase—homely indeed, but full of meaning—*go ahead!*

Never doubt a righteous cause,—
Go ahead.
Throw yourself completely in,
Conscience shaping all your laws,
Manfully through thick and thin,—
Go ahead.

Do not ask who'll go with you,—
Go ahead.
Numbers,—spurn the coward's plea,
If there be but one or two,
Single-handed though you be.—
Go ahead.

Though before you mountains rise,
Go ahead.
Scale them—certainly you can;
Let them proudly lave the skies,
What are mountains to a man?—
Go ahead.

Though fierce waters round you dash,
Go ahead.
Let no hardships baffle you;
Though the Heavens roar and flash,
Still undaunted, firm and true—
Go ahead.

The above abstract does but feeble justice to the elegance and eloquence of Mr. Huntington's lecture. Condensing it—as we were forced to do through want of time and room—robs it of much of its merit. As Mr. Crowthers, the Chairman of the meeting truly remarked when a vote of thanks was proposed and cordially given—"It was a treat—a rich treat—overflowing with good things." It was certainly the best lecture that we have had the pleasure of reporting for a long time.

At the conclusion of the address a number of useful books were presented to the association, which were received by appropriate remarks from the Chairman and Mr. Huntington.

The services of Mr. Baird, of Phila., will be secured to lecture on the American Revolution, and of Prof. Marshall Calkins, of the same place, to lecture upon Anatomy and Physiology. We will give due notice of all the meetings of the Society.

STEAMBOAT LINE.—On Friday last, in the Borough of Chester, books were opened for subscription to a proposed Steamboat Line, to ply between Chester and Philadelphia, when $6000 were subscribed. Four thousand more are wanted to complete the sum necessary. If such a Company should be established, there is little doubt but a large business could be done. Much of the freight &c., is now carried by packets, which are at best, slow and uncertain, and if brought in competition with the proposed line, will doubtless be compelled to hunt business in other quarters.

A NEW FIRM.—It will be perceived by reference to an Advertisement published in to-days paper, that Isaac Haldeman and his two sons, of this Borough, have entered into partnership, and the Dry Good and Grocery business will hereafter be conducted in the name of the Firm. The store of Messrs. Haldeman is one of the largest and finest in the county, divided into two apartments, where persons can be supplied with every variety of goods, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

SNOW.—On Saturday last snow fell in this neighborhood to the depth of two inches.—The roads are very smooth, and with very little snow we could have excellent sleighing. Even as it was, many got out their sleighs, doubtless determined to have the first ride of the season.

The Rev. E. I. D. Pepper, minister of the M. E. Church, of this Borough, will preach a sermon to the young men of Media, on Sunday evening next. The sermon will doubtless be a very interesting one, and none should fail to be present.

SAUSAGES.—We have been presented with some elegant sausages from the provision store of Charles H. Shaw. He keeps constantly on hand all kinds of meat, both fresh and salt, and all other articles usually found in a provision store.

COURT.—An Adjourned Court for Arguments will be held at the Court House, in this Borough, to-morrow at 10 o'clock.—Business requiring attention either in the Orphans Court, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas will be heard.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY BALL, in honor of the President elect of the United States, was a grand affair—more distinguished men from all sections of the Union were present than ever graced a similar occasion in Philadelphia. Our readers should at once replenish their wardrobe from the superior stock of ready made clothing offered for sale by Granville Stokes, No. 209 Chesnut street.

The Crockport Republican tells a wonderful story. It says that three years ago a girl dreamed she would find a sum of money on the lake shore. Taking a young man with her the next day, they went to the spot and there found a drowned body, on which was a belt containing the sum. They buried the money, but the girl went alone and dug it up refusing to give the boy a share, but said she would when he arrived at the age of twenty. He now sues for his share. The story caused great excitement, and on digging at the spot indicated, the bones of the drowned man have been found, who was probably a Spanish passenger in a propeller that was wrecked there.

It will be remembered by our readers that at the last session of Congress a law was passed making a very material change in the compensation of members of that body. To become a member of Congress hereafter will not only be honorable, but profitable. The present law pays members about $25 a day for attendance, and deducts one third of the amount for each days absence, so that a member who stays away during his whole term will henceforth be entitled to draw about $4,000 from the treasury. This is a pretty good premium for doing nothing.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., by Rev. P. Stanton, WILLIAM M. COOPER, M. D., of West Chester, to Miss ELLEN H. DOONAN, of Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., by Friends' ceremony, in presence of Mayor Vaux, ELI M. BROOMALL of Upper Darby, to MARY WORRALL of Springfield, Delaware county.

In Marcus Hook, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr JOSEPH M. WELLS to Miss MARY A. BONSALL, both of this county.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. ISAIAH H. MILLER to Miss SALLIE B. HEYBURN, all of this county.

DIED.

In Middletown, on the 11th inst., HANNAH LEWIS, aged 60 years.

In Marple, on Thursday the 8th inst., JOSEPH OSCAR., son of George and Mary Ann Barr, aged 1 year 10 months and 3 days.

In Chester, on the 30th ult., MARY ANN, daughter of George and Emiline Searle, aged 7 years and 9 months.

On the 5th inst., GEORGE SEARLE, aged 37 years.

In Chester, on the 5th Inst., WILLIAM G., son of Charles and Hannah Schroder, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Linwood, on the 3d inst., DANIEL BAIN, aged 37 years,

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Fresh ground from new wheat is worth $5 37.—Sales for home consumption at $5 37. Extra and fancy brands are selling at $7 00. Rye Flour is worth $3 75, and Corn Meal $3 00 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, and prices are steady. Sales of 2,000 bus. new Southern and Penna. red at $1 48 a 1 50, and $1 60 a 1 62 for white. Rye is wanted, with sales of Pennsylvania at 81 cents Corn is scarce; prime yellow is offered at 66 a 63 cents afloat. Oats are in demand; sales of prime old Pennsylvania at 47 or 49c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues scarce; small sales from second hands at $7 25 per 64 lbs,—Timothy ranges at $3 00 a 3 25 per bushel, and Flaxseed at $2 00 a 2 10 for domestic.

CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 12.—The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week has been about equal to the week previous. The arrivals at Wm. L. Torbet's Avenue Drove Yard amounted to 925 beeves, 4000 sheep, 4000 hogs, 120 cows and calves. The beeves sold from $9 00 to $9.50 per 100lbs. Sheep, were disposed of at from $2 75 o $4 50 and $5 00 per head. Hogs sold slowly at from $7 50 to $8 50 per 100 lbs. Cows and calves of from $25 to $60. The total stock in market was 925 beeves, 4000 sheep; 2000 hogs and 120 cows and calves.

Ashland Coal,

BROKEN, Egg and Stove Coal,
From the Above celebrated mines,
at the lowest cash prices.
6000 prime Cedar Rails of a
Superior quality.
Darby, July 30. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON

Fire Brick and Cement,

CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STAW.

The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 9m.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
AT THE MEDIA

DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.



The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Parametta, Madonnas, Alapacas, DeLaines, Ginghams and Prints; Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls; Muslins, Ticklings, Checks, Drillings and Canton Flannels; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Rugs: Trimmings, Hosiery, and Gloves in great varieties: Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c., also,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for.

The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in the business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTC GOODS

ever offered in the County.

The DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.

The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would solicit on behalf of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of their Goods and the cheapness of their prices.

I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on *Thursday, the fifth day of February*, 1857, at his residence in Thornbury township, Delaware county, *FIFTY COWS*, of superior quality, part of which are fresh milkers, part with calves by their sides, others coming into profit, also ten strippers. One pair of good WORKING OXEN, two Calves 8 months old, *ELEVEN HORSES*, No. 1, a bay Canadian Stallion, 5 years old 15¾ hands high, fine style and action. No. 2, a bob-tail brown mare 7 years old, can trot a mile in 3¼ minutes, and travel 12 miles an hour with ease. No. 3, a bay mare 7 years old, a splendid hackney, can rack a mile in 3 minutes with practice. No. 4, a bob-tail sorrel horse 8 years old, can trot a mile in 3¼ minutes without training. No. 5, a bob-tail brown horse 4 years old, perfectly gentle in all kind of harness, and a good traveller.—No. 6 and 7, a pair of black horses 6 and 7 years old, suitable for driving or working on a farm. No. 8 and 9, a sorrel and gray, each four years old, suitable for all kinds of work and perfectly gentle. No. 10, a gray colt about 3 years old. No. 11, a bay, gray, a good driving or work horse. No. 11, a bay, an excellent driving or work horse. ELEVEN SHOATS. Sulky and harness nearly new, a double sett of dearborn harness, two blind halters, one grain drill and corn sheller nearly new, one Dickey's patent butter worker, two grain cradles, cross cut saw, wheelbarrow, WHEAT by the acre.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on said day, when conditions will be made known by
JOSEPH HEMPHILL.
Jan 14

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSAGE and LOT OF GROUND situate on State street, in the Borough of Media.—This is new and everything about it is in complete order; water is introduced into the kitchen by means of an hydrant, is handsomely situated and would make a desirable residence for a small family. Will be sold a bargain.

N. B.—If not sold by the 25th of March next it will be for rent. Apply to B. F. BAKER.
Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers to sell at private sale, the following described Real Estate, situate partly in New Garden and partly in Londongrove townships, Chester county, viz: a FARM, containing *ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND*, bounded by lands of Joshua Pusey, Lydia Barnard, and others. It is within 4 miles of Kennett Square, and 3½ from Avondale, a station on the Central Railroad, now constructing, 1½ miles from Londongrove Meeting House, and various other places of worship are in the vicinity. The improvements consist of a large DWELLING HOUSE, part stone and part frame, 4 rooms on the first floor and 6 on the second, and cellar under the whole; large stone BARN, Hay House, 24 feet, Wagon House 52 by 20 feet, attached; Stabling for 22 head of cattle and 4 horses; hog house, 2 corn cribs, 2 shops, spring house, and other out-buildings. The house and barn are watered by a syphon from a never-failing spring of soft water. There are about 13 acres of good WOODLAND; the balance is divided into convenient fields by good fences, with water in all but one. There is a young ORCHARD of different kinds of choice fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. It is convenient to mills, schools, &c., and in a highly intelligent neighborhood. Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling on the subscriber residing thereon. Terms easy and made to suit purchasers.
dec 31-1m W. L. BALDWIN.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Saturday, the 17th day of January*, 1857, on the premises, all that certain Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Jeffers and State streets, in the Borough of Media. The Lot is 40 feet front by 125 deep, bound by said State street, Lemon st., Pearl st., and lot of William Coyle. The improvements are a large two and a half story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 32 feet front by 32 feet deep, with kitchen back, 14 by 16 feet, and pump in the same. The above improvements are nearly new and in good repair. Said premises are eligibly situated in said Borough, and is very desirable as a place of business, or private residence. For particulars enquire of B. F. BAKER, at the Recorder's Office, in the Borough of Media, who will give information desired, respecting the sale of said property, as well as the renting of the same. Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM P. STEVENSON.

N. B.—If the property is not sold on said day, it will be for rent. jan 7

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale his Farm in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, 7 miles from Wilmington on the road leading from Centreville J. L. Sagar's Mill, containing *NINETY-ONE ACRES OF GOOD LAND*, 10 acres of WOODLAND the balance divided into 9 inclosures under good fence with water in each inclosure. The improvements consist of a substantial 2 story STONE DWELLING HOUSE having 4 rooms on the first floor, 5 on the second. A STONE BARN 50 by 25 feet. Also, water at house and barn. Also, a new Wagon House and corn cribs having been built the last summer—There is a young *Apple Orchard* on the farm just coming into bearing. Persons wishing to view the property may call on the subscriber residing thereon.
Jan 7-2t WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of *Levarai Facias*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Nether Providence, on *Monday, the 26th of January*, 1857, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot or piece of land, situate partly in the township of Springfield and partly in the township of Nether Providence, in the county of Delaware, State of Pennsylvania, bounded by land of Edward Lane, deceased, William J. Leiper, Samuel M. Leiper and George G. Leiper, containing FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. The improvements consist of a large *STONE COTTON FACTORY*, Water Power, Snuff Mill, and twenty-two stone tenements, known as the "Avondale Factory." The main building or factory is fifty-three by eighty-six feet, three and a half stories high, stone Picker house attached twenty by thirty feet, two and a half stories high, Engine House, Store House and Drying House, with all the necessary out-buildings for carrying on the cotton manufacturing business. The Factory is situated on Crum creek, with a head and fall of about nineteen feet. There is also on the property a STONE MANSION HOUSE, 25 by 25 feet, two stories and a half high, with two rooms on the first floor and three on the second, frame kitchen attached, 18 by 30 feet, and a spring of excellent water near the door. Also, *Twenty-two Stone Tenements*, frame stable and other out-buildings, now in the occupancy of John Lord.

There is also on the premises a valuable QUARRY, from which good pier, building and other stone can be obtained.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the *Media* Book & Station-ery Store in South Avenue.

The stock of BOOKS and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or for the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times.	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Dem. co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Ballous Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do,
Godey's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catholic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Uncle Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Detector, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and how do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ADAPTED TO CITY AND BEST COUNTRY TRADE

Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods.

New Fall and Winter Cloaks and Talmas,
Daily receiving additions of cloaks,
Made with especial regard to beauty and wear,
Handsome cloaks, suitable for first class sales,
Stella, thibet, cashmere, brocha, blanket Shawls,
Rich striped wool delaines,
Neat figures and low priced delaines,
French merinoes and Parametta,
Best English and American prints, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets.

Broadcloths, overcoats and cloak cloths,
Fine black and fancy cassimeres,
Large stock sattinets 37½ to 75 cents,
Vestings of silks, wool and worsted,

Blankets, Flannels, Muslins,

Super large English and American Blankets,
Low priced Blankets, cradle and crib do.
Wool, union, welsh, saque and plaid flannels,
Linen goods of every kind in full stock,
Sheeting and shirting, muslins, bost makes,
Muslins by the yard piece, case or bale.

COOPER & CONRAD,
S. E. corner of 9th and Market sts. Phila.

N. B.—☞ Auction sales in Phila. and New York, regularly attended. Prices for goods uniform. Connect with small profits. Always have a fresh stock.—Always buy the best makes of goods. Always sell goods with reference to making a permanent customer of the buyer.
Phila. Sept. 17, tf.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to. Tin Ware on hand as usual, R. BUCKLEY.
N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

ADAMS'& STAGERS' SAVING FUND CLOTHING HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 222 Market street, third door below Seventh street, Philadelphia. Where can always be found a large stock of well selected, handsomely cut and superior made Clothing, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. As we buy exclusively for Cash we feel warranted in promising to furnish a good article of Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Our stock is unsurpassed:—Call, examine and be satisfied. R. H. ADAMS.
THEO. H. STAGERS.

A full assortment of un-cut goods always on hand, which will be made to order in superior style at the shortest notice. ap 9 1y

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 28 hunting cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $34, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $1, Silver Teaspoops, set, $5, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, all lower than the above prices. oct- 9 1y.

☞ *The subscribers to "Kane's Arctic Explorations:"* JOSEPH G. CUMMINS is the only person authorized to deliver subscribers copies of "Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations" in Delaware county, and he *alone* is the only person that has or will receive from us the first impression from the plates and engravings of the work. Persons buying or subscribing of Jos. G. Cummins, will in all cases receive the work through him from the Store, to insure the delivery of the work as represented. CHILDS & PETERSON,
Oct. 22 *Publishers.*

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
Office in the Court House. nov 26

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

WM. DOLLING,

Carpenter and Builder. Job ing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware county, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

DR. J. A. THOMSON,

Office removed to the opposite side Free st., 3d door from the corner of Welch.
He offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the Borough of Chester and its vicinity. may. 7.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL, UNDERTAKER,

Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.

COFFIN PLATES,

With Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

THOMAS OWENS,

DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia. October 29.

D. B. THOMPSON,

Painter and Glazier, also, Scrimining and PAPER HANGING at the shortest notice,
Residence, corner of Edgmont and Broad sts., Chester, Pa. sep. 17, 1y.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square *FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,*
where may at all times be found an excellent supply of liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price. I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 739 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of charge. feb 20-1y

JOHN G. HADDOCK,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Chester ave., Media, Delaware county.* ap 16.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &C



THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of MEN'S, WOMEN and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made of the best material and by competent workmen. Also

GUM SHOES

OF GOODYEARS Manufacture, warranted.
TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, Valises &c., all of which we will sell Wholesale and Retail at the lowest cash prices.



E. TWADDELL,
Market st. West of 18th, South side, half square West of the Media Depot, Phila. Oct. 29, '56.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having removed from the old Shops situated near the Friends Meeting House, East Media, to the shop formerly occupied by Samuel Derrick, situate on the South East corner of State and Plum streets, in the Borough of Media, are now prepared to make WAGGONS, CARTS and all other kinds of Farming Utentials. Repairing in both heavy and light work promptly and neatly executed.—Thankful for past favors, we hope by a strict attention to buisness to merit a continuance of the same.
HORSE-SHOEING and Smithing attended to at the shortest notice.
CLAYTON SMITH.
May 14, '56. THOS. T. WILLIAMS.

Marshall Calkins, M. D.,

PROFESSOR IN THE *ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA*, may be consulted at his Office, *No. 319 Race street, above Ninth, Philadelphia.*

Dr. Calkins in his treatment selects from every system of practice those remedies that experience, and the Sciences of Physiology and Pathology, prove to be best adapted to the removal of Disease, and rejects, as injurious, and unscientific the use of Mercury, in all its various forms, Antimony, Arsenic, and General Blood-Letting, because he has learned from experience and the logical deductions of Science, that remedies, derived mostly from the vegetable kingdom, are much more efficient in restoring health than mineral poisons and unnessesary, and at the same time, that they do not injure the constitution by corrosion or otherwise.

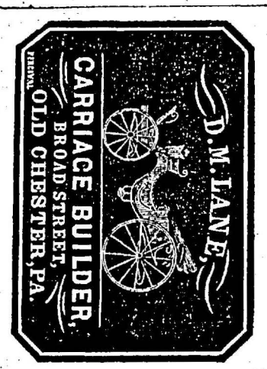
As an evidence of his literary and professional acquisitions, and his success in the practice of Medicine in the State of Massachusetts, he refers the public to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Monson, Mass.
Hon. J. G. KINGSLEY, Worcester, Mass.
Hon. N. P. BANKS, Speaker of the House of Rep.
Ex-Governor GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Groton, Mass.
MINER RAYMOND, D. D., Wilbraham, Mass.
S. D. BUTTON, Esq., Connecticut.
ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., President Union College

FREDERICK JUMELLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,

No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS*, which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sixes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars*, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y



HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION FOR THE THIRD YEAR? *IF NOT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE—ARRANGEMENTS!*—The management have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, *whose names* are received previous to the twenty-eighth of January, 1857, is much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works in sculpture—executed in the finest Marble—is the new and beautiful statue of the "WOOD NYMPH," the busts of the three great American statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN. Also, the exquisite ideal bust of "*Spring;*" APOLLO and DIANA, in marble, life size, together with the following Groups and Statues in Carrara Marble, of the Struggle for the Heart, Venus and Apple, Psyche, Magdalen, Child of the Sea, Innocence, Captive Bird and Little Truant, with numerous works in Bronze, and a collection of several hundred *fine Oil Paintings* by leading artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the *twenty-eighth of January*, 1857, when the distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the splendid Steel Engraving,

"SATURDAY NIGHT,"

or a copy of any of the three dollar Magazines one year. Also, a copy of the "*Art Journal*" one year, and a ticket in the annual distribution of the Works of Art.

Thus for every three dollars paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magizine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a TICKET in the anaual distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter*, besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year:—Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

For membership, address
EZRA LEVIS, *Hon. Sec.*, Media,

Baily and Brother,

NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.
Families are respectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.—Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S
Cheap Clothing establishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.
Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.
Parents who desire Boy's clothing, are earnestly invited to examine the stock.
Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN.
S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

WM. HILLARY'S

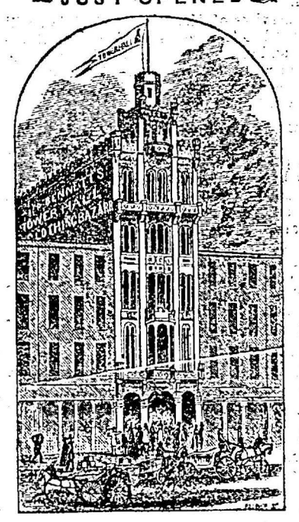
WHOLESALE
Paint, Glass, Drug and CHEMICAL STORE,

NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD
PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb.
American Zinc Snow White Paint,
American Zinc No. 1 White Paint,
American Zinc No. 2 White Paint,
French Snow White Zinc,
French No. 1 White Zinc,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil,
Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts.
Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts.
French Greens, 25 to 38 cts.
Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts.
American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb.
Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb.
All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.
Large assortment of Paints, Brushes,
And every article belonging to the Paint business,
Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish,
China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white,
French and American, Window Glass,
Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c.
Gold Leaf, &c., &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. nov26

HAIR DYE of every description, for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Nov. 19. Market and Work sts.

JUST OPENED



BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR

IN THE WORLD!

No. 184 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of MEN'S AND BOYS

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

☞ UNEQUALED FOR ☜
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a large stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

SAVING FUND United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.
All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND**, without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars Invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	James Dovereux,
William M. Godwin,	Gustavus English,
	John Ely.

GREAT WESTERN IRON FOUNDRY.



JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,

S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens.

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!! Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.



THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.



EVANS & WATSON, *No. 25 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.* Salamander Safes, Vault doors for Banks and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, Bank Locks, &c., &c., &

Philadelphia Safes against the World.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1856.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gents:—It afford us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our Jewelry, together with all our Books, Papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th inst.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of the valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

Jewelers, now located in the 3d story of the Sansom Street Hall. Evans & Watson would respectfully refer all persons to call and see them and six new safes of their make, purchased since the above fire.

GENTLEMEN:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed our store, in Market Street, on the morning of the 1st inst., we had a Fire Proof Safe, purchased of you, which contained all our books of account, valuable certificates, medals, &c., with some bank notes and coin. After undergoing the violence of the flames for upwards of thirty hours, it was recovered from the mass of burning ruins, and opened in the presence of several persons anxious to witness the result of so thorough a test. We have now the most perfect gratification of informing you that its valuable deposits were discovered in a very fair state of preservation, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have fully sustained the good qualities attributed to them, we feel it an agreeable duty to render our evidence of the fact.

We have long known the superor workmanship of your safes, and it gives us pleasure to learn that you are now enjoying rich returns for your great skill, moral rectitude, and unfaltering energy.

Phila. May 2d, 1856. FAIRBANKS & EWING.

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1856.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—We have great pleasure in saying to you that the Salamander Fire Proof Safe, bought from you, and in use in the Drug Mill which was entirely consumed last night, was taken out of the ruins this morning. When opened, the Books and Papers therein were withdrawn without injury; all of which, we will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on us.

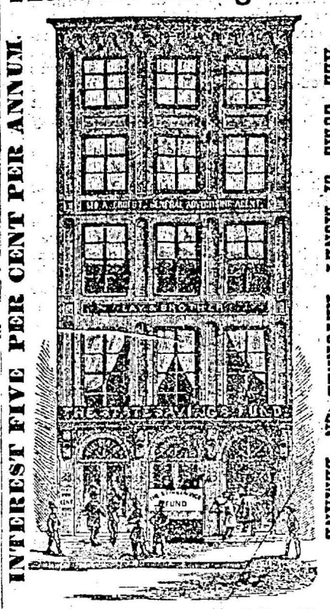
We are very respectfully, your friend,
CHARLES VAN HORN & CO.,
Fifteenth and Hamilton Streets,

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—I take great pleasures in saying to you that the Salamander Safe bought from you and in use in my Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 185 and 187 S. Fourth street, which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August, 1856, and was taken out of the ruins this day, when opened, the books, deeds and other papers therein were without any injury whatever all of which I will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on me.

I am, very truly, your friend,
FRANCIS CONWAY,
ap 2 1y.

The State Savings Fund.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND



Office, next door to the Post Office; No. 83 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, *No.* 83 Dock Street, next door to THIRD Street, and adjoining the Post Office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of *FIVE PER CENT* per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole, or in part, on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators Assignees' Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies, and *Associations*, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally—to Mechanics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to depost, where they may be had at any time, with Five Per Cent interest added.

2d. Depositors receive books, with an abstract of the By laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits, which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death, or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.

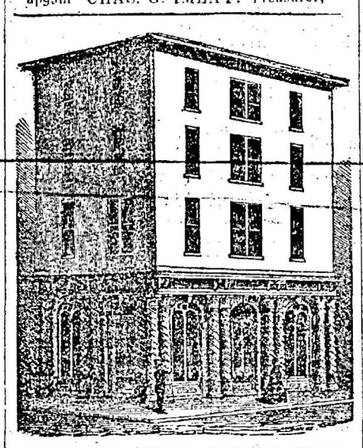
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bond with sureties.

5th. The State Saving Fund is a real Saving Fund—not an Insurance and Trust Company.—The Charter of this Institution avoids the Insurance business.

6th. Deposits may be withdrawn by checks after the manner customory with Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

GEORGE H. HART, President,
ap 3m CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer,



FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

OF the National Safety Company, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1841. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and Interest paid from the day of deposit.

The office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, till 9 o'clock.

Interest five per cent: All sums large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, to any amount. Office—Walnut st. south west corner of 3d st., Philadelphia.

HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice Pres't.
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

Hery L. Benner, D. Dandreth Munns, Edward L. Carter, F. Carroll Brewster, Robert Selfridge, Joseph B. Barry, Samuel K. Aston, H. L. Churchman, James B. Smith, Francis Lee.

The investments, amounting as per statement of January 1, 1855, to $976, 218 91, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents, in accordance with the act of incorporation are made in Mortgages, Ground Rents and such first class securities as must always insure perfect security to the depositors and place beyond all risks the permanency and stability of this old and well established Institution. feb 13 1y.

FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND,

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. ☞ $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 3 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT; The moneyis always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent, interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kockersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S EXTRACT OF CELORA, the only certain cure known. It is purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castillion doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Media!
A. J. Dowell's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 24

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive Inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.



July 31 1y. DANIEL McCILNTOCK.

PHYSICIANS and COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS can be supplied with fresh and genuine *Drugs and Medicines* at the lowest Philadelphia prices, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 8. Market and Work sts.

Why does James M. Cox,

TWELFTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.

DO SUCH A LARGE BUSINESS? BECAUSE HE SELLS SO CHEAP. (His motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.) All Wool Plaids, beautiful styles; French Merinos, all prices; Paramattas, from 15 to 62½ cents a yard; Alapacas, from 12½ to 75; Linen from 25 to $1; Linen Bosoms from 12½ to 62½.

100 *DIFFERENT STYLES OF CALICOS*, one hundred pieces yard wide British Prints only 12½ cents, Delains 12½, 18¾, 25 to 75 a yard plain and gay styles, Cloths of all kinds for Cloaks,

CLOAKS READY MADE.

These I have made in the store and can afford to sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.

SHAWLS FROM $1 TO $25.00,

all styles for the old and young; Satinets for Men and Boys wear from 25 to 87, Jeans from 12½ to 37½, Cassimers from 62½ to $2.00 per yard; Horse, Bed, Cradle and Crib BLANKETS from $1 to $12.00 a pair.—The larges assortment of BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS in the city; we sell them by the piece at case prices and defy competition in the muslin line.—Five hundred pieces of 6¼ cents Prints, fast colors, Lastings of all kinds and Drillings for shoe trade. All we ask is to call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES M. COX,
nov 19 *Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.*

Good News for the Ladies.

Cheap Blankets and Flannels,

CHEAP SATTINNETTS AND CASSIMERES, Superb Shawls, Brocha Blankets and Cashmere, Ladies cloth for Cloaks; the cheapest Ribbons in the market; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Lamb's Wool, Under-Shirts of the best makes; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Hosiery of all descriptions, Black Alapacas of every grade and price, Irish Linens of the best manufacturers.

BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST BRANDS, the largest Linen Handkerchiefs for 12½ cents in the world, all kinds of Handkerchiefs for men of Silk, Linen and Cotton; all sorts of Prints for ladies' dresses from 6¼ to 12½ cents, all sorts of DELANES from 12½ to 50 cents, all sorts of

Sheeting, Shirtings, Ticking & Checks,

and assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, a full and general assortment of White Goods of various kinds. I have now in store a full assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

to be sold at a small advance for cash. Call and examine for yourselves at
W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
Cheap store, *Market st., four doors east of 17th*, sign of the "*Golden Spinning-wheel*," *Phila.* d173m

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

LEVERING & POWELL,

NORTH 8th ST., above MARKET,

Importers and dealers in

Watches, Jewelry, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to repairing **Watches and Jewelry** MASONIC MARKS.
Philadelphia. May 7, 1y.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his OLD STAND, on the corner of STATE and ORANGE Sts., where there will be found a liberal assortment of

Saddles, Bridels,	Plough Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage and Draft Collars.	Plough Hames with Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy Coloured,
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs & Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving & Riding Bridles,	Shot and Game Bags,
	Chumors Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS,

all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.

Having employed Journeymen from New York, and supplied himself with all the Dies, Machinery, and appurtenances required to give his work, the best City finish; he feels confident that he can convince all who may favor him with a call, that he can make it advantageous to them to deal with him. Thankful for former Patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same, and invites all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. S. P. RUSH.
Media, Oct. 8, 1855.

Ladies Take Notice.

THAT I have just received an assortment of LADIES CONGRESS PATENT WATER-PROOF GAITERS, and am the only person that has them for sale in this city. They are perfectly waterproof. C. J. HUNT.
Market st., one door east of 17th south side Phila, June 11.

Attention! Attention!!

THE Subscriber, thankful to the citizens of Delaware county for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes by a thorough knowledge of his business, and a strict application to it, to merit it. My Drugs, both Chemical and Pharmaceutical, are purchased of the best houses in Philadelphia, of those who either import them directly, or manufacture them themselves. Such articles as come within the province of the Apothecary, to manufacture, are prepared by myself, or under my immediate supervision, consequently, I am prepared to sell as cheap, and as good an article as can be obtained in the County. My stock of perfumery (which is very large,) patent medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, paint brushes, and all other articles usually kept in drugstores, will be found good, complete and cheap, calculated to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with a call. A very large assortment of fresh garden seeds on hand.

N. B. Particular attention paid to compounding Physician's prescriptions, and family recipes
mar 2. WM. T. SIMPSON.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

THE subscribers have taken the brick store formerly owned by James Lenny, in Market street, near the Railroad Depot, in the BOROUGH OF CHESTER, where they manufacture and offer for sale all kinds of Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, *Wholesale and Retail*, at the lowest cash prices.

Havanah Segars

of the best brands always on hand, which they warrant as a superior article. Those who buy to sell again will find their prices such as to offer inducements to purchasers. They respectfully ask a share of public patronage.
Chester, nov. 21, 1y. ULRICK & McCALL.

CABINET WAREROOM,

On State Street, beneath the Office of the Media Advertiser.



THE subscriber has now on hand all kinds of Cabinet ware, such as Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Looking-glasses, Clocks of al kinds, &c.

He hopes, by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
m a 2m CHARLES H. SHAW.

DOORS AND BLINDS,

SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES, ALL Of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warrented not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. EIGHTEENTH & MARKET STS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1856.—6m.

AT THE OLD STAND.



ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of *superior Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty-hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2---NO. 48 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., JANUARY 21, 1857. WHOLE NO 100

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,

Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his

Wine and Liquor Store,

Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per set, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $2 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. apt. 17, 1y.

WILLIAMS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, *No. 586 Market street, East of 17th, about one square east of the Media Depot, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found all kinds of Boots Shoes, Trunks, &c., of every variety, and at the lowest cash prices. We would respectively solicit the people of Delaware and Chester counties, to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell as cheap as any other establishment, and the citizens of Media and vicinity, will find it an inducement, to purchase of us, on account of being very handy to the Depot. Remember he No. 586, east of 17th, Philadelphia. up 16 ly.

STOVES! STOVES!! Wholesale and Retail, we respectfully call the attention of country Merchants and those in want of a good article of cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves to wit:

Globe, Cook, Completes, Delaware Book, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our heating stoves consists of bar rooms, cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our Macgregor heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores warranted to give more heat than any stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B.—Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges and Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK.
nov2 3m N. E. cor. 2d and Race sts. Phila

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. House KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.

WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila

N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice clear and melodious. Singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether induced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut sts., Philada.,

Sole Manufacture of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER* which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

GRAIN WANTED.

THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also

FLOUR AND FEED,

Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

THOMAS OWENS,

DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 120, WEST MARKET STREET,

Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,

Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.

COFFIN PLATES,

with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square *FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,*

Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price. I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 799 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of feb 20-1y

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware County, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

DR. J. A. THOMSON,
Office removed to the opposite side of Free st., 3d door from the corner of Welch.

He offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the Borough of Chester and its vicinity. may. 7.

D. B. THOMPSON,
Painter and Glaizer; also, calcimining and PAPER HANGING at the shortest notice.
Residence, corner of Edgmont and Broad sts., Chester, Pa. sep. 17, 1y.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
All kinds of jobbing attended to; Residence—*Charter House, Media, Delaware county.* ap 16.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.
Families are respectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

From Harper's Weekly.

A Rhyme for the Atlantic Telegraph.

BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

WORLD! what a wonder is this,
Grandly and simply sublime—
All the Atlantic abyss
Leapt in a nothing of time!
Even the steeds of the Sun
Half a day panting behind
In the flat-race that is run—
Won by a flash of the mind.

Lo, on this sensitive link—
It is one link, not a chain—
Man to his brother can think,
Spurning the breadth of the main;
Man to his brother can speak,
Swift as the bolt from a cloud,
And where its thunders were weak
There his least whisper is loud.

Yea; for as Providence wills,
Now doth intelligent man
Conquer material ills,
Wrestling them down as he can;
And, by one weak little coil
Under the width of the waves,
Distance and time are his spoil,
Fettered as Caliban slaves!

Ariel!—right through the sea
We can fly swift as in air;
Puck!—forty minutes shall be
Sloth to the bow that we bear.
Here is Earth's girdle indeed,
Just a thought-circlet of fire—
Delicate Ariel freed
Sings, as she flies, on a wire!

Courage, O servants of light!
For ye are safe to succeed;
Lo, ye are helping the right,
And shall be blest in your deed;
Lo, ye shall bind in one band,
Joining the nations as one,
Brethren of every land—
Blessing them under the sun!

This is earth's pulse of high health
Thrilling with vigor and heat;
Brotherhood, wisdom and wealth
Throbbing in every beat.
But ye must watch in good sooth
Lest to false fever it swerve—
Touch it with tenderest truth
As the world's exquisite nerve.

Let the first message across—
High hearted Commerce, give heed—
Not be of profit or loss,
But one electric indeed—
Praise to the Giver be given
For that He giveth man skill,
Praise to the Great God of Heaven,
Peace upon Earth, and Good-will!

DO WE BURY ALIVE?

"A spark of life may lurk unseen."

A YEAR or two ago I was traveling in Germany, and, for the first time, met with an apparatus to prevent the very unpleasant misfortune of being buried alive. I had always been curious to see this arrangement, of which other travelers had told me, and had sometimes had a thought of introducing the plan, if it worked well, into the city of New York, where I expect to be buried, and where I prefer being buried after death rather than before. We are a fast people in these American States. We are a fast people in the city of New York. I think we are rather faster here than in any other part of the country, especially in this matter of burying the dead, or those supposed to be dead; for so much in a hurry are we, it is not to be wondered at if now and then a live one is put under the sod. We walk so fast to the grave, when we are willing to walk at all, that the gentleman's remark was in point for the procession as well as for himself, when he observed, at the funeral of his wife, "Let us go slower; we are making a toil of pleasure."

People often die—or are supposed to die—one day and are buried the next; and this, too, when no *necessity* requires such unseemly haste. Love might ask delay, but some secret impulse to have the business over urges to instant preparation for the burial, and the ceremony is hastened as if the Macbethian rule were as good for burying as for murder:

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

Is it a morbid feeling that has always had possession of me on this subject, that from childhood I have had a fear that the fate of one "buried alive" might be my fate? If the feeling is a morbid one, I caught it in a very natural way. This was the way: When I was not more than ten years old, a lady in the village, young and lovely, the victim of a lingering disease, at last was laid in the cold and silent grave. She could scarcely have been said to die—she ceased to live, so gentle was her departure: so little like to dying, it was sleeping rather.

"They thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died."

But when she did not wake for a day or two, and no signs of life lingered round the heart, and the mirror (an old-fashioned test of death) had been held before her mouth, and was not dimmed with the faintest cloud of breath, she was clad in white raiment, and then

"In the cold, damp earth we laid her, where the forest casts its leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a lot so brief;
Yet not unmeet it seemed that that young friend of ours,
So lovely and so beautiful, should perish with the flowers."

After the burial, the idea got abroad that she was not dead. It was said that at many *different times* she had fallen into long trances, which had so much resembled death that it was hard to tell the difference; and the rumor grew from day to day, till nothing would allay the excitement but to open the grave and see if any signs were there of her having actually come to life after she was buried. True, it could do no good, but it would satisfy the public mind, and that is something in a country village, where every body knows every body and his wife. I remember well the summer afternoon when a number of men—the minister was one of them—and the deacons, and a few others with them, went to the church-yard to see the grave opened. I was among the boys who followed them in, and as the man reached the coffin in digging, there was a deeper stillness than a fortnight ago when it was lowed there. They scraped the earth from the wood. It was too slow a task to extricate the coffin itself from the ground, and the diggers split the cover, and removed the fragments, exposing the body to the gaze of those who stood above. I had crept through the crowd, and was looking down into the grave, at its head, on my hands and knees. I had seen the face of the buried one, in that same coffin, two weeks ago, and I looked to see it again, as the narrow house was once more opened to the light of heaven.

The face was not to be seen. It was turned over, and the shroud was torn to rags, and the horrid evidence forced upon every beholder that a struggle terrible to think of—oh! how much more terrible to endure—had been in that dungeon of despair. She must have revived just before or just after the grave was closed, and made a brief but dreadful fight with fate before she suffocated. The pang was short—there was comfort in that—but she doubtless woke to the consciousness of her doom, and then succumbed. Perhaps she knew all, and suffered all, from the moment of her falling asleep till she perished. The soul may have been active and keenly struggling, while friends wept and prayed, and yet was able to make no sign.—There was no help for it now. All that could be done was to fill up the grave again, and *think*. There was much thinking done, and much talking, too. Nothing else was talked of for many a long day and week. All the cases of premature interment that were ever heard of were repeated now, with such attendant circumstances of horror as the imagination of superstitious people would suggest. It was at this time that I heard the following very remarkable instance related:

Mrs. Erskine, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Erskine, of Scotland, was supposed to die.—The event was sudden, but the evidence was so clear that scarcely a doubt arose as to the fact. She had a gold ring on her finger, which she had worn so long that now it could not be drawn over the joint without violence.—This her friends were unwilling to use, and she was laid in the minister's vault, beneath the church. The sexton was smitten with the love of gold, and determined to get possession of the ring. In the middle of the night he wended his way to the church, descended into the sanctuary of the dead, opened the door of the vault and the lid of the coffin, lifted the arm of the sleeper, and having taken the finger with the ring on it in his hand, proceeded to cut it off. With the first incision of the knife the hand was snatched away, and a sharp scream from the corpse sent the frightened sexton heels over head out of the vault, leaving the doors wide open behind him in his flight. He never stopped in his race till he was snug in his own bed again, saying his prayers. Mrs. Erskine, who had all the while been conscious of what was transpiring, was grateful indeed for the burglarious interposition of the thieving rascal, and extricating herself as soon as possible from her contracted quarters, crept out of the vault and into the street, and then pursued her way to her own door. In answer to her knock, Mr. Erskine called out,

"Who's there?"

"It is your own wife," she replied, "and I am dying with cold. Let me in quickly."

His astonishment can not well be described; but he answered,

"The voice is so much like that of my beloved, I should believe it hers if I had not buried her to-day."

"Let me in," said she, "and I will tell you all."

The astonished man, willing to believe, but hardly able to persuade himself that it was not all a dream, arose and admitted his wife. Once more in her own bed, and revived by such stimulus as a Scotch personage is always well supplied with, Mrs. Erskine was speedily brought up again, and in a few days was able to resume the duties of life. A marvelous resurrection indeed!—And one of the most marvelous and pleasant incidents in the story remains to be told; she became the mother of two sons, the celebrated Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine, than whom two greater and better preachers Scotland never produced.

Now if this is a fact, and I suppose it is, it is a lesson not to be lost on all mankind. What a loss to the world would the suffocation of the Rev. Mrs. Erskine have been? what must the world have missed if those sons had never been born? But what I had seen in childhood and heard impressed me deeply with the necessity of caution in the burial of the dead, lest perchance now and then, perhaps only once in the lifetime of a whole generation, one living being should be condemned to the anguish of a doom from the bare thought of which the mind recoils.

Then we read of the Fakirs of India, who practice a sort of voluntary dying, and return to life after a burial of many days—a fact that is too well attested by evidence of resident missionaries to be disputed. It is a religious rite, resorted to for the mortification of the members and the purification of the soul. The wretched heathen devotee retires with himself, and so effectually, that to all outward appearances he is dead, and he is then actually buried. After the lapse of some days—fourteen have been recorded in some cases—the grave is opened, and the man is taken out, more dead than alive indeed, but still living; and after careful nursing and the use of restoratives he is able to "have his being" again among his fellowmen.

Not long ago we had the case related of an officer in the English army who possessed this extraordinary faculty of voluntarily, suspending the functions of life. He was in the habit of amusing himself and astounding his friends by feigning death, and this he could do so perfectly that all ordinary tests of animation failed to discover the deception. At last, on a wager as to the length of time through which he could carry it, he died too well, and never came to again. Such facts are not to be lightly passed by. If there be the faculty of voluntary suspension of the signs of life, if men may be actually buried for many successive days and then restored alive—if the well-known cases of catalepsy, of trances, and exhaustion protracted till death seems certain, are within the observation of all, may it not be true, especially in seasons of epidemic disease, that many persons are prematurely buried? And would it not be *humanity* to provide the means of preventing such a calamity, if it were to befall but a single individual in a century?

It is now but a short time since a friend of the writer, a gentleman of undoubted character and veracity, related him the following history. He said that in calling on a gentleman in a neighboring city, with whom he had done business for the past two years, he observed that he signed a check with his left hand; and on remarking it, received this explanation, which we give in his own words, as our friend related them to us:

"When I was a young man, I was stung by a bee on the neck. Immediately after it the symptoms of lock-jaw ensued, and in a few hours' time I became rigid, and at length, as my friends supposed, died. The grief of my father was excessive, and he would not be induced to believe in this sudden affliction. Friends assured him of the fact, and he had an examination made by eminent physicians, all of whom pronounced me dead. I was kept several days; and at length prepared for burial. The funeral services ware attended in the house, and the coffin kept open for the friends to look at my body. *During all this time I was perfectly conscious of every thing that was going on around me*, and in a state of horror that no words can describe. The last moment arrived, and my father came to look once more on my face. I knew he was bending over me, and that in a moment more the coffin lid would close over me forever.—The terrible mental convulsion of that moment made itself visible to the eye of my father in a slight trembling of my eyelid, the sole movement that my will was able to accomplish. He called aloud that I was not dead. They crowded around; again declared that I was dead, and that he was deceived.—They attributed his notion to his affection for me, and the deep anxiety of a father. But he refused to overpowered again. He had me removed from the coffin, and he persisted in continuing his restorative applications, but it was long—very many hours" (we have forgotten our informant's statement in this respect, but our recollection is that it was one or two days), "before life was visible, I was restored, and regained my health and activity, with the exception of one arm, which has ever since remained paralyzed."

* * * * * *

This is quaintly told, but it is a striking example of the deceitfulness of appearances, under circumstance when it would hardly be possible for such a mistake to be made. In this case the mistake was the occasion of saving the poor girl's life, but a mistake at another time might have proved the death of some who had a better right to live. Another instance, very like to the one just mentioned, is recorded by a celebrated French author. It is a case of a girl also, and who was executed by hanging. Her employer had become exasperated at her, in consequence of her steady refusal to submit to his will, and he caused some of his property to to be put into her box among her own clothing. Accusing her of theft, a search was made, and the discovery was considered the best proof of the charge. She was seized and thrown into prison. She defended herself only by her tears. Indeed she could not *prove* that she did not put the property into her box, and her only answer to the interrogatories was, that she was innocent. The judges before she was brought had no suspicion of the deep depravity of the wretch who accused her; his station and reputation were respectable, and regarding the evidence against the poor girl as conclusive, they administered the law in all its rigor. She was condemned to be hung; for in those days it is said that hanging was the punishment for stealing, if the criminal stole the worth of a halter. It happened that the clergyman who was to officiate on this occasion was to make his first experiment upon this innocent sufferer, and his awkwardness may account for the insufficient manner in which the work was performed. A surgeon had purchased the body for dissection, and it was taken down from the gallows and conveyed directly to his house. In the course of the evening he entered his dissecting-room, and having approached the table on which the body was lying, he was about to make an incision, when he perceived a gentle warmth about the breast. The knife fell from his hand, for, familiar as he was with the dead, he was startled at the thought of cutting rashly into the living. His professional spirit also was roused, and if a spark of life was yet lingering in the bosom of this young woman he would, if possible, rekindle the flame. From he table he bore her to a warm bath and bed. Every moment increased the evidence that the vital spark was not extinct.—He soon had the satisfaction of seeing sure and certain signs of animation. Before she became conscious, the surgeon sent for a venerable clergyman, on whose discretion he could depend, in order to consult with him on the singular circumstances in which he was now placed, having found himself in possession of a living person who belonged to the government, and was still under sentence of death. The clergyman came. He was dressed in his ecclesiastical garb, and his form and countenance were in striking keeping with his dress and profession. He stood by the side of the bed, and the moment the unfortunate young woman opened her eyes they fell on his majestic and solemn countenance. Joining her trembling hands, and supposing herself to be in eternity, in the presence of her final Judge's she exclaimed:

"Holy Father, God of heaven and earth, you know my innocence, have mercy on me!"

In words like these she continued to invoke the reverend man, believing still that she had indeed entered the world of spirits. He spoke to her kindly, and with much gentleness soothed her feelings, and by degrees led her to understand her true position.—Then she awoke to a sense of her danger; but the surgeon and the priest agreed to keep the secret, and they aided her in hiding herself until a pardon could be procured.—But the trial, the gallows, and the gaping multitude were haunting her continually, and it was long, very long, before she was able to dispel those dreadful images from her mind.

From the records of the gallows we could furnish many cases of this sort, but they are common, and only illustrate a single form of apparent death, whereas in the daily ravages of disease there are numerous and almost indescribable ways by which the most wary and watchful are liable to be deceived.

In Italy, a few years ago, as a priest—a youthful priest—was travelling on foot, he chanced at evening to reach a village, where the death of a fair maiden had been bewailed through the day with loud lament and floods of tears. She was the fairest of the village fair. She had been crowned with roses many a time as Queen of Beauty, and now on an elevated couch she had been laid through the day, and strewed with flowers, while the whole people, old and young, had wept and prayed for the repose of her soul. The next day she would be buried. The priest approached the couch on which she was lying, and knelt to pray. He was smitten with her beauty, radiant even in death; for, as I have seen the faces of the dead in Italy, they restore tints of the rose on the marble cheeks, and if they were lily white in life, they make them blush after the blood has set back to the source. Whether he was struck with any signs of life or not is not told, but he begged the privilege of keeping a solitary vigil by the side of the dead, during the long night that was now closing round them.—His request was granted, with many thanks for the pious prayers he would offer while watching with the corpse. The young man found himself alone, with the lovely form of a woman, and, for the first time in his life, he began to reflect upon the sacrifice of love, the smothering of human and holy passion in his breast, which his vows of priesthood had imposed. He looked and loved still more.—The more he looked the more he loved, and then the madness of such a love rushed on him. To love the dead was madness; for a priest to love the living was madness; what, then, must it be for a priest to love even an angel in her shroud? The hours of night, slow, dark, awful, dragged themselves on, and the fire of his heart was burning up into his brain. If she were *living*, he would take her in his arms and fly the land of priestly tyranny, abjure the religion that denied him the holiest joys of earth, and in some distant and better country he would make her his bride—his wife! Half frantic, as these thoughts pressed on his soul, he threw himself by the side of the corpse; he pressed his lips to hers; he drew her to his own beating, almost bursting heart, and held her in one still, solemn, holy, long embrace. Was it fancy? Did he feel a faint responsive throbbing in the heart that in death was thrilling his own with unutterable love? Did he feel a breath, as if a spirit fluttered on his lips? It was not fancy. He held a living being in his arms! A genial glow was soon pervading her nerves, and slowly, but surely, all the machinery of life began to move, and the dead was alive again. When the first moment of wonder was past, and she was made to understand the deliverance which she had experienced, she saw in the young and handsome priest her saviour. He refused to listen to her thanks, but sued for love. He was eloquent, and she not deaf to his burning words. But what could they do? His vows were upon him, and they could not marry.—They must fly. Before the morning light returned they had formed their plans. He announced to her parents the resurrection of the night, in answer to his prayers, and while yet the stars were shining in the brow of day he was on his pilgrimage with staff in hand.

A few weeks afterward she too made a pilgrimage to Leghorn, to perform a vow she had made on her restoration to life. She never came back. Her lover met her there near the high altar in the cathedral, and one of the many vessels bound to America bore them away.

The high romance of that story—and it has elements of the highest—must not destroy the effect of it as a warning against hasty burials. But I must hasten back to my starting-point which was somewhere in Germany, looking up an apparatus to premature interment.

It was a morning never to be forgotten for its beauty when I left the cars, and stopped at Weimar, looked in on the old church-yard where Musæus, and Bodæus, and Lucas Cranach were sleeping, then wandered for an hour among the groves and gardens of the palace; found the spot, the very house and room and table and chair where Goethe lived, and wrote, and died; gazed in silent awe at the walls that sheltered Schiller, and where he too breathed his last; and then walked out of the town to the cemetery, and through its wide avenue, bordered with flowers, to the tomb of the royal family, a marble mansoleum where the Grand Duke is lying. He thought to dignify his own remains by having the two great poets laid, one on each side of him; but court etiquette forbade that kingly dust should be near to that of ordinary mortals, albeit the dust was of men whom titles would not ennoble, and crowns would not exalt. So the poets are stowed away one side, and the Grand Duke has the centre of the pavement for the repose of his own wasting limbs. Near the entrance of the cemetery is a long, low building, in which is kept the apparatus of which I have been speaking, and which I had so long wished to see. But again I was doomed to disappointment. The sexton was absent, and his family, who had opened the gates for our admission, would show us nothing more. This seemed to invest the matter with a little mystery, and to make the anxiety greater to see what was to be seen.

We were more fortunate at Halle. Here the old sexton, after showing us the graves of the illustrious professors of the venerable University, and the sight, to us quite novel, of deep graves with openings through which the coffins could always be seen, coffins strewn with wreaths of flowers when first deposited there, and these flowers renewed day after day, and sometimes year after year—when he had shown us these sights, and all the attractions of a German church-yard—for they do make their burial-places attractive in Germany—he conducted us to the house in which the dead are allowed to repose on their way to the grave. It is the custom of the country, and in almost all the larger towns preparation is made for it, to have such a house as the cemetery, and a person to attend to it by night and day.—To this house the corpse is brought by the relatives, and laid upon a couch in a room well warmed in winter and well aired in summer. The body is treated with tenderness and care, as if the life might yet be trembling in it, and by being cherished might be quickened, or by neglect be extinguished forever. On each finger of each hand a thimble is placed, and from each of these a thread extends to a central thread (the thread of life indeed!) and this passes through an orifice in the wall, and there is fastened to a bell, so delicately hung that the slightest movement would set it ringing. It hangs by the ear of one who waits by day and sleeps by night, but ready to start at this summons and runs to the bed-side of the reviving body, that has thus unconsciously signaled its need of instant aid. The least pulsation will communicate the tremor to the thread that will thus ring the bell. Even a motion that the eye of the most anxious watcher might fail to detect is marked by this alarm! A watcher might sleep at the post of duty, and be most soundly asleep when his help would be essential to the reviving patient.—But by this arrangement, the attendant is spared the fatigue of watching, and is ever on the alert to hasten with all needful appliances the moment that his aid is required.—The body is suffered to remain in this room, with these arrangements, until decomposition begins to take place, or other signs of death too palpable to be mistaken to make their appearance.

I asked the old man how long he had been at this post, and he told me, "More than thirty years."

"And in that time how many persons were brought here and tested by these means."

"More than fifty every year—one or two every week," he said.

"But I seen none here now!"

"No," he said; "but there is the grave in which we buried the last one, and that was taken out of here this day."

"And how many," I inquired, with some anxiety for the answer, "how many, in your service of thirty years, have you brought back to life by subjecting them to this experiment?"

"NOT ONE."

This was a comfort. Not that I was glad to hear they had never saved the life of anybody, but that in a whole generation of his experience, in a town of some importance, where the custom was maintained with strictness, it had never been found that one person had come so near to being buried alive that his or her life had been saved by the discovery of the fact at this the last hour. Still there was another question to be put.

"Have you ever heard from any other places in this part of the country that any persons have been saved from the grave by this contrivance?"

"Oh yes!" he answered, without any hesitation. "At Erfurt was a case, not long since, where a man was found to be alive, after lying two or three days in the dead-house."

"Is that case well established?" I asked.

"Do you no the facts, or is it merely a flying report that may or may not be true?"

Professor B——, of the Orphan Asylum of Franche, was with me, and replied that the case was well known, and he would give me the particulars as we were returning from our walks among the tombs.

There was nothing in the case more remarkable than that a man should fall into a trance, and come to himself again after a lapse of a week of two. But I found on inquiry that the case was not an isolated one. As a similar apparatus was in use in other parts of the country, and employed with great frequency; so as to become a custom of society, it is plain that there must be cases enough of restoration, the results of the experiments, to sustain the practice. Certainly it would speedily fall into neglect and disuse if it were not that "now and then" it proves the salvation of a friend. And if it does prove such an instrumentality, *"now and then,"* if only one person in a generation is saved from being buried alive, is it not worth all the cost, and a thousand times more? If we ourselves, or one we love, were thus delivered, should we question the expediency of adopting the plan universally. —*Harper's Weekly.*

LARGE PETTICOATS are the subjects of a great deal of paragrapling lately. The Pittsburgh Gazette says:—

"The wind blew along the wharf on Sunday tremendously. A middle-aged woman was blown across Smithfield street, at the corner of Water, alighting upon her head in the gutter. Her forehead was much cut."

And the English "Punch" gives the following Accident in High-Life:—

"On Tuesday last, a Lady of Title, whose name has hitherto been kept a profound secret, whilst proceeding up the grand staircase of Sutherland House, to pay the amiable Duchess a visit, neglected, we are sorry to state, to take the customary precaution of walking up sideways. The consequence of her recklessness (which, it is to be hoped, will act as a warning to other ladies) was that her dress, which, *selon la mode*, was fully twice as broad as it was long, became so completely wedged in between the banisters and the wall, that it was impossible for her to move either one way or the other.—Finding, at last, her efforts to release herself from her ridiculous immurement perfectly ineffectual, the question naturally arose as to what had best to be done. Were the banisters to be sawn away, or was a hole to be excavated in the wall, sufficiently large to describe a circle in which her ladyship could with safety turn round and sidle off? No: out of respect to the Duchess, it was resolved by a council of elderly ladies, held on the landing, that it was better that the dress should be cut away.

"Accordingly, half-a-dozen young milliners were fetched from Madame de Jupon's establishment in the neighborhood; and, with the help of large scissors and garden shears, they set to work in good earnest, in order to clear the thoroughfare. During the operation, which was witnessed in the most breathless silence by a large crowd of European nobility, that, owing to the passing impediment, had gathered behind, her ladyship was supported by burnt feathers being applied under her aquiline nose, and lumps of sugar dipped in *eau de cologne* being dropped into her mouth. However, owing to the distance caused by the circumference of her dress, these had to be inserted between a pair of tongs (of the brightest steel,) and it was only by extending the tongs at arm's length, that the restoratives could be introduced near enough to reach her exhausted person. After severe labor, and the sacrifice of several yards of the most expensive *moire antique*, Madame de Jupon's assistants (who if they had been female navigators, could not have worked with greater zeal or hardihood,) succeeded in extricating the unfortunate lady from her distressing dilema of solitary confinement. The difficulties they encountered in cutting through the innumerable strata of silk, whalebone, *guimpure*, foundation, muslin, guaze, stiffening, calico, flannel, *crinoline*, would, we are told, if minutely related, send a thrill through the bosom of the stoutest engineer! The lady, considerably curtailed of her fair proportions, was carried home, more dead than alive, in a sedan-chair. The ruins of the dress were removed in a cart. The staircase is to be enlarged."

THE DYING CHILD.—I was greatly pleased, says Dr. Thompson, with a little incident a mother gave me the other day. A child lay dying. Feeling unusual sensations, she said, "Mamma what is the matter with me?"

Mother—"My child you are dying."

Child—"Well, mamma, what is dying?"

Mother—"To you, dear child, it is going to heaven."

Child—"Where is heaven?"

Mother—"It is where God is, and Christ, and the Holy Ghost, and the angels, and the good men made perfect."

Child—"But mamma, I am not acquainted with any of those, and I do not like to go alone; won't you go with me?"

"O, Mary, I cannot. God has called you only, not me, now."

Turning to the father she asked the same question. Then piteously to each of her brothers and sisters, repeated the same interrogatory, and received the same response. She then fell into a gentle slumber, from which she awoke in a transport of joy, saying:

"You need not go with me, I can go alone. I have been there and grandmamma is there and grandpapa is there, and aunt Martha."

ITEMS OF INTEREST,

—OR—

A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

The highest panegyric that private virtue can receive, is the praise of servants.

About six thousand families in Great Britain own all the land, which is occupied by more than twenty-seven millions of people.

"It is a fact," says the Bombay Gazette, "that the entire population of Hindostan does not average sixpence a year for clothing."

A subscriber writes to a Western Editor, "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well."

It seems certain that either a man must believe that virtue will make him happy, and resolve, therefore, to be virtuous; or think that he may be happy without virtue, and therefore cast off all care but for his present interest.

Place signifies nothing; virtue and philosophy will thrive everywhere, provided you mind your business. Never run into a hole and shun company. Let the world have the benefit of a good example, and look upon an honest man.

What say you to a couple of puns, dear reader? Here they are, from the ever spicy columns of the *Home Journal*—A lawyer's pleasure is *plea*-sure, and an author's choice of doxy is *author*-doxy.

It is remarkable that no female has ever been a good composer of music. They have excelled in astronomy, chemistry, and other sciences, but no one can point out a good original musical composer amongst them.

Dr. Johnson, in the fullness of his years and knowledge, was heard to say, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement,"

Macaulay states in his history of England, that no large society of which the language is not Teutonic has ever turned Protestant; and that wherever a language derived from ancient Rome is spoken, the religion of modern Rome prevails to this day.

One evening, after a weary march through the desert, Mohammed, camping with his followers, overheard one of them saying: "I will unloose my camel and commit it to God." On which he took him up, and said, "Friend; *tie* thy camel, and commit it to God."

That was a fearful prayer of the infidel sailor, in danger of shipwreck; "O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul!" But there is sublimity and beauty in that of the soldier, on the eve of battle: "Oh God, if in the day of battle I forget thee, do not thou forget me!"

Statistics show that widowers are either more fascinating than widows, or more inclined to re-marry. The English Registrar-General says—that one hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and thirteen widowers married spinsters, whereas only six thousand six hundred and twenty-five widows married bachelors.

The Arab would rather lose his nose than his beard. There is a story told of one who, having received a musket shot in the jaw, determined rather to perish than allow the surgeon to cut off his beard to dress the wound. The venerable Sir Thomas More, with his head on the block, begged the executioner to stay his hand while he put aside his beard, for that had committed no wrong.

Nursing mothers have long done quite as much work as "dry" ones. But we see by one of our Agricultural papers that the cruelty of this double tax is to be extended to brute animals. It is recommended to *plough with cows*, and an instance is given of a California farmer who "ploughed seventy-five acres with a cow-team, and, at the same time, milked them every day." (This strikes us as a little too teat-otal!)

It seems to me that the most delicious portion of intellectual existence is the brief period in which, one by one, the great minds of old are admitted, with all their time-mellowed worth, to the affections. With what delight I read for the first time the "Kind-hearted plays of Beaumont and Fletcher!—How I doted on Burton! What treasures to me were the "Fairy Queen" and the Lyrics of Milton.—*N. P. Willis.*

The importance of privacy as a secret of matrimonial happiness is thus beautifully described:

"Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world.—You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other.—Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas! they are."

How lucky that our stump orators cannot be heard a thousand miles! Yet that would be the case, if they had voices as loud in proportion to their weight, as *locusts*. A naturalist says:—

"A locust can be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce, so that a middling-sized man would weigh down not short of four thousand of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing therefore, that a common man weighed as much as sixteen thousand of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard the sixteenth of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in the wind and limbs, ought to be able to make himself heard at a distance of one thousand miles."

The greatest inconvenience that would result from hearing a man's voice when one thousand miles distant, is, that the women would be no longer employed in the useful art of keeping secrets. It would be a crying shame to deprive them of this pleasure—and justice to them would command that the human voice be as it is.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The following news by the City of Washington, has been received. Her dates are to the 31st ult;

The steamer Arabia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th ult.

CHINA.

The intercouse between the British authorities and the Governor of Canton has for some time been embarrassed with growing difficulties, the result of the unredressed grievances of the British merchants. On the 8th of October the Chinese authorities consummated their career of arbitrary violence by seizing a lorcha under British colors, and making prisoners of the crew. It is stated, on good authority, that they cut off the heads of four of the crew.

The Consul sent in a strong remonstrance to Yeh, the Governor of the city, to which no answer was returned. Finding all his efforts vain, a naval force soon appeared on the scene.

On the 18th of October, Sir Michael Seymour dispatched from Hong Kong the screw corvette Encounter, 14 guns, and the steam sloop Sampson, 6, for Whampoa in the first instance, with a large force of marines and blue jackets; and the steam sloop Barracouta followed with further detachments.

The river in front of Canton is rather broader than the Thames at London Bridge, but the depth of the water does not exceed two fathoms, while the narrow passages by which access is gained to it on the eastern side of the island of Whampoa, have a depth not exceeding a fathom and a half. The city is externally guarded by five forts, of which two are on the land side and two on Pearl river.

These were attacked and taken on the 24th of October. An attempt was then made by Admiral Seymour to terminate the difficulty without further hostilities, but the Chinese Governor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British commander. Admiral Seymour then determined to attack the city. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Canton. It is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick, and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th of October, and by the 28th a practicable breach had been opened, through which the troops entered. The Governor's palace, situate in the southwestern part of the new city was gained, but appears not to have proved a position worth holding, for the troops were withdrawn in the evening, with a loss of only three killed and twelve wounded.

A further attempt which was now made to negotiate proved useless, and it was then resolved to attack the old inner, or Manchou portion of the city, divided from the southern by a high massive stone wall, and containing the garrison of Canton. This part of the city was bombarded on the 3d and 4th of November, and on the 6th the Barracouta destroyed twenty-three war junks. Another interval of reflection was then granted to the Chinese Governor, but at the date of the last accounts from Canton, which had reached Hong Kong, no signs of an accommodation was discernable.

The Imperialist garrison of Canton was in a very weakened state. The governor had raised the pay of common soldiers from six to eight dollars a month, Kwolin-foo, the capital of the adjoining province of Kwangsi, was closely invested by the insurgents, who, it was thought, would probably attack the Manchou governor as soon as his new embarrassments became known.

SWITZERLAND.

Of the progress of the question between Prussia and Switzerland we have but little news. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is believed in that capital that Austria proposes a conference to be held at London, at which Switzerland is to be represented. The same writer observes that no great weight is attached to the collective note of the four powers offering their mediation to effect a friendly compromise between Prussia and Switzerland, as "no one believes that the Swiss will submit to any conditions compromising their dignity as an independent state."

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland was opened by a Presidential address, which was warlike in its tone and uncompromising in its principles. The address was received with plaudits.

The next business was to receive a report from the Federal Council or Executive Government, which gave an exposition of the case on the part of Switzerland. It justified the course which the government had taken. It called upon the Assembly to approve of the resistance which it had offered to the Prussian requirements. It prayed for the national authorization to negotiate for peace, or to make ready for war. And, lastly, the Federal Council demanded an unlimited credit in the event of the Assembly being disposed to yield to it these extraordinary powers.

THE GIRL IN RED.—Cassius M. Clay tells the following:—"During the late political canvass Burlingame and myself occupied adjoining rooms at the Bates House, Indianapolis. At a late hour one evening I was in Burlingame's room, and both of us were somewhat elated with the popular enthusiasm. We were as old soldiers are wont to do, fighting our battles over again, when a fine band, right opposite my room, poured o'er the night floods of soul-stirring music. "Clay, you are honored," said B., "go and acknowledge the compliment." With due diffidence I excused myself; when, as I anticipated, the band broke forth anew in strains of heroic melody in front of the room occupied by B. "I have you now," said I; "now give 'em a sentiment." "No; you," said B. "Well," said I, "both together; so locking arms, with an air of intense dignity, we walked out upon the balcony, and, in a faltering voice, I commenced:—"Indiana, Massachusetts, and Kentucky—triple sisters—may they ever be true to the family union!" The leader of the band, after a pause, with a thick tongue, inquired, "Who are you?"—"Clay and Burlingame," said I: "The h—ll your are!" said he in reply; and then, in an under tone addressed to his followers, he concluded: *"Boys, it's not the girl in red!"*—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Late news from Kansas says, that the notorious Samuel J. Jones, who held the position of Sheriff of Douglass county, by appointment of the bogus legislature, and exercised it with so much cruelty, had resigned in consequence of Governor Geary refusing to let him have the ball and chain for the Free State prisoners. One of the Bulford trifle had been appointed to fill his place, William Patridge, of Ossawattomie, a Free Soiler, has been convicted of burglary and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The affair took place during the civil war, and is purely political.

RAT STORY.—The following is communicated for the Country Gentleman by a correspondent; A miller in Bohemia who was sorely plagued by rats, adopted the following expedient to get rid of them. Having caught half a score, he confined them together without food, until their hunger rose to the omniverous point, when they determined that one should be victimized, rather than all should suffer; so they *rat*-ified the decree, and the feeblest rat *disappeared*! The same process was continued until the dominant rat alone survived, whose taste had become thoroughly *carnivorous*. He kept the monster a while to give the keenest edge to his appetite and then turned him loose in the mill. "Such a gittin up stairs," as the miller immediately heard among the rats, assured him that his plan had succeeded, and his Nimrod chased the vermin through all the highways and by-ways of the building, till all disappeared.

BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF ELECTION FRAUDS.—James J. Lewis, Senator from this District, read in the Senate on Wednesday, the 14th inst., the following bill, for the prevention of election frauds. It will answer all the purposes designed by its author. If this bill were to become a law, and the naturalization period extended, we think the old world-worn Democracy would have but little chance hereafter in the Keystone.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Assessor of any township, borough, or any ward in any city in this commonwealth, to make a list, containing the name of every person residing in his township, borough or ward, entitled to vote at any general or presidential election in this commonwealth, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and he shall state opposite the name of each voter the place of residence of such voter, in such a manner as to designate and distinguish the same with sufficient accuracy to enable such residence to be clearly and conveniently found; and in case such voter shall reside in a city or town, the place of his residence shall be designated and described by the name of the street, court, lane, or alley in which it shall be situated, and by the number of his place of residence in such street, court, lane,, or alley, where the houses shall be numbered; and in case the house shall not be numbered, then the statement shall designate and describe by name, the district, street, court, lane or alley, in which said voter shall reside, and between what streets, if any, which shall cross or intersect such street, lane or alley, his place of residence shall be; taking care in noting such intersecting streets, to designate and note such streets between which the said voter shall reside, as shall be nearest his place of residence

SEC. 2. The said list shall be completed and furnished ten days before such election, and no name shall be added thereto within the said period of ten days.

SEC. 3. The said Assessor, nine days before such election, shall furnish to each Inspector of the election, elected by the township, borough or ward, of which he is assessor, a certified copy of the said list of voters; and no person whose name is not on said list of voters at the time of its being so certified, shall be admitted to vote at any general or presidential election, unless such person shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one within the said period of ten days—the officers of such election being hereby required to regard the omission of any name from said list, as conclusive evidence that the person bearing that name was not residing in the township, borough or ward, ten days before such election, except in the case of minors aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Although the name of a person shall be found in the said list, the right of such person to vote shall be subject to challenge as heretofore, and may be inquired into in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

SEC. 5. The said Assessor shall, on demand of any taxable male white citizen of said township, borough or ward, at any time within nine days of such an election, furnish him a copy of such list, duly certified to be correct, on being paid or rendered the sum of one cent for each name, with the statement of the residence annexed, which the said list shall contain, and any neglect or refusal to furnish such copy, shall be declared a misdemeanor in office.

SEC. 6. If any Assessor shall wilfully omit or neglect to make a list of the votable citizens of his proper township, borough, ward or district, such as is required by this act, or to furnish a copy of the same to the inspectors of such elections, or shall make any fradulent list of pretended voters, or shall in any way corruptly or fraudulently evade the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $2,000, nor less than $100, and suffer imprisonment not more than two years, nor less than six months in the jail of the proper county, and be forever after incapable of holding any office of trust or profit in the Commonwealth.

SEC. 7. The said Assessor shall be entitled to be paid for every day necessarily occupied in preparing and making the necessary inquires for that purpose, the sum of two dollars, to be paid out of the same fund as he is now by law required to be paid for making assessments.

SEC. 8. In case of the sickness or inability of any Assessor to perform the duties required by this act, the same shall be performed by the oldest Assistant Assessor; and in case of his inability, by the youngest Assistant of the proper township or ward.—*Provided*, however, that no Assistant shall be compelled to assume the said duties except upon the requisition of one of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper city and county, founded upon the affidavits of any two white male citizens of township, borough or ward in which such Assessor resides, and such other evidence as the said Judge may require, and provided that any such Assistant in acting in the place of the Assessor, in performing the duties required by this act, shall be subject to the same penalties as herein prescribed, for any act of omission or commission of which he shall be guilty.

SEC. 9. If it shall happen that owing to accident, neglect or fraud, or any other cause, no list of voters, such as is required by this act, shall be made, the fact of residence within any election district for ten days preceding such general or Presidential election by any person offering to vote, shall be determined in the same manner as if this act had not been passed, and all laws now in force inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

A young man, who has returned to San Francisco from service in Nicaragua under Walker gives a shocking picture of the destitution, suffering, ill-treatment, sickness and want of the soldiers of the Filibuster chief. To escape from Nicaragua, he says, is a very difficult matter. No person is allowed to go from place to place, without a passport.—No person, either citizen or soldier is allowed to leave Granada without one; and if a soldier is caught endeavoring to do so, he is taken as a deserter and shot. Such is his inevitable fate. If a person escapes Walker, he runs great risks of falling into the hands of the Chamoristas, who would also shoot him. If he escapes both, he must get out of the country the best way he can, and runs many risks and dangers. The writer says:

"Walker has now no natives in his army. Many of his troops have deserted and gone over to the Chamorista party. His officers are generally drunk. He himself is hardly ever seen. It will be necessary for him to do hard fighting to get food, and the only way in which he gets provisions now, if not by fighting, is by taking it from the natives, and compelling them to take cocoa, of which there is plenty in the country."

SICKNESS.—The Scarlet Fever is raging with fearful malignity in the vicinity of Shannonville, Lower Providence township. Several deaths have already occurred and quite a number of children are now lying dangerously ill with the same complaint.—The children of almost every every family are afflicted with it, and the Public Schools of the place are closed for a limited period in consequence of its wide spread prevalence. This dreadful epidemic, so fatal to children and young persons, seems to be very general in different parts of the country.—*Norristown Register.*

The wife of Mr. Thomas Cullom, living near the Gen. Wayne tavern, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, presented her husband with three children at a birth—two girls and a boy, on the 27th ult.

The following editorial items we clip from the Norristown *National Defender:*

NEXT GOVERNOR.—We perceive that the editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* is out for Governor. All right, Major! We have no doubt that the numerous subscribers of the Telegraph, convinced of your administrative ability, will "go in" unanimously, but we beg of you not to attempt to back off our candidate, if you discover that your chance is slim. Under ordinary circumstances we would support you, but we have committed ourselves in favor of a gentleman, in regard to whom we want you to maintain a dignified neutrality, and we can only say of you as the Irishman said to the chicken, the chirp of which as it went down his throat, convinced him that he was eating "live eggs." "Faith-yez spoke too late!"

RESPONSE OF THE PRESS.—The nomination of Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., as a candidate for Governor, seems to meet with universal commendation from the American Press.—The following papers have cordially endorsed it: Philadelphia Daily Inquirer, Philadelphia Daily News, Philadelphia Daily Sun, Lancaster Register and Citizen, Columbia Spy, Delaware County American, Northampton Farmer, Clarion Banner, Carlisle American. The American Sentinel, at Harrisburg, while presenting the name of Hon. John C. Kunckle, of Dauphin, as its first choice, cordially endorses the nomination of Mr. Hazlehurst as a good one, and will support the candidate of the party whoever he may be. This is the right spirit.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDACY.—The *Northampton Farmer* thus speaks of Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., as the next Governor: "The American party has presented various names already to the public for that office.—But among the many that we have seen, which are all good men, that of Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., is one of the best. He is an able and honest man, qualified in every way to discharge the duties of the office, with honor to the State and credit to himself. In the Legislature some years ago, he distinguished himself in advocating important reforms. He was prominent also among those who urged the policy on the part of the State to resume the regular payment of the interest on the State Debt. With entire satisfaction he has also filled the office of Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia."

DISTRESS IN KANSAS.—A number of our citizens, says the Wilmington *Republican*, of the 12th inst., assembled in the Republican Hall on Monday evening, to hear a brief account of the affairs in Kansas, from Henry Harvey, who formerly passed several years among the Shawanoe Indians, under the direction of the Society of Friends, and was the first white man who located in Kansas, and consequently was well acquainted with the transactions of that territory. He prefaced his remarks by reading a letter from John Custis, acting free State Governor, setting forth that many of the people had lost everything, by bands of marauders from Missouri, who destroyed their crops intended for the winter's sustenance, and in consequence the suffering was very extreme in many cases. Mr. Harvey expressed the hope that provisions would at once be forwarded. As it was, many of the best citizens were leaving, while a little assistance would prevent them doing so. There was not one family in ten had a bit of meat, they had no cows, and had hardly bread to eat. Many had but little clothing or furniture, but they could do without these better than food, as they could manage to keep warm by having plenty of fire. He said funds could be sent by draft, as it was not safe to send money by the mail. He said there were 50,000 free State men in Kansas, actual settlers who expected to remain there. He expressed regret at the defeat of the Republican party, but he said that Kansas would yet be free, as the people were determined to stand up for the right and could out-vote the Slavery propogandists three to one. He gave a brief history of the settlement of the territory by the Indians, the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bills, and alluded to the efforts made to extend slavery. He left his family in Kansas to come east, when he met armed Missourians coming over to vote, and some of whom were elected to the Legislature and to other offices. He alluded to the barbarous and unjust laws they enacted, and the difficulties that followed, in a briefand pointed manner, though he scarcely characterized them as they deserved. He appeared to be a conservative and prudent man, whose counsels would not lead into danger. He said he had opposed the adoption of the Topeka Constitution, on the ground that Congress would not ratify it, and the people could get along well enough under a territorial government for sometime to come, if Congress would repeal or annul the enactments of that bogus Legislature. Certain persons who wished to be U. S. Senators, and fill some eight or nine State offices, at high salaries, would listen to nothing short of the adoption of the Constitution, and the result was as he had predicted. He next alluded to the robberies and outrages committed, which almost surpassed belief. Men who had gone to purchase flour, &c., were invariably plundered, and in some instances murdered. He had seen Col. Buford's party, and they were the most dangerous and illlooking set of fellows he ever before beheld, although he had seen some ten thousand Indians. Gov. Geary, he remarked, had put a stop to their plundering, and he had faith that through his efforts to promote justice, the territory would flourish. He spoke of the free State men as being men of some means, and correct moral deportment. He did not know of a whiskey shop that was kept by one of them. They were of superior moral character to those who usually settle in the territories, and desired to establish homes for themselves and families. He next spoke in regard to the course pursued to the free State men under the laws, and remarked in regard to the destruction of the newspapers in Kansas, observing that he had never before heard of a printing office being a nuisance, and if they were so, they generally were permitted to pass. He was on his way to Washington to see if he could not induce Congress to repeal the bogus laws; particularly those which impose conditions with regard to voting, as they only needed justice and right, and the requirement that none but bonafide settlers should vote, to establish freedom in the territory. After he had concluded the meeting was organized by appointing Samuel Hilles president, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions from our citizens to aid the sufferers in Kansas.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—We learn from the Pottstown *Ledger*, that a man named Peter Crow, of Douglass township, Berks county, met with a horrible death, on Tuesday night of last week. He was engaged in burning lime for Mr. Jacob Bower, of that township, and it is supposed that, being very cold, he went to the top of the kiln to warm himself, and becoming stifled by the gas arising therefrom, fell forward upon the limestone. He was found on Wednesday morning; the clothes burned from his body, which was much charred. The deceased was a man of some 45 or 50 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children (mostly grown up,) to mourn his loss.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A clerk in New York has got himself into a nice fix by having too many strings to his bow. On the evening of his marriage to a charming heiress of that city he was arrested and taken to the tombs, on a suit for a breach of promise to a lady of Newark N. J., and his bridal tour is indefinitely postponed. The injured lady lays her damages at ten thousand dollars.

A COMPILATION

OF THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Starkville Miss. Advocate contains the particulars of the horrible murder of Robert Burnes, proprietor of the Cottage Hotel in that place, by Dr. W. D. Stovall, with whom he had a fight the day before. It says:

"Going near Burnes' stabl Dr. S. stopped the buggy, and walked within about twenty-five paces of Burnes, who was engaged in harnessing a horse; he beckoned to a negro who was standing near to get out of the way, at the same moment raising the gun and firing. At the instant of firing Burnes looked around and received the contents of the gun full in his face. He raised his hands to his eyes, and sunk to the earth, exclaiming, 'my God!' Upon this Stovall advanced within ten paces and fired the second time, the whole charge taking effect in his back and Burnes then cried out: "I am a dead man." Still not satisfied, Stovall coolly approached him, and, drawing a pistol, put it close to his head and fired again, bursting his eye ball from its socket; then, putting the pistol to his breast, he fired a fourth time into the body of the already dead man. Mrs. Burnes and her children rushed from the house screaming, while Dr. Stovall coolly walked off, got into his buggy and drove away."

THE LAWS OF KANSAS.—The St. Louis Republican, a paper which has supported the policy of the administration in regard to Kansas, thus refers to some of the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas:—"We repeat here the opinion before expressed in these columns, that the statutes in Kansas are open to criticism and censure and should pass under the revision of the approaching Legislature with a view to repeal, and that they will be changed. They were formed in an hour of impulse and passion, before the heat of an angry contest at the polls had subsided, and doubtisss have been viewed since, by the enactors of them, as destined to remain dead letters on the statute book, or to be repealed at an early day.—Some of them, the most loudly complained of by free State agitators, have never been enforced or applied. But it is a bad principle to suffer dead letter laws to stand upon the statute book at all."

A PRESENTATION SPEECH.—The Negroes (slaves) employed in a pork house at Louisville, Ky., on Christmas day, presented the superintendant with a beautiful gold headed cane. Tim Tyler, a "trump" among the darkies, spoke as follows on making the presentation. "*Massa George*:—My respects to you de captain of the piggers, and hopin dat you will be our captain all the time, and askin of you to please cept dis cane, and wishin dat you may never die, and may live all de time, and hopin dat in de mornin of de general sembly, when Gabriel comes down and places one foot on de mighty sea and de odder on de dry land, and swar by him dat liveth dat time shall be no longer, dat you may get up when de good old angel blows his trumpet, and shakin off de grave dust, may live wid de bloodwashed millions, and go away up through tribulation.

THIRTY CHILDREN.—About a year ago, Mr. Jesse Harbor of Concord township, in this county, informed us that he was the father of twenty-nine children; and that he was not without hope that he would yet be blessed with the thirtieth. Well sure enough, the old gentleman was in town the other day, and informed us that his wife had presented him with the *thirtieth* child.

Mr. Harbor is in his 72d year, was one of the early pioneer settlers of the country, and is remarkably active for a man of his years, as will readily be inferred. He has been married twice. By his first wife he had thirteen children, twelve of whom he raised. By his second wife, who is forty-two years of age, he has seventeen, making *Thirty* in all! *Urbana (O.) Citizen.*

WONDERFUL STRENGTH.—The State Journal mentions some astonishing feats performed by the captain of a river craft, who weighs but 135 pounds. Among other things, he can shut his own hand with such force as to drive the blood through the pores of the skin, with his thumb and fore finger he can pinch the flesh of his own or another person's arm so tightly, that upon removing the coat, the shirt sleeve will be found stained with blood; he can lift by the round, with one hand, a chair in which is seated a person weighing 175 pounds. Various other feats of a similarly wonderful nature are performed by this man, to the astonishment of all beholders. In agility, also he is scarcely excelled by D'Evani.

Here are a batch of things unknown:—

Show us a young lady whose waiste has ever been encompassed by an arm of the sea.

Who has ever seen the cow that had calves to its legs?

Where is the identical nose of the bellows that ever smelt a rat?

Where is the person who has felt for by the heart of an oak?

Was any barber ever applied to, to shave the beard of an oyster?

Where is the girl who was ever married to a pig's "chap?"

Where is the man to be found who has ever been sensibly felt by a hand of pork?

TROTTING ON THE ICE.—Our Canadian neighbors make a more profitable, if not a better, use of their "cold terms" than we do in these diggings. Not only do they turn *the ice* to the pleasurable exercise of skating, but they have the more excitable sports of curling and trotting on that brittle element of the winter in Northern latitudes. Recently at "GALT," in Upper Canada, purses of money worth counting, were contended for by pacers and trotters on the ice. The track was in excellent condition, and the best blood of the Province was brought out—no mean horse blood, of course. Why cannot the Harlem River be converted into a race course for man and *beast?*

TRAITORS.—The Editor of the *Pennsylvanian* comes out with fierce maledictions against Messrs. Lebo, Wagonseller and Menear, the Democratic members, who voted for Cameron instead of his favorite, Forney. He says:

"We publish at the head of our columns this morning, the names of the traitors and shall keep them there until they become as familiar in men's mouths as household words. We call upon our Democratic brethern throughout the State to publish them in the same manner. Let the finger of scorn be pointed at these miscreants wherever they go, and the cry of shame and indignation follow them to the grave."

THE FIRST BOOK.—The *Literary Gazette* states that the first book printed in the New World, was in the City of Mexico. It was printed in the Spanish language, in the year 1544, and was entitled "Doctrina Christiana por co los Indos." The first publication made in English, in America, was the "Freeman's Oath," and Almanac for 1639, nearly a hundred years after the work was published in Mexico.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—A German paper asserts that prussic acid only causes the suspension of life at first, and that one who takes it can be restored to animation by pouring the acetate of potash and salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine.—This treatment has been successfully tried.

At Ham, England, recently, a young man, by way of a joke, placed a calf skin over his head, and rushed out upon some young girls who were passing an unfrequented road, making a horrible noise. The girls were terribly frightened. One of them died two days after, and another was fatally ill.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES AND SNUFFS.

Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2;

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNRSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. B. Zell and Adam Cosgrove, under the firm of ZELL & COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid to G. B. ZELL, who will settle the accounts of the firm, and hereafter conduct the business in his own name.
G. B. ZELL,
Aston, Dec. 2, 1858. ADAM COSGROVE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between E. A. LOBB and H. W. LOBB, under the firm of E. A. & H. W. LOBB, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the second day of last past. All debts due said firm are to be paid to H. W. LOBB, who will settle the business of the firm and continue the business in his own name. E. A. LOBB,
Upper Darby, Nov. 26. H. W. LOBB.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM T. CROOK having now ceased to be my agent in conducting the business of manufacturing woolen goods, at my mills at Crookville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and in Upper Providence, in said county; or for any other purpose whatever, all persons are forbid dealing with him or trusting him on my account. His power to act as my agent having been revoked, I will recognize no act of his, and be responsible for none of his engagements.
ROBERT L. TAYLOR.
New York, Dec. 24, 1856.—J7 3t

ESTATE OF HENRY JACKSON, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of HENRY JACKSON, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate, will make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement to the undersigned.
dec 24 ANTHONY BAKER, *Amint'r.*

ESTATE OF LYDIA CALDWELL, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Caldwell, late of the township of Chester, in the county of Delaware, dec'd. has been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.
JOHN A. CALDWELL, } *Admin'trs.*
No. 16 N. Fifth st., Phila.
JOHN C. BEATTY, Media, }

$10 REWARD.—Was stolen from the Mill of the subscriber, residing in Haverford, on the Third or Fourth day, the 30th and 31st ult., a very valuable DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUN, with "Tryon" on the locks and "Philadelphia" on the barrels.
Any person giving information leading to the detection and conviction of the thief or returning the gun, will receive the above reward.
JOSEPH LEEDOM.
Haverford, Jan. 7, 1857.—2t*

Equality to all! Uniformity of Prices! A new feature in business! Every one his own Salesman.
JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market st., above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.
Remember the CRESCENT, in Market, above 6th, No. 200, Phila. ap 23 1y JONES & Co.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
SHAW'S WASHINGTON GALLERY,

No. 128 Arch st., above 6th, opposite the Theatre, Philadelphia.

The finest, most brilliant and life like picture can be had at SHAW'S GALLERY opposite the Arch stree Theatre, all styles, and all sizes, Daguerreotypes, paintings, &c., copied with despatch, every picture warranted to please, a large assortment of Fancy cases always on hand. Remember, SHAW'S GALLERY, No. 128 opposite the Arch street Theatre March 26.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Limp,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Ashland Coal,

BROKEN, Egg and Stove Coal,
From the Above celebrated mines,
at the lowest cash prices.
6000 prime Cedar Rails of a
Superior quality
Darby, July 30, HUGH P. LLOYD & SON

Fire Brick and Cement,

CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STAW.
The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 9m.

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,

Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city.
Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philadelphia.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $1 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $8; Gold pens and silver do., $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. apr. 17, 1y.

WILLIAMS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, *No. 586 Market street, East of 12th, about one square east of the Media Depot, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found all kinds of Boots Shoes, Trunks, &c., of every variety, and at the lowest cash prices. We would respectively solicit the people of Delaware and Chester counties, to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell as cheap as any other establishment, and the citizens of Media and vicinity will find it an inducement, to purchase of us, on account of being very handy to the Depot. Remember the No: 586, east of 12th, Philadelphia. ap 16 1y.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 600 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Sloan Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

THE attention of the citizens of Delaware caunty, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square
FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,
Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price.
I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 739 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of charge. feb 20-1y

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD, LINSEED Oil, Putty and Varnishes for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
nov 26 Market and Work sts., Chester.

CHAMOIS SKINS AND SPONGE for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
nov 26 Market and Work sts., Chester.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.
Families are respectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
AT THE MEDIA
DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.

The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Parametta, Madonnas, Alapacas, DeLaines, Ginghams and Prints: Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls: Muslins, Tickings, Checks, *Drillings and Canton Flannels*; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Rugs: Trimmings, Hosiery, and Gloves in great varieties: Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c., also,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for.
The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in the business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTC GOODS* ever offered in the County.
The DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.
The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would solicit on behalf of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of their Goods and the cheapness of their prices.
I. HALDEMAN & SONS.
Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

MEDIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY.

MISS CAMPBELL,
Principal,
ENGLISH BRANCHES:
1st Class, $3.00; 2nd Class, $4.00; 3 d Class, $5.00
FRENCH, PAINTING, DRAWING, MUSIC, taught if desired. *No charge for Vocal Music.* d 31 4t

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION FOR THE THIRD YEAR?—*SEE THE RARE INDUCEMENTS!*—The management have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the twenty-eighth of January, 1857, is much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works in sculpture—executed in the finest Marble—is the new and beautiful statue of the "WOOD NYMPH," the busts of the three great American statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN. Also, the exquisite ideal bust of "*Spring*;" APOLLO and DIANA, in marble, life size, together with the following Groups and Statues in Carrara Marble, of the Struggle for the Heart, Venus and Apple, Psyche, Magdalen, Child of the Sea, Innocence, Captive Bird and Little Truant, with numerous works in Bronze, and a collection of several hundred *fine Oil Paintings* by leading artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the *twenty-eighth of January*, 1857, when the distribution will take place.
Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the splendid Steel Engraving
"SATURDAY NIGHT,"
or a copy of any of the three dollar Magazines one year. Also, a copy of the "*Art Journal*" one year, and a ticket to the annual distribution of the Works of Art.
Thus for every three dollars paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magazine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a Ticket in the annual distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter*, besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.
Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year:—Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knicke.bocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger!
For membership, address
EZRA LEVIS, *Hon. Sec.*, Media,

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.
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EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*
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☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

Marshall Calkins, M. D.,

PROFESSOR IN THE *ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA*, may be consulted at his Office, *No. 319 Race street, above Ninth, Philadelphia.*
Dr. Calkins in his treatment selects from every system of practice those remedies that experience, and the Sciences of Physiology and Pathology, prove to be best adapted to the removal of Disease, and rejects, as injurious, and unscientific the use of Mercury, in all its various forms, Antimony, Arsenic, and General Blood-Letting, because he has learned from experience and the logical deductions of Science, that remedies, derived mostly from the vegetable kingdom, are much more efficient in restoring health than mineral poison and venesection, and at the same

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Schollay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞ "The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 21, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERIC A.

UNION OF THE AMERICAN ELEMENTS.—Now that all partizan strife has subsided, and that men are permitted to calmly think over the political actions of the past, to review their own and those of parties—may it not be well to correct the errors of the past and to form more fitting plans for guidance in the future; in short, to place the old political house in order, or rear the structure anew? We shall not now explain the causes which led to division in the ranks of the Opposition in the late canvass, nor is it our intention at any time to censure those who differed from us. It is enough for all now to know that a divided army is powerless for good, that an opposition, however powerful combined, is, when split into contending factions, utterly helpless before a united enemy.

The recent distraction of the opposition forces, is now deplored by all conservative men, Americans and Republicans alike:—by the former, that it suffered foreignism to have full sway four more years; by the latter, that it has placed in imminent danger the freedom of our territories. Therefore, the time for crimination and recrimination is past, and anything that may lead to quarrelling and useless dissensions should be ousted from our midst. Let it be our duty—rather than engaging in dangerous bickerings—to heal the wounds of the past, and once more urge that harmonious union of all those elements that contribute strength and vitality to a political party, and to the everliving principles of freedom taught by Jefferson when he battled against the extension of slave-labor into the free territories of the North-west; and those of our Father Washington, when he commanded "that none but Americans be put on guard." Unite them, for in union strength alone is to be found.—"A house divided against itself must fall," and so with a political party. Therefore let us urge conciliation, let our actions be all directed to this one point, and suffer no overt or unwise act to thwart it, whether it be a "Chester movement," or a more general State one. The principles of Americanism demand this much at our hands. Certainly any American, entertaining those principles which are his just boast and pride—native, as he, to the soil, and growing in vigor with age—is ready at any time to do that which will [illegible] Republicans with that innate love for freedom which characterizes the Northern heart, is willing and prepared to do likewise.

The triumph of the Democracy, both in the State and nation—the bitterest enemy to Americanism, and the best friend of its opposite, Foreignism—should teach Americans the necessity of preventing its recurrence—either in the county, State or Union—more especially in the two former, since in these the test is soon to be made.

Now another word with the Republicans. They must certainly be aware that the immense immigration of foreigners into the United States is fast changing the character of our population. In support of this we will state that, prior to 1800 the annual arrival of immigrants did not exceed 5000, and yet as far back as 1787, the wisdom of our forefathers prompted them to make in the Constitution restrictions similar to those now asked for by the Americans. The statistics strikingly exhibit the power of immigration and illustrate the necessity of checking it.—In one year an *outside population* came to the United States equal in number to the people of three such States as Arkansas, Texas, or Iowa—ten such States as Florida—seven such States as Delaware—five such States as California—four such States as Rhode Island—and two such States as Louisiana. Should this ratio of immigration continue, there will have arrived in the United States by 1860, four millions of foreigners, or enough to make eighty such States as Florida, thirty-two equal to Rhode Island, or eight equal to New Jersey, Vermont, New Hampshire, Alabama, Michigan, Maryland, Georgia and North and South Carolina.—Every such State brings two Senators into the national Congress—and experience has shown that, with few honorable exceptions, they have been of a most radical character. The admission of a Slave State into the Union would also bring two Senators favorable to slave interest, which would destroy the equality of power now existing in that branch of Congress, and cause a preponderance in favor of the South. This would excite active resistance at the North, as has already been shown, and, as we believe, not without cause. In 1860 the foreigners will more than equal in number the combined votes cast at the late Presidential election. Why should not this excite opposition as well? Slavery is wrong, and its extension is, forbidden for the reason that it would produce an undue amount of power in favor of one section, as well as because the institution is opposed to the principles of right. Its extension should be forbidden, and we will go as far as the Constitution allows in opposing it;—conservative Republicans ask no more. But must we cease our opposition to the spread of foreignism? Its extension is now so rapid that in a few years it will consume the American people. We shall oppose it, for the protection of American interests; its influence is pernicious, and this too we shall oppose.

The motives which prompt a Republican to be a Republican—opposition to that which is wrong and dangerous to our country's institutions—should also cause him to be an American. It will simply be the combination of two rights. For him to oppose the latter is to balance the good with bad. The creed of Americanism is in perfect harmony with that of true Republicanism. And yet, when resistance to the dogmas of foreignism, to its pernicious influence, and to its too dangerous extension is attempted by men, they are taunted by the cry of "proscriptive Know Nothings" by pretended, not real Republicans, for these latter see the same reasons for opposing the extension of foreign influence that they do slavery extension.—To Know Nothings—they who Know Nothing but the interests of their country—Republicans, all should bid God speed. Men should recognize the necessity of opposing an influence dangerous, corrupting, almost overpowering; it is a duty we owe one another by moral and constitutional means to resist the progress of error, whether it be slave labor or slave influence, of foreign labor or foreign influence, of the vice and wickedness of the doctrines of Joe Smith, or the bigotry and intolerance of political Romanism. They are all alike evils, dangerous to the well being of our country, daily threatening the permanancy of its institutions, and a love of right should bid us oppose them.

Certainly a Republican is none the less a Republican by embracing in *his* political creed the maxims of Americanism. "Charity begins at home," and it is but common justice and true political economy to protect from competition of foreign goods the industry of our country. The foreign factorymen in our midst recognize the truth of this—indeed, none can successfully gainsay it. It is not advancing one whit further, nor alleging any new principle by saying that the public places of our country, the offices of trust and emolument, should belong to those born at home in preference to those born abroad. Public necessity, liberty, union, and the preservation of our rights demand that American principles should be constantly inculcated and cherished by those who have the well-being of their home at heart. The "sweet German accent," and the "rich Irish brogue" may be well enough in their proper place—i. e. in their own country—but is it not infinitely better for the manorborn of America to adopt these words—richer far and sweeter than either the Irish or German—"*Union*—GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND."

COLD REGIONS EXTENDING.—*The Scientific* American says it is well known as a matter of history that when Greenland was discovered it possessed a much warmer climate than it does at present. The ice packs have been extending south from the polar regions for some centuries, and the northern coasts of our continent are much colder than they were three centuries ago. The cause of this is not well understood; the fact only is known. It is believed by some persons that there is a great eddy in some part of the polar ocean which sometimes changes its direction, and by drifting large icebergs from one place to another changes the climate of those places whence they are drifted by the presence of such masses of ice diffusing their lower temperature to great distances. In the month of July last the White Sea was blocked up with huge mountains of ice, and the [illegible] of the thermometer stopped something which never happened before. In the Faroe islands snow fell in the valleys in the middle of July, the like of which also never happened before. If this drift of ice continues regularly, for a few seasons, the coasts of the White Sea will become as inhospitable as those of Greenland now are.

The above paragraph, originating with the Scientific American, has been going the rounds of the press, and, perhaps, was generally credited by the people. But it has been successfully refuted by Joseph Edwards of this county, who has now in his possession observations of the weather (which he intends to insert in the history of Delaware county now being written by him,) taken two hundred years since, commencing with the year 1654, and upwards, upon the Island of Tinicum, which show that the weather was then, with very little variation, the same as it is now is.

THE DRYEST SEASON.—Rev. Dr. Dewey informs the Rochester *Union* that the year 1856 has been the dryest in that locality of which he has any record. The mean quantity of rain in that region (including snow reduced to water, of course,) he states at between 22 and 23 inches. The greatest quantity of which he has any account as having fallen in one year is 39 inches; the smallest prior to 1856, the quantity was 24.35 inches, or 42 hundredths less than the dryest preceding year of which he has any record.

These facts possess great scientific and practical interest; and they should be stored away in the mind for future reference.

WE perceive that the name of Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., of this District, has been mentioned in connection with the seat on the Supreme Bench of this State to be vacated this fall. The Phila Times in speaking of Mr. Lewis for the position named says:—

"It is no disparagement to others to say of this gentleman, that few men in Pennsylvania enjoy a higher or juster reputation as a jurist. His superior knowledge of the law, great industry, and high professional pride, peculiarly fit him for the responsible station. His sympathies are on the right side of the great question of civil and constitutional rights, which, it now seems, our Supreme Court may soon be called upon to resolve; and while judges are not to be governed by their sympathies, it is at least as safe that their feelings should be right as wrong."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

THE STORM.—The storm commenced in this section at two o'clock, P. M., on Sunday. The weather was extremely cold, the wind blowing a fair hurricane from the northeast. At eight o'clock, A. M., the mercury in the thermometer indicated three degrees above zero. At twelve o'clock, M., it was on a level with zero, and at two o'clock, P. M., it stood at three degrees below zero: the coldest this season. It then commenced storming and continued incessantly until Monday morning. We think we never experienced harder winds for such a continued length of time. The roads are utterly impassible and no mails have yet reached us.—In fact, on Monday, persons did not even venture out of doors, except a few, who had been storm staid while on sparking expeditions." The cars have not yet got through, and we understand that the snow from Wallingford Station to Springfield Road, averages ten feet. We have issued our paper as usual but are at a loss to get it to our subscribers. If any should fail to get it, and manage to get through to our Borough, we hope they will call at the office.

BALL OF THE JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA.—We have been kindly presented with a ticket for the first grand ball of the Washington Camp, No. 20, of the Junior Sons of America, to be given at Fulton Hall, in Chester, on Friday evening, January 30th, 1857.—The floor managers are Edwin E. Flavill and Henry C. Naylor. There are twenty-nine managers in all. The price of tickets—one dollar. It has now been nearly two years since this camp was first organized, and at this day they are more prosperous than ever before. The order of Junior Sons of America is the most extensive society of youths in existence, and in every State of our Union, aye, in almost every county, its ranks are swelled by the patriotic young men of our country. It trains our nativeborn youth to be good citizens, and the maintaining of those liberties which we have inherited from our revolutionary sires. Its object is beautifully set forth, taken from the preamble to the Order's constitution:—"The free-born youth of America, children of her soil, reared beneath the shadow of her flag, loving her as none other *can* love, knowing her as no other *can* know, and having an interest in her future welfare, nearer, truer, deeper than all mankind beside, do associate themselves into an order for the purpose of maturing themselves in knowledge, and encouraging each other in the practice of their rights and duties, as citizens of a country in which they shall be shortly called to exercise among their fellow men the common rights of sovereignty.

"GOOD PIGS.—John Palmer, of West Bradford, has been killing a pair of *Buchanan Shoats*, which are given to us as follows:—He killed two pigs on Tuesday last, and the two weighed 519 lbs., the heaviest 285 lbs. They were pigged on the 2nd day of last May, and were just 246 days old when killed. Who can beat them in that district, among the Fremonters?—*West Chester Democrat.*"

We are opposed, friend Pierce, to making the discussion of pigology a political subject. It is altogether too *hoggish*, and to make this plain to you we'll quote a case in point.—Would you not think it unjust if we were to say the pigs you mention are "in nature as in name"—that the hogs were "Buchanan," and that Buchannan was a hog, for you know it is a "poor rule that won't work both ways?" This comparison would be doing injustice to the President elect—and, perhaps *to the pigs!* But this isn't what we want to get at. Your pigs are beaten, and in this district—a district not so large as West Bradford. One day last week, Joshua Smith, of Edgmont township, killed a pig, 263 days old, which weghed *three hundred and fifty pounds.* This is authentic, and, without inquiring into its politics, it already proves too much for the Buchanan Shoats.

COMMUNICATED.—Messrs. Editors:—I send you the following local item, clipped from the columns of the Germantown *Telegraph*:

"FINE CORN.—We are indebted to our friend Joseph Oat, Esq., of Hay erford, Delaware county, for a box of Indian Corn, containing some of the finest ears that we have seen of the last crop. One of them is 14½ inches in length, and only two of them less than a foot. The variety is the gourd and yellow flint mixed. Mr. O. says, "I expected to be able to send you a specimen of corn worth looking at, but owing to the dry weather my corn did not come up well. I [illegible] take the liberty of sending you a few ears." If all our farmers could have had equal success with their corn crop, last year, as to produce specimens like those sent, they would have no cause of complaint."

New, Messrs. Editors, we admit that this corn is large, very large in fact, and that the editors remarks are just: but it is not equal to that noticed by you of Henry Pratt's, which measured 16½ inches; and therefore it is, we presume, that Mr. Oat advertises his corn out of the county. When beaten at home it is very bad policy to go abroad.—We of Springfield, when beaten, however little, acknowledge the "corn."

CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS.—On Wednesday afternoon last a young lad, genteely dressed, was charged before Alderman Enue with having attempted to pick the pocket of Mrs. Sarah Smith, of this county. Mrs. Smith testified that she was going up Twelfth street, near Arch, when several young men came out of a side street and walked before her and her niece, who was in company with her. When at Arch, the crowd came in contact with them, and on looking round she found that the defendant had put his hand in her pocket, and was just removing her portemonnaie, containing some $11. She caught him by the arm, but the accused broke loose and run, when officer Barr m de chase, and caught the accused in a small court.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, while Mark Packard of this Borough, was on his way to Chester, and when near the residence of Eli D. Peirce, his horse became frightened, and on getting out of the wagon, the animal broke loose, knocking Mr. P. down, one of the wheels passing over his ankle, bruising it quite severely. He happily escaped without other injury.

Dr. Green of Philadelphia, removed a tumor from the forehead of a small son of Mr. Eccles, near New Castle, on the 31st ult.—The sack of it penetrated down into the eye, but the little fellow bore the pain like a hero, and is now doing well.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon last, Amos Delp, of this county, was thrown from his wagon and run over on the West Chester road, a few miles from Philadelphia. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where it was ascertained that his head was injured, though not severely.

ERRATA.—We last week stated the Rev. E. J. D. Pepper would preach a sermon to the young men of Media on Sunday last.—This was a mistake. The proposed sermon will be preached on Sunday evening next.

The Republican meeting, which was to have been held in the Charter House, in this Borough, on Monday last, did not come off, doubtless on account of the severity of the weather.

REVENUE FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.—The following extracts from the annual report of the Auditor General on the Finances of the Commonwealth, show the amount of revenue derived by the State from this County for the past year, ending on the 30th of November last:—

Bank of Delaware county, tax on dividends,	$2,600 00
Bank of Delaware county, tax on stock,	1,000 00
Darby and Chester Plank Road, tax on stock,	125 00
Delaware County Turnpike, tax on stock,	13 80
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	27,398 05
Tavern Licences,	491 63
Retailers do.,	2,596 02
Pedlars do.,	15 20
Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon and Ten-Pin Alley Licences,	57 00
Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant Licences,	23 75
Pamphlet Laws,	30 26
Tax on Wills, Writs, Deeds, &c.,	566 40
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	372 67
Chester Gas Company, emolument of Act of Incorporation,	10 00
Tax on Loans, Delaware County Turnpike Road Company,	18 00
Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives,	25 65
	$35,342 93

The payments made by the State to Delaware county, during the past year, are as follows:—

Common Schools,	$2,047 54
Mercantile Appraisers,	44 85
Abatement of State Tax,	1,315 79
Judges salaries,	1,040 00
County Superintency,	500 00
Pensions and Gratuities,	20 00
	$4968 18

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—It is stated in Washington that the Chinese Sugar can seed is in great demand, and the United States Patent Office will supply the Secretary of each State Agricultural Society with a bushel of seed for distribution among farmers who will fairly test it, and the product seed to be kept for the future use of the State. Here will be a chance for many of the farmers of Delaware county who are anxious to cultivate this article, to get a sufficiency of the seed and give it a trial. We hope that its introduction will not induce another mania like that of the Morus Multicaulus speculation. The advice from the good book to "try all things and hold fast to that which is good," is as applicable to agriculture as any other subject to which it can be applied. We therefore advise our friends to make a trial of the sugar cane the ensuing season, but let it be on a limited scale. From the results apparently well substantiated, which have been reported of its cultivation, we have strong faith in the belief that it is destined to be one of the most important plants of our country, that has been introduced, for it is very evident that in all sections of our country it can be produced. At present, perhaps the syrup alone can be obtained from it, but no doubt in a very little while, simple machinery will be introduced by which the manufacture of sugar from the cane will be made in every State.

FIRE.—The Drying House belonging to Samuel Riddle, at Riddle's Mills, Rockdale, with its contents was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The fire broke out about half past eleven o'clock, and when discovered, the flames had obtained such headway, that it was impossible to save the cotton, consisting of about sixty warps. A number of houses (situated on the South West side of the Drying House, and the wind blowing from the North East,) were only saved by the great exertions of the operatives, to whom great praise is due. The severity of the day, the thermometer being one degree below zero, rendered it impossible for the workmen to endure the cold long at a time, and Mr. George Zell, who keeps the coal yard at that place, remained upon the roof of the endangered building, until he lost the power of his limbs, and when taken down was almost perished.

LECTURE.—Charles Lex, Esq., of Philadelphia, will lecture in the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Chester, to-morrow evening. Subject—"The first periods of our race, embracing the origin of poety, music, the deluge, and the dispersion." From the subject, it will doubtless be very interesting. The lecture delivered on Thursday evening last, by Morton M'Michael, is spoken of by those who were present, as being highly entertaining. The Church was filled to overflowing, and the audience appeared highly delighted. These lectures are for the benefit of the Church, are of the most instructive and interesting character, and persons who desire to contribute to a good cause, and at the same time, be instructed and amused, cannot receive a better compensation.

A tortoise frequents the farm of Wm. R. Weldin of Bradyville Hundred, Pa., bearing the initials "I. T." for Isaac Tussey, and the date 1791. Some ten years ago it was frequently seen, when it disappeared for five or six seasons, but last mowing time it turned up again, the same old fellow, as active as when first discovered though sixty five years have elapsed since Mr. T. inscribed his initials on its shell. Can this be our Isaac or any of his ancesters?

ENLARGED.—G. W. Vernon, of the Wilmington *Republican*, has greatly enlarged and improved his paper. The Republican is the leading and best conducted paper in the state of Delaware, and we hope it may still continue to grow in influence and wealth.—No man has labored harder to build himself up than its editor, Mr. Vernon, and no man is more deserving of a richer reward.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The real estate, late of James S. Peters dec'd, in Concord, was sold on Tuesday last. Farm No. 1. containing 155½ acres, was purchased by Wm. H. and Charles P. Peters, for $100 per acre.—No. 2. containing 81 acres and 7 perches, by Eli Pyle.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen, that George M. Alsop proposes establishing a night school in this place. This will afford apprentices and others an excellent opportunity of learning.

COAL CANDLES.—The editor of the Alexander (Va.) Gazette, has been presented with a candle made of Canal Coal. It was made at a new establishment, in Kanawa county, Va., and is nearly transparent, resembling wax, and burns with a beautiful clear light.

LICENSES.—Applicants for license at the next term of Court, should remember that the rules of the Court require that all applications should be filed with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions on or before the first Monday in February.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night last, the 14th inst., the house of John Quinn, in Lima, was entered by some one, who proceeded to the room where Mr. Q. was sleeping, obtained his pantaloons and after carrying them to the kitchen, rifled them of their contents, consisting of five hundred dollars cash.

RECOVERING.—We understand that John Hickman, who has been lying ill at his residence in West Chester for some time past, is recovering.

We understand that the small pox exists in several parts of Wilmington.

THE KANSAS AID.—Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, has sent three Commissioners to Kansas to ascertain the condition of the people, with a view to the aid voted by the Legislature.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—An alleged fugitive slave named Brown was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday evening last. He was claimed by Wm. H. Gatchell, of Baltimore, Md. He had a hearing in the United States Court on Saturday. Long before the trial commenced, the building was surrounded by a dense crowd of eager colored persons and quite an excitement prevailed. After a hearing, Commissioner Brown arose and said the prisoner had had every favor shown him, and that the matter had been presented to his mind in such a favorable light that he should be obliged, under the circumstances, to issue a warrant for the safe delivery of the boy to the hands of his master. The court was then dismissed, the slave and officers remaining behind, his person was searched, and his hands manacled, and in that condition was conveyed into the lower office.

Deputy United States Marshals Jenkins and Crossin, and officer Graham of Baltimore, put the handcuffs on the fugitive, although the search of his person revealed the interesting fact that he had no means of offence or defence about him. Towards eleven o'clock, the fugitive, heavy manacled, was driven to the Baltimore depot surrounded with officers, and he was taken to Maryland by the late train. The colored persons, who had evinced a deep interest in the case, conducted themselves with the utmost decorum after the rendition of the fugitive was decided upon; and, under the circumstances, we cannot refrain from saying that the handcuffing was as cruel as it was needless.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless millions mourn."

CONTESTED ELECTION FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The prosecution of this matter was resumed in Philadelphia last week, during which time a large number of witnesses were examined, proving the most glaring frauds to have been committed. In the first place, Cassidy's majority was declared to be five hundred and fifty one votes, four hundred and ninety-two of which have already been proved to be fraudulent, leaving only sixty-nine to be overcome by Mr. Mann, the American candidate. The contestants have yet a number of wards to examine, where much fraudulent voting is said to have been done. This case is full of interest, as it shows the necessity of some measures to protect the only safeguard of our free institutions—the Ballot-Box. The most of these fraudulent votes cast, were by unnaturalized persons.

SCARCITY OF GAME.—We perceive from the concurrent reports of our cotemporaries, North and South, that the wild birds, and some species of our game fishes, are rapidly decreasing. In Virginia, the sporting *gentlemen* have entered into a solemn compact not to shoot any birds this season. A similar truce in favor of *fin* and *feather* in this latitude, would be a public—if not a national benefit.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by Rev. R. Compton, Mr. WILLIAM UNDERWOOD of Pennsylvania, to Miss ELIZA H. PEIRCE of West-town, Chester county, Pa.

In Nether Providenee, on the 13th inst., by J. G. Johnson, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL C. LEWIS to Miss CONSTANTIA H. TAYLOR, both of Chester.

At Marcus Hook, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. R. Calloway, Mr. EDWARD EVANS to Miss SARAH ANN PICKUP, both of Chester.

At Crozerville, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. John O'Neill Mr. ELWOOD B. FRYER of Maryland, to Miss ESTHER A. HOUPT, of this county.

DIED,

On the 15th inst., in Upper Darby, Miss MARY MARKER.

In Chester, on the 9th inst., ANNIE, daughter of John and Annie H. Mahoney, aged 2 weeks. Also on the 11th inst., ANNIE H. MAHONEY, wife of John Mahoney, aged 23 years.

In Chester, on the 11th inst., HOWARD, youngest son of Robert R. and Anna Dutton, aged 4 years and 25 days.

In Bethel, on the 10th inst., CLARA EMMA, daughter of Garrett and Emily D. Hannum, aged 2 years, 10 months and 25 days.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—*Fresh ground from new wheat is worth $6 37*—Sales for home consumption at $6 37. Extra and fancy brands are selling at $7 00 Rye Flour is worth $3 75, and Corn Meal $3 00 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, and prices are steady. Sales of 2,000 bus. new Southern and Penna. red at $1 48 a 1 50, and $1 60 a 1 62 for white. Rye is wanted, with sales of Pennsylvania at 81 cents. Corn is scarce; prime yellow is offered at 66 a 68 cents afloat. Oats are in demand; sales or prime old Pennsylvania at 47 or 49c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues scarce; small sales from second hands at $7 25 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges at $3 00 a 3 25 per bushel, and Flaxseed at $2 00 a 2 10 for domestic.

CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 12.—The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week has been about equal to the week previous. The arrivals at Wm. L. Torbert's Avenue Drove Yard amounted to 925 beeves, 4000 sheep, 4000 hogs, 120 cows and calves. The beeves sold from $9 00 to $9 50 per 100lbs. Sheep were disposed of at from $2 75 to $4 50 and $5 00 per head. Hogs sold slowly at from $7 50 to $8 50 per 100 lbs. Cows and calves at from $25 to $60. The total stock in market was 925 beeves; 4000 sheep; 2000 hogs and 120 cows and calves.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 14th of February*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot or piece of Ground, situate in the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by a public road leading from the old Lancaster road to Radnor Church, by lands of Joseph Bliddle, James Evans, John Ball, Thomas Phillips and others, containing about TEN ACRES OF LAND, more or less, with the appertenances. The improvements consist of a substantial STONE HOUSE, two and a half stories high, two rooms on the first floor, two on the second and two on the attic, cellared under. Stone Kitchen attached, with a well of water at the door. FRAME BARN, frame shed attached, Wood House, Spring House and other out-buildings, the land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient enclosures under good fence. There is a variety of Fruit and Ornamental TREES on the premises, situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, mills, and places of worship.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ANN ELIZA PORTER and BREWSTER H. PORTER, and to be sold by JOHN M. HALL, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 17, 1857.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above premises: $50 of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold. jan 21

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of several alias writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the township of Ridley, Delaware county, on *Monday, the 26th of January*, 1857; all that certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Post road, by Big Crum creek, Little Crum creek, the Delaware river, Little Stony creek; Darbycreek, by lands of Israel Maddock and others, containing 342 ACRES, *more or less*, known as the "Newbold Farm."

No. 1, containing 70 Acres and 43 square perches of land, bounded by lands late of Leiper & Crosby, Big Crum creek, Little Crum creek, and by the Post road. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING, 16 by 33 feet, part stone and part frame, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, and a well of water near the door; FRAME BARN, stone stable high, 40 by 50 feet, with a wagon house attached, frame shed, 15 by 31 feet; frame tenement, stone spring house over a good spring of water, together with all the other necessary outbuildings. There is also on this tract a STONE QUARRY of excellent stone for building and other purposes, near a landing on Crum creek.

No. 2, containing 142 acres, bounded by the Post road, by other lands of William J. Leiper, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Darby creek, Little Stony creek, lands of late Maddock and Jos. Ward. The improvements consist of a FRAME TENANT HOUSE, 14 by 17 feet; two and a half stories high, one room on the first floor, two on the second, and one in the attic; a large STONE BARN, 44 by 66 feet, with a frame wagon house attached, 21 by 75 feet, with stabling for a large number of horses; and a well of water in the barn-yard and a pump therein. This tract is in the tenure of John B. Holland.

No. 3 contains about 100 Acres, more or less, bounded by the Post road, by other lands of William J. Leiper, Big Crum creek, and the river Delaware. The improvements are 2 *DOUBLE FRAME HOUSES*, 15 by 31 feet, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, one story and a half high, 15 by 19 feet; a STONE TENEMENT, 18 by 46 feet, one story and a half high, cellared under, stone milk house, with a well of water at the door and a small log barn. There is on this tract extensive *Quarries of Stone* for building purposes. These quarries are within a few yards of a landing on Crum creek, where vessels can receive their freight. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through the property, and there is a station house on the premises. This tract is in the tenure of John C. Leiper and John F. Hill.

No. 4, containing about 16 Acres, more or less, first quality of MEADOW LAND, bound by the river Delaware, by lands late of James M'Cormick and other lands of William J. Leiper. This tract is in the occupancy of Cox & Trainer.

No. 5, containing 8 Acres bounded by the river Delaware, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and other lands of William J. Leiper. The land is first-rate *Meadow Land*, and is in the tenure of Robert Henderson.

No. 6, containing 4 Acres and 56 square perches, more or less, bounded by the Post road, school house lot, and by lands of James M'Cormick and others.—The improvements consist of two DOUBLE FRAME HOUSES, fifteen and a half by thirty-seven feet, two stories high, with a well of good water at the door.

The land on all the above tracts is of the best quality, and it is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the river and the surrounding country. The Darby and Philadelphia Plank Road, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through a portion of the property, rendering it easy of access to the city, and the various landings on the creeks which bound it, all of which are navagable, make it one of the best places in the county, from which the produce of the farms and quarries can be conveyed to market.

Also—At the same time and place, all that *Plantation and Tract of Land*, situate in the township of Nether Providence, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of the heirs of Samuel L. Leiper, *containing* four TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, be the same more or less, known as "STRAITHAVAN." The improvements consist of a *FRAME COTTON FACTORY*, 30 by 80 feet, with frame Picker house attached. This property is also situate on Crum creek, and has a head and fall of about eight feet. There are also on the premises *five Frame and one Stone Tenement Houses*, with other necessary out-buildings. The above property is situate in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship, within a short distance of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad [illegible] is now running as far as Media; and soon will be extended to West Chester. It is *about twelve miles from Philadelphia*, and four *from Chester*.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, (noon) on said day, on Tract marked No. 1, at which time the conditions will be made known.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William J. Leiper, and to be sold by JOHN M. HALL, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 2, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Chester, Delaware county, on *Monday, the ninth of February*, 1857, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain FRAME MESSUAGE and Lot or piece of Ground, situate in the Borough aforesaid, bounded on the north by land late of Samuel P. Smith, on the south by Filbert street, on the east by Welsh street, and on the west by lot late of Charles Ross, containing in front on said Filbert street, fifteen feet, more or less. The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, fifteen by eighteen feet, with one room on the first floor and two on the second, cellared under, and a Frame Kitchen attached, twelve by fifteen feet, with the right to the use of a well of water on the line of said property.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hamilton Ross and William Carpenter, and to be sold by JOHN M. HALL, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 16, 1857.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above premises: $25 of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold. ja21

HAIR DYE of every description, for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY, Chester, Nov. 12. Market and Work sts.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 14th of February*, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., a VALUABLE FARM or Tract of Land, late the estate of Richard McGowen, deceased, situate in Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pa., bounded by Ridley creek, by lands of Jacob F. Bishop, Jos. Russell, Jesse Green, and others, containing about *One Hundred and forty-nine Acres of Land*. The improvements are a commodious STONE MANSION HOUSE, two rooms and an entry on first floor, three on the second, and two in the garret, a *Stone Kitchen* adjoining the House, with two rooms above; a well of good water near the door, a Woodhouse, Smoke-house, Ice-house and Corn Crib. A STONE BARN 35 by 45 feet, double floored. Wagon-house and Shedding around, barn yard. FRAME BARN for Hay, 25 by 35 feet, a Stone Spring-house, about 15 by 30 feet with Dwelling House over the same, suitable for a tenant, also a second Tenant House. About 10 acres of the farm is meadow, in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is of the first quality, divided into convenient fields, the remainder is Woodland, part heavy Timber, and part Chestnut suitable for Rail Timber of the best quality. There are upon the premises an APPLE ORCHARD, of varieties good fruit; also, a variety of other Fruit Trees.—The whole farm is very well watered, by a number of excellent springs and streams of water. The premises are situated about 16 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from Media, the seat of justice of Delaware county, and 8 from West Chester, in a healthy neighborhood. A public road passes along the south line of the farm, leading to the Philadelphia and West Chester plank road about 4 miles distant from the farm.

This property is amongst the most valuable dairy farms which can be offered for sale in the county.—Persons wishing to view the premises will please apply to the Widow of said Richard McGowen, residing thereon. Terms of sale will be made known at the time sale by

ROSEANNA MEGOWEN,
JOHN KUGLER,

By order of Court.
Edgmont, Jan. 21, 1857. *Administrators.*

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber having sold his real estate, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the township of Newtown, county of Delaware, one mile north of Newtown Square, on *Thursday, the fifth day of February*, 1857, his personel property, consisting of THREE GOOD YOUNG HORSES, one a good leader, the other two good for farm or road, and good travellers; one COLT coming two years old next May. SEVEN DECOW COWS AND HEIFERS, some with calves and others springing, all blood red and selected with great care; one BULL, coming 2 years old in the spring; EIGHT SHOAT PIGS. One new light broad wheel Wagon; one narrow wheel wagon; one broad wheel horse-cart; one market dearborn, one sulkey, plows, harrows, cultivators, roller, grain fan, (Armstrong's make,) corn sheller, Threshing Machine, ox-yoke and chain; wagon, plow and cart gears, hay pitcher and rope; HAY by the ton; a lot of straw; SIXTEEN ACRES OF WHEAT IN THE GROUND. A lot of sawed railing rails, hay ladders scythes and cradles, hoes, shovels, cutting-box, horse-rake, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Conditions at sale.

GEORGE KIRK, *Auctioneer.* J. P. ABRAHAM. jan 21

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on *Thursday, the fifth day of February*, 1857, at his residence in Thornbury township, Delaware county, *FIFTY COWS*, of superior quality, part of which are fresh milkers, part with calves by their sides, others coming into profit, also ten strippers. One pair of good OXEN, two Calves 9 months old, *ELEVEN HORSES*. No. 1, a bay Canadian Stallion, 5 years old 15¾ hands high, fine style and action. No. 2, a bob-tail brown mare 7 years old, can trot a mile in 3½ minutes, and travel 12 miles an hour with ease. No. 3, a bay mare 7 years old, a splendid hackney, can pace a mile in 3 minutes with practice. No. 4, a bob-tail sorrel horse 8 years old, can trot a mile in 3½ minutes without training.—No. 5, a bob-tail brown horse 4 years old, perfectly gentle in all kind of harness, and a good traveller.—No.

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

EVIDENCES OF GOOD FARMING.—The requisites and evidence of good farming have thus been enumerated by good authority:—"A good soil, well tilled, and kept free from various weeds: lots well fenced, and suited in number to the size of the farm; substantial and convenient barns and stable of sufficient dimensions to contain the produce of the farm, and to comfortably house the cattle kept on it; a judiciously arranged dwelling, in a neat condition, with a well and filtering cistern; convenient buildings to facilitate the economical management of the farm—such as a wood house a wagon and tool house, a workshop, granary and corn house, a convenient piggery, an ice house, ash and smoke house—all secured against decay by being well raised from the ground and neatly painted or whitewashed; convenient yards attached to the barns and stables, so arranged as to prevent waste of the liquid manure, well sheltered from the blasts of winter, and provided with water for the cattle; door-yards laid with grass and flower beds, and shaded with ornamental trees, indicating the dwelling of taste, health and comfort, a kitchen garden highly cultivated, and containing the various species of vegetables raised in our climate, with strawberry and asparagus beds a fruit garden or orchard, where choice apples, cherries, plums; raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c., are found.

WATER LIME.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* asks the editor *what is water lime*, and the question is answered as follows, which we insert, for the reason that while hydraulic cement is known to most persons, it is by no means so generally known by the less seldom used name of water lime: "Water lime, which our correspondent may perhaps be familiar with, under the name of *hydraulic cement*, is made by burning an impure limestone, and then grinding it like plaster or gypsum, for use. When mixed with nearly twice its bulk, of clean, sharp sand, and mixed with water, it soon sets, and by exposure to air and water becomes, in a few months, hard like stone.—Two parts of water lime and three of sand, usually make the hardest cement. A cellar first smoothly paved with small stone, and then coated with water lime mortar, made of the best materials, is furnished with as perfect a floor as by the best flagging. Water limestone differs from common limestone by the impurities it contains, and more especially by a large proportion of alumina or clay—it does not burn so as to slack to powder, and hence needs grinding. It has been made artificially by mixing clay and some other ingredients with common or pure lime."

WHAT MAKES A BUSHEL.—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers.

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Corn, shelled, fifty six pounds.
Corn on the cob, seventy pounds.
Rye fifty six pounds.
Oats thirty six pounds.
Barley, forty six pounds.
Buckwheat, fifty two pounds.
Irish potatoes, sixty pounds.
Sweet potatoes, fifty pounds.
Onions, fifty seven pounds.
Beans, sixty pounds.
Bran, twenty pounds.
Clover seed, sixty pounds.
Timothy seed, forty five pounds.
Flax seed, forty five pounds,
Hemp seed, forty five pounds.
Blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Dried peaches, thirty three pounds.

DISEASE IN HORSES.—A disease among horses has made its appearance near Boston. The animal loses the use of his limbs, and staggers and falls. The limbs become cold. The animal suffers but little apparent pain, and retains its senses to the last. The pulse is low. The disease is attended by a pushing of the head forward, and drawing both lips away from the teeth. The New England Farmer states that one case of this nature was successfully treated in the following manner: The horse was rubbed continually and a pint of oil—partly castor oil and partly sweet oil—was given. It was intended to give castor oil, but enough of it was not at hand.

VALUABLE HEN.—Mrs. Hannah Moyer, in North Eighth street, has a hen, which was hatched in April, 1855, and commenced laying on the 9th of November in the same year. When she was one year old she laid 92 eggs and from that time to the 9th of November of this year, she laid 122—making in one year the handsome product of 214 eggs. A dozen of such hens would be as profitable as a cow.

Good men are human suns! They brighten and warm wherever they pass. Fools count them mad till death wrenches open foolish eyes. They are not often sung by poets when they die; but the hearts they heal and their own live their rich reward on earth, and their place is high in heaven.

HORN-AIL.—A REMEDY.—Take one tablespoonfull of linseed oil, and pour in each ear. I have never known the remedy to fail in a single instance.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.—We find the following new receipts in the Rural New-Yorker.

To Destroy Mites in Cheese.—A piece of woolen cloth should be dipped in sweet oil, which should be well rubbed on the cheese. If one application is not enough to destroy the mites, the remedy may be used as often as they appear. The cheese shelves should be washed with soap and water.

Baked Apple Dumpling.—Mix your crust the same as for short biscuit.; roll cut thin, and put 4 quarters in a biscuit; place them in a pan and bake in a moderate oven; sauce, sugar and butter; you can use berries or any dried fruit as well as apples. These are far better than boiled apple dumplings.

Good Johnny Cake.—1 quart of milk with 2 table spoonfulls of molasses, warmed to boiling heat; then thickened with Indian meal till stiff, add 1 pint of butterwilk, with one teaspoonfull of salt. 1 do. of saleratus, bake in a moderate oven.

Butternut Custard.—Take a pint of cream and a quart of milk, stir it well together, 3 eggs and the meats of a dozen butternuts with the milk, stir till well mixed, add nutmeg and bake, and you will have very rich custard.

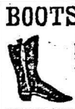
To Prevent Jams from Graining.—A correspondent informs us that to prevent jams, preserves, etc., from graining, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar must be added to every gallon of the jams or preserves.

Vegetable Seasoners.—Parsley, celery, sage thyme, onions, garlic, and other seasoners, should not be put into soups or stews until the soup is nearly done; chop fine, and put in five minutes before the soup is taken from the fire.

Cheap Tea Cake.—1 teacup of sugar, 1½ of cream, teaspoonful of saleratus: flavor with nutmeg, roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Good Plum Cake.—1 egg, 1 teacup of sugar, 1 of buttermilk, half teacup of butter, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus, flavor with nutmeg; 3 teacups of flour; beat it well: then add your raisins, rolled in flour, baked in a quick oven.

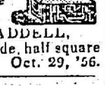
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &C



THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of MEN'S, WOMEN and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made of the best material and by competent workmen. Also

GUM SHOES

OF GOODYEARS Manufacture, warranted. TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, Valises &c., all of which we will sell Wholesale and Retail at the lowest cash prices.



E. TWADDELL,
Market st. West of 18th, South side, half square West of the Media Depot, Phila. Oct. 29, '56.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having removed from the old Shops situated near the Friends Meeting House, East Media, to the shop formerly occupied by Samuel Derrick, situate on the South East corner of State and Plum streets, in the Borough of Media, are now prepared to make WAGGONS, CARTS and all other kinds of Farming Utensils. Repairing in both heavy and light work promptly and neatly executed.—Thankful for past favors, we hope by a strict attention to buisness to merit a continuance of the same.

HORSE-SHOEING and Smithing attended to at the shortest notice.

CLAYTON SMITH.
May 14, '56. THOS. T. WILLIAMS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the *Media* Book & Stationery Store in South Avenue.

The stock of BOOKS and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their Store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times.	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Del:, co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Ballous Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catholic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Nick Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Detecton, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

WILLIAM MORRIS

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,



No. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Mo. Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.



STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the old Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 28 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $31, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $1, Silver Teaspoons, set, $5, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct-8 ly.

New STORE & New GOODS

ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.

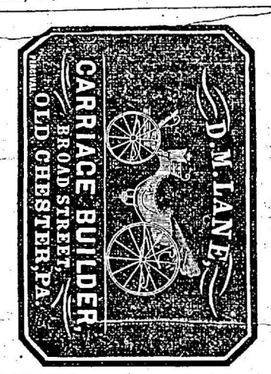
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 108, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

W. M. B. BALL,
WASH. M. WORRALL,
E. C. DEAL.

Sept. 3, '55, tf



Baily and Brother,

NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

WM. HILLARY'S

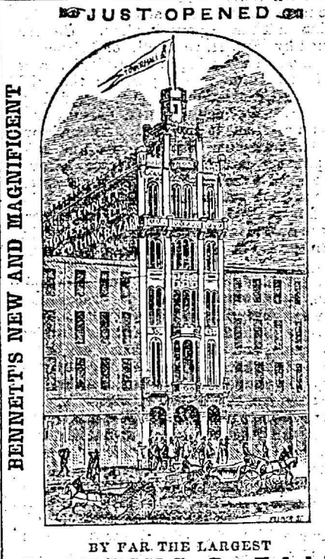
WHOLESALE
Paint, Glass, Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD
PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb.
American Zinc Snow White Paint,
Ameaican Zinc No. 1 White Paint,
American Zinc No. 2 White Paint,
French Snow White Zinc,
French No. 1 White Zinc,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil,
Green Paints, dry & ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts.
Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts.
French Greens, 25 to 38 cts.
Chrome Yellow 15 to 20 cts.
American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb.
Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb.
All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.
Large assortment of Paints, Brushes,
And every article belonging to the Paint business,
Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish,
China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white,
French and American, Window Glass,
Glaziers Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c.
Gold Leaf, &c., &c.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. nov26

HARDWARE of every description, for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Nov. 12. Market and Work sts.

JUST OPENED



BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MAMMOTH TOWER HALL,

BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
UNEQUALED FOR
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a large stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

SAVING FUND
United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.

All sums are received and PAID BACK ON DEMAND, without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the United States Company has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—Stephen R. Crawford.
Vice-President—Lawrence Johnson.
Secretary and Treasurer—Pliny Fisk.
Teller—James R. Hunter.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.



JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens,

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.



THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash. GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.

Media, March 26, 1856.



EVANS & WATSON, *No. 26 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.* Salamander Safes, Vault doors for Bank and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, Bank Locks, &c., &c.,

Philadelphia Safes against the World.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1856.

MESSRS EVANS & WATSON:—Gents:—It afford us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our Jewelry, together with all our Books, Papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th inst.

When we reflect that those Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard, the preservation of the valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

Jewelers, now located in the 3d story of the Sansom Street Hall. Evans & Watson would respectfully refer all persons to call and see them and six new safes of their make, purchased since the above fire.

GENTLEMEN:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed our store, in Market Street, below sixth, on the morning of the 1st inst., we had a Fire Proof Safe, purchased of you, which contained all our books of account, valuable certificates, medals, &c., with some bank notes and coin. After undergoing the violence of the flames for upwards of thirty hours, it was recovered from the mass of burning rains, and opened in the presence of several persons anxious to witness the result of so thorough a test. We have now the most heartfelt gratification of informing you that its valuable deposits were discovered in a very fair state of preservation, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have fully sustained the good qualities attributed to them, we feel it an agreeable duty to render our evidence of the fact.

We have long known the superor workmanship of your safes, and it gives us pleasure to learn that you are now enjoying rich returns for your great skill, moral rectitude, and unfaltering energy.

Phila. May 2d, 1856. FAIRBANKS & EWING.

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1856.

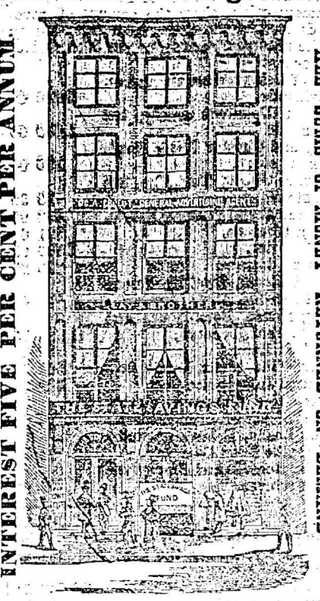
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—We have great pleasure in saying to you that the Salamander Fire Proof Safe, bought from you, and in use in the Drug Mill which was entirely consumed last night, was taken out of the ruins this morning. When opened, the Books and Papers therein were withdrawn without injury; all of which, we will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on us.

We are very respectfully, your friend,
CHARLES VAN HORN & CO.,
Fifteenth and Hamilton Streets.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—I take great pleasure in saying to you that the Salamander Safe bought from you and in use in my Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 185 and 187 S. Fourth street; which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August, 1856, and was taken out of the ruins this day, when opened, the books, deeds and other papers therein were without any injury whatever all of which I will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on me.

I am, very truly, your friend,
FRANCIS CONWAY,
ap 2 1s. Chester, Dec. 3.

The State Savings Fund.



INTEREST FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM. ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND

Office, next door to the Post Office; No. 83 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, *No.* 83 Dock Street, next door to THIRD Street, and adjoining the Post Office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of *FIVE PER CENT* per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole, or in part, on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators Assignees' Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies, and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally—to Mechanics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit, where they may be had at any time, with Five Per Cent interest added.

2d. Depositors receive books, with an abstract of the By-laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits, which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death, or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.

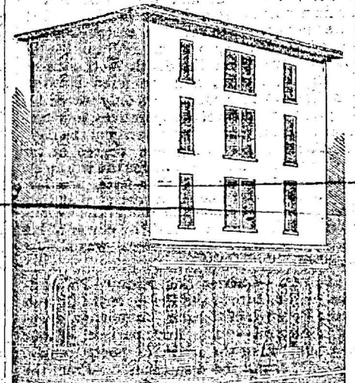
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bond with sureties.

5th. The State Saving Fund is a real Saving Fund—not an Insurance and Trust Company.—The Charter of this Institution avoids the Insurance business.

6th. Deposits may be withdrawn by checks after the manner customary with Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

GEORGE H. HART, President,
ap 23m CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer,



FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

OF the National Safety Company, Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1841. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit.

The office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, till 9 o'clock.

Interest five per cent. All sums large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, to any amount. Office, Walnut st., south west corner of 3d st. Philadelphia.

HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't.
ROBERT SOLFRIDGE, Vice Pres't.
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

Hery L. Benner, D. Dandreth Munns, Edward L. Carter, F. Carroll Brewster, Robert Solfridge, Joseph B. Barry, Samuel K. Aston, H. L. Churchman, James B. Smith, Francis Lee.

The investments, amounting as per statement of January 1, 1855, to $970, 218 91, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents, in accordance with the act of incorporation are made in Mortgages, Ground Rents and such first class securities as must always insure perfect security to the depositors and place beyond all risks the permanency and stability of this old and well established institution. feb. 13 1y.

FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. The money is always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent, interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	T. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kockersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

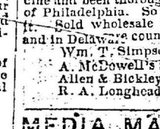
CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S EXTRACT OF CELOR, the only certain cure known. It is purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castilian doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Media;
A. McDowell's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 24

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Expressive Touch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.



July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

PHYSICIANS and COUNTRYSTORE KEEPERS can be supplied with fresh and genuine *Drugs and Medicines* at the lowest Philadelphia prices, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of

ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 3. Market and Work sts.

Why does James M. Cox

TWELFTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.
DO SUCH A LARGE BUSINESS?

BECAUSE HE SELLS SO CHEAP. (His motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.) All Wool Plaids, beautiful styles; French Merinos, all prices; Paramattas, from 15 to 62½ cents a yard; Alpaccas, from 12½ to 75; Linen from 25 to 81, Linen Bosoms from 12½ to 62½.

100 *DIFFERENT STYLES OF CALICOS*, one hundred pieces yard wide British Prints only 12½ cents, Delains 12½, 16¾, 25 to 75 a yard plain and gay styles, Cloths of all kinds for Cloaks,

CLOAK READY MADE.

These I have made in the store and can afford to sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.

SHAWLS FROM $1 TO $25.00,

all styles for the old and young; Satinets for Men and Boys wear from 25 to 87, Jeans from 12½ to 37½, Cassimers from 62½ to $2.00 per yard; Horse, Bed, Cradle and Crib BLANKETS from $1 to $12.00 a pair. The largest assortment of BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS in the city; we sell them by the piece at case prices and defy competition in the muslin line.—Five hundred pieces of 6¼ cents Prints, fast colors, Lastings of all kinds and Drillings for shoe trade. All we ask is to call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES M. COX,
nov 19 *Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.*

Good News for the Ladies.

Cheap Blankets and Flannels, *CHEAP SATTINNETTS AND CASSimeres, Superb Shawls, Brocha Blankets and Cashmere, Ladies cloth for Cloaks; the cheapest Ribbons in the market; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Lamb's Wool, Under Shirts of the best makes; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Hosiery of all descriptions, Black Alpacas of every grade and price, Irish Linens of the best manufacturers,*

BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST BRANDS,

the largest Linen Handkerchiefs for 12½ cents in the world, all kinds of Handkerchiefs for men of Silk, Linen and Cotton; all sorts of Prints for ladies' dresses from 6¼ to 12½ cents, all sorts of DELANES from 12½ to 50 cents, all sorts of

Sheeting, Shirtings, Ticking & Checks,

and assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, a full and general assortment of White Goods of various kinds. I have now in store a full assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

to be sold at a small advance for cash. Call and examine for yourselves at

W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
Cheap store, *Market st., four doors east of 17th*, sign of the "*Golden Spinning-wheel*," *Phila.* d173m

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

LEVERING & POWELL,
NORTH 8th ST., above MARKET,
Importers and dealers in
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID
to repairing **Watches and Jewelry**
MASONIC MARKS.
Philadelphia, May 7, 1y.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his OLD STAND, on the corner of STATE and ORANGE Sts., where there will be found a liberal assortment of

Saddles, Bridels,	Plough Chains,
Harness, Gig, Caarriage	Plough Hames with
and Draft Collars.	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy Colored,
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs & Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving & Riding Bridles,	Shot and Game Bags,
	Chumors Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS,

all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.

Having employed Journeymen from New York, and supplied himself with all the Dies, Machinery, and appurtenances required to give his work, the best City finish; he feels confident that he can convince all who may favor him with a call, that he can make it advantageous to them to deal with him. Thankful for former Patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same, and invites all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. S. P. RUSH.

Media, Oct. 8, 1855.

Ladies Take Notice.

THAT I have just received an assortment of LADIES CONGRESS PATENT WATERPROOF GAITERS, and am the only person that has them for sale in this city. They are perfectly waterproof. C. J. HUNT.

Market st., one door east of 17th south side Phila. June 11

Attention! Attention!!

THE Subscriber, thankful to the citizens of Delaware county for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes by a thorough knowledge of his business, and a strict application to it, to merit it. My Drugs, both Chemical and Pharmaceutical, are purchased of the best houses in Philadelphia, of those who either import them directly, or manufacture them themselves. Such articles as come within the province of the Apothecary, to manufacture, are prepared by myself, or under my immediate supervision, consequently, I am prepared to sell as cheap, and as good an article as can be obtained in the County. My stock of perfumery (which is very large,) patent medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, paint brushes, and all other articles usually kept in drugstores, will be found good, complete and cheap, calculated to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with a call. A very large assortment of fresh garden seeds on hand.

N. B. Particular attention paid to compounding Physician's prescriptions, and family recipes

mar 2. WM. T. SIMPSON.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

THE subscribers have taken the brick store formerly owned by James Lenny, in Market street, near the Railroad Depot, in the BOROUGH OF CHESTER, where they manufacture and offer for sale all kinds of Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, *Wholesale and Retail*, at the lowest cash prices.

Havanah Segars

of the best brands always on hand, which they warrant as a superior article. Those who buy to sell again will find their prices such as to offer inducements to purchasers. They respectfully ask a share of public patronage.

Chester, nov. 21, 1y. ULRICK & McCALL.

CABINET WAREROOM.

On State Street, beneath the Office of the Media Advertiser.



THE subscriber has now on hand all kinds of Cabinet ware, such as Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Looking-glasses, Clocks of al kinds, &c.

He hopes, by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

m a-2m CHARLES H. SHAW.

DOORS AND BLINDS,

SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES, ALL

Of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warrented not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. EIGHTEENTH & MARKET STS.

I. C. WORTH & CO.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1856.—6m.

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. &c. ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Clock Trimmings.

Barnum's motto is my motto, "WE STUDY TO PLEASE." nov 19

C. J. HUNT, No. 721 Market street, ae of 17th Phila. Respectfully announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store near the Media Depot, a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made up in the very neatest style, and most substantial manner, consisting of every and variety. He would call the attention of the Ladies to his assortment of

LADIES CONGRESS GAITERS.

He also, has on hand a fine assortment of TRUNKS and TRAVELLING BAGS, at very low prices, and an elegant variety of Straw Goods, consisting of

Panama and Straw Hats,

all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be purchased at any other stand in the city. Give a call and examine for yourselves. may 21lf.

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE, Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same

WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855y Fashionable Tailor.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,



RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and insert *Artificial Teeth* on the most approved plan, which for comfort, beauty, strength and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Also, great care taken to preserve the teeth, and teeth extracted with the least possible pain. Ether administered if desired.

Office—Front street, 2d door above Orange, opposite southwest corner of the Court House Square, Media. ABRAM P. SMEDLEY.

N. B.—Call at the office and examine specimens. Advice gratis. may1

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and Mussey, of Cincinnati. The following is from the Scientific American.

"A Truss which could be relied upon for the radical cure of Hurnia or Rupture, has long been a desiratum to the surgical profession—and the science and ingenuity of the most skillful surgical mechanicians of this country and of Europe has been, until recently, exercised in vain to construct a pad of proper form. Mr. S. N. Marsh has recently obtained a patent for a Truss, in which two pads, instead of the usual single one, are employed; one in the form of a ring surrounding the other, which is in the form of a ball, the ring being for the purpose of closing the external and internal abdominal rings, while the ball produces pressure upon the ingumal canal, to create adhesive inflammation, for the purpose of effecting adhesion and closure. The pressure of the latter pad is graduated by a screw. By this Truss the most obstinate rupture can be healed, and a radical cure be effected in a time varying with the nature of the case. It has met with the most unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent surgeons of this and other cities, and we are enabled to recommend it from a personal knowledge of a case of long standing, which was perfectly and speedily cured by it, without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Also Trusses or all kinds varying in price from $1 to $30. This Truss is scientifically applied by C. Marsh, & Co., No. 25 South Seventh street, first door above Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

C. Marsh & Co., have also for sale Marsh's celebrated Shoulder Braces, Female supporters, and the imported Raw

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2---NO. 49 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., JANUARY 28, 1857. WHOLE NO 101

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

ADAMS & STAGERS' SAVING FUND CLOTHING HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 222 Market street, third door below Seventh street, Philadelphia. Where can always be found a large stock of well selected, handsomely cut and superior made Clothing, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates for cash.
As we buy exclusively for Cash we feel warranted in promising to furnish a good article of Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Our stock is unsurpassed.—Call, examine and be satisfied. R. H. ADAMS.
THEO. H. STAGERS.
A full assortment of un-cut goods always on hand, which will be made to order in superior style at the shortest notice. ap 9 1y

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $1 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $14; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. sept. 17, 1y.

WILLIAMS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 536 *Market street, East of 17th, about one square east of the Media Depot, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found all kinds of Boots Shoes, Trunks, &c., of ever variety, and at the lowest cash prices. We would respectively solicit the people of Delaware and Chester counties, to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell as cheap as any other establishment, and the citizens of Media and vicinity, will find it an inducement, to purchase of us, on count of being very handy to the Depot. Remember the No. 536, east of 17th, Philadelphia. ap 16 1y.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building Material of all kinds. Houses KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of the cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square *FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,*
Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price. I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 230 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of charge. feb 20-1y

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD, LINSEED Oil, Putty and Varnishes for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
nov 26 Market and Work sts., Chester.

CHAMOIS SKINS AND SPONGE for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
nov 26 Market and Work sts, Chester.

JAMES HUTTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.
Families are espectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

JOHN G. HAINDCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to. Residence—*Charter House, Media, Delaware county* ap 16.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

GRAIN WANTED,
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY. & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side,
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8. 1y.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

DR. J. A. THOMSON,
Office removed to the opposite side of Free st., 3d door from the corner of Welch
He offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the Borough of Chester and its vicinity. may. 7.

D. B. THOMPSON,
Painter and Glazier; also, calcimining and PAPER HANGING at the shortest notice,
Residence, corner of Edgmont and Broad sts., Chester, Pa. sep. 17, 1y.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

A HISTORY OF A FAMILY OF BANKERS.

THE season was September, 1797. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel saw the French revolutionary army approaching his dominions, and waving at his very frontiers. Hastily he packed up his jewels and valuables, together with between two and three millions of thalers, and took the was to the ancient city of Frankfort, hoping to find means of placing his wealth and the jewels of his house in security.

Arrived at the city which had, for centuries, sent for the rulers of the "holy Roman Empire," the fugitive Landgrave knocked at the door of an humble Jewish banker, Meyer Rothschild, richer in children than in thalers, but withal a distinguished and experienced archeologist and nummismatologist.

The sovereign, who himself was an expert in these sciences, paid much respect to the knowledge of the Jew banker, and had actually, a few years before, bestowed upon him the distinction of the title of "Medailleur to his Court."

"Meyer," he began, as he handed him his well-filled case, "I know you to be honest and conscientious. Here is all I possess; take it, and return it to me when this tempest shall have blown over, and when better times dawn upon us."

"Such vast confidence does me great honor," replied the Hebrew, "but your Highness must not forget that the republican army is almost before our doors."

"We are in the hands of Providence," replied the Landgrave. "I ask for no receipt."

The Prince re-entered his chicle and hurried off, without listening to the renewed protestations of the man of business.

What Meyer Rothschild had anticipated, duly came to pass. Before a week was over, Frankfort was in the possession of the French troops, and the banker, who had been denounced as an anti-revolutionist, and an ally of the tyrants, found his domicil sacked, and his cash-box plundered in the name of liberty and the people.

No sooner, however, had the victors left Frankfort, than Meyer Rothschild re-opened his banking-house, finding at first credit among the Jews, and ultimately with all the business world, and soon was reputed richer than ever. In 1802 he was once more considered as one of the most reliable bankers in Germany.

About this time there came a short period of rest for the crowned heads of Germany.—The princes of the Rhenish Confederacy rested under the high and forced protection of Napoleon. Raised by the will of the great commander to the dignity of an Elector of the German Empire, the Landgrave of Hesse received permission to return to his dominions. On his way he passed through Frankfort. The journals had before informed him of the plundering of Rothschild's house, and he naturally believed his own wealth long since a prey to Jacobins. Still he determined to visit his numismastic friend, if only to assure him of the continuance of his confidence.

"Good morrow, Meyer," said the Elector, with a frank and hearty shake of hands.—"At last we have peace, old friend; but it cost us dear enough. Before you stands a ruined man, as poor as Job."

"What! you poor, your Highness?"

"Certainly, for have not those confounded *sans cullottes* stolen my wealth along with yours? If I do not now inconvenience you, I should like to borrow a small advance upon the indemnity which I shall receive in Hesse Cassel."

"An advance is not needed for your Highness, for all that you confided to my care is safe and untouched,"

"What!" exclaimed the Prince, "and were you not plundered then?"

"The French have taken everything I had, and I was very careful not to excite them by resistance: otherwise they would have searched more thoroughly and might have found your diamonds and money where they were hidden in my cellar."

"How! Is it possible?"

"Yes, my surrender was a stratagem.—They never found what I had hidden. For the last nine years, in order to indemnify myself for the moneys I had lost, I have taken the liberty of using some of yours. All my enterprises have proved successful, and without embarrassing myself in the least, I can now return you the entire sum with five per cent. interest,"

The Prince was deeply moved.

"Meyer," he said, "you are the most honorable Jew I have ever heard of. Keep my money, and continue to operate with it.—From to-day for two years I want no return of it, and only two per cent. interest."

And thus Rothschild became a millionaire.

Old Meyer died in 1812. Before he died he had his five sons, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles and James called to his bed-side.—They received his blessing, and swore to be true to the law of Moses, never to separate from each other, and never to undertake a great enterprise without having first obtained the counsel and advice of their mother.

"Observe well these points, and you will soon be the richest among the rich, and the world will belong to you."

The old Hebrew proved a prophet. A financial Pentarchy was founded at his grave, and soon erected its thrones in the five principal cities of Europe: Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, London and Paris.

The deposit of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel continued to produce rich harvests to the heirs of Meyer Rothschild.

In 1841, at the Vienna Congress, the Elector related to the assembled sovereigns the story of the Frankfort invasion, and of the integrity of the old Jew. At once the house at Frankfort obtained the custom of the "Holy Alliance." It was commissioned with all the important loans which at that time were negotiated by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Kings of England, Prussia, Denmark, Naples and Sardinia. In every one of these great financial operations each of the five Rothschilds had a share.

James, the youngest of the family, received the loan of two hundred millions, which France needed, to make friends, of its enemies.

Disposing over enormous capitals, the five brothers created active and energetic corresponding agencies in every part of Europe.—They received information of the slightest stock fluctuation in all the different and most remote place. They negotiated with the most perfect security; and their operations remained wrapped in the most impenetrable secrecy, and were secured by certain success in speculation of the money market. Three of old Meyer's sons seem more particularly to have inherit his genius. These are Nathan, Solomon and James.

Nathan deserves especial mention. Scarcely of age in 1798, he located himself at Manchester, with a capital of 500,000 francs, which he had borrowed from the paternal coffers. In four years he had tripled his capital, removed his banking-house to London, where the extent of his business soon assumed perfectly gigantic proportions.

Nathan served his government as intermediate with the continental powers, who at that time were fighting against France, and he alone continued to extend credit to the cabinet of St. James.

He was at Brussels in 1815, during the battle of Waterloo, and immediately after it, hastened to London, where he arrived twenty-four hours in advance of the official news of the victory. During these hours he went on Change, bought everything that was offered, and thus gained at one stroke of business thirty millions.

The invasion of 1815 quadrupled his fortune, and despite of the most gigantic banking undertakings, he never neglected even the smallest matter of business.

He died in 1836.

Physically, Nathan Rothschild had repulsive features. His deportment was that of the evident parvenu. To him is ascribed the first plan of reuniting the children of Israel, by the banks of Jordan; he designed to buy from the Turks that country which was promised to his race. They would then, from pure gratitude, have made him King of Palestine; but whether they would have exchanged their European wealth and business for the land of the Bible, still remains an open question. Our lamented friend, the late Major Noah, was a zealous and earnest co-laborer of Rothschild in that cause.

Nathan married the sister of Isaac Cohen, who had a dowry of fifteen million francs.

James, the head of the Paris house, went from Vienna to Paris, to establish himself there, at the very moment when the sceptre fell from the hands of Napoleon. He was the principal banker in the loans of the Restoration. He and his brother Nathan received the billion of war expenses, and the two billions of indemnity paid to the allied powers. That enormous stream of money flowed through their coffers, and how much of it remained there has never been ascertained.

After the downfall of the old dynasty, Baron James offered his gold-filled hands to the monarchy of the July revolution, and the hand was greatfully grasped. The Baron and his wife now obtained the often-before refused *entree* Court, and the Princess often appeared in Rothschild's saloons.

Thus, under Louis Phillippe's rule, the influence of the Rothschilds daily and visibly increased. In fact *agio* reigned supreme, and even art and talent contended for the honor, and often in vain, to obtain the entre to the hotel in the *rue Lafitte*, for Baron James was often very particular in the choice of his guests.

Only towards literati he was amiable, especially towards H. Heine, the piquant and spirited humorist, who often had his fun even at the expense of his host. Thus at the close of the brilliant banquet, several bottles of *Lachrimæ Christi* had been consumed, Rothschild said to the poet:

"What a peculiar name for a wine. What can be the origin of it?"

"The etymology is perfectly simple," replied Heine. "Christ weeps at the fact that Jews should drink such excellent wine."

"Deuce take your smartness," exclaimed Rothschild, amid the convulsive laughter that followed.

Ordinarily the two conversed in the German Jewish dialect; but Heine would never permit Rothschild to assume towards him the condescending nabob style he always exhibited towards others. If they had a dispute, the poet threatened the man of money to publish their conversation in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. The Baron immediately turned pale with apprehension, and at once took the most humble steps towards a conciliation.

It is well known that since 1852, the peculiar financier has become Consul General of Austria.

The secret history of the first half of Louis Phillippe's reign has yet to be written, but only one who is thoroughly acquainted with the life and business of Baron Rothschild will be able to write it correctly. At the time of the coalition in 1839, for instance, the millionaire financier alone created rain or sunshine at his will. The Tuileries and the hotel in the rue Lafitte stood in the most intimate connection, and the Duke de Montpensier was one of the regular dancing partners of M'lle Charlotie Rothschild.

The bank-baron obtained the royal concession for the Northern Railroad, and the dominion of stock-jobbing awakened by him soon spread over the entire nation, to the injury of small speculators and to the exclusive enriching of the big financiers, who, it is said, divided half a million among themselves.

However, there are many traits and instances of patriarchal benevolence to be told of the Prince of the Bank. When the short harvest of 1846 seemed to threaten a universal famine in 1847, Baron Rothschild attempted to avert the impending evil by buying upon his own account immense quantities of breadstuffs in Europe and America.—At the hall, in Paris, grain and flour was then sold below the market prices, and the profits of this immense speculation were to be applied to furnishing bread for all the needy and hungry.

A special bakery sold bread to the poor at a very great reduction from the price charged by the regular bakers. But the people in this instance would not believe the benevolent intentions of the donor, railed against imaginary usury in grain, believed the most absurd and ridiculous reports, among others, that Rothschild had bought spoiled flour and had made it palatable by an admixture of sweet almonds. Of course, they never thought that such an admixture would have made the bread three times as expensive.

Those sameswect almonds of Baron Rothschild's contributed a good share to the February revolution.

Ever ready for adding fuel to the flames: ever ready to excite the masses, and delighting in stirring up mischief, the *National* said of the Baron Rothschild, that he had mixed his flour with the sweat of the people, which, of course, would have produced very objectionable bread. At the same time a number of pamphlets against Rothschild made their appearance, and whilst the people thus rewarded his charitable efforts, their benefactor in reality lost heavy sums, as he could not dispose of the provisions he had procured.

The revolution of 1848 filled the house of Rothschild with terror. The Baron heard that the rabble was burning down his country houses and castle. With his natural shrewedness, he perceived that his flight would be the signal for an unalterable confiscation of all his numerous possessions, and he had the courage to remain.

Numerous anecdotes are in circulation illustrative of his presence of mind and firmness during the trying days of '48. We will not, however, repeat them all here.—One especially has been often told in the papers. It relates to a call upon him by a rough party of Red-Republicans, demanding an equal distriution of his property.—He admitted their estimate of his wealth was correct, computed the population of France, among whom his money was to be equally distributed, and paid his revolutionary assailants two francs each, 48 then per share in an equal distribution.

In 1830 Rothschild had given 15,000 francs; this was a great deal, for no one had threatened him. In 1840 he signed 50,000 francs for the wounded and unemployed laborers.—At the same time his son Alphonse, who had just come of age, at once wrote to the Provisional Government, petitioning for his right of citizenship. It is said that just at the moment when James, almost overcome with terror, was hesitating between the safety of his person and his millions, Marc Caussidiere made his appearance before him and said:

"Citizen Rothschild, no weakness! I pledge myself for you!"

The banker dreamed all night of that man's red scarf, the pistols in his belt, and the great cavalry sword that dragged at his side. But when he saw, on the next morning, that measures had been taken, not only to protect his hotel, but also all his possessions in the neighborhood of the city against any attack, he discovered that the words of the Prefect of Police were more than idle wind. In less than a year after this, Caussidiere, banished, and without any means, came to London. Here he received a letter from Paris, as follows:

"SIR:—Permit me to place at your disposal the sum of thirty thousand francs. This little capital may enable you, upon the hard soil of exile, to enter into some kind of business. You may return the sum in ten or twenty years, or whenever you like. This is a small recognition of the valuable services you have rendered to the country.

Ever yours. ROTHSCHILD."

At first Rothschild was very inimical to the Government of the second of December. He would most probably have been sent to Mazas for this, but his position as Austrian Consul General protected him.

He had often been bitterly reproached for never claiming anything for the benefit of his poor co-religionists.

"At least," it was said to him, "give them the profit of one single speculation on change."

He approved of the idea. A manœuvre of "bears," left a net profit of 850,000 francs, which he at once devoted to the erection of a Jewish Asylum in the rue Piepus.

By his total absence of courtesy and manners, the sovereign banker has created more ill feelings than the loud ring of his millions has ever created envy. He takes a great pleasure in humiliating men of talent. A short time ago, however, on such an occasion, the impertinence of the man of money was properly and spiritly reproved.

Cremieux, who had never seen his monied co-religionist, met him one day in the synagogue, and having occasion to speak to him upon matters concerning, introduced himself without ceremony, and commenced to speak upon its business.

"And are you really M. Cremieux?" asked Rothschild, measuring him with his looks from head to oot.

"Yes, Baron, I have already done myself the honor of mentioning my name."

"Certainly; but I thought M. Cremieux, the famous advocate, should be bigger than you are."

At these silly, as well as impertinent words Cremieux bit his lips, but proceeded to say what he had to say upon business, and Rothschild gave clear and distinct answers.

"But are you really Baron Rothschild?" said Cremieux, interrupting him.

"What! do you chance to doubt it?"

"Certainly. I thought the great Baron Rothschild should be a better bred man."

With this anecdote we will close the sketch of this family, and especially of this man, who, despite of the envy of the aristocracy of birth and of genius, and simply by his shrewedness and the might of his millions, now for forty years past has controlled the the destinies of our century more than any other power.

COLD.—For every mile that we leave the surface of the earth the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distant from the globe, we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is two hundred and twelve degrees below zero; and where cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of the intense cold may be found by stating that the greatest cold observed from the Arctic Circle, is from forty to sixty degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical labatory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about one hundred and fifty degrees below zero.—At this temperature, carbonic gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at forty degrees below zero; that is, seventy-two degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be in reality "as hard as a rock," pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal, hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory, and the fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.—*Septimus Presse.*

There was a point in the quaint remark of a plain farmer to a somewhat transcendental preacher: "Take care, sir, you don't put the hay so high in the rack that the lambs cannot reach it."

From Dr. Bartlett's Anglo-Saxon.

The Jew's Treasure.

"Bring forth the Jew Oglandi, that we may pass sentence of death upon him!"

The order was speedily obeyed, and soon an old, very old man, was led into the presence of Jessuf Bashaw, who was seated on his little throne in the audience hall of his palace. His form, now bent and feeble, depended on a staff to support his tottering steps—age had impaired his steps and bent him low, but the mind and will retained their firmness, opposing time and trouble.

But what was the man's crime? Why, he was a Jew—known to be a rich one—and the bashaw wanted his money, which the Jew would not give.

"Jew," said the bashaw, "reports have reached our ears that thou art in possession of great wealth."

"I have heaps of gold," promptly replied Oglandi.

"We were in need of money," continued the bashaw, "and commanded that our Hasnadar Glande should dispatch a messsge to you for a loan of two hundred pieces of English gold; but Mamet, our chief officer of the treasury; mistook our meaning, and sent to your house a party, who slew your children, immured you in a cell, inflicting tortures upon you. We inquired the reason of all this, and was told that you had attempted the life of a soldier, and so ordered your tortures to be renewed. This day we have learned your innocence, and now think of your restoration to freedom and———"

"Upon what condition?" hastily interrupted the Jew, who, though knowing that all the bashaw had uttered was an untruth, still pretended to believe every word.

The bashaw did not give a direct answer, but soon said:

"Report says that you have concealed silver, gold, and jewels, enough to make, in the coin of this regency, the sum of eighteen hundred thousand yasticks. Have you so much wealth?"

"Yes, and more!"

"Allah akbar!" said the bashaw, stroking his long beard with delight. "You would like your freedom?" he added, inquiringly.

"As the eagle loves to soar aloft in the air, the wild beast to roam unmolested through the forest, so have I always loved my freedom."

"You may have liberty on one condition, Jew."

"Name it."

"You have much wealth!" was the significant reply.

"Yes."

"You could live like a prince upon one-half of it?"

"I could."

"Give me the other half, and you shall have your freedom."

"And will you not harm me any more?" asked the Jew, eagerly.

"No, good Jew; we will shield thee from all future harm," said the bashaw, now almost beside himself with joy. And, descending from his throne, he approached and warmly embraced Oglandi.

"What pledge wilt thou give me?" asked the Jew.

"Our princely word—nay, our oath."

"By what will you swear?"

"By the sacred stone in the kaaba of the temple at Mecca—by the name of Mahomet and of———"

"And will you keep your oath?" interrupted the Jew.

"If we do not, may we die the most horrible death man can conceive or invent."

The bashaw paused in breathless suspense, awaiting a reply, while Oglandi stood speechless as a statue.

The bashaw could no longer endure the painful silence. "Speak, good Jew," he said, "and tell us where you have your money concealed."

The Jew was immovable as marble—he weighed in his mind the value of the oath.—His silence was painful to the anxious interrogator

"Tell us!" entreated Jussuf, who was now suffering from alternate feeling of hope and fear.

Casting a strange look at the bashaw, the Jew said:

"Your excellency first said that you wanted to borrow my money; but now you want me to give it to you."

"Your liberty!" significantly replied Jussuf, who was so completely elated and assured by the Jew's actions as not to doubt that he would accept of any reasonable terms to get his freedom.

I shall surely be set free?" again said the Jew.

"Soon as you tell where your money is to be found, and it is brought here, you shall be free."

"Your excellency knows the spot where Galil encamps?"

"Yes."

"Near half a mile east of it stands two barren date-trees———"

"We have noticed them," interrupted the bashaw.

"Between the trees is an oval stone surrounded by a bed of wild sorrel."

And he paused.

"Go on!"

"And you will surely keep but half of my riches?"

"Only half."

"Well, upon lifting up the stone I spoke of, you will find a second one, which is flat, then a third, and a fourth one. Raising the last stone, you will find a large hole running many feet under ground."

"Yes—yes, I see."

"One day I accidentally discovered this place, and thought what a good spot it would be to hide my money in."

"Enough!" said the bashaw, dancing with delight. "Allah! my empty treasury shall soon be filled!"

The bashaw now despatched a number of Turks to unearth and bring away the hidden treasures.

At the end of an hour the Turks returned, and stated that they could find no treasures there.

"How now, Jew?" asked the bashaw.—"My men have searched the place and can find no money. Thou hast deceived us."

"I did not say my wealth was there."

"You wished us to believe as much."

"I said that I thought the place a good one for that purpose."

"And then you did not bury any of your riches there?"

"No—for the next day I found a better place."

"And where is it?"

"It is where you nor your blood-thirsty followers can find it."

The bashaw now discovered the cunning of the Jew, and that he had been caught in his own trap.

"Son of a foul Jew dog!" roared the exasperated bashaw, drawing one of the gold-mounted pistols from his belt, and tapping it significantly.

"I fear not thy lead," said the old man, in a calm tone. Then, as if speaking to himself, he added, "Would that I had the strength of youth!"

"And what if thou hadst?"

"I would drag thee from that blood-bought throne, and dash out thy brains on this marble floor, to avenge the death of my murdered children!"

The bashaw now foamed with rage, and would have shot Oglandi dead, had not a thought, which suggested a last hope of getting possession of the Jews money, at that moment entered his mind—he would threaten all of Oglandi's race with death just at the moment the executioner should raise the axe to chop off his head.

The bashaw now sent for the high sheriff, who soon appeared, axe in hand.

The bashaw ordered him to decapitate Oglandi forthwith. The sheriff dragged the helpless victim to the block. He raised the axe, but, when about to strike, a messenger from the bashaw arrested his hand.

He addressed Oglandi.

"The bashaw," he said, "swears that if you yield not your money, he will put you to death, and every Jew in Tripoli of your blood"

"Tell the incarnate fiend," said the Hebrew, triumphantly, "that of the once numerous family of the Ogiadis, I am all that remains—the last of my race!"

And breathing forth a last and fervent supplication to Heaven, the old man calmly placed his head on the block.

The axe fell, and he was no more!

A FRENCH STORY.—The penny-a-liners of the French newspapers invent much more ingenious and striking incidents than the English. For instance, the Courier de Limoges has the following:—"As a tradesman of Tarascon was, a few nights ago, at a late hour, going in his gig to Brives, he overtook, in a desolate part of the road, near Puyfort, an elegantly dressed young woman, who appeared greatly fatigued. Astonished to see a woman of her appearance alone on the highway at such an hour, he stopped, and questioned her, and she, after some hesitation, said, in a soft voice:—Ah, sir, I am very unhappy.—My husband, in consequence of a quarrel we happened to have, has just flung me out of a post-chaise, and I am now going I know not where.' The tradesman said she would do well to go to Brives, the nearest town, and offered her a seat by his side; but she said, with an air of great modesty, that she could not think of accompanying a perfect stranger. The tradesman, however, insisted, and after a little while she got into the gig. The conversation that ensued soon assumed a tender tone, and the tradesman ventured to press the hand of the lady and to take a peep into her face, which, from what he thought was modesty, she kept averted from him. He there saw two fierce eyes and a rough beard, and the sight struck him with terror. After a moment's reflection, however, he let drop his pocket-handkerchief into the road, and said he, 'Madame, I must stop for a moment, to pick up my pocket handkerchief; but no—my horse is so vicious that I cannot leave him. Is it taking too great a liberty to ask you to pick up the handkerchief for me?'—'Not at all, sir,' said the pretended lady, jumping from the gig; and at the same moment the tradesman, whipping his horse, drove off as fast as he possibly could. A basket left by the bandit in the gig was found to contain a poniard and two pistols."

—A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINA.—China is the most populous and ancient empire in the world; it is 1,230 miles long, and 1,030 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,000,000 inhabitants; next Nankin, 1,000,000, and Canton 1,000,000. China produces tea, 50,000,000 pounds of which are annually exported from Canton, the only place which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice, gold, silver, and all the necessaries of life are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, 200,000,000; army 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Budhism, the chief God being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morality of Confucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 B C. The great wall and canal of China are amongst the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of Chin amounts to $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations, or factories below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784, now the annual average of the United States ships visiting Canton is thirty-two. The revenue derived from the foreign commerce by the Emperor, varies from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to $20,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters of letters. —*Bicknell's Reporter.*

—BACHELORS TAKE WARNING.—The celebrated Dr. Casper, of Berlin, estimates the mortality among bachelors, between the age of thirty and forty-five, at twenty-seven per cent: while the mortality among married men between the same ages, is only eigteen per cent. As life advances the difference becomes even more striking. Where forty-one bachelors attain the age of forty, there are seventy-eight married men; a difference of nearly two to one in favor of the latter.—At the age of sixty, there are forty-eight married men to twenty-two bachelors; at seventy, eleven bachelors to twenty-seven married men; and at eighty, nine married men to three bachelors. No bachelor, it is said, ever lived to be a hundred.

CONSTANCY.—A young British officer in India, who was shockingly mutilated and disfigured in battle, after mature reflection, requested a comrade to write to his betrothed in England, and release her from the bridal arrangement. Her noble answer was worthy of a true woman: "Tell him, if there is enough of his *body* left to contain his *soul*, I shall hold him to his engagement."

ITEMS OF INTEREST,
—OR—
A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

—The man who injures another is more to be pitied than the man he harms.

—It more concerns thee to mend one fault thyself, than to find out a thousand in others.

—Despise not the humble man; he is a true temple of God, though he have but a low roof.

—The sweet light of friendship, like the light of phosphorus, is seen plainly when all around is dark.

—Friendship is a silent gentleman, that makes no parade; the true heart dances to no hornpipe on the tongue.

An Irish gentleman hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made, exclaimed, "By my soul, an' that's a good idea! Sure, an' a stone coffin 'ud last a man his lifetime!"

—Here is something true as preaching: Aunt Mary saw over a tailor's door a sign bearing the inscription, "Fountain of Fashion." "Ah!" exclaimed she, "that must be the place where the squirts come from."

—The two most precious things on this side of the grave are reputation and life.—But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one and the weakest weapon may deprive us of the other.

Why does a duck put its head under the water? For "divers" reasons. Why does a duck pull its head out of the water? For "sun-dry" reasons.

Why is Millard Fillmore like an old bachelor? Because he rejoices in a single state, viz; Maryland.

The Hartford Evening Press says: "A sign board in a certain locality of the city has this monumental inscription:—'WHISKERS DIED HERE.' The cause of the untimely end of the being referred to is not known. The hairs to the estate, it is thought, cannot be very numerous."

—THE WIFE.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with a smile as he returns from the labors of the day—who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such influence, and break away from such a home.

The attention of transgressors is invited to the following piece of psalmody:

We had a dream the other night,
When all around was still—
We dreamed we saw a host of folks
Pay up their Printer's bill?
We should like to realize this dream.

—A windy orator once got up and said:—"Sir, after much reflection, consideration and examination, I have calmly, deliberately and carefully come to the determined conclusion—that in cities where the population is very large, there are a greater number of men and children, than in cities where the population is less. And I firmly believe there is not a man, woman or child in all this vast assembly that has reached the age of fifty and upwards, but has felt this mighty truth rolling through his breast for centuries.

—Here is a gem: It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them righteous. These are very plain and important truths, too little heeded by gluttons, spendthrifts, book-worms and hypocrites.

—An eccentric individual, standing upon a bridge, and gazing upon a youth angling below, gives vent to his feelings in the following inquiry: "Adolescence, what art thou doing? Art thou endeavoring to entice the finny tribe to engulph into their denticulated mouths a barbed hook, upon whose point thou hast fixed a dainty allurement?"

"No, sir," said the boy, "I'm fishing."

—A KISS FOR A BLOW.—A visitor went into a school in Boston, where he saw a boy and a girl on one seat, who were sister and brother. In a moment of thoughtless passion the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was provoked, and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed that rage was working within, and her clenched fist was raised at her brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said he, "you had better kiss your brother than to strike him." The look and word reached her heart. Her hand dropped.—She threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against the blow, but he could not withstand a sister's kiss.

BIG FIBS.—The boys of this office were trying their skill at telling big stories the other day. Among the numerous fibs told on the occasion were the following hard ones:

Boy No. 1, said:

I know a tree that seven men chopped at for seven weeks, and then they took a notion to go round and look at the other side. They traveled four days and then came to a party of forty who had been chopping at it for four months and it was not one half through yet!

Tom said:

I remember that well. It was an oak, and five million hogs were fattened yearly on the acorns that fell from it!

Boy No. 3 said:

The tree was afterwards cut down and five hundred saw mills have been working on it for two years, and it is not half cut up yet. Two new towns, five bridges, and nearly a thousand barns have been built with the lumber it has produced. The chips made in cutting it down, when closely heaped, measured four million cords and have supplied two furnaces with charcoal for the last two years!

"Devil" Jack said:

Deacon Brown afterwards dug out the stump and turned the place into a pasture field. He kept so many cows on that he made a million pounds of butter and nearly as much cheese every year!

Now came Stick-in-the-mud's turn. Drawing himself up, he said:

Wa'll, I dunno how many pounds of butter and cheese Deacon Brown makes yearly. But I do know that he runs the five hundred saw mills, No: 3 mentioned, by buttermilk power!

The snow storm on Sunday and Monday is well described by the subjoined lines by Eastman, a young American poet. It is as wild and vivid a picture of a real old-fashioned snow-storm as ever was painted, and the concluding portion recites what has doubtless been the fate of many an unfortunate traveller:

'Tis a fearful night in the winter-time,
As cold as ever it can be;
The roar of the storm is heard like the chime
Of the waves on an angry sea.
The moon is full, but her silver light
The storm dashes out with his wings to-night;
And over the sky from south to north,
Not a star is seen as the winds come forth
In the strength of a mighty glee.

All day the snow came down—all day—
As it never came down before,
And over the earth at night their lay
Some two or three feet or more.
The fence was lost and the wall of stone;
The windows block'd and the well-curb gone;
The hay-stack grown to a mountain lift;
And the wood-pile looked like a monster drift
As it lay at the farmer's door.

As the night set in: came hail and snow,
And the air grew sharp and chill,
And the warning roar of a sullen blow
Was heard on the distant hill;
And the Norther! see! on the mountain peak,
In his breath how the old trees writhe and shriek!
He shouts along the plain, Ho! Ho!
He drives from his nostrils the blinding snow,
And growls with a savage will!

Such a night as this to be found abroad
In the snow, and the stinging air,
A shivering dog; in a field by the road,
When the hail through his shaggy hair
The wind drives hard, doth crouch and growl,
And shut his eyes with a dismal howl;
Then to shield himself from the cutting sleet,
His nose is pressed on his quivering feet—
Pray, what does the dog do there?

His master came from the town to-night,
And lost the travelled way;
And for hours he trod with main and might
A path for his horse and sleigh;
But deeper still the snow-drifts grew,
And colder still the fierce wind blew;
And his mare, a beautiful Morgan brown,
At last o'er a log had floundered down,
That deep in a huge drift lay.

Many a plunge, with a frenzied snort,
She made in the heavy snow;
And her master strove till his breath grew short,
With a word and a gentle blow;
But the snow was deep, and the tugs were tight,
[illegible] and had lost their might;
So he struggled back to his sleigh again,
And he strove to shelter himself in vain,
With his coat and his buffalo.

He has given the last faint jerk of the rein
To rouse up his dying steed;
And the poor dog howls to the blast in vain
For help in his master's need.
He strives for a while with a wistful cry
To catch but a glance from his heavy eye;
And wags his tail if the rude wind flap
The skirts of his coat across his lap,
And whines that he takes no heed.

The wind goes down, the storm is o'er,
'Tis the hour of midnight past;
The forest writhes and bends no more
In the rush of the mighty blast.
The moon looks out with a silver light
On the high old hills, with the snow all white,
And the giant shadow of Camel's Hump,
Of ledge, and tree, and ghostly stump,
On the silent plain are cast.

But here are they—by the hidden log—
Who came that night from the town—
All dead! the man and his faithful dog,
And his beautiful Morgan brown!
He sits in his sleigh—his face is bland—
With his cap on his head, and the reins in his hand;
The dog with his head on his master's feet,
And the horse half seen through the crusted sleet,
Where she lay when she floundered down

The Security of Life and Property—Railroad Companies and the Safety of Travellers.

A highly important bill has been submitted to the Senate of Pennsylvania. It is entitled "An Act for the Security of Companies and the Safety of Travellers." The first section provides that every officer of Railroad Company, employed in any passenger train or at stations, shall wear upon his hat or cap a badge, which shall indicate his office, and the initial letters of the name of the Company.

The second provides that if any passenger shall refuse to pay his fare, or shall behave in a disorderly manner, he may be put out.

The third, that every engineer of any locomotive engine upon any railroad, shall cause the steam whistle or bell thereof to be sounded at the distance of eighty rods from the point where every highway shall cross such railroad at the same level, except in cities or boroughs where the streets occur at shorter intervals, where such sounding shall be repeated at distances not greater than eighty rods, and in the built parts of any cities or boroughs, the speed shall not be greater than shall be permitted by ordinance of such cities or boroughs, and any omission of said requisitions shall be a misdemeanor.

The fourth, that whenever any intersection of a railroad and other highway at the same level shall not be guarded by a watchman, it shall be the duty of the conductor or engineer of any locomotive engine when approaching such intersection, if by reason of any intervening obstruction or the darkness of the night, at any time previous to 10 o'clock, P. M., travellers upon the intersecting highway approaching the intersection cannot be seen, or if seen, they shall have approached within eighty rods of such intersection, to cause the speed of the engine to be reduced to the rate of twelve miles per hour, when at the distance of eighty rods from such intersection, and not to increase such speed until the intersection be passed by the locomotive, and for the brakeman of each passenger car to man the brake, and any omission of such duty by such conductor or brakeman shall be a misdemeanor.

The fifth, that any person who shall cross with a horse or vehicle any railroad, or a road at the same level, or drive any animal thereupon while any locomotive shall be approaching within forty rods of such intersection, or shall not when within fifty yards of the crossing stop at the sound of the signal, required by this act to be given from the locomotive, shall be guilty of and punished for a misdemeanor under this act.

The sixth, that every railroad company now incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated, shall have the power conferred by the eighth section of the act of 19th February, 1849, entitled—"An Act regulating railroad companies," to change the site of any turnpike or public or private road, and to carry it over or under their railroad, by causeway, culvert or bridge, at a different level from such road, paying any damage incurred thereby, as in said act provided.

The seventh, that it shall be the duty of every railroad company, operating upon any single railroad track within the Commonwealth, to make, publish and keep furnished to their conductors and engineers a schedule of the running time on such railroad, designating what train or trains shall have the preference on said road, and how long such preference shall continue, so that no two trains, moving in opposite directions, shall be upon said single tract railroad at the same time, without a sideling between them, unless the train which shall be out of time shall be preceded by an agent on foot, at least eighty rods in advance thereof, exhibiting a red flag by day and a red light by night, and any omission of the duty imposed by this section shall be a misdemeanor in the conductor and engineer of the train, and subject the company to all damages ensuing from such neglect.

There are several other provisions in the bill, which is one of a very comprehensive character, but the foregoing are the most important.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of Mr. Sumner as Senator from Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Fessenden presented the credentials of Amos Nourse, elected from the State of Maine, to fill the vacancy occassioned by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin, M. Nourse appeared, and being qualified took his seat.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bills relative to the District of Columbia.

The Senate passed a number of bills of no general interest. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wakeman presented the petition of a large number of merchants of New York, asking for such modification of the Tariff as to allow the importation of sugar free of duty.

Mr. Kelsey said that he never doubted that Mr. Chester had been brought to the city, and desired to be examined before the Select Committee.

Mr. Letcher—Let him be ordered to appear before the Committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having produced Mr. Chester before the bar of the House, pursuant to order, Mr. Kelsey offered a resolution that the Speaker propound the following questions to him: What excuse have you to offer for not appearing before the Select Committee, in obedience to the summons of the 14th instant, and are you now ready to appear and answer such proper questions as may be put to you by the Committee?

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Letcher moved that the witness be required to write out his answer and qualify to them under oath.

Cries of "no," "no."

Mr. Phelps wished to know whether this was the man who, it was said, was too sick to appear before the Committee. If he has abused the privilege of the House, they should be punish him, and he was prepared to do so.

Mr. Letcher remarked that when witnesses are brought forth for contempt, they are to answer under oath. He wanted things to be done in the regular way, and did not desire to see the scenes of Wednesday night enacted, when another witness, (Mr. Simonton,) instead of respoding to the questions propounded, undertook to deliver a lecture reflecting on each and all of the members.

Mr. Broom, in response to Mr. Phelps, said that he had not asserted that Mr. Chester was so sick that he could not appear before the Committee, but his statement was that he was unable and had went home, as he was informed.

Mr. Phelps said that he had not alluded to any particular gentleman as making the statement.

Mr. Broom responded that he was the only one who had publicly said anything on the subject, and hence his present explanation.

Mr. Phelps remarked that he had heard the statement from others.

Mr. Grow opposed Mr. Letcher's motion. He was not aware of any Court which requires a person brought before it, charged with contempt, to answer in writing, under oath. The principle of free speech gives him the right to answer the question as he pleases. This right belongs to every man under the common law, and he was against overturning the safeguards which the fathers of the Republic had thrown around our liberties.

Mr. Stewart said, the witness having been brought here for contempt, it was altogether proper for Mr. Letcher's proposition to be carried out.

Mr. Broom said he was authorized to inform the House that Mr. Chester preferred answering the questions in the manner proposed.

Mr. Todd oppose Mr. Letcher's motion, as an innovation on the established principles in analogous cases. In all courts of law, responses are made without subjecting the witness to reply under oath for contempt.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said that was not the general practice of courts.

Mr. Todd replied, that it was the universal practice in the Pennsylvania courts.

Mr. Stephens contended that Mr. Chester should answer in writing and under oath, when Mr. Letcher's motion to this effect, was agreed to.

Mr. Wade, by request of the Chairman of the Select Committee, asked leave to offer a resolution that Mr. Chester be discharged from custody after he shall have appeared before the Select Committee and fully answered all the proper questions which may be put to him by the said Committee.

Mr. Stevens—I object until I hear what his answers are.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then retired with his prisoner.

The house was engaged in the consideration of private bills until the hour of adjournment.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—The Senate is not in session today.

HOUSE.—A bill was read in place incorporating the Kittaning Bank.

Mr. McCalmont read in place a bill to restore the tonnage tax on coal and lumber.

The Speaker presented the annual statement of the Girard estate.

The bill incorporating the Hazelton Coal Company passed first reading,

The bill chartering the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company was passed finally, and also the bill to authorize the borough of Columbia to borrow money.

Adjourned.

—A question has been raised in one of our courts, whether a blind man can be made liable for a bill payable at *sight*. The lawyers are puzzled.

—Which can smell a rat the quickest—the man who knows the most, or the man who has the most nose.

—Why is an augur hole, when bored too deep, like a man in the water? Because it is over-bored.

—Are the minutes relating to an affair of honor always drawn up by the seconds?

—Blows suspended over the head fall upon the soul.

—Growth is the nature of habit, not of one sort or another, but of all, even of an unnatural habit.

—Every lie, great or small, is the brink of a precipice, the depth of which nothing but Omniscience can fathom.

—No business of importance has been transacted by the Legislature last week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The British Mail steamer Persia, Captain Judkins, from half-past 8 o'clock morning of Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived here to-day.

The Atlantic sailed from Liverpool 5½ p. m., of Wednesday, the 7th, with fourteen passengers.

The news by the Persia is important, inasmuch as it states that the Swiss difficulty is virtually settled by the interposition of France, supported by England. The Emperor Napoleon undertakes that Prussia shall renounce all claims upon Neufchatel, in return for the release of the prisoners. Further, France undertakes to prevent any aggression by Prussia upon Switzerland.—Switzerland approves these terms, and the Federal Assembly is summoned to ratify them.

The Conference of Paris closed on the 16th instant, having singed a protocol which is expected to terminate all the difficulties in fulfillment of the treaty of Peace of March last. Russia cedes Bolgrad and Tebak to Moldavia, and received the town of Komrat, on the right bank of the river Yalpak, with a territory of 300 square versts. The Isle of Serpents is decided as belonging to the mouths of the Danube, and goes with them. The new boundaries shall be fixed, and the Austrian troops and British fleet shall have evacuated Turkish territory by the 30th of March next. Immediately thereafter the Conference will re-assemble at Paris to ratify these proceedings.

SWIEZERLAND.

THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Advices from Paris intimate that there is a growing probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a pacific solution of the Neufchatel question. A dispatch from Berne, dated the 16th, says that the Federal Council of Switzerland, considering the new propositions which have been submitted to it by the Emperor Napoleon, and supported by the good officers of England, to be such as are acceptable to the Swiss Confederation, has decided to convoke the Federal Assembly of Switzerland, for the 14th inst., to receive these propositions.

A letter from Berne, of the 3d, in the *Independence Belge*, says, reliably, that the proposal is as follows: "England completely approves of the last proposition made by the Emperor Napoleon, namely, that the Swiss Federal Council is requested to release Neufchatel prisoners solely out of regard for the friendly feelings of the Emperor. The Emperor, in return, engages to endeavor to obtain from the King of Prussia the complete renunciation of Neufchatel. Should the King of of Prussia refuse to negotiate on this basis, the Emperor will oppose any aggression on the part of Prussia against Switzerland, and will defend the independence of Neufchatel."

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamship James Adger, from San Juan, arrived today. She left San Juan on the 13th, and put into Key West, where she was detained 36 hours.

The accounts as to the movements and prospects of General Walker are contradictory. One account represents them in a better condition, having 1200 able-bodied men at Rivas, well supplied with ammunition and provisions.

Colonel Lockridge, with three hundred men was still waiting at Puenta Arenas the completion of a steamer to convey them up the river, which was to be ready about the 17th.

Others give a gloomy account of Walker's situation.

The seizure of the Transit route and steamers, by Spencer, is confirmed. Spencer states openly that he acted in behalf of Mr. Vanderbilt. No injury was offered to the passengers in the captured boats; but they were escorted to Greytown, where the steamer was boarded by an officer from a British man-of-war, who ordered the baggage of the men to be put off immediately.

Spencer kept the American flag flying from his steamer, although he made the capture in the name of Costa Rica.

President Mora, of the Costa Rica Government had issued a proclamation granting a pardon to Walker's men and a free passage to the United States.

Many of Walker's men, both officers and privates, were deserting. They all tell hard stories of their sufferings both from hunger and sickness.

DISCOVERY OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Beirut, under date of December 8th says that Mr. Placet the French Consul in Mosul, noted for exploration of Ninevah, has discovered what he considers the ruins of the Tower of Babel. The account of the discovery is rather confused, and it is difficult to make out where the alleged ruins were found. But as near as we can judge from the letter, they are either in or near the famous field of Arbela, on which the decisive battle was fought between Darius and Alexander. We quote from the letter.

"Six of its eight stories have fallen and crumbled into dust; but the two which remain are so high that they may be seen for fifty or sixty miles around. The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about 600 ft. long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay, and of a white color, which is a little shaded with a yellow tint. Under a clear sun, and as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring presents a fine blending of colors which sets the painters pallot at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with characters traced with the accuracy of the hand of a writing master. Near the top of the letters the straight strokes were adorned with flourishes resembling the heads of nails. All was neat, regular and severe; and indeed those who saw these specimens of ancient calligraphy affirm that the fathers of the human race wrote a better hand than their children."

We have an idea that this discovery is none at all. The remains of the tower of Babel have long been supposed to be ascertained in a certain ruin, bearing the name of, "*Birs Nemroud*," the tower of Nimrod.—Has Mr. Placet discovered the same thing over again, or is this another Babel?

CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE SNOW STORM ON THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.—During the greatest intensity of the snow storm on Sunday night the electrical effect on the wires of the magnetic telegraph in the office at Chestnut st. near Third, was curious and striking.—There was a continual snapping, cracking, and flashing, like the noise when wood is burning briskly. At one place, on a covered wire, the stream of electricity suddenly appeared about the size of the flame from an ordinary gas-burner, and continued to burn just like a gas light for more than five minutes. On examining the wire it was found that half an inch of the covering was burned of that and the wire beneath it, with which it was in contact. Now, what caused this great development of electricity?

Could it arise from the friction with the atmosphere of the snow flakes falling so thickly and rapidly over an extensive range of country or the friction of the high winds which prevailed, or was the snow and the wind themselves only the effect of a disturbance of the magnetic fluid which seemed to pervade all substances upon the face of and within the globe, and which made these visible manifestations in its efforts to restore the balance and supply the defficiency of the magnetic element in this region? Whatever was the cause, the effect was striking enough to show that the subject of meterology, hitherto studied without much system, and by isolated observers only, contains interest enough in it to science to induce a more thorough investigation, and a wider observation, with accurate instruments, than it has ever received.

CONVENTION OF THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.—The following is a detailed account of the proceedings of the Old Soldiers of 1812, at Washington.

The convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, assembled at 10 o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber of the City Hall, and was called to order by Dr. Sutherland, of Philadelphia.

A President and other officers were appointed, and also a committee to prepare resolutions, of which Gen. Leslie Coombs is chairman.

Meantime, a portion of the convention proceeded to the depot, and received the Baltimore delegation who came in the 11 o'clock train, and escorted them to the City Hall, where their names were registered as members of the Convention,

The number in attendance is not as large as heretofore.

A series of resolutions were reported from the Committee, and unanimously adopted.—They take the ground that both justice and precedent require the passage of a general pension law, for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of such as died in the service, and if Congress fail to do so, the Convention pledge themselves to bring the subject before the people in future elections. Congress is thanked for passing the bounty land law, and the President for executing it in an impartial spirit. All the pension laws should be constructed in a liberal spirit, and pensions should commence from the date of disability. Congress is also thanked for conferring on General Scott the highest military rank known to the country, his services eminently meriting such a compliment.

Gen. Coombs made a speech congratulatory of the auspicious circumstances under which the convention had assembled, and complimented his old fellow soldiers by saying that they were in their bearing vigorous as boys. A blind veteran demurred to Mr. C.'s allusion to their bright eyes, so far as he was concerned. Mr. Coombs' remarks were enthusiastically received.

Mr. Coombs offered a resolution, which was adopted in favor of the restoration of such officers of the Navy as were unjustly deprived of their position by the Navy Retiring Board, and asking the exercise of the Executive power to that end.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President and tender him the compliments of the Convention, and to inform him they will individually pay their respects to him. The President returned a courteous reply wishing them peace, plenty, and long life.

Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by several delegates and by Mr. Curtis, of Arlington and much enthusiasm was manifested.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to devise means for the erection of a monument to James Madison, who recommended the declaration of war in 1812.

The Convention then adjourned without day, leaving the time and place of the next meeting to be fixed by the President of the Convention.

During the day an old soldier, one of the delegates, had his pocket picked of $30.

A general Pension law, such as the Convention desire, is pending in the House from last August.

—BREVITY.—"I have made it a rule," said Franklin, "whenever in my power, to avoid becoming the draughtsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice lately having served out his time, was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome sign-board, with a proper inscription. He composed in these words. 'John Thompson, Hatter, makes and sells, for ready money,' with a figure of a hat subjoined; but he thought he would submit it to his friends for amendments. The first he showed it to thought the word 'hatter' tantologous, because followed by the words 'makes hats,' which showed that he was a hatter. It was struck out. The next observed that the word 'makes' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who makes the hats. If good and to their minds, they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said he thought the words 'for ready money' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit—every one who purchased expected to pay.

They were parted with, and the inscription now stood, 'John Thompson sells hats.' 'Sells hats!' says his next friend, 'why nobody will expect you to give them away! what, then, is the use of that word?' It was stricken out, and hats followed it, as there was one painted on the board. So the inscription was reduced ultimately to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat subjoined!"

FREEZING TO DEATH.—That to be frozen to death must be a frightful torture, many would consider certain, from their experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the sufferings will increase with the energy of the agent which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses, and fairly beguiles men out of their lives.—The most curious example of the seductive powers of cold, is to be found in the adventures of the botanical party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow storm on Terra del Fuego.

Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and well acquainted with the destructive deceits of a rigorous climate, admonished the company, in defiance of lassitude, to keep moving on. "Whoever," said he, "sits down will sleep—and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spoke as a sage, but he felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrances of those whom he had instructed and alarmed, he was the first to lie down and die.

The same warning was repeated a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Alt ison, the historian, to try the experiment, sadown in his garden at night, when the ther, mometer had fallen four degrees below zero—and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing on, that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy band had been able to resist the treacherous influence.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Presbyterian General Assemblies have been disputing for a long time concerning the propriety of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. The legality of a nearer and more delicate relationship being established by marriage has just been decided by our Court of Appeals. It is altogether proper—so says that learned tribunal, the highest authority in the State—for a man to marry his mother-in-law! The quartette of Judges came to this decision after this fashion, and upon the following case:—Ellen Bell married Samuel Bell, her son-in-law. Mr. B., died, leaving the interesting widow, and also several children by his first wife, whose grandmother was at the same time their step-mother.—These children refused to grant the old lady her dower, and hence the suit. The case was brought before Judge Pryor, the late learned and estimable Judge of the adjoining circuit. He decided that the marriage was void, as the parties were within the degrees of relationship fixed by the statute of 1798. An appeal was taken, and the adjudication of the lower Court was reversed. The Court of Appeals decided that there was no prohibition to such marriage by the statue of 1798—that marriages within the Levitical degree are not void, though voidable. Accordingly, if any man desires to marry his mother-in-law he can go ahead; the law is on his side. —*Louisville Courier.*

A COMPILATION

OF THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

A SINGULAR PROCLAMATION.—A Mr. William Smith was recently elected Sheriff of Madison county, Ohio, and upon entering on the duties of his office, made the following speech at the opening of the Court:

"Hear ye. The Hon. Court of Common Pleas within, and for the county of Madison, and State of Ohio, is now session, and ready to transact such business as may regularly come before it, where the guilty sometimes go unpunished and the innocent unnecessarily suffer; where the honorable Judge stands abashed at the depravity and stupidity of mankind, and where the lawyers cause a perfect and disastrous wreck of your pocket-book, and the Sheriff ready stands with an unrelenting heart to take your goods, your chattels, and all your clothes; and if, in the intervals of Court, there should any property fall into your hands by any deceased relatives, we again stand ready to put you through."

INTENSE COLD.—In the Northwestern States, the severity of the weather is almost unprecedented, and men and animals have perished in great numbers. A sample of the terrible winter in that locality is shown by the following accounts from Iowa last week:

"The roads were impassable. Sleds, merchandise, and property were abandoned to the storms. Many men and cattle were frozen to death in the highway. South of that line a party of Government surveyors took shelter from a snow storm in a ravine, which seamed the prarie. They pitched their tent upon three feet of snow, rigged a stove whose pipe ran up through the top of the tent, ate and went to sleep. A difficulty of breathing aroused the party early, and it was discovered that the ravine had drifted chock full, and that the snow is three feet above the top of the tent and the top of the pipe. Out of the entire surveying company of which they were a part, two men froze to death, two waded the prarie snows in stocking feet unable to draw on their stiff boots, and all were disabled, permanently or temporarily, by the freezing of the extremities."

THE WEATHER AT THE WEST.—The Winter is particularly severe at the West. In many places much suffering exists from the scarcity of fuel. The Common Council of Cincinnati, last week, passed an order to bring into the city by railroad, 500,000 bushels of coal, and a meeting of the citizens has been called to take into consideration the condition of the suffering poor. The river being closed by ice cuts off the usual means of supplying the city with fuel. The terrible snow storm, says the Iowa City *Republican*, which visited that portion of the State, a little more than a week since, visited with redoubled fury Fort Des Moines. It commenced on Monday and lasted until Wednesday. Such was its violence that persons were lost and almost perished in snow-drifts in passing from one portion of the city to another. Men dared not venture out, such was the terror inspired by the storm.

Terrible Tragedy in Baltimore—Fatal Mistake of a Druggist—Two Deaths from a Poisonous Prescription.—BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day. A druggist filled a prescription ordered by a Dr. Arnold, a German physician, for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately. Dr. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist and told him he had made a fatal blunder. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked with horrible convulsions, and died in five minutes. The physician, who merely tasted the preparation, and spit it from his mouth, was also attacked and with much difficulty saved. The affair occasioned great excitement. The druggist had mixed cyannucet of potassium with lemon juice, developing enough prussic accid in the preparation to have killed three hundred people.

THE NEW COINAGE BILL passed by Congress is now a law and in operation, and "fips" and "levies" will soon be as scarce as half dollars. The Government officers are required by this law to receive Spanish and Mexican quarter at 20 cents, the "levies" at 10 cents and the "fip" at five cents, making these coins of no more value than our own decimal currency, the prettiest and most convenient currency we can have. When received at these rates, at the post-office and custom-house, &c., they are to be sent to the Mint to recoin into American pieces. "Fips" and "levies" have had their day, and with them goes the opportunity of small financiers to shave the public four per cent. in giving change.

FOOLISH FELLOW.—Week before last, at the raising of a barn below Johnstown, Pa., a man named Jones, fell from the top of it and was killed. A German, named Smith, insisted that if he had been active he might have saved himself. He ascended the building and advanced to the same place where the other had fallen from, "Now, den," says he, "dis de vay," and letting go his hold, he fell to the ground, and he now lies in bed with a broken back. His experiment failed, though he is not yet convinced that it wouldn't work if rightly managed.

A dreadful hurricane was experienced at Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., during the prevalence of which seven sailing vessels dragged their anchors and were wrecked. Among these was the brig Nenuphar, of New York, which became a total loss. The crew were saved. The Mexican steamer Iturbide was also wrecked, and *one hundred of those who were on board of her perished!* The steamship Montezuma has shared the same fate, on the Laxandria, and nearly the whole of her crew were drowned.

A rather magnificently propotioned illustration of the credit system can be found in the condition of the Richmond *Enquirer*, when, after years of publication, its proprietor moved to Washington, his books showed over $200.000 due from living "patrons."—The amount of total loss was not given, but was estimated at $300,000 or more.

REVENGE BEYOND THE GRAVE.—An old man, by the name of Gress, has just been liberated from jail, in Virginia, where he has been confined ten years for debt. The barbarian who put him there has been dead several years; but he left a clause in his will enjoying it upon his heirs to keep his victim incerated as long as the money to pay expenses held out.

A CURIOSITY.—The Jackson Missipian says:—"A snake was recently caught in the town of Tully, with a head at each end.—The reptile exhibited its venomous instincts with its two tongues and double hiss, to the astonishment of its captors, who attest the veracity of this fact."

The defeat of Forney has broken in on the programme of the democracy. Gen. Cass on reading the despatch exclaimed, "what is the country coming to!"—*Exchange.*

Coming to? Why, it is evident that it is coming to its senses.

Congress seems little desirous of doing anything else than burdening the public with speeches.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

AT THE MEDIA

DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.

The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Parametta, Madonnas, Alapacas, Delaines, Ginghams and Prints: Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls: Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Drillings and Canton Flannels; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Rugs: Trimmings, Hosiery, and Gloves in great varieties: Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c., also,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for.

The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in the business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS* ever offered in the County.

The DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.

The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would *solicit on behalf* of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of their Goods and the cheapness of their prices.

I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

MEDIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY.

MISS CAMPBELL, *Principal.*

ENGLISH BRANCHES:

1st Class, $3.00; 2nd Class, $4.00; 3rd Class, $5.00

FRENCH, PAINTING, DRAWING, MUSIC, taught if desired. *No charge for Vocal Music.* d 31 4t

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION FOR THE THIRD YEAR?—*SEE THE RARE INDUCEMENTS!*—The management have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the twenty-eighth of January, 1857, is much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works in sculpture—executed in the finest Marble—is the new and beautiful statue of the "WOOD NYMPH," the busts of the three great American statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN. Also, the exquisite ideal bust of "*Spring*;" APOLLO and DIANA, in marble, life size, together with the following Groups and Statues in Carrara Marble, of the Struggle for the Heart, Venus and Apple, Psyche, Magdalen, Child of the Sea, Innocence, Captive Bird and Little Truant, with numerous works in Bronze, and a collection of several hundred *fine Oil Paintings* by leading artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the *twenty-eighth of January*, 1857, when the distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the splendid Steel Engraving,

"SATURDAY NIGHT,"

or a copy of any of the three dollar Magazines one year. Also, a copy of the "*Art Journal*" one year, and a ticket in the annual distribution of the Works of Art.

Thus for every three dollars paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magizine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a TICKET in the anaual distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter*, besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year:—Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

For membership, address

EZRA LEVIS, *Hon. Sec.*, Media,

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

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Sketchley Morton, William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt, Charles Palmer,
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☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

Marshall Calkins, M. D.,

PROFESSOR IN THE *ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA*, may be consulted at his Office, *No.* 319 *Race street, above Ninth, Philadelphia.*

Dr. Calkins in his treatment selects from every system of practice those remedies that experience, and the Sciences of Physiology and Pathology, prove to be best adapted to the removal of Disease, and rejects, as injurious, and unscientific the use of *Mercury*, in all its various forms, Antimony, Arsenic, and General Blood-Letting, because he has learned from experience and the logical deductions of Science, that remedies, derived mostly from the vegetable kingdom, are much more efficient in restoring health than mineral poisons and venesection, and at the same time, that they do not injure the constitution by corrosion or otherwise.

As an evidence of his literary and professional acquisitions, and his success in the practice of Medicine in the State of Massachusetts, he refers the public to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Monson, Mass.
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Ex-Governor GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Groton, Mass.
MYRON HAMMOND, D. D., Wilbraham, Mass.
S. D. BURGESS, Esq., Secretary.
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FREDERICK JUMELLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,

No. 537 *Market Street, North side, between* 15*th and* 16*th, Philadelphia,*

WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS*, which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sixes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars*, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the most approved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual. R. BUCKLEY.
N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.—Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S
Cheap Clothing estrblishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit, Sack, do. do. Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.
Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.
Parents who desire Boy's clothing, are earnestly invited to examine the stock.
Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN.
S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut sts., Phila.,

Sole Manufacture of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER* which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has became the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

LUMBER AND COAL.

THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will please call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.

Marcus Hook, March 5, 1856.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, of all sizes, at the Drug, Paint and Glass store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 3. Market and Work sts.

E

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Scholay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞ "The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 28, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Agreeably to the call issued by the Republican Club of Chester a few weeks since, a meeting was held in the Charter House of this Borough on Monday last, the official proceedings of which will be found in our local column. The meeting was not large—only two townships having sent delegates—and but few friends of the movement being present. This is not said in disparagement to any party or men, it is simply the truth, to which any who were present will testify. Some have given as a cause the bad state of the weather, others have ascribed it to the unpopularity of the movement. We are *inclined* to think that the latter is the more reasonable. The design, originating as it did in Chester, and based upon resolutions antipodal to the best interest of the Republican and American parties—resolutions which condemned the principles of Americanism, and any alliance with it whatever—a movement the object of which is to place Republicans in a position antagonistic to principles they have always favored. All these support us in the opinion that the movement is—as justly it should be—unpopular. We have before freely given our opinions upon this subject and it is not necessary now to repeat them.

It will be seen that a call for a county convention has resulted from this meeting, which will doubtless be large, as all of the Opposition of our county are deeply interested in the action that will there be taken. We sincerely hope that it will be characterized by more prudence and a more liberal spirit of conciliation and union than has heretofore been manifested by the originators of the "Chester movement."

THE WEST CHESTER DEMOCRAT.—We last week corrected a glaring inconsistency in the editor of the above named paper for making the discussion and comparison of "large pigs" political, by naming them *Buchanan Shoats*, and calling upon the Fremonters to beat them. But true it is, that inconsistencies, like troubles, never come singly. The following week the editor devotes three columns of his usually valuable paper to the denunciation of Senator Lewis, of this county, for daring to vote for Simon Cameron in preference to John W. Forney. He charges him with stultifying himself by voting for Cameron now, when he refused to do so two years since; propounds an hundred questions, and calls upon him, in the name of all that is "wicked and corrupt in Know Nothingism and Republicanism," and all that is delightful in a "toad-stool," the "scarlet lady," and a "Buzzard's Feast," to come out from that "abyss of ignominy far beyond the soundings of the plummet of that fanatacism which groped its way through gloomy lanes, by the uncertain glare of a *dark lantern*," and answer up to his "*constituents*"—to relate to the world the wonderful circumstances which could have induced an American Republican to vote for a political *friend* in preference to an *enemy!* "Up to the rack, dear Mr. Lewis," for so commands Editor Pearce, but we greatly fear that you will find nothing but Democratic "fodder," which will be very nasuating to one who has been accustomed to feeding upon good and wholesome American diet. But the whole country has been "pierced" to its satisfaction, and your position will only be similar to Paddy's, "who didn't mind hangin', 'caus he got used to it.' Perhaps this will be some consolation.

The editor, with all dignity and authority, says: "The antagonism of Mr. Lewis' present and past position is so glaring and monstrous, that he is bound to come forward and tell us of the change that has taken place in his opinions. Will he do it?" We do not know that Mr. Lewis will attach sufficient importance to these queries to induce him to "come forward." He doubtless feels satisfied that his vote was cast in accordance with the wishes of his constituents. But for the information of the editor we will give some of the reasons which may have influenced our Senator in his vote, and which will exhonorate him from the charge of inconsistency in refusing to vote for Cameron two years ago, and consenting to do so now.—Two years ago Cameron was a supporter of the Pierce administration—now he is opposed to it. Two years ago Cameron was a friend of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—now he is opposed to it. Two years ago Cameron was committed to the policy of admitting Kansas into the Union as a State under whatever form she might be presented—now it is known that he will oppose its admission other than as a free State. Two years ago Cameron was supposed to be a Democrat—now he is known to be an American Republican, and a warm supporter of the principles of Americanism, and protector of the freedom of our territories. *These are changes in the political sentiments of Cameron, and not of Mr. Lewis.* Will the editor of the *Democrat* show csuse why Senator Lewis—as a member of the Opposition party—should have voted for John W. Forney?

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The proceedings of the meeting of this body at Washington, are replete with interest to the farmer. The chairman appointed as the committee on the next exhibition, Messrs. Harrison, of Pennsylvania; Jones, of Delaware; Richardson, of New York; Kellogg, of Massachusetts; and Heartstone. Mr. Secretary Poore submitted a report from the Committee appointed to urge on Congress the subject of meterological observations, and proposed that it be published. Mr. Lewis introduced resolutions favoring the appointment of a committee to recommend what number of points or degrees of perfection shall entitle any animal to receive premiums at the annual exhibition. The committee's report was made to the executive committee.

The report of the nominating committee was read and accepted, and the following gentlemen were elected unanimously as officers of the society for the ensuing year:—Col. Marshal P. Wilder, President; Maj. Ben Perley Poore, Secretary; Maj. B. B. French, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Hon. John A. King, of N. Y.; Gibson Mallory, of Ky; Dr. A. L. Elwyn, of Pa.; D. J. Browne, of D. C.; Edward Hobbes, of Ky.; Hon. Fred Smith, of N. H.; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Ia. And a vice president from each State and territory.

Mr. Wilder, in resuming the chair on his re-election, made some felicitous remarks expressive of his wish to aid in the cause of agriculture.

The report of the committee on next meeting was read, deciding in favor of Louisville, Ky., as the place for holding the next meeting of the society, the Southern Agricultural and Mechanical Association at that point offering its grounds free of charge, and guaranteeing an amount of $30,000 as an indemnity against any excess of expenses over receipts.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the United States Agricultural Society, there is an eminent fitness in procuring for and dedicating to the cause of agriculture the home of the Father of his Country.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the President to communicate with the proprietor of Mount Vernon, and to ascertain upon what terms that estate can be procured, in order to be exclusively dedicated to the cause of agriculture; and that the said committee, having so done, be and they are hereby further instructed to memorialize Congress on the subject of purchasing it for the purpose aforesaid, and by suitable rules and regulations to establish a national institution for the promotion of agriculture.

The resolutions, after much debate, were referred to a select committee.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Patents in relation to obtaining accurate statitics of the staple productions of the United States, and recommending the Governors of the States and Territories to adopt the plan proposed. A committee was appointed to enquire into the origin and effects of the disease known as Hog Cholera. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Webster, on Phosphorus and its relation to the animal and vegetable kingdom; Charles S. Flint on grasses; Dr. Newberry on Oregon and California. A motion was adopted to buy sufficient Chinese Sugar Cane Seed to plant one hundred acres.

A resolution offered by D. V. Newbery, recommending geological surveys in the State, was adopted,

Messrs. C. B. Calwest, G. W. P. Custis, B. B. French, and D. Jay Browne, of Washington, were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress in favor of the establishment of an agricultural department.

Mr. Custis delivered an eloquent closing address.

A vote of thanks to the President, (Mr. Wilder) was adopted.

Mr. Wilder responded, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SENATOR BROADHEAD.—This gentleman, after swallowing his indignation at the nomination of Mr. Buchanan and supporting him, was coolly sacrificed upon the altar of John W. Forney, without even a complimentary vote. Of course, Forney's defeat pleases him hugely. He discharges his spite in the very teeth of the President elect, and as a sort of balm for his wounded sensibilities thus sends his respects to the author of his misfortunes:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13th, 1857.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Lancaster, Pa.

SIMON CAMERON IS ELECTED!
RICHARD BROADHEAD.

Wasn't that cool! Mr. Buchanan must have been delighted with the news, and Mr. Broadhead must have felt able to make a dent in a ten-penny nail, with his teeth, when he sent it.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers, will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1857.—Each District will elect Delegates in the usual manner, equal in number to its representation in the two Houses of the State Legislature; and no person will be entitled, by substitution, to represent a District in which he does not reside.

A Singular Phenomena.—We noticed the other evening a curiously scrintillating corruscation, emanating from the extremity of our nasal protuberance, which, by a *lapsus pèdes*, was brought in unpleasant proximity to a congealed mass of hydrogenated cynders, *cyclepl*, vulgarly, ice. Not having space at this time to enter into a scientific disquisition in regard to this "striking" phenomena, we shall pass it by with our usual remark, that the most beautiful clothing sold in the City, is gotten up at the palatial store of Granville Stokes, No. 209 Chestnut street.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

THE WEATHER.—On account of the severe Snow Storm the cars did not reach here until Sunday last at 3 o'clock. They are now running regularly. Business was much retarded on account of the inconveniences of travel.

Friday last was the coldest day we have experienced either in this or many preceding winters. In Media the thermometer stood 12 degrees below zero. At Lewis' Mills Palmer's Mills, Bishop's Mills, Beatty's Mills, and in fact along along all the creeks it was generally about 20 degrees below zero.

On Monday morning the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero, while on Tuesday morning it was 20 degrees above, exhibiting a very sudden and wonderful change.

On account of the bad state of the roads we were unable to get all our papers carried by the post boys last week. They "tried it on" for two days, with such little success that they were forced to leave some of them until this week. Only the most public roads were open, and when it is considered that the by-paths and lanes are entirely filled up with Snow, it is not surprising that even the "go-ahead-itiveness" of printers was for the time checked.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—At a meeting of the Republian Delegates convened at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, on Monday, January 24th, 1857. JOHN M. HALL was called to the Chair and SAMUEL DUTTON appointed Secretary.

On motion of Joshua P. Eyre, the following call for a County Meeting was adopted and ordered to be signed by the officers, and published:

REPUBLICAN COUNTY MEETING.

The Republican citizens of the county of Delaware, and all others disposed to abandon the present party organizations, and unite with them in establishing Republican principles as set forth in the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia, June 16, 1856, are requested to meet in County Meeting at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, on *Saturday, the 28th day of February*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to perfect a permanent organization, adopt rules for the future government of the party and appoint Delegates to represent the County in a Republican State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th day of March next, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the Republican party at the next general election.

JOHN M. HALL, *President.*
SAMUEL DUTTON, *Secretary.*

On motion the following Committee were appointed to procure speakers to address the County Meeting, to wit:—Joshua P. Eyre, Samuel B. Thomas and Henry F. Esrey.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the *Delaware County Republican.* and *Delaware County American and Advertiser.*

(Signed by the Officers.)

Annual Report of the Secretaay of the Medi Building, Saving and Loan Association:

GENTLEMEN:—The following statement, showing the financial operations of the Association from its commencement, on the sixth day of March, A. D., 1854, up to the fifth day of January, A. D., 1857, inclusive, and its present condition:

Receipts.

Monthly dues,		$24145 44
Premiums on Loans,		2851 75
Interest,		1518 72
Fines,		249 92
Advance on new Stock,		82 54
Dues paid in advance,		51 00
		$29532 52

Assets of the Association.

Bonds and Mortgages,		$25325 00
Outstanding Dues,		171 00
" Interest,		104 18
" Fines,		207 87
Balance in Treasury,		280 72
		$26088 77
Deduct Dues paid in advance,		51 00
		$26037 77

Disbursements.

Bonds and Mortgages,		$25725 00
Stock cancelled,		3221 01
Expenses,		305 79
Balance in Treasury,		280 72
		$29532 52

Recapitulation.

Capital of the Association,		$26037 77
Making each Share worth,		45 00
Paid on each Share,		35 00
Profit on each Share,		$10 00
Number of Shares loaned on,		162⅔
Whole number of Shares,		578⅓

Which is submitted.

R. H. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Media, January 15th, 1857.—The undersigned Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Media Building, Saving and Loan Association, to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer of said Association, met for that purpose, and after a careful examination of the Books and vouchers of said Officers, report that they find the above statement to be correct.

D. R. HAWKINS,
I. LAWRENCE HALDEMAN, } *Auditors.*
JOSEPH ILIFF,

Media, January 15, 1857.

ACCIDENT WITH BURNING FLUID.—On Monday evening last, as John Price and John Lodge were engaged in transacting some business in writing at the store of Wm. V. Black, of this Borough, and on attempting to remove the fluid lamp, the screen at the top being loose, came off, when the fluid took fire, and instantly enveloped part of the counter in flames. The bystanders in their efforts to extinguish the fire, knocked the lamp from the counter upon the floor, where were, with other articles, a canister containing a pound of powder. Fortunately the canister was tightly sealed, and the flames were extinguished without any serious damage. Mr. Price, in his efforts to put out the flames, had his hands somewhat burned, and another gentleman his hat badly scorched.

SERMON.—Rev. E. I. D. Pepper delivered a highly interesting Sermon before the young men of Media, in the M. E. Church, on Sunday evening last. His text was part of the 26th verse of the 16th Chapter of St. Matthew, viz:—"For what is a man profitted, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."—This sermon had apparently a very good effect, and was listened to with much attention by a crowded house.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—On Saturday last a Democratic Meeting was held at the Rose Tree Hotel, to elect a Delegate to the nominating State Convention. Dr. Wm. Young, of Chester, was elected Delegate, with instructions to vote for Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, for Canal Commissioner.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The series of meetings now being nightly held in the M. E. Church of this Borough, will continue throughout the week. Many have already professed conversion.

HAVE WE A GENERAL TAYLOR AMONGST US?—This is a query, the answer to which is very important to the citizens of Delaware county. Men have justly admired the skill and heroism displayed by the now dead and lamented General Taylor in conducting our Indian campaigns—the commanding ability exhibited by him when leading the American hosts over the heated and parched plains of Mexico—victory greeting him at every step,—triumphs gained over terrible odds, but the more triumphant that they were purchased by patriotism and bravery alone. Despotic Europe had her Cæsar, Alexander, Napoleon, Ney, Blutcher, and Wellington, but all these, her boasted Generals, had in their return met with reverses. Europe knew not the meaning of uninterrupted success until she beheld the army of General Taylor struggling with the Mexican hosts. But his triumphs did not end here. The free suffrages of the American people elevated him to the highest earthly office; and Delaware county, yes, even our little Delaware, showed her appreciation of his noble worth by casting her vote in his favor. Then is not the question all important to our citizens—"have we a General Taylor amongst us?" We answer that we have, though not the original old hero of Buena Vista, whose death is still mourned by the American nation. Here is the difference. Instead of being surrounded by the wise heads of Clayton, Mason, Meredith, &c., as was the old hero, he has only for his counsel his goose—his "tailor's goose"—and he is emphatically the "*general tailor*" of Delaware county, and so recognized by the community. In skill at his trade he is surpassed by none. He has sufficient patriotism to give one the worth of his money—and displays ability which would reflect credit upon a President, in managing his own business. We can assure our readers that all work entrusted to his care will be put up in the *Buena-Vista*-tied style. He has already an army of customers, and has made ample preparations for new recruits. His place of business is Haldeman Buildings, in this Borough. Persons should enquire for General Tailor alias William T. Innes.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—John Larkin, Jr., of Chester, has purchased the corner property opposite the Bank of Delaware County, of E. R. Minshall, for four thousand dollars. It is to be converted into a Drug Store and to be occupied by John M. Larkin.

Abraham Lukins, of Darby, has purchased the real estate of Wm. McCall, situated in Chester Township, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

John H. Baker has sold his dwelling on the Darby and Chester Plank Road, to Mrs. Sarah Davis for twenty-two hundred dollars.

WATER—WE WANT WATER.—This is the cry of most of the citizens of our Borough.—Water was never so scarce before. Nearly all the wells are dry, and one half of the hydrants are frozen up.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Smith held an inquest on the body of Sarah McFaddien, of Rockdale, found dead in her bed on Saturday morning last. Deceased retired about 12 o'clock on the evening previous to her death, in her usual good health. Verdict—"Death from natural causes."

RECOVERED.—Geo. G. Knowles, of Darby township, has recovered the horse stolen from him a short time since. He was returned by a man residing in the lower part of the county, who represented that he had purchased him from a person who said he had took him up from the common.

Hon. James A. Bayard has been elected U. S. Senator from Delaware, for six years, and Martin W. Bates for the unexpired term of Hon. John M. Clayton, dec'd.

COURT.—The Court of Quarter Sessions for Chester county, commenced its session in Chester on Monday last.

Mr. Edwards, of Willistown township, Chester county, slaughtered a young bull on the 22nd inst., 21 months old, which, when dressed, weighed 850 pounds.

Dr. C. V. Dickey has been elected President of the Baltimore Central Railroad company.

ROBERT JOHNSON, of Middletown has rented the Rose Tree Hotel of James R. Cummins, and after the first of April will conduct the business of the house.

The Tickets for the Grand Inauguration Ball.—The tickets for the Grand Opera House Ball have upon their backs a tasteful view of the Academy of Music. It is a matter of taste whether it would not have been better pictured upon them upon them a lady and gentleman attired for the dance. The gentleman should, of course, be "taken" in a new suit obtained at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chesnut street Phila.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

ORIGINAL.

After much delay, the members of the class of Teachers who were to furnish us weekly with a column of educational matter, have commenced the publication of their arcles. We this week insert A and B. They will follow in alphabetical order from A to H. We hope that the teachers will be prompt in sending their articles.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

AND THEIR APPENDAGES.—There was an opinion existing in times past, amongst the population of rural districts, that almost any barren, irreclaimable, tract of land—no matter where, it might be in a swamp, or on a knoll covered with rocks, or again it might be located on the summit of a steep hill; any, or all of these might do for a school-house, but happily such erroneous ideas are vanishing from the minds of the people, and there is being substituted in its stead a feeling that the places where their offspring are receiving many of the most important and lasting impressions that will accompany them through life, and upon which so much of their future health, vigor, taste and moral principles depend, should not be regarded with such indifference as to permit them in the most of instances to be so vastly inferior (as heretofore) to their own private residences, either in point of ornament or even the absolute requirements of personal comfort—the newly awakened spirit of educational reform that now prevails, has done, and will do still greater wonders. Perhaps it may not be amiss from the kindest of motives and without making allusion to any particular locality to enumerate a few of the inconveniences that were and even are connected with a large proportion of the schools located in rural districts. It is not unfrequently the case that school-houses are erected immediately upon the borders of a public road, and the result is, that during the summer the pupils of such schools suffer from almost continuous clouds of dust; but there is a still more serious objection than the one just mentioned, not only in summer, but during all seasons of the year. The attention of the Pupils is very frequently directed from their studies to witness the cause of any trifling noise that may occur—such as the passing of a vehicle, &c.,—their curiosity to see what is transpiring without, very materially interferes with their progress in learning, and should be remedied in selecting a site for the school-building. In addition to the evils just detailed, many school-houses have no shade—not a single tree to shield the gathered throng from the scorching heat of summer, or break the violence of the piercing blasts of winter. The march of improvement is onward—and it is astonishing what a change in this respect for the better, has been wrought within the past few years.

Let us take a look at the interior arrangements—within the venerated walls of some of those antique monuments of a past age, are to be found those long, rickety benches, capable of containing some eight or ten pupils, affording a grand opportunity for a convention of heads and a social chat in school-hours, or to any one so inclined, a good chance to "jog" all his neighbors, while they were engaged in writing, which of course would result in sundry complaints to the teacher—and become the source of much confusion.

Yet even in the "fixed seat" intended for not more than two pupils, great as the improvement is on the old "long bench system," there is a defect, quite perceivable, and when viewed in connection with the health of the pupil, assumes a serious character. The seat by being nailed fast to the floor, is indeed immovable, and the desk being in a similar condition, it is almost universally found that the distance between them is too great; when this occurs, the pupils in attempting to study (having the books before them on the desk) are necessitated to lean over, which in the course of time renders them according to common parlance "round shouldered"—this drooping of the shoulders causes them to press upon the chest, whereby the space originally intended for the action of the lungs is diminished, which of course obstructs their proper action, impairs and enfeebles the bodily powers, and finally super induces diseases of the lungs, chest, &c.

But after having viewed what should not be, we will turn our case to what should be.

It is essentially important that the school buildings present an appearance, architecturally beautiful, located in one of the most healthy regions to be found in the district, surrounded by picturesque and charming scenery—at a proper distance from the public road, with ample play-grounds attached, ornamented with trees of various kinds, in order to afford a pleasant shade.

The interior of the school edifice should present to the view (upon the walls) well engraved maps of at least the five Grand Divisions of the Earth, together with such engravings as would impart knowledge to the mind of the pupil, and at the same time be an ornament to the school-room. The great value of apparatus to a teacher in conveying information to his scholars is universally admitted and therefore needs no further mention.

The pleasing—the delightful objects with which they should thus be supplied and from the contemplation of which the mind would return satisfied—and as it were filled with images of beauty and taste; for man in contemplating the beautiful in nature and art, not only finds a pleasing enjoyment of an elevating nature, but is profited by the influence of these emotions exert on his physical character. The power with which the beautiful acts over the moral and intellectual faculties of man is well known, and this power acting through the mind contributes in a vast degree to his physical developement—personal beauty, and thus we are led to see that impressions made upon the minds of children by surrounding objects, whether pleasant or the reverse, cast their shadows before them, not only a little way, but along the whole journey of life.

A.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

AS A TEACHER.—The strongest proof—the most convincing argument that this is an age of educational progress, is to be found in the rapid increase of newspapers and which are disseminated throughout the whole extent of our country, penetrating into the most un-enlightened sections thereof, and carrying with them a cheering, an elevating, and conservative influence, leaving its impress stamped indelibly upon the public mind.

In the newspaper we behold a record of the passing events of the day and generation and it goeth forth time and time again, giving line upon line, precept upon precept, teaching us lessons innumerable as the stars of heaven, and potent in their destiny for "weal or woe"—it speaks of sorrow, of bitterness, of death—again it sends forth the merry notes of gladness and joy; virtue and vice—fame and dishonor—war and peace—all, all find space within its ample folds—it is the great pulse through which the electric blood of intelligence, vitality and progress manifests its existence to the world.

Let us then include its sublime mission in a single sentence—it is the teacher of civilized and enlightened nations. Viewing the subject in this light we are led to discern the close resemblance existing between the results produced by the printed sheet and the elevating power of an instructor of youth.

The Printing Press and the School-Teacher—glorious co-operators in a grand scheme of intellectual advancement.

A newspaper is, generally, an indication of the taste or degree of mental refinement possessed by the reader who patronises it, while to the Teacher is delegated the responsibility of moulding and of directing that appetite of the mind, which will be for good or for evil according to the impress given by his or her controlling power.

Having thus shown the close relation existing between the Press and Teacher, is it not natural to ask in all simplicity, why the latter does not make use of an avenue so available and direct in its character in order to reach and act upon the minds of its readers, and not alone to those of mature age, but even in many cases to the very children under his charge?

Teachers should use this "great lever" in connection with the performance of their duties in the school-room, to the best of their ability, they might exercise a power ten-fold greater and of course carrying with it its corresponding amount of good—by means of it we could give an impulse to education in the very family and among the very parents of those whom we instruct and which would return to us in the form of increased success in our efforts, and a higher degree of esteem in the community. It is "passing strange" that we have been blind to the advantages to be derived from such a course. Let us sow the seed, it will in a season, germinate, spring up and bear an abundant harvest.

The question has been frequently asked—"time and time again"—why do you not write for the papers; or why do you not call together the people of your School District, and address them on the subject of education and the plans that you propose to adopt in order to forward the cause? If we would do good in this world, establish an excellent reputation, and become happy, we must use every means which the God of nature, has put into our hands.

Let this question be asked us no longer—"why don't you write for the papers" and tell us what you want; if you can suggest any improvement make it public, we will listen attentively, and with the greatest of interest—such is the language of more than one.

Fellow School Teachers—If our lights have been "hid under a bushel" hasten to uncover them. If we can do good let us do it."

The Editors of the Media Advertiser have generously proffered us a column in their paper, which will afford us an excellent opportunity of advancing our views in regard to the subject at issue; of showing ourselves interested in the good of the community and of exciting a kindred feeling in the hearts of our readers.

B.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Diligent Society of Delaware county, for the detection of horse thieves and the recovery of stolen horses, will be held at the public house of Jonathan P. Newlin, in Ridley township, on *Thursday, the 29th of January inst.*, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Persons desirous of becoming members, are requested to have their horses present, so that they can be properly entered on the books of the Company.

SKETCHLEY MORTON,
Jan. 28. *President.*

MARRIED,

In this Borough, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gayley, Mr. LEVIS WORRALL, of Springfield, to Miss MARGARET PALMER, of this Borough.

In Chester, on the 17th inst., by Frederick Fairlamb, Esq., JOHN WILLIAMSON to ELIZABETH HIBBERT, both of Chester.

DIED.

In Marple Township, on Fifth-day, the 22nd inst., ISAAC MARIS, in the 82nd year of his age.

It seldom falls to our lot to record the demise of any one so very universally respected and regretted, and a more exemplary and upright citizen was not amongst us. His precepts and examples were shining lights to those around him, and his morality and religion were of the purest character. By his death the community have to mourn a loss that cannot be supplied.

At her residence, in Springfield, on the 22nd inst., ELIZA WORRALL, in the 88th year of her age.

At her residence in the Borough of Chester, on Monday, the 19th inst., JANE, wife of Edward D. Pierce, and daughter of the late John Forsythe, aged 44 years, 8 months, and 7 days.

"Out, out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player, that struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more."

In the Borough of Chester, suddenly, on the 19th inst., JOHN, son of Amos and Emma Gartside, aged 3 months.

At Linwood, on the 17th inst., JAMES T. son of Richard and Margaret Rushton, aged 4 years.

In Frozerville, on the 13th inst., LOLA A., infant daughter of Jacob C., and S. S. Berstler, aged 4 months and 1 day.

In Chester, on the 16th inst., Captain JAMES SERRILL, in the 84th year of his age

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—FLOUR and MEAL.—Fresh ground from new wheat is worth $6 37—Sales for home consumption at $6 37. Extra and fancy brands are selling at $7 50 Rye Flour is worth $3 75, and Corn Meal $3 00 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, and prices are steady. Sales of 2,000 bus. new Southern and Penna. red at $1 48 a 1 54, and $1 60 a 1 66 for white. Rye is wanted, with sales of Pennsylvania at 81 cents. Corn is scarce; prime yellow is offered at 66 a 63 cents afloat. Oats are in demand; sales or prime old Pennsylvania at 47 or 49c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues scarce; small sales from second hands at $7 00 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges at $3 00 a 3 25 per bushel, and Flaxseed at $2 00 a 2 10 for domestic.

CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 12.—The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week has been about equal to the week previous. The arrivals at Wm. L. Torbet's Avenue Drove Yard amounted to 925 beeves, 4000 sheep, 4000 hogs, 120 cows and calves. The beeves sold from $9 00 to $9 50 per 100lbs. Sheep, were disposed of at from $2 75 a $4 50 and $5 00 per head. Hogs sold slowly at from $7 50 to $8 50 per 100 lbs. Cows and calves at from $25 to $60. The total stock in market was 925 beeves; 4000 sheep; 2000 hogs and 120 cows and calves.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MEDIA BUILDING, SAVING, AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Delaware County, will be held at the Charter House, on *Monday evening, the second of February*, at seven o'clock, to elect the necessary officers for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report is now printed, and ready for distribution at said meeting. R. H. SMITH,
Media, Jan. 28, 1857. *Secretary.*

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 22d, 1857.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all other persons interested, that the following named Assignees have exhibited and filed in this office, their account as Assignees, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Court House, in the Borough of Media, on Monday, the twenty-third of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless reasons shall be given why the same shall not be allowed.

The account of John Larkin, Jr., and Joseph R. Morris, Assignees of James Lees, Edmund B. Smith and Alexander H. Smith, late partners, trading under the firm of Lees, Smith & Co., of the Borough of Chester, in the county Delaware.

Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Prothonotary.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 20, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 15th day of March, 1832, notice is hereby given that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians have settled their accounts in the Register's Office in the county of Delaware, and that they will severally be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of the said county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, on Tuesday, the 24th of February, 1857.

The account of Joshua P. Eyre, guardian of Joshua P. Eyre, Jr., minor son of Ann Louisa Eyre, late of the borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Samuel Hance, administrator of Samuel H. Grubb, deceased.

The account of Lawrence Ramsey, administrator of Phineas Lewis, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of William H. Yarnall, executor of Mary Yarnall, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Joseph Waln, surviving executor of Joseph W. Ryerss, deceased.

The account of Eli Matlack, executor of Rachael Matlack, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of James H. Field, executor of Esther Cobourn, late of the township of Concord, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, executor of Caleb J. Hoopes, late of the township of Thornbury, dec'd.

The account of George Smith, guardian of Eliza Jane Mercer, (late Cornog,) daughter of Daniel Cornog, deceased.

The account of Virgil T. Eachus, administrator of Ann Free, deceased.

The account of John Evans, administrator of Thomas B. Evans, late of the township of Radnor, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Plankinton and Edward Baker, executors of Sarah Plankinton, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Drusilla Davis and William T. Davis, administrators of Samuel Davis, late of the township of Upper Providence, deceased.

The account of John Harper, Preston Harper and David Harper, administrators of John Harper, dec'd.

The account of John Larkin, Jr., administrator of the estate of Albion K. Winslow, late of the Borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of George Smith, administrators of Mary Flounders, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The account of Joseph Knowles, administrator of William E. Haines, late of the township of Springfield, deceased.

Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Register.*

LECTURE POSTPONED.—The fourth Lecture of the Course, which was to have been delivered by CHARLES E. LEX, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the Presbyterian Church, in the Borough of Chester, has been postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. The Lecture will be given in the Church, on *FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th of January, inst.*, commencing at half past seven o'clock.

SUBJECT.—"The First Periods of our Race," embracing the origin of Poetry, Music, the Deluge and the Dispersion.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the Lecture. jan. 28.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Thursday, the 12th of February*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Messuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of Ground, situate in the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by a public road leading from the old Lancaster road to Radnor Church, by lands of Joseph Blackfan, James Evans, John Ball, Thomas Phillips and others, containing about TEN ACRES OF LAND, more or less, with the appertenances. The improvements consist of a substantial STONE HOUSE, two and a half stories high, two rooms on the first floor, two on the second and two on the attic, cellared under. Stone Kitchen attached, with a well of water at the door. FRAME BARN and Lot or piece of Ground, attached, Wood House, Spring House and other out-buildings, the land is in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient enclosures under good fence. There is a variety of Fruit and Ornamental TREES on the premises, situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, mills, and places of worship.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ann Eliza Porter and Brewster H. Porter, and to be sold by JOHN M. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 17, 1857.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above premises: $50 of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be imjan med ly put up and sold.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Friday, the thirteenth day of February next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, in the BOROUGH OF MEDIA, *TWO BUILDING LOTS*, late the estate of John Hardcastle, deceased.

The Lots are situated on the Northward side of State street, 40 feet Eastward of Lemon street, and are each 20 feet in front by 125 in depth. Conditions at sale by

H. JONES BROOKE,
Media, Jan. 28, 1857.—tf *Administrator.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Delaware county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 14th of February*, 1857, the Farm late the property of Ambrose Smedley Jr., dec'd, containing 33 acres and 93 square perches of land, be the same more or less, Situate in Middletown township, Delaware co. near the road leading from Lima to Bishop's Mill, 1 mile from the former place and 1½ from the latter and 2 miles from Media, bounded by lands of Nathan Edwards, Samuel Smedley, Joseph Edwards, John Smedley and others. The land is of good quality, divided into convenient fields, well watered and fenced and a good proportion of WOODLAND, convenient to schools, Mills and places of worship. The improvements consist of a good and substantial new Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with Kitchen attached with a stream of running water at the door; Stone Spring-house over a never-failing Spring; Stone Barn, of ample size and in good order; corn crib, wagon house and other out buildings. There are on the premises a variety of young and thriving FRUIT TREES. The above property is well worth the attention of any one wishing to purchase a small farm. Persons wishing to view the premises previous to day of sale, will be shown the same by applying to John Smedley, on the premises, or to W. Y. Hoopes, at Lima. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

FRANCIS SMEDLEY,
W. Y. HOOPES,
Middletown, Jan. 21-ts. *Administrators.*

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber having sold his real estate, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the township of Newtown, county of Delaware, one mile north of Newtown Square, on *Thursday, the fifth day of February*, 1857, his personel property, consisting of THRE

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

ECONOMY OF FEEDING FARM STOCK STEAM-FOOD.—The scarcity of grain in the year 1854 and 1856 has led to the investigation of more economical methods of feeding farm stock. Thousands of farmers who had formerly been in the habit of feeding hogs, cattle, and horses upon dry corn in the car, have found a saving of at least twenty per cent, in grinding or cleaning the corn fed to their stock. But recently, still greater improvements has been adopted by a system of more thorough preparation of the food by steaming or boiling, which renders it more perfetly adapted to the natural demand of the animal economy, thus securing the perfect digestion of all the grain consumed.

On the 16th of July last, Mr. Samuel H. Clay, of Bourbon county, Ky., put up six thrifty hogs, averaging in weight about 250 pounds each. These he fed twelve days on cooked meal—taking 50 pounds of meal, adding water, and boiling it until the meal had absorbed sufficient water to increase the bulk of *four hundred and fifty pounds of mush.*—This was fed to the six hogs twelve days.—The gain of each hog was from twenty-five to fifty pounds. This was by the way of preparation for the experiment. The hogs were then separated into three lots, and placed in close pens, and fed as follows:—The first lot, Nos. 1 and 2, were fed on boiled corn, and consumed, in this time, nearly seven bushels when dry. Under this treatment the two gained 162 pounds. Nos. 3 and 4 were fed the same length of time on boiled meal, prepared as detailed above. The meal, when dry, was less than five bushels; No. 3 gained thirty pounds and 4 gained fifty pounds.

Nos. 5 and 6 were fed on *dry corn* for the same period, and consumed seven bushels and one peck. No. 5 gained 10 pounds and No. 6 gained 32 pounds. Taking the average gain of the hogs in the separate pens under the various forms of feeding, and estimating the value of the corn at 28 cents per bushel, it brings the cost of the meat gained per pound, as follows: Nos. 1 and 2 fed on boiled corn, at 1 cent and 9 mills per pound; Nos. 3 and 4, fed on cooked meal, at 1 cent 3 mills per pound; and Nos. 5 and 6, fed on dry; cost 4 cents and 8 mills per pound.

At the end of thirty days the hogs were changed and fed as follows: Nos. 5 and 6, that had been fed on dry corn, were changed and fed on cooked meal for twenty-six days: they consumed in that time six bushels and gained together 74 pounds. Nos. 3 and 4, that had been fed on cooked meal, were now fed the same length of time (twenty-six days) on dry corn and consumed *six and a half bushels.* No. 3 gained 34 pounds, and No. 4 gained 10 pounds. Nos. 1 and 2 were continued on boiled corn, with about the same result as on the first trial. Estimating the corn as above, the cost of the gain of Nos. 5 and 6, fed on boiled meal was *one and a half cents* per pound. The gain of Nos. 3 and 4, fed on dry corn, cost four cents and one mill per pound'

Taking the extremes in the experiment, it will be seen that No. 5 when fed on dry corn, consumed 202½ pounds and gained but ten pounds in thirty days, which brings the cost of the pork gained at 10 cents and one mill per pound The same animal, when put on boiled meal, in the second trial of twenty-six days, consumed but 117 pounds and gained 40 pounds, which reduces the cost to *one cent and four mills per pound.*—No. 4, when fed on cooked meal, reduced the cost to *one cent and three mills per pound*, and when changed to dry corn increased the cost to *nine cents and one mill per pound.*

Recent trials in feeding dairy cows on steamed food, show equal advantage in the increase of milk and condition of cows over the ordinary method of feeding.

FRACTURES IN THE HORSE.—It must be gratifying to all lovers of man's most faithful servant, the horse, to witness the rapid progress made in Veterinary Science within the last few years, in the United Utates, pressing forward as she is with all the ambition of a youthful hero, striving to accomplish some great end, reaping rich laurels in her onward course, and illuminating the whole world with her scientific attainments. What she has been, we need not revert to—what she now is, seems to be a star gradually increasing in brilliancy. And what she will be, leads us into the bright future, when scientific lights shall strive to outshine one another; may hers be the first in magnitude, and the world acknowledge her indebtedness to our science for many blessings she enjoys. Who would have thought a few years since that fractures occuring in the bones of our inferior animals could be successfully treated, particularly those of the horse and the ox? It is not long since that the only remedy for such accidents was a leaden ball, but as science progresses we have to learn that the ball in many cases is better in the barrel. Compound fractures only require their use; fractures of the pelvic, or haunch bones, are common, and I would venture to say that nine out of every ten, can be successfully treated; many such cases nature herself will remedy, leaving the animal hip'd, as it is called, or one quarter lower than the other. I have seen so many cases of this kind of (many of them compound fractures) successfully united, that it must indeed be a severe case that I would despair of; though the parts may not be brought in opposition, the bones will unite firmly, and the animal be of good service after, as I have known them to do heavy work three or four years after such an accident occurred.

Fractures of the pastern bones are also manageable, and may be brought in opposition with but little trouble, and retained there by means of [illegible] bandage, if properly applied, becomes as firm and hard as a board. Fractures of the tibia (the bone situated between the hock and the stifle) in some cases may also be successfully treated. I have two specimens of fracture of these bones, in my private cabinet, that have been very firmly united, the bone at the point of union being more denso in structure than at any other part. I have also a specimen where two of the vertebræ have been fractured and again firmly united; this specimen consists of twenty ossified vertebræ, fifteen dorsal and five lumbar, to which the sacrum and illia are firmly united by osseous union, one of the pelvic bones, or ossa innominati, having also been fractured and again united, proving beyond a doubt that nature is a good doctor, and that we can only assist her in performing her work to rid the system of disease. The femur or work bone, and the humerus or arm, are the most difficult of all to manage, owing to the great muscularity of the parts. I was called to see a bay mare, March 11th, 1856, belonging to Mr. Frank Pelton, a farmer, near Cleveland, Ohio, that had fallen on the ice and fractured the humerus, so as to cause a complete separtion and dropping of the parts. I considered it a hopeless case, but being a four year old filly, I undertook the treatment of the case, by bringing up the limb, retaining it in its place by means of a bandage forty yards in length; placed her in slings, and kept her there for five weeks, giving two cathartic balls during that time. The bone is now as firm as ever, and the deformity so slight as not to be noticed, unless attention be called to it. I was informed by her owner that, some two weeks after I had discharged my patient, she jumped four fences in succession, and made her way into the woods without injuring herself in the least These remarks were prompted from seeing an account of a valuable horse that had been destroyed in Detroit, Michigan, owing to a fracture of the leg; and I trust they may be the means of saving life in, at least, cases of simple fracture. Cleveland, Nov. 19th, 1856.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.

S. PORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 8th and Market Sts., Phila.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

JOSEPH G. CUMMINS & CO., have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have now on hand new and splendid *CHRISTMAS PRESENTS*, such as NEW BOOKS, Albums, Port-monnaies, FANCY BOXES, consisting of entire original styles, now first introduced into the market, containing Pens, Ink, Wafers, Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c. All kinds of TOYS suitable for Children, as well as all the Novelties of the season. *Humors of Falconbridge, Retribution*, by Mrs. E. M. D. Southworth; a new edition of *Empress Josephine, The Winter Wreath*, &c., just received.

HAIR DYE of every description, for sale at the Drug store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Nov. 12. Market and Work sts.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and will colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work streets,
Chester, June 25.

Bottling Establishment.

JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address, Box No. 68, Chester, Penna.
Chester, Sept. 17.

Good News for the Ladies.

Cheap Blankets and Flannels, CHEAP SATTINNETTS AND CASSIMERES, Superb Shawls, Brocha Blankets and Cashmere, Ladies cloth for Cloaks; the cheapest Ribbons in the market; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Lamb's Wool, Under-Shirts of the best makes; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Hosiery of all descriptions, Black Alapaccas of every grade and price, Irish Linens of the best manufacturers,

BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST BRANDS, the largest Linen Handkerchiefs for 12½ cents in the world, all kinds of Handkerchiefs for men of Silk, Linen and Cotton; all sorts of Prints for ladies' dresses from 6¼ to 12½ cents, all sorts of DELAINES from 12½ to 50 cents, all sorts of

Shooting, Shirtings, Ticking & Checks,

and assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, a full and general assortment of White Goods of various kinds. I have now in store a full assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

to be sold at a small advance for cash. Call and examine for yourselves at

W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S

Cheap store, *Market st., four doors east of 17th*, sign of the "*Golden Spinning-wheel*," *Phila.* d173m

Why does James M. Cox,

TWELFTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.,
DO SUCH A LARGE BUSINESS?

BECAUSE HE SELLS SO CHEAP. (His motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.) All Wool Plaids, beautiful styles; French Merinos, all prices; Paramattas, from 15 to 62½ cents a yard; Alapacas, from 12½ to 75; Linen from 25 to $1, Linen Bosoms from 12½ to 62½;

100 *DIFFERENT STYLES OF CALICOS*, one hundred pieces yard wide British Prints only 12½ cents, Delains 12½, 18¾, 25 to 75 a yard plain and gay styles, Cloths of all kinds for Cloaks,

CLOAK READY MADE.

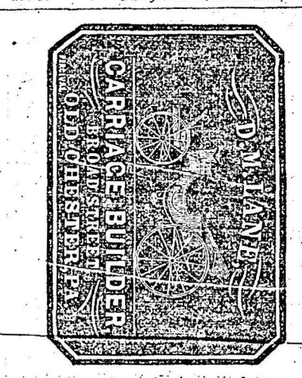
These I have made in the store and can afford to sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.

SHAWLS FROM $1 TO $25.00,

all styles for the old and young; Satinets for Men and Boys wear from 25 to 87, Jeans from 12½ to 37½, Cassimeres from 62½ to $2.00 per yard; Hose, Bed, Cradle and Crib BLANKETS from $1 to $12.00 a pair.—The largest assortment of BLEACHED and BROWN [illegible] we sell them by the piece at case prices and defy competition in the

Five hundred pieces of 6¼ cents Prints, fast colors, Lastings of all kinds and Drillings for shoe trade. All we ask is to call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES M. COX,
nov 19 *Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.*



Baily and Brother,

NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

WM. HILLARY'S

WHOLESALE
Paint, Glass, Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD
PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb.
American Zinc Snow White Paint,
American Zinc No. 2 White Paint,
French Snow White Zinc,
French No. 1 White Zinc,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil,
Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts.
Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts.
French Greens, 25 to 38 cts.
Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts.
American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb.
Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb.
All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.
Large assortment of Paints, Brushes,
And every article belonging to the Paint business,
Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white,
French and American, Window Glass,
Glazier's Diamonds; Sprigs, Knives, &c.
Gold Leaf, &c., &c.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. nov26

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS!!!

Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Gums, for Fall and Winter Trade, of every Quality and Style, at

DUNBARR'S ONE PRICE WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT & SHOE STORE,

76 S. SECOND ST., COR. CARTER ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Where is the best Retial Stock in the city, mostly of his own make, and choice selections from Eastern Markets; selling at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention paid to Youth's and Children's Shoes, and Easy Shoes for Old Ladies.

Always on hand a large stock of PURE GUMS. Also, Goodyear's Guns of every size. CARTER ST.,

CUSTOM WORK MADE NEATLY & PROMPTLY. All Dunbarr asks is a call. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 12-1y

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

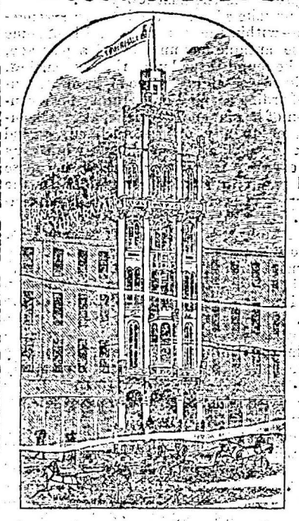
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business. Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.

N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.

JUST OPENED



BY FAR THE LARGEST

CLOTHING BAZAAR

IN THE WORLD!

No. 184 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTHSIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

UNEQUALED FOR

IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS,

Also a large stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

SAVING FUND
United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.

All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

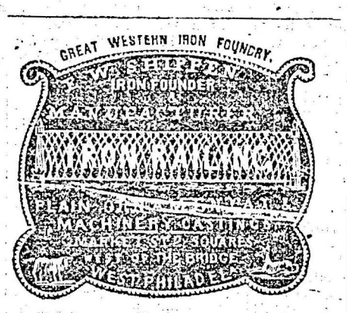
By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M.D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.



JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens,

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all Kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.

EVANS & WATSON, *No. 26 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.* Salamander Safes, Vault doors for Bank and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, Bank Locks, &c., &c.,

Philadelphia Safes against the World.
Philadelphia, April 15, 1856.

EVANS & WATSON:—Gents:—It afford us the highest pleasure in informing you that some few months since, we saved a large portion of our Jewelry, together with all our Books, Papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th inst.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regaad the preservation of the valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

Jewelers, now located in the 3d story of the Ransom Street Hall. Evans & Watson would respectfully refer all persons to call and see them and six new safes of their make, purchased since the above fire.

GENTLEMEN:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed our store, in Market Street, below sixth, on the morning of the 1st inst., we had a fire Proof Safe, purchased of you, which contained all our books account, valuable certificates, medals, &c., with some cash, notes and coin. After undergoing the violence of the flames for upwards of thirty hours, it was recovered from the mass of burning ruins, and opened in the presence of several persons anxious to witness the result of so thorough a test. We have now the most heartfelt gratification of informing you that its valuable deposits were discovered in a very fair state of preservation, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have fully sustained the good qualities attributed to them, we feel it an agreeable duty to render our evidence of the fact.

We have long known the superior workmanship of your safes, and it gives us pleasure to learn that you are now enjoying the returns for your great skill, moral rectitude, and unfaltering energy.

Phila. May 2d, 1855. FAIRBANKS & EWING.

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1856.

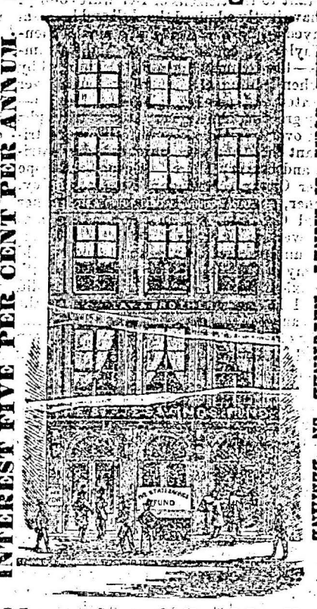
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—We have great pleasure in saying to you that the Salamander Fire Proof Safe, bought from you, and in use in the Drug Mill which was entirely consumed last night, was taken out of the ruins this morning. When opened, the Books and Papers therein were withdrawn without injury; all of which, we will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on us.

We are very respectfully, your friend,
CHARLES VAN HORN & CO.,
Fifteenth and Hamilton Streets,

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—I take great pleasures in saying to you that the Salamander Safe bought from you and in use in my Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 185 and 187 S. Fourth street, which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August, 1856, and was taken out of the ruins this day, when opened, the books, deeds and other papers therein were without any injury whatever all of which I will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on me.

I am, very truly, your friend,
ap 2 1s. FRANCIS CONWAY,

The State Savings Fund.



Office, next door to the Post Office; No. 83 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, No. 83 Dock Street, next door to THIRD Street, and adjoining the Post Office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of *FIVE PER CENT* per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole, or in part, on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators Assignees' Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies, and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally—to Mechaics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit, where they may be had at any time, with Five Per Cent interest added.

2d. Depositors receive books, with an abstract of the By-laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death, or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.

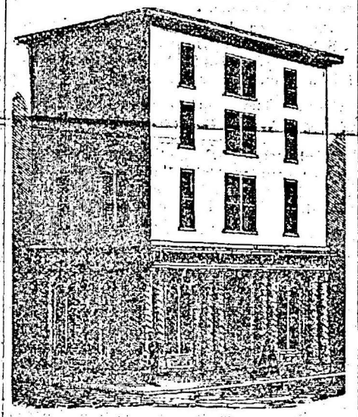
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bond with sureties.

5th. The State Saving Fund is a real Saving Fund—not an Insurance and Trust Company.—The Charter of this Institution avoids the Insurance business.

6th. Deposits may be withdrawn by checks after the manner customary with Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

GEORGE H. HART, President,
ap93m CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer,



FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

OF the National Safety Company, Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1851. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit.

The office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday evenings, till 9 o'clock.

Interest five per cent. All sums large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, to any amount. Office, Walnut st., south west corner of 3d st. Philadelphia.

HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice Pres't.
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

Hery L. Benner, D. Dandreth Munns, Edward L. Carter, F. Carroll Brewster, Robert Selfridge, Joseph B. Barry, Samuel K. Aston, H. L. Churchman, James B. Smith, Francis Lee.

The investments, amounting as per statement of January 1, 1855, to $976, 219 91, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents, in accordance with the act of incorporation are made in Mortgages, Ground Rents and such first class securities as must always insure pesfect security to the depositors and place beyond all risks the permanency and stability of this old and well established institution. feb 13 1y.

FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

DEPOSIT and Loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Paid in Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors, $50,000 Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT, and the money always paid back on demand, without notice to depositors. Deposits of any amount, large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent. interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Pauily,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. P. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kockersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S EXTRACT OF CELOR, it, the only certain cure known. It is purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castilian doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Media
A. McDaniel's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
B. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 24

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chiaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with both and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.



July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

PHYSICIANS and COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS can be supplied with fresh and genuine *Drugs and Medicines* at the lowest Philadelphia prices, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of

ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 8. Market and Work sts.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOORS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the *Media Book & Stationery Store* in South Avenue.

The stock of BOOKS and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times.	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Del., co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Ballous Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Cathoic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Nick Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Detector, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

WILLIAM MORRIS

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philaelphia; Jan. 7.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his OLD STAND, on the corner of STATE and ORANGE Sts., where there will be found a liberal assortment of

Saddles, Bridels,	Plough Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage	Plough Hames with
and Draft Collars.	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	*Fancy Coloured*,
Horse Brushes,	Wool Mats,
Curry Combs & Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving & Riding Bridles,	Shot and Game Bags,
	Chumors Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS,

all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.

Having employed Journeymen from New York, and supplied himself with all the Dies, Machinery, and appurtenances required to give his work, the best City finish; he feels confident that he can convince all who may favor him with a call, that he can make it advantageous to them to deal with him. Thankful for former Patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same, and invites all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. S. P. RUSH.

Media, Oct. 8, 1855.

Ladies Take Notice.

THAT I have just received an assortment of LADIES CONGRESS PATENT WATER-PROOF GAITERS, and the only person that has them for sale in this city. They are perfectly waterproof. C. J. HUNT,

Market st., one door east of 17th south side Phila. June 11.

Attention! Attention!!

THE Subscriber, thankful to the citizens of Delaware county for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes by a thorough knowledge of his business, and a strict application to it, to merit it. My Drugs, both Chemical and Pharmaceutical, are purchased of the best Houses in Philadelphia, of those who either import them directly, or manufacture them themselves. Such articles as come within the province of the Apothecary, to manufacture, are prepared by myself, or under my immediate supervision, consequently, I am prepared to sell as cheap, and as good an article as can be obtained in the County. My stock of perfumery (which is very large.) patent medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, paint brushes, and all other articles usually kept in drugstores, will be found good, complete and cheap, calculated to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with a call. A very large assortment of fresh garden seeds on hand.

N. B. Particular attention paid to compounding Physician's prescriptions, and family recipes mar 2. WM. T. SIMPSON.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

THE subscribers have taken the brick store formerly owned by James Lenny, in Market street, near the Railroad Depot, in the BOROUGH OF CHESTER, where they manufacture and offer for sale all kinds of Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, *Wholesale and Retail*, at the lowest cash prices.

Havanah Segars

of the best brands always on hand, which they warrant as a superior article. Those who buy to sell again will find their prices such as to offer inducements to purchasers. They respectfully ask a share of public patronage.

Chester, nov. 21, 1y. ULRICK & McCALL.

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clock and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

Barnum's motto is my motto, "WE STUDY TO PLEASE." nov 19

C. J. HUNT, No. 721 Market stereet, above 17th Phila. Respectfully announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store near the Media Depot, a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made up in the very neatest style, and most substantial manner, consisting of every and variety. He would call the attention of the Ladies to his assortment of

LADIES CONGRESS GAITERS.

He also, has on hand a fine assortment of TRUNKS and TRAVELLING BAGS, at very low prices, and an elegant variety of Straw Goods, consisting of

Panama and Straw Hats,

all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be purchased at any other stand in the city. Give a call and examine for yourselves. may 21tf.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watche and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 North Second st reet, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 29 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $21, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quarters, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $4; Silver Teaspoons, set, $8; Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct- 8 1y.

COAL AND FEED.—The subscribers have opened a COAL YARD and FEED STORE at Morgan's Corner, in Radnor township, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of the surrounding country. They intend keeping on hand, all kinds of Coal and Feed, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Radno, Aug. 27, tf. G. R. SUPLEE & CO

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE, Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same

WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and insert *Artificial Teeth* on the most approved plan, which for comfort, beauty, strength and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Also, great care taken to preserve the teeth, and teeth extracted with the least possible pain. Ether administered if desired.

Office—Front street, 2d door above Orange, opposite southwest corner of the Court House Square, Media. ABRAM P. SMEDLEY.

N. B.—Call at the office and examine specimens. Advice gratis. may1

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs.

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2---NO. 50 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., FEBRUARY 4, 1857. WHOLE NO 102

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,

Invites the citizens of Del.County, to his

Wine and Liquor Store,

Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

ADAMS & STAGERS' SAVING FUND CLOTHING HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 229 Market street, third door below Seventh street, Philadelphia. Where can always be found a large stock of well selected, handsomely cut and superior made Clothing, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates for cash.

As we buy exclusively for Cash we feel warranted in promising to furnish a good article of Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Our stock is unsurpassed.—Call, examine and be satisfied. R. H. ADAMS,
THEO. H. STAGERS.

A full assortment of un-cut goods always on hand, which will be made to order in superior style at the hortest notice. ap 9 1y

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. apt. 17, 1y.

WILLIAMS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE, *No. 586 Market street, East of 17th, about one square east of the Media Depot, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found all kinds of Boots Shoes, Trunks, &c., every variety, and at the lowest cash prices. We would respectively solicit the people of Delaware and Chester counties, to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell as cheap as any other establishment, and the citizens of Media and vicinity, will find it an inducement, to purchase of us, on account of being very handy to the Depot. Remember No. 586, east of 17th, Philadelphia. ap 16 1y.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price or cash. nov 19

COAL AND FEED.— The subscribers have opened a COAL YARD and FEED STORE at Morgan's Corner, in Radnor township, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of the surrounding country. They intend keeping on hand, all kinds of Coal and Feed, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Radnor, Aug. 27, tf. G. R. SUPLEE & CO

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. House KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 *Market street, above 10th,*
One Square from the Mount Vernon House. PHILA
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square *FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,*
Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price.
I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 739 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of feb 20, 1y

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by [illegible] Information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charte House, Media, Delaware county* ap 16.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

GRAIN WANTED.
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29. 1856.

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8. 1y.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware county, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

DR. J. A. THOMSON,
Office removed to the opposite side of Free st., 3d door from the corner of Welch.
He offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the Borough of Chester and its vicinity. may. 7.

D. B. THOMPSON,
Painter and Glaizer; also, calcimining and PAPER HANGING at the shortest notice.
Residence, corner of Edgmont and Broad sts., Chester, Pa. sep. 17, 1y.

STOP AND THINK!

BY R. D.

Stop thou thoughtless, reckless man,
Trifling out life's little span,
God and Heaven of you demand,
Stop and think!

Heaven above and hell below,
Pleasure, pain, and joy and woe,
Repeat the words in accents slow,
Stop and think!

Life's no time for idle dreams,
Life was lent for loftier aims,
Lend your mind to nobler themes,
Stop and think!

Life calls for thought of sternest hue,
Calls for thought and calls for you,
To your soul's best good be true,
Stop and think!

Live not on without an aim,
Living thus you live in vain,
Do not thus God's love disdain;
Stop and think!

Think how short life's fleeting day,
Think, O think, while now you may,
Death soon will hurry you away:
Stop and think!

Think what work you have to do,
Think what Christ has done for you,
Lo! your Saviour calls anew,
Stop and think!

Else when life has passed away,
And you have wasted its brief day,
Nought but this your grief will stay,
You would not think!

Or when time with you is o'er,
And you have reached that distant shore,
Whence mortal shall return no more,
Thought will be in vain!

But if now you think aright.
Soon you'll reach those realms of light,
Unclouded o'er by death or night,
Where thought is joy.

PETER CARTWRIGHT,

The Pioneer Preacher of the West.

Who has not heard of Peter Cartwright, the Pioneer Wester, famous for his camp-meetings, and his religious zeal, and his native eloquence, and his quaint anecdotes, and a thousand pleasant eccentricities? For hundreds of miles in the Western States there is not a cabin where the old preacher's name is not a household word; more men know him and admire him, perhaps, than any other minister in the world can count his friends. He has led a long and active life. It has stretched from the dawn of civilization in the West to the present day, covering a period of over fifty years, and commingling with events which history will consider momentous. Though it was not his part in life to take an overt share in the political controversies of his day, his influence over the mind of the youthful communities of the West has doubtless been larger than that of the mere politician, and he has, as he would say himself, left his mark deeper than many of the Western statesmen who have been his cotemporaries. A genial, kindly man, with much of the rugged force of the early reformers; rough in manners, and by no means ashamed of his Western dialect and homely speech: rich in, homespun wit, blunt invective, and backwoods' imaginary; looking always to the main chance—the cause of religion—and caring little, so that were advanced, whether the good work were achieved by persuasion, raillery, or a knock-down argument. Like Luther and Knox, Mr. Cartwright disdained no weapon that would strike home. He made his hearers laugh as they did theirs, but the laugh was wholesome, and the sober thought which followed kind and sound.—Like the old Puritan preachers, he has been, in times of danger, the captain as well as the pastor of his flock; he kept the gate of the camp when the rowdies attacked it, and the first fist they felt was his. A representative man, asguredly; and one whose autobiography furnishes essential materials for the future history of the West.

His ministrations began fifty-five years ago, when the Western Methodists numbered 7401 members in all. He was "permitted to exercise his gifts as an exhorter" at eighteen, in the State of Kentucky. A "revival of religion" had began a couple of years previously, and was in full progress; camp-meetings were regularly held, and "twenty or thirty ministers, of different denomination, would come together and preach night and day, four or five hours together." Of course, mingled with the beneficial results of this excitement, strange and wild delusions gained ground.—Shakers appeared, and people who saw visions; Jumpers, and Barkers; and a host of other crazy enthusiasts or knaves, who attracted attention by novel doctrines and practices. Perhaps the most singular of the delusions of the period was that respecting the exercise called "jerks." "Saints and sinners would be taken under a warm song or sermon, and seized with a convulsive jerking all over, which they could not by any possibility avoid." Mr. Cartwright has seen five hundred people jerking together in his congregation. At the first jerk, ladies' "fine bonnets, caps, and combs would fly; their long, loose hair would crack almost as loud as a wagoner's whip." Resistance made the attack more severe. A drunken rowdy who thrust himself into a camp-meeting, "cursing all religion, took the jerks, tried to run, but jerked so violently that he could not get away. He took out his bottle of whisky, and swore he would drink the d—d jerks to death; but he jerked at such a rate that he couldn't get the bottle to his mouth," and broke it. Two young ladies, under Mr. Cartwright's preaching, "took the jerks," greatly to the mortification of their brothers, who loudly declared their intention of horse-whipping the preacher. When the assembly was dismissed, their threat was made known to Cartwright, who boldly went up to them and asked them if they had meant what they said? One of them replied that he had, and warned that he needn't deny it, for he had seen him take out a phial in which he carried some truck that gave his sisters the jerks." The quick-witted exhorted immediately replied: "Yes, if I gave your sisters the jerks, I'll give them to you." And drawing out the phial, which contained peppermint water he had the pleasure of chasing the doughty, brothers from the field in an agony of panic.

Besides contending with these follies, the religious pioneers of the West had a hard battle to fight with the enemies of all religion—the whisky-drinkers. It constantly happened that rowdies deliberately broke up camp-meetings by violence. On one occasion, two fellows entered a meeting where Mr. Cartwright was holding forth, and sat down among the ladies. Being ordered to moved, they cursed the preacher; who, after vainly appealing to the magistrates, proceeded to attack the rioters himself. We shall let him tell the story in his own words.

I advanced toward them. They told me to stand off, but I advanced. One of them made a pass at my head with his whip, but I closed in with him and jerked him off the seat. A regular scuffle ensued. The congregation by this time were all in commotion. I heard the magistrates give general orders, commanding all friends of order to aid in suppressing the riot. In the scuffle I threw my prisoner down, and held him fast; he tried his best to get loose: I told him to be quiet, or I would pound his chest well.—The mob rose, and rushed to the rescue of the two prisoners, for they had the other young man also! An old and drunken magistrate came up to me, and ordered me to let my prisoner go. I told him I should not. He swore if I did not, he would knock me down. I told him to crack away. Then one of my friends, at my request, took hold of my prisoner, and the drunken justice made a pass at me; but I parried the stroke, and seized him by the collar and the hair of the head, and fetching him a sudden jerk forward, brought him to the ground and jumped on him. I told him to be quiet, or I would pound him well. The mob then rushed to the scene; they knocked down seven magistrates, and several preachers and others. I gave up my drunken prisoner to another, and threw myself in front of the friends of order. Just at this moment the ringleader of the mob and I met; he made three passes at me, intending to knock me down. The last time he struck at me, by the force of his own effort he threw his face toward me. It seemed at that moment I had not power to resist temptation, and I struck a sudden blow in the burr of his ear and dropped him to the earth. Just at that moment the friends of order rushed by hundreds on the mob, knocking them down in every direction.

The victory was won, and the valiant preacher followed it up by preaching a triumphal sermon from the text, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against us;" on which occasion he tells us that "the people fell in every direction, right and left, front and rear: it was supposed that not less than three hundren fell like dead men in mighty battle.

On another occasion, a "young man with a ruffled shirt" committed the same offence, and would not desist till he was called sharply to order by Mr. Cartwright. He "swore he would whip the preacher for the insult." Cartwright, the service over, accosted him, and finding him bent on his purpose, said quietly, "Well, we will not disturb the congregation here; let us go out into the woods, for if I am to be whipped, I want it over, for I do not like to live in dread." The pair accordingly started for the woods. In leaping a fence Mr. Cartwright hurt his side. Involuntarily he put his right hand on his left side, upon which his antagonist exclaimed, "D—n you, you are feeling for a dirk, are you?"

"Yes," said the shrewd brother, "and I will give you the benefit of all the dirks I have."

Which was quite enough for the gentleman with the "ruffled shirt." Being asked afterward by a brother what he would have done had this accident not occurred, Mr. Cartwright naively answered that he "would first have proposed prayer to the young man, and then *followed the openings of Providence.*"

With another antagonist, one Major L——, he was even more successful. He had offended this man, who was a fire-eater, by the boldness of his preaching; the first time they met, the Major flew into a desperate rage, and said if he thought he would fight him a duel he would challenge him.

"Major," said I, very calmly, "if you challenge me I will accept it."

"Well, sir," said he, "I do dare you to mortal combat."

"Very well, I'll fight you; and, sir," said I, "according to the laws of honor, I suppose it is my right to choose the weapons with which we are to fight?"

"Certainly," said he.

"Well," said I, "then we will step over here into this lot, and get a couple of cornstalks; I think I can finish you with one."

But oh, what a rage he got into. He clenched his fists and looked vengeance.—Said he, "If I thought I could whip you, I would smite you in a moment."

"Yes, yes, Major L——" said I, "but, thank God you can't whip me; but don't you attempt to strike me, for if you do, and the devil gets out of you into me, I shall give you the worst whipping you ever got in all your life," and then walked off and left him.

His wife was a good, Christian woman, and the family was tented on the ground. At night, after meeting was closed, I retired to bed, and about midnight there came a messenger for me to go to Major L——'s tent and pray for him, for he was dying. Said I, "What is the matter with him?"

"Oh, he says he has insulted you, one of God's ministers, and if you don't come and pray for him, he will die and go to hell."

"Well," said I, "if that's all, the Lord increase his pains. I shall not go; let him take a grand sweat; it will do him good, for he has legions of evil spirits in him, and it will be a long time before they are all cast out.'

After a time Mr. Cartwright relented, and had the pleasure of leading his fiery antagonist to a knowledge of the truth.

The belief in the evil spirits seems to have been strong in Mr. Cartwright. To a young lady whose father displayed intractable hostility to the Methodists, he observed, "It is not the big old devil that is in your father; it must be a little, sickly, weakly devil that has taken possession of him, and I don't think it would be a hard job to cast him out. If God takes hold of your father, and shakes him over hell a little while, and smells brimstone right strong, if there was a ship-load of little devils in him, they would be driven out just as easy as a tornado would drive the regiments of mosquitoes from around those stagnant pools in the country." Our city preachers might talk some time before they would impress a backwoodsman's daughter as forcibly as this short speech did.

Mr. Cartwright was ordained a deacon in 1806, and an elder in 1808, for twenty years from the time of his first ministrations as an exhorter, he traveled circuit in Kentucky and Western Tennessee; in 1823 he removed to Illinois, and traveled various circuits in that State. The life he had led, and continued to lead for many years afterward, was perhaps unexampled in this country for hardships.—Let him describe it himself.

A Methodist preacher in those days, when he felt that God had called him to preach, instead of hunting up a college or Biblical institute, hunted up a hardy pony of a horse, and some traveling apparatus; and with his library always at hand, namely, Bible, Hymn Book, and Discipline, he started, and with a text that never wore out nor grew stale, he cried, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world!" In this way he went through storms of wind, hail, snow, and rain; climbed hills and mountains, traversed valleys, plunged through swamps, swam swollen streams, lay out all night, wet, weary, and hungry, held his horse by the bridle all night, or tied him to a limb, slept with his saddle blanket for a bed, his saddle or saddle-bags for his pillow, and his old big coat or blanket, if he had any, for a covering. Often he slept in dirty cabins, on earthen floors, before the fire; ate roasting ears for bread, and drank butter-milk for coffee, or sage tea for imperial; took, with a hearty zest, deer or bear meat, or wild turkey, for breakfast, dinner, and supper, if he could get it. His text was always ready, "Behold the Lamb of God," etc. This was old-fashioned Methodist preacher fare and fortune.—Under such circumstances, who among us would now say, "Here am I, Lord, send me?"

The remuneration was positively ridiculous. The first quarter of Mr. Cartwright's labors as an exhorter he received $6; during his first year as deacon he received about $40, "many of the preachers receiving less than half that amount." At the close of his conference year he has found himself "hundreds of miles from home, with horse gone blind, saddle worn out, bridel reins eaten up and replaced at least a dozen times, clothes patched till it was difficult to recognize the original, and only seventy-five cents in his pocket." He has gone without food from inability to pay it, slept under a tree, and swum his horse across streams when the ferrymen would not give him a free passage. During fifty-three years of his services as a travelling preacher he calculates that he has lacked of his disciplinary allowance (from $80 to $100 a year) about $5000; lost in various ways, such as the death of horses, etc., $1400 more; and has actually given away in charity, and to benevolent societies, $2300.

His adventures on the road were often highly amusing. Travelling with his colleague Walker, they put up at the house of a "drunken Universalist," with whom Brother Walker argued theology to no purpose.—Brother Cartwright, shocked at the profane language of the host, at last silenced his colleague amidst a shower of curses from the landlord. When bed-time came, Brother Walker asked leave to pray in the family before they went to bed.

The landlord flatly denied us that privilege, and swore he would have none of our praying about him, saying he knew we only wanted to pray off our bill. Brother Walker mildly expostulated with him, and insisted on having the privilege to pray; but all in vain. He said he would have no praying about his house. I then asked him if he did not keep a house of public entertainment.

He replied, "Yes."

"Then," said I, "do you not allow men to curse and swear, and get drunk in your house, if they pay for it?"

He said, "Yes."

"Well, then, we have as good a right to pray and serve God in your house, if we pay for it, as they have to serve the devil and pay for it; and I insist that we have our rights. We have plenty of money, and don't wish to pray off our bill." So said I to Brother Walker, "Go to prayer, and if he cuts up any capers I'll down him, and hold him still till you are done praying; for," said I, "'the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force.'"

He was spared this necessity; the landlord sullenly submitted, and, still better, refused to receive pay from the preachers next morning, whereby, as Brother Cartwright observes with a chuckle, "we said our prayers, and prayed off our bill into the bargain."

At another tavern, Mr. Cartwright just arrived in time to witness "a dance," on Saturday night. He sat in the corner, musing, and mentally resolving to participate in some way in the entertainment. He says:

"I had hardly settled this point in my mind, when a beautiful, ruddy young lady walked very gracefully up to me, dropped a handsome courtesy, and pleasantly, with winning smiles, invited me out to take a dance with her. I can hardly describe my thoughts or feelings on that occasion. However, in a moment I resolved on a desperate experiment. I rose as gracefully as I could; I will not say with some emotion, but with many emotions. The young lady moved to my side; I grasped her right hand with my right hand, while she leaned her left arm on mine. In this position we walked on the floor. The whole company seemed pleased at this act of politeness in the young lady, shown to a stranger. The colored man, who was the fiddler, began to put his fiddle in the best order. I then spoke to the fiddler to hold a moment, and added that for several years I had not undertaken any matter of importance without first asking the blessing of God upon it, and I desired now to ask the blessing of God upon this beautiful young lady and the whole company, that had shown such an act of politeness to a total stranger.

Here I grasped the young lady's hand tightly, and said, "Let us all kneel down and pray," and then instantly dropped on my knees, and commenced praying with all the power of soul and body that I could command. The young lady tried to get loose from me, but I held her tight. Presently she fell on her knees. Some of the company kneeled, some stood, some fled, some sat still, all looked curious. The fiddle ran off to the kitchen, saying, "Lord a marcy, what de matter? what is dat mean?"

The prayer was attended with such success that Mr. Cartwright was actually enabled to establish regular religious meetings at the place, and thirty of the dancers were "powerfully converted."

Brother Cartwright once preached before General Jackson. The General happened to come in just as he had given out the text, and the regular incumbent of the church hastily tugging at Cartwright's tail, whispered, "General Jackson has come in; General Jackson has come in." The veteran orator "felt a flash of indignation run through him like an electric shock, and facing his congregation, replied audibly, 'Who is General Jackson? If he don't get his soul converted, God will damn him as quick as he would a Guinea negro?' The congregation burst into laughter; the parson hung his head. After service, Mr. Cartwright was warned that the General would probably chastise him for his insolence. But instead of this, old Hickory gave his hand to the preacher the first time he saw him, and said, "Mr. Cartwright, you are a man after my own heart. I highly approve of your independence. If I had a few thousand such independent, fearless officers as you are, and a well-drilled army, I could take old England."

We make room for a couple more anecdotes, which are very characteristic.

Riding out of Springfield, Illinois, one afternoon, Mr. Cartwright's attention was attracted by shouts from a buggy close to him on the road—"Glory to God! Amen! Another sinner's down! Hallelujah!" At first he thought the sounds must come from some persons who had just arrived from a camp-meeting, and were still under the influence of the excitement; but, riding nearer, he saw that the tenants of the buggy—two men and a girl—were convulsed with laughter, and evidently mocking at him. He reined up his horse to let them proceed; but they stopped too, and sang as before: "Glory to God! Pray on, brother! Another sinner's down! Pray on!" Then he tried to pass them, but found his horse too stiff, and they continued their shouts, "Hallelujah! Another sinner's down! Another soul's converted!—Pray on, brother!" till the poor preacher was distracted. The rest of the adventure he must tell in his own racy language:

"It would be hard for me to describe my feelings just about this time. It seemed to me that I was delivered over to be tormented by the devil and his imps. Just at this moment I thought of a desperate mud-hole about a quarter of a mile ahead; it was a long one, and dreadful deep mud, and many wagons had stuck in it, and had to be prized out. Near the centre of this mud-hole there was a place of mud deeper than any where else. On the right stood a stump about two feet high; all the teams had to be driven as close to this stump as possible, to avoid a deep rut on the left, where many wagons had stuck; I knew there was a small bridle way that wound round through the brush to avoid the mud, and it occurred to me that when he came near this muddy place I would take the bridle way, and put my horse at the top of his speed, and by this means get away from these wretched tormentors, as I knew they could not go fast through this long reach of mud. When we came to the commencement of the mud I took the bridle path, and put spurs and whip to my horse. Seeing that I was rapidly leaving them in the rear, the driver cracked his whip, and put his horses at almost full speed, and such was their anxiety to keep up with me, to carry out their sport, that when they came to this bad place they never saw the stump on the right. The fore-wheel of the wagon struck centrally on the stump, and as the wheel mounted the stump, over went the wagon. Fearing it would turn entirely over and catch them under, the two young men took a leap into the mud, and when they lighted they sunk up to the middle. The young lady was dressed in white, and as the wagon went over, she sprang as far as she could, and lighted on all fours; her hands sunk into the mud up to her arm-pits, her mouth and the whole of her face immersed in the muddy water, and she certainly would have strangled if the young men had not relieved her. As they helped her up and out, I had wheeled my horse to see the fun. I rode up to the edge of the mud, stopped my horse, reared in my stirrups, and shouted at the top of my voice,

"Glory to God! Glory to God! Hallelujah! another sinner's down! Glory to God! Hallelujah! Glory! Hallelujah!"

If ever mortals felt mean, these youngsters did; and well they might, for they had carried on all this sport to make light of religion, and to insult a minister, a total stranger to them. But they condemned religion, and hated the Methodists, especially Methodist preachers.

When I became tired of shouting over them, I said to them:

"Now you poor, dirty, mean sinners, take this as a just judgment of God upon you for your meanness, and repent of your dreadful wickedness; and let this be the last time that you attempt to insult a preacher; for if you repeat your abominable sport, the next time God will serve you worse, and the devil will get you!"

Preaching at a quarterly meeting in Illinois, on one occasion, Mr. Cartwright was assisted by a "fresh, live, green Yankee from Down East," who disapproved of strong emotions. After the sermon, Mr. Cartwright requested this gentleman "to go out into the congregation to exhort sinners," One of the first persons he met was "a very large man, who weighed about 230 pounds, who had just been arrested by the power of God, and cried aloud for mercy standing on his feet." This huge penitent the little Yankee proceeded to pat soothingly on the back, exclaiming, "Be composed, brother, be composed!" Hearing this, Cartwright cried, "Pray on, brother; there's no composure in hell or damnation." The little preacher not hearing or heeding the remark, continued to pat the "convicted sinner," and to repeat, "Be composed, be composed!" Mr. Cartwright advanced to lead the man to the mourner's bench; but before he could do so, "the Lord spoke peace to his soul." Standing on his feet, he cried, 'Glory to God!' and in the ecstacy of his joy rushed forward to seize me in his arms. Missing his aim, he wheeled round and caught the little preacher, and lifted him from the floor. Being a large, powerful man, he jumped from bench to bench, knocking the people against one another on the right and left, front and rear, holding in his arms the little preacher. The little fellow stretched forth both arms and both feet, expecting every moment to be his last, and to have his neck broken." Mr. Cartwright confesses, that amidst all his emotion he would have given something to have been near enough to have patted his Yankee friend, and said, Be composed, brother, be composed!"

In the preface to his Autobiography this fine old preacher says: "And now that I am old and well stricken in years, it has been, and is my conviction that I can not write a book that will be respectable, or one that will be worth reading." We beg to deny this, and to say—what indeed the above extracts sufficiently attest—that Mr. Cartwright's book is not only respectable, but instructive, and highly entertaining.

—THE THREE PHYSICIANS.—The celebrated French physician, Dunmoulin, on his death-bed, when surrounded by the most distinguished citizens of Paris, who regretted the loss which the profession would sustain in his death, said:—"My friends, I leave behind me three physcians much greater than myself." Being pressed to name them, each of the doctors supposing himself to be one of the three, he answered, "Water, Exercise, and Diet."

THE EARLY PRINTERS.

Learned themselves, and engaged in printing from ancient and classical manuscripts, they were naturally associates of the first literary characters of the time—indeed, in the infancy of printing, and long afterwards, the occupation was considered highly honorable, and was only undertaken by well educated persons. It became the glory of the learned to be known as correctors of the press to literary printers—physicians, lawyers, bishops and even popes themselves, occupied this department; their names were mentioned on the copies as correctors of the press, and the editions were valued accordingly.

When Sweynheim and Pannartz were invited to set up a press at Rome, they were encouraged by all the men of letters there, and and the Pope himself visited their printing-house, and examined with admiration every branch of the new art. The bishop of Aleria, furnished them with the most valuable manuscripts out of the Vatican and other libraries, and also prepared the copy, corrected the proofs, and prefixed dedications and prefaces to their works. Peter Cenini of Florence invariably compared and corrected his editions of the Classics with the most ancient manuscripts. The Archbishop of Tours, in 1496, established the first press in his own palace at Tours. The Spiras, 1496, at Venice, surprised all other printers in the beauty and symmetry of their types and the elegance of their impressions, which render their editions admirable and esteemed. For correctors they had two of the most learned men of the age—Christopher Berardus of Pesauro, and George Alexandrinus. Zarot of Milan, whose main province was the printing of classics, which he executed with extraordinary diligence and accuracy, had the famous Peter Justin Philelphus, and Stephen Dulcino, prebend of Scala, as his correctors of the press.

Caxton was highly esteemed, and held a friendly intercourse with two men, famous in their day—Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers—as well as with the Duchess of Burgundy, who encouraged him to continue his translation of the History of Troy, which he afterwards printed. Aldus Manutius, whether the descendant of a noble family or the son of a converted Jew, will live in the memory of man so long as there remains in the world a love of literature, for his patient and unwearied assiduity in rescuing the labors of the writers of Greece and Rome from the dark oblivion of the middle ages, to which object he devoted the best years of his life and the whole of his fortune. He paid the most sedulous attention to his printing-office, carried on an extensive correspondence with the literi of Europe, explained the classics to a numerous auditory of students, and also found time to compose various works which are characterized by profound learning. If not the first who set up a Greek press, there is no doubt that he evinced great zeal in re-establishing the study of this language, by the number and variety of the Greek authors, which he gave to the public. Conscious that his single labors were inadequate to the diffusion of literature, he assembled around him a circle of the most learned men of the age, formed themselves into a society which is called, *Aldi Neacademia*, which rendered the most essential services to the interests of literature.

Peter Alconious, Marcus Mursurus, Demetrius Chalcondylus, and Alexander Bondmus, driven from their own country, found refuge with Aldus, and contributed essentially to the correctness of the editions of his classical works. Aldus was deservedly ennobled, as were others of his profession. Philip de Lignamine was one of the equestrian order, and the favorite and confidential friend of the pope—Nicholas Janson was made comit palatine of the Rhine—Sextus Russenger was ennobled by Ferdinand, King of Naples—John Mentillius was ennobled by the Emperor, Frederick III. John Guttenberg also, the original inventor of the art, was ennobled by Archbishop Adolphus, the elector of Mentz. All of them, being of the higher class, bore arms, and many individuals amongst them were distinguished by peculiar marks of the favour of the sovereign in whose time they flourished. This will show what influence the profession exercised upon individuals and at the same time mark the influence of the art in promoting the general advantage.—*Printing; its Antecedents, Origin, and Results.*

—AN ABORIGINAL WAKE.—A correspondent of the Melbourne (Australia) Argus, describes an aboriginal wake which he witnessed at Sale, Gipp's Land. The natives belonging to the more immediate vicinity of Sale, having commited a murder upon one of the Omeo blacks, and aggravating the atrocity by indulging their cannibal propensities in eating a portion of the body, were threatened with an avenging onslaught from the Omeo tribes. For greater security against such an attack, they came down close to the township, where they encamped in bodies of from twelve to twenty each. A man among them had been ill for some time—so far gone as to be quite unable to walk, except when partially carried by his comrades. Such was the state of matters, when, one evening, attention was attracted by a most unaccountable noise coming from the direction of their camp. The correspondent hurried down to the spot where the blacks were camped.—The sick man was being held up in a standing posture by three of his comrades, who were bemoaning his fate with the most heartfelt sorrow. The entire camp—men, women and children—exhibited the most frantic grief, all the women, and children not excepted, cutting their heads and bodies in a most shocking manner, with their waddies, tomahawks, and other instruments of war. The dying man's life was ebbing fast. His supporters placed him in a sitting position. One held his hand to the fire and lifted it to the patient's face, desirous of counteracting the coldness which he felt creeping over it. His wife, the bereaved one, gave evidence of uncontrollable and maddening grief. With her nails she tore the skin off her cheeks, from the eyes downwards. This action she continued on the lacerated flesh until it became horrible to witness. Anon she would seize a tomahawk, and dash it with both hands against her legs. At last she threw herself forward, as if to catch the last breath of her dying husband. The frantic excitement of every one increases; the self-inflicted wounds are redoubled. The man is dead. The body is stretched out before the fire. Instantaneously each man ran to where he had placed his spear, and began stabbing himself in the legs. The howlings, the yellings, and wailings of agonizing grief which accompanied this display, formed certainly the most imposing death dirge that fancy could ever have imagined. Next day they embowelled the body, intending to smoke it until nothing but skin and skeleton were left.—Throughout the whole of three nights the entire bush resounded with their wailings.

ITEMS OF INTEREST,
—OR—
A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

—The man who was in "ship-shape" must have looked a little out of proportion.

—If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a cat-fish?

—The tobacco chewer is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always on the spit.

—Excessively polite ladies shake hands with the tips of their fingers.

—One's moral qualities are much sooner discovered by one of the other sex, than by one of the same.

—Why are horses in cold weather like meddlesome gossips? Because they are the bearers of idle tails.

—An idle reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.

—The actions of a man tell of what kind he is, as do the fruit of a tree.

—Our happiness in this world depends on the affections we are enabled to inspire.

—A man burdened with a secret should especially avoid the intimacy of a physician.

—Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

—A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

—It is hard to personate and act a part long. Therefore, if a man thinks it convenient to seem good, let him be so, indeed.

—Pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colors, and, unless sometimes refreshed, vanish and appear.

—False shame and fear of blame cause more actions than good, but virtue never blushes but for evil.

—Health is the soul that animates all enjoyments of life, which fade, and are tasteless, if not dead, without it.

—The fire which, a few days ago destroyed Brown's wheel factory at Brentwood, N. H., broke out just one hour before the insurance for $2000 expired.

—Among the statistical facts elucidated by the sugar discussion, is the statement that every man, woman and child in the Union consumes, on an average, twenty nine pounds of sugar a year.

—Anxious father—"What am I to do with you, sir—what am I to do with you? Do you know, if you continue your present course of cruelty and cowardice, you will be fit for nothing but a member of Congress?" Distracted mother—"Oh, dont say that, father! don't father, you will humiliate the boy?"

—A foreign journal contains the following advertisement: "A young gentleman on the point of getting married, is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step."

—Louis Napolean has turned part of his attention to farming. On 250 acres of land with the recent expense of sewing wheat and obtaining large cattle, he has laid out a million.

—It is eight o'clock in London, when it is about three in Boston. When the telegraph wire shall connect the Old and New Worlds, our afternoon papers will contain the London morning news, and we can know while taking breakfast, what Queen Victoria is eating her dinner.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF ETHAN ALLEN.—Rivington, the tory printer, during the American Revolution, was very bitter in his attacks on the rebels and Mr. Washington, as he facetitiously called the great general. Nevertheless, he thought proper to remain in New York after the departure of the British troops, and it created great surprise when it was openly declared, without any contradiction on his part, that he had throughout the war, been a spy for General Washington, and had imparted much valuable information to him, which he could not have obtained excepting the violent abuse of the Americans and their cause. He was generally supposed to be a man entirely destitute of principle, though of courtly manners and address. He had, after the war, almost the monopoly of selling the best British publications. Col. Ethan Allen, a powerful man, a brave patriot, a hard swearer,—and hard drinker, was so enraged at Rivington that he swore he would kill him, and Rivington was a little alarmed at the threat. Allen always carried a long sabre, and after the peace, down he went to Rivington's office, at the corner of Pearl and Wall streets, where John Hone used to keep his auction store.

"Is your master at home?" said Allen to the clerk.

"I'll go and see, sir," was the answer.

So the clerk ran up to Rivington's private parlor, exclaiming in great trepidation—"Oh sir, he's really and truly come, and is waiting for your down stairs!"

"Show him up," said the editor, while he opened a leaf of a table and placed some wine and a glass upon it.

Up went Allen, his long sabre dragging up each step. Rivington met him at the door with one of his politest bows, and one of his most exquisite smiles.

"Delighted to see you, my dear sir. Pray take a seat, and allow me to pour out a glass of wine."

Allen tossed off the wine, looking daggers at Rivington.

"Sir, I come—"

"Not a word, my dear sir, on business, until we have finished our bottle. Try another glass."

Down went another glass.

"Fond of Maderia, sir? Here Jack, bring a bottle of South-side—seven years old, a great favorite of our glorious Washington."

Allen's eyes twinkled, and he tossed down glass after glass of that really fine wine, until he forgot that he come to kill Rivington.—He got quite boozy, and soon they parted excellent friends.

Rivington lived in Cherry street, and the house is still standing, and occupied by tenants. Most of the merchants and others of good society lived in that street.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

THE USURY LAWS.—As usual, energetic efforts are being made in various quarters to have the usury laws of this State repealed. The movement is urged with great energy in Philadel., where every appliance is brought to bear tor emove all restrictions on the rate of interest.

GUBERNATORIAL.—Our nomination of Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., as a candidate for Governor, seems to meet with general commendation from the American press. The following papers have cordially endorsed it:

The Philadelphia Daily Inquirer, Philadelphia Daily Sun, Philadelphia Daily News, American Banner, Lancaster Register and Citizen, York Eagle, Columbia Spy, Northampton Farmer, Clarion Banner, Carlisle American, and Norristown Defender.

THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.—Within the last two weeks nine Senators have been chosen to the Senate of the United States from eight States, and before the end of the present session of Congress nine more will probably be chosen, to fill full and partially expired terms. Of the nine just chosen, four are Democrats and five Republicans. The probable political complexion of the Senate on the 4th of March next, if all the vacancies are filled as expected, will be as follows:—Democrats 7; Republicans 20; Americans 5.

THE NEW PENSION BILL.—This bill, now before Congress, proposes that all invalid shall not be less than eight dollars per month for disability in the highest degree, and in proportion for a less degree, to commence from the occurrence of the disability. It also provides that if any person has died or shall die of injury received, casually incurred, or disease contracted whilst in the line of duty in the army, navy, or marine corps, his widow, or, if no widow, his children shall receive a monthly pension, to be computed according to the rate of the present navy pay; the rank of army officers to be assimulated to that of navy officers. Some exceptions are provided for in cases where disability or death has resulted from vicious conduct or immoral habits.

At the recent Abolition Convention, held in Worcester, Massachusetts, Mr. Higginson figured largely, and in a speech made by him, related the character of an interview he had with Senator Sumner, as follows:

He said he had a talk with Senator Sumner in Athæneum Hall, in Boston, last week; and when he asked him if, when he got back to Washington, he would reiterate his words against slavery? Mr. Sumner replied: "Reiterate! reiterate! If, when I get back to Washington, I make the speech I intend to make, it will be like fourth-proof brandy to molasses and water." When asked what result he expected from it, he replied: "I expect to be shot; there is nothing else left for them to do." "Good God!" exclaimed Mr. Higginson, "and has it come to this—the foremost statesman in the land to be answered with a bullet because he has spoken the truth?"

A PROPOSED NEGRO LAW.—Hon. Jonathan Ely, State Senator from Bucks county, has presented a petition with 108 signatures, asking the passage of a general law prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming into our State, with a view of acquiring residence. The petitioners, who are from Philadelphia and Bucks counties, complain that they are subject to trouble and expense in consequence of an influx of fugitive and manumitted blacks; that the former are pursued into this State, and their reclamation attended by mobs and excitement; that superannuated slaves are sent here by their masters to become a charge upon the public or individual charity, while others commit crimes which occupy our courts, fill our prisons, and increase our taxes. The petition has been referred to Messrs. Souther, of Elk; Welsh, of York; and Lewis, of this county, as a select committee.

As a few of the many thousand examples of the good feeling existing between the Americans and Republicans of this State, we will quote the following:

"The Americans and Republicans of Germantown fired a salute of one hundred guns on Wednesday evening, in congratulation for the result of the Senatoria. election. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance on the site of the old battle-ground, and the meeting adjourned with cheer upon cheer for "Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania's Favorite Son."

The Americans and Republicans in the Legislature unitedly voted for Cameron.

The Americans and Republicans of the lower House of Congress unitedly voted for the bill repealing the bogus laws of Kansas, which passed that body on Friday last.

The Americans and Republicans in Congress unitedly voted for the amendment to the Territorial bill, forbidding aliens to vote in Minnesota and Oregon.

Delaware County cannot do better than imitate these examples of union and conciliation daily given by our country's representatives.

AN INTERESTING FAMILY QUARREL.—Family quarrels are very disagreeable. Therefore we regret to state that the Boston Pilot and American Celt are just now engaged in a bitter warfare against each other, much to the scandal of things holy. The question is, which journal has done the most to encourage and foster a spirit of *foreignism* in this country. The pilot takes the very reasonable and true ground that persons of foreign birth should "conform in their manners, habits and customs to the institutions of their adopted country." The Celt, overflowing with Irishism, says:

"Now we answer to all these absurd claims of conformity "in manners, habits, customs and ideas," that—socially—we mean to resist them as one of the worst forms of western despotism, and to advise others to resist them to the utmost of their power."

Here is the idea of a distinct *nationality* on the part of foreigners, openly asserted by the leading foreign journal in the United States. It is against such ideas that Americans contend. Foreigners themselves will see the justice and propriety of such a position. We claim that this is distinctly an American nation, and all we ask is that the foreigner shall act up to the spirit and letter of his oath of allegiance. If he does not, he is unworthy the privileges and shelter of our institutions.

No business of importance has been transacted in the Legislature, except what we have given elsewhere in items.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The House was officially informed that the President has approved the compulsory witness bill. Thursday and Saturday next were set apart for the consideration of territorial business. The bill increasing the pay of commissioned officers and military storekeepers, was taken up and passed; also a bill to enable the property of an emancipated slave, who died intestate, to descend to his wife and children who are still in bondage. Legislation in this case rendered necessary, as a belief existed that the property, which is said to be considerable, vested in the United States.

The Corruption Investigating Committee had Mr. Chester before them for a few minutes only in the afternoon, but he was unable to throw light on the subject of the investigation. The examination of witnesses will probably be completed the present week. It is said that the testimony of Mr. Sweeney, an ex-assistant door-keeper of the House, and Mr. Triplett, two of the witnesses indicated by Mr. Simonton to the committee, is the most important of any yet elicited.

The Committee on Elections will act definitely next week on the Kansas case. The last impression seems to be that they will report that the seat should be vacant, on the ground that the House, by a large majority at the first session, refused to admit either Mr. Whitfield, who was elected under the laws of Kansas, or Gov. Reeder, who was elected by persons who did not recognize those laws, and that there is no resolution of the House or any law of Kansas directing a special election to fill the vacancy.

In Congress, on Tuesday, the Senate did nothing of interest. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated and amended. In the House, Mr. Campbell, reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, an amended Tariff bill, correcting some errors in the draft of the bill formerly reported. It reduces the annual revenue fourteen millions of dollars. This bill was taken up and debated. The Submarine Telegraph was referred to the Committee on Waysand Means.—Some debate also took place on a bill giving to each house of Congress the control of its own contingent fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented the credentials of James Harlan, U. S. Senator from Iowa, who was qualified and took his seat.

The official notification of the death of Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, having been received from the House, an eulogy upon the deceased was pronounced by Mr. Evans, who expressed his regret that this tribute to the memory of the dead could not be paid by his worthy colleague, (Mr. Butler,) but the deep affliction which this sad event had occasioned him, in the loss of a dear friend and relative, had unfitted him for the performance of that duty.

Mr. Hunter, while expressing profound grief, hoped this sad lesson would not be lost upon the living. When standing around the lifeless form of a deceased associate we learn to appreciate, as we are solemnly reminded of the great brotherhood of humanity. Detraction would now cease to have an object at which to aim its shafts, for when one has paid the last debt of nature he has settled his account with man.

Mr. Toombs spoke briefly of the manly virtues of the deceased, but without concluding his remarks resumed his seat, being overcome by his feelings.

The usual resolutions of regret and sympathy were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Keitt announced the death of Preston S. Brooks, member of the House, from South Carolina, saying his disease was acute inflamation of the threat, and so swift and fatal that even his medical advisers believed him to be in no danger till within the briefest possible period of the time of his decease. Mr. Brooks had been in the Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1819, and served in the Legislature of that State, and rendered gallant service in the Mexican war. He was sent to Congress as the representative of a proud and gallant constituency, whose history had been illustrated by the virtues and statesmanship and eloquence of Robert Goodloe Harper, John C. Calhoun, and George McCuffie. He spoke of his long and intimate relations with the deceased, who in his bearing was frank and honest, in dispute severe, and in friendship delicious.

Mr. Brooks left a wife and four children.—Within the sancity of that home, he would not intrude, but he would supplicate Heaven to furnish balm to their crushed and bleeding hearts. Earth never pillowed on its bosom a truer son, nor Heaven opened wider its gates to receive a manlier spirit.

In conclusion, he submitted resolutions expressive of the deep sensibility with which the House has received the intelligence of the death of Mr. Brooks, tendering to the family of the deceased the sympathy of the House, and that the members will wear crape upon the left arm for 30 days.

These resolutions were subsequently unanimously adopted.

Mr. Quitman added a few words to what he regarded as an appropriate and just tribute that has been paid by the gentleman from South Carolina. He had seen the deceased bearing the greatest trials at the seige of Vera Cruz, as an officer of the Palmetto regiment, and ever exhibiting, under all circumstances, all the characteristic traits of the true man and soldier. Never a morning came, but what he made his salute to his old commander.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said Mr. Brooks merited the confidence of his constituents, because he was always the faithful advocate of their political sentiments, and the jealous guardian of their rights, interests and honor. His relations with the deceased were such as enabled him to appreciate his virtues. He was a man of heart, and most tender sensibilities. Mr. Keitt had well said that his friendship was of the most extraordinary tenacity. If these elements, which are among the highest characteristics of true mankind, ever led him to acts which our judgments would decide to be wrong, let us remember that "to err is human; to forgive divine."

Mr. Clingman remarked that his acquaintance with the deceased commenced with the latter's first term of service in the House, and the fact that they came from a district of country united in past and present history, and the people entertaining a similarity of feeling and views, made them warm personal friends. With his own immediate constituents his popularity was unbounded, coming from a State where generosity advances the merits of her sons, he had already attained a distinction in the public Councils. In the course of his remarks Mr. Clingham said that if, to insure success, a man must be an adept in the arts of deception and hypocrisy, Mr. Brooks was not suited for such a station.—No man was ever more frank or manly.

Mr. Savage did not approve of much talking at any time, but he would do no injustice to his feelings, and those of his constituents, by remaining silent on this sad occasion. History records but one Thermopylae, but there ought to have been another, and that for Preston S. Brooks. Brutus stabbed Cæsar in the Capitol, and whatever may be thought of the wisdom and justice of the deed, the world has ever since approved and applauded the act. So shall the scene in the Senate Chamber carry the name of the deceased to all future generations, long to be remembered after all here are forgotten, and when these proud walls shall have crumbled into ruins. Had he (the deceased) been permitted to choose his own death, Mr. Savage was convinced he would have fallen in some great battle for the public freedom; but it was not for him to question the wisdom of Omnipotence.

After a short recess, the corpse was brought into the House, and in the presence of the Members of both branches of Congress, the President and Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Buchanan, and others, the Rev. Mr. Waldo, chaplain to the House, delivered a brief discourse, (making no allusion to the deceased,) from the words of the Saviour, to the thief on the cross: "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise"—the object being to justify Christ in making that declaration to the penitent, and to show the necessity of repentance.

The corpse was subsequently deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Nothing important transacted in the Senate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill fixing the boundaries of Minnesota, and authorizing the people thereof to frame for themselves a Constitution and State Government, with a view to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution.

An election is to be held on the first Monday in June, for the choice of delegates to the Convention. In the event of the people deciding in favor of a State Government, the Marshal is to proceed to take a census of the Territory with a view of ascertaining the number of Representeatives she is entitled to under the present census. The same provisions in this bill, as in former bills of a similar character, relative to public lands for education, are to be assented to as obligatory on both Minnesota and the United States.

Mr. Grow said that the proposed State would embrace 80,000 square miles, leaving west of the boundary about 90,000 square miles, to be hereafter erected into a government by the name of Dacotah.

A motion to table the bill was voted down by a large majority.

The bill finally passed—Yeas 98, nays 74.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, declaring all purported laws passed by the Legislative Assembly at Shawnee Mission null and void, for the reason that the members were elected in violation of the organic act, and usurped power and enacted cruel and oppressive statutes.—The bill provides for holding a new election. Any person offering to vote must prove by his oath that he is a "bona fide" settler; and by the oath of two legal voters that he has been more than one month preceding the election an actual resident, and for fifteen days a resident of his election district. Fines of from $20 to $500 and imprisonment of from one to twelve months to be imposed on illegal voting, disturbance or control of the polls by armed or organized bands, and wilful reception of illegal votes by a judge.

Mr. Clingham moved, but the House refused, to lay the bill on the table—yeas 86; nays 72.

Mr. Kunkel said he could not consent to sweep away the whole code of Kansas laws; and appealed to Mr. Grow to withdraw the demand for the previous question, that he might offer a substitute repealing certain obnoxious laws.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to make an amendment allowing none but citizens of the the United States to vote.

Mr. Letcher wanted the bill to go where it could be seen and discussed.

Mr. Grow moved that the bill be recommitted, pending which the House took up the bill authorizing the inhabitants of Oregon to form a Constitution and State government, preliminary to admission into the Union. The provisions of the bill, with the exception of the boundaries, are similar to those of the Minnesota bill. It gives the State one Representative in Congress.

Mr. Grow said the bill gives Oregon 57,000 square miles. The population is now about 90,000.

Mr. Whitney wished to confine the voting to citizens of the United States. He would do what he could to prevent aliens from making constitutions for American citizens.

Mr. Lane replied that the laws of Oregon do not allow aliens to vote, nor do they claim that privilege.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall offered an amendment which was agreed to—yeas71, nays 49—confining suffrages at the election for delegates to frame constitution, to citizens of the United States. The bill subsequently passed and the House adjourned.

—A STRANGE STORY.—The Courier of Lyons, has the following:—"A young married woman of Culluire, near this city, after being ill for some time, fell, one day last week, into a complete state of insensibility, and was supposed to be dead. A medical man who was called in gave a certificate of the death, and the young woman was laid out, and, in due time, fastened up in a coffin. In the night, some women, who were sitting up to watch the deceased, heard subdued groans and sighs in the coffin. They fled in dismay, and the neighbors, on hearing their account of the matter, proposed to have the coffin opened; but the husband of the woman would not hear of such a thing, as it would be, he said, a profanation of the dead. The mother of the young woman, however, broke open the coffin with a hatchet, and it then turned out the young woman was not dead, but had only been in a lethargy. Medical assistance was procured for her, and in a short time she recovered perfect consciousness. She is now, we are happy to state, going on well."

IMPORTANT PRESCRIPTION.—Dr. Lindsly of Washington; strongly recommends this mode of treatment of scarlet resorted to by Dr. Schneeman, physician to the King of Hanover. It is as follows, and exceedingly simple:

"*Treatment of Scarlet Fever by Inunction.*—From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed, morning and evening, over the whole body, with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part still armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft sides of this piece slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious—with a rapidity bordering on magic—all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease, are allayed—quiet, sleep, good humor, appetite returns, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room."

We have known the above treatment to be used in numerous instances, and always with the happiest effects. The remedy is of such a nature that no possible harm can result from its application, and mothers cannot too highly appreciate the value of such simple, yet efficient treatment, (for there are often times when the Physician is delayed from attending especially in country places,) until more efficient means are at hand.

—A MATRIMONIAL ALLIAN E.—Fashionable folks have ceased to marry. Now, according to Jenkins and imitators, "they form a matrimonial alliance;" upon which, Susan Jane writes to Punch to inquire, "if such an alliance is to be considered offensive and defensive?" Mr. Punch ventures to reply—offensive, when misfortune or difficulty is to be attacked and overcome; defensive, when sorrow or sickness assails; and expensive, when certain little parties, whether or not, will join in the compact."—*Punch.*

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS

OF THE LATE SNOW STORM.

We continue to receive painful accounts of the effects of the late violent snow storm.—Many persons, in different sections of the country, were frozen to death, others suffered intensely from the cold, and multitudes of families were almost bereft of food or fuel. We subjoin a number of distressing particulars, and begin with the following from the Marlboro (Md.) Gazette.

Young Lady and Servant frozen to Death.—During the heavy snow storm on Monday last, Miss Virginia daughter of Mr. Thomas Clagett, residing near this place, and a negro girl were frozen to death. It appears that the deceased was on a visit to her brother-in law (Mr. Wm. I. Berry,) and having been informed of the illness of a servant woman in one of the quarters, some distance from the dwelling, she determined to go and see after the sick, and accompanied by a negro girl started, but had not gone far before they were so completely surrounded by heavy drifts and blinded by the wind and falling snow, that they could not get to the house, and when found they were standing erect, almost entirely covered in the drift and life was extinct. Miss C., was a very estimable young lady, beloved by all who knew her.—The unfortunate deceased was in her 24th year.

We hear also that a negro man belonging to Clement D. Hill, Esq., and another belonging to the estate of the late Col. Cross, were also frozen to death on Sunday last.

A pleasant situation.—The train on the New Jersey railroad which left New York for Philadelphia on Sunday at six o'clock P. M. proceeded with some little detention until it reached a plain or "prairie," as one of the passengers called it, between Trenton and Bordentown—about two miles on the other side of the latter place. Here the engine stopped for want of steam, and efforts were made to get up a full head. The snow lay tolerably level on the track, and only one drift, and that not very heavy, some distance in advance. The efforts to get up steam proved ineffectual, and the engine soon froze up, leaving the train two miles from any house, and exposed to the force of a blast of unparallelled fury for twelve hours—from 10½ o'clock on Sunday night until about the same time on Monday morning.

There were about 60 passengers in the cars, including a number of ladies, and the discomfort of their situation can only be imagined. The snow drove in fine particles before a blinding gale, and penetrated through every crevice of the cars. It was stated to us that two or three gentlemen lost their hats in trying to get from one car to another.—No one would venture back to Bordentown, and no provisions could be procured—whereat there was much grumbling, but no very great suffering. All the fences along the road were placed under contribution to furnish fire wood, and very fortunately a good supply of that indispensable article was secured, although the cold was so intense that except in the immediate vicinity of the stoves in the cars you could not sit still with any degree of comfort. To add to the delights of the situation, the train stood just on the edge of the canal, which was the only visible object except snow, in the flat landscape.—The train reached Philadelphia Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock, after a journey of forty-eight hours.

A missing Bridegroom.—A circumstance occurred at Philadelphia on Monday night, which was but a single instance out of the many annoying incidents, growing out of the late violent snow-storm, and of the consequent blockade by snow drifts for 48 hours. It seems that a wedding had been arranged to come off between a lady of Philadelphia and a gentleman from the interior of the State. The marriage was to take place late on Monday afternoon, and cards were out for a reception in the evening. Extensive preparations were made for the event, and a large company was invited. The storm created some misgivings in the minds of the bride and her friends, as the groom was to come to the city by one of the trains during Monday. There were no means of telegraphing to the happy man to ascertain whether he had left home, or whether he was snowed up there, or on the road hither. It was too late to call back the invitations, and at all events there was much uncertainty as to the necessity for a postponement.

In the mean time night was coming on, and things were becoming gloriously uncertain, the bride and her maids were attired for the event, the clergyman had even arrived, and all was ready except that the groom had not yet made his appearance, nor was there much prospect of his doing so. In course of time the guests began to arrive, and as they could not be turned away again the best face possible was put upon matters, and the good things were demolished just as though the wedding had taken place. The groom had not yet been heard from, he probably left home in season to reach the city in time for the wedding, but he made no calculations on stress of the weather, and it has not yet been ascertained whether he spent Monday night in a country tavern or a rail-road car in a snow-drift.

Horrible.—It is stated that there was a train of 15 cars at Amsterdam (about 30 miles west of Albany,) on Tuesday, which had been there nearly a week. They were loaded with hogs, and the poor brutes were so famished that they were devouring one another.

Extent of the Territory of Snow Banks.—The territory of snow banks formed by the storm on Sunday and Monday from all we can learn extends over a tract about 700 miles long, from north-east to south-west, and 200 to 300 in breadth. From the Canada line to the western part of Virginia the snow was an almost uniform depth—a very rare occurrence.

Distressing Occurrence.—A gentleman residing in the lower part of Kent county, Delaware, writing to the Wilmington *Republican* under date of Jan. 26th says:

A lad about fifteen years old, a son of Mr. Todd, residing at Mr. Colly's Mills, about five miles from Milford and Frederica, went out of his own accord about dark, on Sunday evening to look for some sheep that were missing. Shortly after he went out some of the family went out to hunt for him, but not finding him, they called in some of the neighbors, and searched until late in the night with lanterns, blowing horns, and calling aloud, but failing to find him, they ceased further efforts during the night, hoping he might have strayed to some of the neighbors. He has been missing one week, and no tidings have been heard from him though diligent search has been made by the neighbors in large numbers. The snow banks are so heavy that it would be a vain attempt to dig them out unless they knew something of the vicinity of where he lays. It is most probable he will not be found until a general thaw ensues.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.—A correspondent of the Tribune states that a letter had been received in New York from the daughter of a physician and planter, resident in Tennessee, whose father was the owner of a "valuable and intelligent negro," employed at the Dover Iron works, in which it is stated that twenty of the negroes engaged at the latter place had been whipped to death and decapitated, and that their heads had been placed upon poles along the Cumberland river.—The same letter speaks of a white man who was squeezed to death in a cotton press.

A COMPILATION

OF THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

WONDERFUL CALCULATING MACHINE.—The attention of the learned world is now engrossed, says the Independence Belge, by a new invention, which promises to be of universal usefulness. Mr. Thomas, of Colmar, after thirty years of hard study and assiduous labor, has at last solved the problem of calculation by mechanism. His machine, which he has baptised "Arithmometre," is applicable to the mechanical solution of all arithmetical operations, from the simplest to the most complicated ones. This instrument solves, with infallible correctness, not only the four rules—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—but also ascertains the powers of quantities, extracts the roots of numbers, resolves triangles, reduces ordinary and decimal fractions, and defines the rules of proportion, &c. Its rapidity of execution is such as to defy the ablest calculators. A multiplication of eight numbers is executed in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen ciphers through eight ciphers, in twenty-four seconds. The machinery is so simple that, after the expiration of five minutes of instruction, the most ignorant head knows enough at calculation to defy with its help all calculators in rapidity and correctness. The "Arithmometre" is placed in a small, light box, which can be easily carried in the pocket, and is so constructed that its mechanism can scarcely ever be deranged.—It is already in operation in several great commercial houses, the house of Rothschild, and in the mint of France, and it will soon be as common as letter presses.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—An incident occurred during yesterday, in the vicinity of one of our most public thoroughfares, which will not soon be obliterated from the memories of those who witnessed it. The high banks of snow on either side of the street afforded passage only for one vehicle at a time, the single crossing point being at the junction of two streets. In the centre of one the streets a cab was standing, completely blocking up the passage. Behind it there were an omnibus and numerous small sleighs, several carriages and other vehicles, the drivers of which were naturally impatient at the delay caused by the obstruction. They called to the driver of the cab to move away so they could pass, but were only answered by loud and bitter oaths. They threatened to take the charge of the cab from him, and he dared them to execute their threat. An exciting scene, attracting crowds of bystanders, ensued; at length, finding all pacific efforts in vain, a citizen in company with a police officer, mounted the driver's box, and seizing the reins from him endeavored to drive off. At this juncture, the front door of the house opposite to which the cab had been standing, was opened, and the bystanders were affected at seeing coming out theretrom an undertaker, carrying under his arm a little coffin, containing the body of a dead infant. He cried to the excited crowd to stop; and learning the cause of the difficulty endeavored to explain the solemn use to which the vehicle was to be applied. A gentleman who was present, tells us that a more startled, horrified group was never pictured. The scene was of a most affecting character.—There, within their sight, was the body of a little infant, relieved from its worldly cares, and about to be deposited in its last and final abode; while the shocking oaths which had just been uttered—caused by the funeral of the late remains of the babe—were still fresh upon the ears of the bystanders. Tears were in the eyes of nearly every beholder; the impatient drivers and passengers of the rear vehicles immediately gave way: the cab was driven back to its former station; the little coffin was deposited within it; the parents, the minister, and the undertaker accompanying, and, amidst an almost breathless silence, the cab drove off.—*North American & Gazette.*

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Last night a merchant of New York was charged, before Alderman Enue, at the Mayor's office, by a young lady from Vermont, with the commission of an outrage upon her person, about eight months ago, which was was committed while she was under the influence of an opiate.

From the testimony before the Alderman, given by the prosecutrix, it seems that she became acquainted with the defendant in this city, and that he accompanied her to New York, and while on the road to that place, he earnestly solicited her to remain there over night. She was *en route* for Vermont, and declined the invitation, being anxious to get home. She, however, consented to take dinner at a hotel in New York.—Before dinner the defendant prevailed upon her to refresh herself with a glass of wine.

She immediately became insensible, as she now believes, from the effect of some drug introduced in the liquor. When she recovered her senses, she found herself in a chamber, the gentleman standing near her. She asked him for an explanation. He informed her that she had fainted, and had been carried there.

Without suspecting foul play, she resumed her journey, but, to her astonishment, found herself, in a short time, *enciente*.—Being unable to account for her condition, in and other way than that above indicated, she informed her friends, who have been on the look out for the accused for some time.—Yesterday it was discovered that he was in this city, and the arrest was promptly made. By the consent of counsel on both sides, he was admitted to bail in $5000 for a further hearing. All the parties have hitherto been considered of the first respectability.—*Phila. Dispatch.*

RESULT OF A FORCED MARRIAGE—A HUSBAND POISONED.—A young woman in Quebec named Mrs. Bison, a French Canadian, has been committed to jail on a charge of poisoning her husband, to whom she had been married only six weeks. It appears that she had been forced to marry Bison against her wishes, and during the short time they lived together they led a very unpleasant life.—Bison was jealous of her acquaintance with a young man whom she had known previous to marriage. She is about twenty years old, and is described as very good looking. Her husband was aged about twenty-five years. The evidence of her guilt seems to be strong. It has been proved that a few days before the death of the deceased she purchased a quantity of arsenic at a drug store, and the same poison, sufficient to cause death, was found in the stomach of the deceased. A woman, named Fortier, has been since committed to jail as having been accessory in the murder.

PRESENT TO SENATOR SUMNER.—Governor Robinson of Kansas, brought from that Territory a beautiful cane, a present to Senator Sumner, from Major Bickerton, one of the free State prisoners. The cane was wrought by the Major's own hands, during his imprisonment at Lecompton, and the device is peculiarly appropriate and significant, the whole being carved from a solid piece of wood, and highly polished; upon it are thirty-one artificial knots, fifteen of which are within the coil of a serpent, representing the fifteen enslaved; and sixteen without its coils, representing the sixteen free States; and as the serpent (slavery) is still reaching after more state around which to coil itself, the genius of liberty grasps him around the neck and says—"Thus far hast thou gone but no further canst thou go!" thus forming the head of the cane.—*Springfield Republican.*

Mr. Giddings, by the advice of his physician, has left Washington and gone home.—He requires rest and perfect exemption from excitement.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MEDIA BUILDING, SAVING, AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Delaware County, will be held at the Charter House, on *Monday evening, the second of February*, at seven o'clock, to elect the necessary officers for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report is now printed, and ready for distribution at said meeting. R. H. SMITH,
Media, Jan. 28, 1857. *Secretary.*

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 22d, 1857.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all other persons interested, that the following named Assignees have exhibited and filed in this office, their account as Assignees, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Court House, in the Borough of Media, on Monday, the twenty-third of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless reasons shall be given why the same shall not be allowed.

The account of John Larkin, Jr., and Joseph R. Morris, Assignees of James Lees, Edmund B. Smith and Alexander H. Smith, late partners, trading under the firm of Lees, Smith & Co., of the Borough of Chester, in the county Delaware.

Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Prothonotary.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 20, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 15th day of March, 1832, notice is hereby given that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians have settled their accounts in the Register's Office in the county of Delaware, and that they will severally be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of the said county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, on Tuesday, the 24th of February, 1857.

The account of Joshua P. Eyre, guardian of Joshua P. Eyre, Jr., minor son of Ann Louisa Eyre, late of the Borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Samuel Hance, administrator of Samuel H. Grubb, deceased.

The account of Lawrence Ramcy, administrator of Phineas Lewis, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of William H. Yarnall, executor of Mary Yarnall, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Joseph Waln, surviving executor of Joseph W. Ryerss, deceased.

The account of Eli Matlack, executor of Rachael Matlack, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of James H. Field, executor of Esther Colbourn, late of the township of Concord, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, executor of Caleb J. Hoopes, late of the township of Thornbury, dec'd.

The account of George Smith, guardian of Eliza Jane Mercer, (late Cornog,) daughter of Daniel Cornog, deceased.

The account of Virgil T. Eachus, administrator of Ann Pyle, deceased.

The account of John Evans, administrator of Thomas B. Evans, late of the township of Radnor, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Plankinton and Edward Baker, executors of Sarah Plankinton, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Drusilla Davis and William T. Davis, administrators of Samuel Davis, late of the township of Upper Providence, deceased.

The account of John Harper, Preston Harper and David Harper, administrators of John Harper, dec'd.

The account of John Larkin, Jr., administrator of the estate of Albion K. Winslow, late of the Borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of George Smith, administrators of Mary Flounders, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The second account of Joseph Rhoads, administrator of William E. Haines, late of the township of Springfield, deceased.

Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Register.*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
AT THE MEDIA

DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.

The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Paramettas, Madonnas, Alapacas, DeLaines, Ginghams and Prints; Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls; Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Drillings and Canton Flannels; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Rugs; Trimmings, Hosiery, and various other varieties; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c., also,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for.

The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in the business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTC GOODS

ever offered in the County.

The DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.

The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would solicit on behalf of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to [illegible] Goods and the cheapness of their prices.

I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

MEDIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY.

MISS CAMPBELL,
Principal.

ENGLISH BRANCHES:
1st Class, $3.00; 2nd Class, $4.00; 3d Class, $5.00
FRENCH, PAINTING, DRAWING, MUSIC, taught if desired. *No charge for Vocal Music.* d 31 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Chester, Delaware county, on *Thursday, the 12th of February*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Messuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of Ground, situate in the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by a public road leading from the old Lancaster road to Radnor Church, by lands of Joseph Blackfan, James Evans, John Thomas Phillips and others, containing about TEN ACRES OF LAND, more or less, with the appurtenances. The improvements consist of a substantial STONE HOUSE, two and a half stories high, two rooms on the first floor, two on the second and two on the attic, cellar underneath. Stone Kitchen attached, with a well of water at the door. Also a Frame Barn, Wagon House, Spring House and other out-buildings. There is a variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees on the premises, situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, mills, and places of worship.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ann Eliza Porter and Brewster H. Porter, and to be sold by JOHN M. HALL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 17, 1857.

N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above premises: $50 of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be [illegible] and sold.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Just received at the Media Book and Stationery Store a large assortment of VALENTINES.

jan 21 J. G. CUMMINS & CO.

EVENING SCHOOL.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has opened an *Evening School* for young men in the Public School House in Media, in which all the branches of an English education will be taught. For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school. GEORGE M. ALSOP.

Media, 1st mo. 21, 1857.-1t

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, of all sizes, at the Drug, Paint and Glass store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 3. Market and Work sts.

TEAM DRIVER WANTED.—Wanted, a man to take charge of a team. A single one preferred. Apply immediately to
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Beatty's Mill, Springfield, Jan. 21.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 14th of February*, 1857, the Farm late the property of Ambrose Smedley Jr., dec'd, containing 33 acres and 93 square perches of land, be the same more or less. Situate in Middletown township, Delaware co. near the road leading from Lima to Bishop's Mill, 1 mile from the former place and 1¼ from the latter and 2 miles from Media, bounded by lands of Nathan Edwards, Samuel Smedley, Joseph Edwards, John Smedley and others. The land is of good quality, divided into convenient fields, well watered and fenced and a good proportion of WOODLAND, convenient to schools. Mills and places of worship. The improvements consist of a good and substantial new Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with Kitchen attached with a stream of running water at the door; a Stone Spring-house over a never-failing Spring; Stone Barn, of ample size and in good order; corn crib, wagon house and other out buildings. There are on the premises a variety of young and thriving FRUIT TREES. The above property is well worth the attention of any one wishing to purchase a small farm. Persons wishing to view the premises previous to day of sale, will be shown the same by applying to John Smedley, on the premises, or to W. Y. Hoopes, at Lima. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

FRANCIS F. SMEDLEY,
W. Y. HOOPES,
Middletown, Jan. 21-ts. *Administrators.*

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber having sold his real estate, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the township of NEWTOWN, county of Delaware, one mile north of Newtown Square, on *Thursday, the fifth day of February*, 1857, his personel property, consisting of THREE GOOD YOUNG HORSES, one a good leader, the other two good for farm or road, and good travellers; one COLT coming two years old next May. SEVEN DEVON COWS AND HEIFERS, some with calves and others springing, all blood red and selected with great care; one BULL, coming 2 years old in the spring; EIGHT SHOAT PIGS. One new light broad wheel Wagon; one narrow wheel wagon; one good wheelbarrow; one marker, dearborn, two sulkey, plows, harrows, cultivators, roller, grain fan, (Armstrong's make,) corn sheller, Threshing

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Scholay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

TO TEACHERS.—We again urge the class of teachers to be more prompt in sending their articles. They should send them a week in advance, that there may be no danger of us not getting them in time. As a class of teachers, having a noble object in view, they should not be remiss in their duty.

WE this week publish very valuable tables of the meteorological phenomena of 1856, and from the year 1849 to the present time. It will be found of great interest, and should be preserved by all. This, with what we shall publish in future, will add very much to the value of our paper, and will alone be more than worth the price of subscription. It is our design to publish monthly a general abstract of the meteorological character of the weather in all its interesting aspects, as shall be obtained daily, viz:—Temperature, Atmospheric Pressure, Rain, Snow, Thunder and Lightning, Direction of the Wind, Cloudiness, &c., &c. These tables are prepared with much care and skill by Joseph Edwards, Esq., of this county, for the Delaware County Institute of Science, and will be published by this paper alone.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Edwards for the able manner in which he controls this department, and for his arduous labors in behalf of the Institute. To him, to Dr. Smith, of Darby, and to Minshall Painter, of Middletown, Science owes much, for if he has few abler, certainly none more earnest votaries.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

Abstract of the Weather in January, 1857, *at Chromedale, near Media:*—

Mean temperature for three daily observations—7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m.,	20°.08
Highest indications of the thermometer (on the 31st)	36°.
Lowest do. (on the 24th)	-17°.
Mean of 8 observations on the 23d,	-2°.1
Mean atmospheric pressure (corrected for temperature)	29.953 inches.
Highest (on the 26th)	30.59 "
Lowest (on the 19th)	29,19 "
Mean percentage of Atmospheric Humidity,	.765 "
Number of cloudy days,	15

Rain fell on three and snow on 8 days.

Quantity of rain and snow water measured 2.66 inches. 1.33 inches of rain fell on the 31st, and a like quantity previously in the month. The snow storm from N. E. on the 18th and 19th, was very severe, and compared in intensity and quantity of snow, as well as the obstruction of travel by drifting, with that which occurred on the 5th and 6th of January, 1856.

At an election for officers of the the Media Building Association held at the Charter House, on Monday evening last, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:—*President*—H. Jones Brooke; *Treasurer*—C. R. Williamson: *Directors*—D. R. Hawkins: Nathan Shaw; Wm. L. Lewis: Wessel Broadhead: Joseph Campbell; Thomas Haldeman: Dutton Otley; Ralph Buckley; William Worrall: Jabez Lawton; Thomas Rhoades and Isaac Tussey.

Our Old Correspondent, "Velum Sap" sends us a long letter, which we regret we have not room to publish entire. Among his items, is the following:—

"I will tell you about two hogs slaughtered at Spread Eagle, about two weeks since. The two measured four feet eight inches in length each, and weighed 480 pounds, which is I think, about as much pork as can be put in the same quantity of hide. I have frequently seen hogs six feet long, that did not weigh half so much."

THE PAY OF JURORS.—A bill has been presented to the Legislature, from Dauphin county, increasing the pay of Jurors to one dollar and fifty cents per day, and the pay of witnesses at one dollar per day with mileage; also the pay of road and damage jurors at one dollar and fifty cents per day. The pay of jurors and witnesses is without doubt, very insufficient, and it would be but just if the provisions of such a bill were extended to Delaware County.

THE NEW-COINAGE BILL which provides for the withdrawal of the old Spanish coin from circulation, has not yet become a law, as is supposed by many; the Senate has yet to act on the House amentments to the bill. It is most probable that these coins will pass entirely out of circulation, as everybody now refuses them.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Joseph Watkin has sold his Brick Dwelling and Store House, on the corner of State street, and South Avenue in this Borough, to Walker Y. Hoopes, of Middletown, for $3,100. Mr. H. has rented the buildings to Charles Shaw, who intends converting the same into a meat and provision store.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Messrs. Editors—A few days since, by invitation, I visited the New County Alms-House, in Middletown. Although the day was somewhat unpleasant, and the weather cold, the enterprising contractor, Mr. Otley and his assiduous foreman Mr. Sager, were at their posts who, with some dozen hands, the thermometor below zero, were pushing the work with a view to its completion on the first day of April next. The shortness of the days nor the severity of the cold, presented no obstacle to the determination of the contractor to complete the building at the time mentioned; and while men are to be fonnd willing to work, through the cold weather, they will find in Mr. Otley a remunerative and prompt pay-master.

I hastely examined the building in its proportion, arrangement and workmanship.—The former while perhaps, it is not strictly architectural in all its bearings, was designed with a view to its use and cannot therefore be improved. The arrangement appears to be decidedly good and convenient, and the workmanship and materiels of the best kind. The general *finish* of the interior, is neat and substantial, while the exterior, (a pointed wall) presents at once the idea of permanence and at the same time a degree of architectural skill, ornamental and substantial. There is to be seen, an essential liberality of design, in its proportions. workmanship, and material, without and *cramped stiffness*, or *illiberal supply* of either, which give it an air of comfort, that does not attach to all public buildings. The whole building is wisely adapted to its object, and when completed, will be the best, and most architectural public building belonging to the County.

This is right. County buildings should always partake of the improvements and style of the day; and a rich and prosperous County like our little Delaware, should be equal at least to any of her junior sisters, in the style and durability of those monuments which mark the intelligence, and architectural skill of the age, and which are to operate as land marks in the progress of human science, to succeeding generations.

In the perfection and completeness of the New Alms House, the Directors of the Poor are entitled to the thanks of their constituents—as a work it will meet the approval of the whole County—as a monument of the middle of the 19th century, it will favorably compare with any other building of a like kind in the State The Directors should give Mr. Otley, the contractor, a certificate of their approbation, for the prompt manner in which he has completed the building so far, who seems more inclined to do himself credit as a contractor, than to make money.

Q.

We do not know that the following letter was designed for publication, but the reply to our correspondent "Springfield" is so apt and comes "in such good play," that we think it worthy of other eyes than our own.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I find that Springfield has advertised my corn in your improving paper by sending you a clipping from the Germantown Telegraph, the Editor of which can always be relied upon.

I am led to think that my corn may be the best, as it is agreed to that it is large—very large, and Springfied only claims for Henry Pratt, *long ears*.

Now Messrs. Editors, as Springfied has undertaken to advertise for me, I can afford to take your paper.

Send it to Ralston and McAllister's Store.

Yours,

JOSEPH OAT.

Enclosed find two dollars.

A PRAISEWORTHY MOVEMENT.—We see that the sportsmen in Phila. have organized themselves into an association for the protection of game birds, in the region of the City.—At a recent meeting a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted:—The preamble sets forth that "there is danger in the extination of game birds in this region of country.—The unusual severity of the present and past winters—the indiscriminate slaughter, without regard to time, place and season—the large number of persons who, as a means of livelihood, are constantly engaged in their pursuit and destruction, many of whom would to obtain its price, ruthlessly exterminate the last of the species—the felicity with which, through the various railroads, bird and beast are killed, and the extent to which they are now dealt in, as a marketable commodity, all have combined, until, without the kind assistance of man, they must soon be utterly destroyed.

Every consideration urges this interference. Protection and kindness to the weak and defenceless—the harmony of their voices and the beauty of their appearance in the field and forest—the means of continuing the healthful and noble art, as practiced by the true sportsman, over the economical question of preserving a supply of the delicious food which they offer to us—all unite in urging their most strong appeal for assistance.

Impelled by these considerations, the members associate for the accomplishing of the following purposes:

1st. To enforce all existing laws or ordinances prohibiting the killing and sale of game out of season.

2d. To procure such additional legislation as may be needed.

3d. The propogation of native and foreign game by the purchase and distribution of specimens.

The constitution forms the body into an association, to be known by the name or title of "The Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Game." The officers consist of a Secretary, Treasurer, and Solicitor. The duty of the Solicitor is to represent the Association in such prosecutions as may be commenced by it, for the violation of laws and ordinances regulating the killing and sale of game.

An executive committee, consisting of four members, is appointed, whose duty it shall be to obtain all information in their power, as to the killing, sale or exposing for sale, game when out of season; to enforce such laws as are in existence or may be hereafter procured, and for this purpose to commence on behalf of the Association prosecution against all violations of these laws or ordinances. As the funds of the Association shall, from time to time, warrant it, it may direct the purchase of live game for the purpose of being set at large for propagation.

Would it not be well if we had an Association of this kind in Delaware County.—The unwonted and indiscrimate destruction of insectiverous birds and other game, needs some measures to put a stop to such painful and cruel sport. Birds are becoming more scarce every year, and it is no doubt from this cause that fruit trees in this section, do not flourish and bear as they did a few years ago, when there was a sufficiency of birds to destroy the worms with which they now become infested.

LECTURE.—Last evening Charles E. Lex, Esq., of Phila., delivered a lecture before the "People's Literary Association" of Rockdale. His subject was "Ancient Egypt, and the Egyptians." We were unable to be present, but understand from those who were, that the lecture was highly entertaining.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL FACTORY and premises, situated in the Borough of Chester, was sold by Sheriff Hall, on Tuesday the 27th ult., for four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. It was purchased by Mr. W. H. Kern of Philadelphia.

CAPT. J. H. CHEYNEY of Bethel has caught upwards of sixty partridges, and intends keeping them till spring, when they will be liberated. Let the example of Mr. Cheyney be acted upon by others.

DELAWARE COUNTY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON METEOROLOGY.

READ ON THE 3RD OF JANUARY, 1857.

The closing month of the year 1855 was characterized by Meteorological phenomena in all respects, nearly conformable to the average of the seasons through a term of eight years, except that the quantity of rain water was more than two and a half inches in excess, amounting to 6.41 inches. Closed by a snow and hail-storm on the 29th of December.

January, 1856—Commenced with a mean daily temperature of 22°; on the 9th it sunk at 9 o'clock, p. m., to 11°.2 below of Fahrenheit's scale, and on the 31st the thermometer indicated 1° above zero at 7 o'clock, a. m.—The highest point reached during the month was 40° at 2 p. m. on the 19th. The mean for the whole month was 21°.20—equal to 4°.40 below the mean temperature in any month of Jan. in the eight preceding years, and 8°.40 below the mean of all the same months. This month was characterized by the severity of its storms no less than by low temperature, the fall of one inch of rain on the 2nd and 3rd was followed by a heavy snow storm, on the 5th and 6th from the N. E., covering the earth to the average depth of 12 to 15 inches, obstructing by drift all the public lines of communication; and again on the 12th and 13th, and 27th and 28th, all attended by heavy N. E. winds, producing, with frequent light falls of rain and snow, 2.46 inches of water, under an average per centage of aqueous saturation of the atmosphere of .794, with a mean atmospheric pressure of 29.857 inches, and a fluctuation of 1.18 inches.

February—was also distinguished by low temperature down to the 20th, with a mean to that day below 20°, the lowest point reached was -5° below zero on the morning of the 14th, and the thermometer only rose above the freezing point on four days at 2 o'clock, p. m. After the 20th the inten se cold gave way, but the mean for the whole month footed up to 23°.89, being about 7½° below the mean for the same months in 8 years. An Easterly rain, hail and snow storm occurred on the 7th, and snow in small quantities fell on the 8th, 10th, 15th, 16th and 27th, but the whole quantity of water precipitated, only reached 1.17 inches. The mean per centage of saturation of the air with moisture was .756, with an average weight indicated by the barometer equal to 29.716 inches of mercury, and a fluctuation of 1.33 inches. Snow still continued to cover the earth since the 6th of January, from 12 to 6 inches in depth, affording uninterrupted and good sleighing, but causing intense suffering to wild animals.

March—The low temperature and light quantity of rain and snow water noticed in January and February, continued throughout the month of March. The mean temperature for this month fell about 8° below that of the eight preceding years, being 31°.08, or nearly 1° below the freezing point! The lowest mean temperature for any other month of March in the last 8 years was that of 1855, -36°.30 and the mean of the whole 38°.66.—The lowest point touched in this month was 5° above zero on the 10th and the highest 48°.5, on the 27th. Snow fell on 9 days and rain on 4, and the water from both measured 1.74 inches in depth. The relative humidity, or per centage of saturation of the atmosphere fluctuated from 38 per cent. to perfect saturation, giving a mean for the month of .670. The mean weight of the atmosphere for the month was equal to 29.766 inches of mercury, with a fluctuation of 1 inch. About the 20th of the month the earth, that had been covered by snow since the 6th of January, began to appear in exposed situations. With this month closed the severity of cold that had continued in excess of the mean of other years for the same term of January, February and March equal to nearly 8°. The mean of the 3 months for 8 years including the present was 33°.16 while that of the latter separately was 25°.39. The quantity of water that fell during the same months in 1836 amounted to 5.37 inches, being less than the usual quantity at the same season to the extent of nearly one-half.

April—With April commenced a most agreeable change of weather, the transition from winter to approaching summer was sudden and decided. With the exception of a violent hurricane of wind on the night of the 12th annd 13th which produced wide spread distruction of life and property, no severe cold, snow, or storms interrupted the general advance of the season. The mean temperature for the month was 50°.69, the highest 78°.5, lowest 25°, but after the 2d the thermometer continued above the freezing point. After the 2d wh n 0.26 inches of rain fell; the previous drouth continued to the 15th, when a series of rains commenced and continued till the 25th, depositing 3.36 inches of rain water, altogether, rain fell on 11 days. Thunder and lightning occurred on 7 days, and Aurora Borealis on the 22d. The atmospheric preseure for the month averaged 29.818 inches of Mercury with a fluctuation of 1.12 inches with .717 as the mean per centage of saturation, oscillating between .25 and 1.00.

May—Until the 15th was comparatively wet, cloudy and cold, and conversely to the end of the month. During the first term rain fell on 9 days, and the mean temperature was under 50°; frost occurred on the 6th. The remainder of the month was dry, warm, and generally clear, with less than an inch of rain, and closed by a white frost on the 31st. The mean temperature of the month was 58°.42, highest 85°.2, on the 24th, and lowest, 40°, on the 30th, being 1° below the mean in 8 years. The mean atmospheric pressure for the month was 29.767 inches, and the fluctuation 0.86 inches, with a mean humidity of .673 per cent. of saturation. fluctuating between .21 and .97 per cent. Rain water during the month measured 3.06 inches.

June—Until the 17th 1.74 inches of rain water fell, and none afterwards, though frequent thunder and lightning occurred. The mean temperature of the month was 72°.70, 2° above the mean of 7 previous years; the highest 94°6, and the lowest 55°2. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29.780 inches, fluctuating from 30.07 to 29.53 inches.—Relative humidity, .758 per cent., oscillating from 94 to 33 per cent. The marked feature of the weather, particularly after the 17th, was absence of rain, which with the high temperature, began to affect seriously the growing crops—wheat, hay, potatoes, corn pastures and garden vegetables.

July—Continued comparatively dry and warm. Thunder and lightning continued frequent, with rain during the month measuring 2.49 inches, and a mean temperature of 76°.71, with a fluctuation of 30° from 94°, the highest to 64°, the lowest point touched, exceeding the mean of previous months of July in 8 years, about 2°. Under these unfavorable conditions, the consequent drought became intense, and all the usual consequences were experienced at a season especially critical to the farmer, and indeed to all interests. The mean atmospheric pressure for July was 29.810 inches, with a fluctuation of 0.52 inches, and a mean per centage of saturation equal to .707 — from, 35 per cent. the lowest, to .96 the highest.

August—Commenced with a succession of copious rains from the 3rd to the 8th, completely saturating the parched earth, and was followed by a succession of showers to the end of the month, sufficient to maintain a vigorous vegetation, that repaired to some extent the damage previously inflicted. The whole quantity of water that fell measured 5.46 inches. The mean temperature was 69°.64 inches, fluctuating between 87° and 50°. Mean atmospheric pressure 29.74 inches of mercury, with a fluctuation of 0.78 inches. Thunder and lightning occurred on 6 days and rain fell on 10, with a mean relative humidity or per centage of aqueous saturation of the air of .798 per cent. oscillating from .42 to 1.00 per cent or entire saturation.

September.—While the temperature in August fell 1° below the mean of the same months in the past 8 years, September fell about ½° below the proper average reaching 63°.06, with a fluctuation from 41° to 85°.7. There fell only two thirds of an inch of rain previous to the 20th, when a heavy succession of thunder showers produced 1.81 inches, and a like series of showers on the 30th resulted in 2.39 inches, measuring altogether in the month 4.91 inches of water. Mean atmospheric pressure as indicated by the barometer, 29.857 inches, with a fluctuation from 29.34 to 30.16 inches and a mean relative humidity of .808 per cent of saturation, varying from .39 to 1.00 per cent. Frost was first observed on the 25th. Thunder and lightning was frequent and in some instances severe.

October—Commenced with a destructive frost on the 2d, and the first 13 days with scarcely the appearance of cloud; the remainder of the month presented a continuance of beautiful weather, with light showers on six days, producing 1.18 inches of water and a trace of *snow* on the 31st. The temperature descended to the freezing point on the 15th and 25th and fluctuated between 28° and 76°.3 during the month, giving a mean of 50°.95. The mean atmospheric pressure was above the average being 29,935 inches; fluctuating from 29.43 to 30.24 inches, and the fraction of saturation varying from .320 to .960 per cent. resulting in a mean for the month of .731 per cent. A third of the number of days in the month were characterized by the peculiar balmy, hazy atmosphere, known as *Indian Summer*.

November.—The general character of this month proved moderate and temperate.—Frost frequent but not severe, with generally, but little wind. The mean temperature for the month was 41°74, fluctuating between 23° and 68°. being in common with the preceding month, 2° below the mean for the same month, since 1848. Mean atmospheric pressure 29.919 inches; lowest 29.150 and highest 30.420, indicating a disturbance equal to 1.27 inches of mercury. The per centage of saturation varied from .29 to 1.00 per cent. with a mean of .718. Rain fell on 9 days producing 2.96 inches of water, principally on the last few days; or after the 20th. A trace of snow was observed on the 5th, none afterwards. The rain storm from the S. E., on the 21st and 22d was severe, producing much damage on the coast, but none in this vicinty: 1.22 inches of water fell during its continuance.

December.—The temperature for the month, like that of the two preceding, was about -2° below the usual mean, and fluctuated from 9°.5 to 52°.5, resulting in a mean of 30°.45. Rain was frequent and copious up to the 20th, but none afterwards. Light snow showers were also frequent, covering the earth barely on the 31st—producing altogether 3.66 inches of water. The pressure of the atmosphere oscillated from 28.86 to 30.62 inches, a range very unusual, with a mean of 29.900 inches in the month. The mean per centage of aqueous saturation for the month was .709, averaging from .32 to 1.00 per cent. The rain storm on the 2d and 3d was attended with North East wind; those on the 11th, 14th and 20th were accompanied by wind from the S. and S. E.—That on the 14th deposited 1.56 inches of water and overflowed the creek vallies, the first time in this year.

The accompanying bound volumes contain legitimate deductions from a register of daily observations, and will exhibit the normal climatic condition presented in this vicinity from the year 1849 to 1856 inclusive, in detail, in their daily, monthly, quarterly and annual aspect, in all their interesting meteorological features, and will afford the means of contrasting the anomolous character of the past year 1856, with that of the preceding 7 years, separately and collectively, in respect to the important elements of temperatures, humidity, &c., which exerted such a marked influence on the agricultural and other economical interests of the country throughout that year. A few of which may be pointed to as follows:

The mean temperature for the three winter months of 1856—January, February, and December, was 25°.18; the lowest -11°.2 and the highest 52°.5 The mean of the corresponding months of the previous 7 years was 32°. The quantity of rain and snow water in the winter quarter of 1856 messured 7.27 inches; the annual mean in the preceding 7 years was 10.43 inches.

The mean temperature for the three spring months of 1856 was 46°.73, fluctuating from 5° to 85°.2; that of the same months in the preceding 7 years,—49°.29. The fall of water in the same quarter of 1856 amounted to 8.18 inches, while the mean quantity annually in the same months in the 7 years reached 11.69 inches.

The mean temperature of the three summer months of 1856—June, July and August—73°.2, and a fall of rain water measuring 9 79 inches, may be compared with 71°.27, the mean annual temperature of the same months in the preceding 7 years, and 12.77 inches of rain water. The temperature in this quarter of 1856 fluctuated between 50° and 94°.6.

The mean temperature of the Autumn months of 1856—September, October and November—was 51°.92, the highest 85°07, and the lowest 23°. The annual mean in the corresponding months of the previous 7 years was respectively 53°56, 94°, and 19°; while the quantity of rain water which fell in the fall months of 1856 measured 9.05 inches, and that for the same quarter annually in the same years, 10.44 inches.

A concise view of the meteorological conditions of 1856 as compared with those of the preceding 7 years, may be afforded as follows, viz;

For the year 1856, mean temperature, 49°.21
Highest -94°.6; lowest -11°.2; range -105°.8
Mean of 7 years, 51°487
Highest mean 98°; low. -10°; range -108°.

The depth of rain and snow water in 1856 measured 34.29 inches, while the annual mean quantity for the preceding 7 years was 45.31 inches, resulting, as will be seen, in a diminution of temperature for the last year, equal to 2.277 below the mean of the 7 years and 1.48 below the lawest, (in 1852) and in the quantity of raio and snow water 11.02 inches below the mean, and 6 inches less than fell in any year since 1849, (or 1851.) So great a deficiency in the temperature for the year, and particularly in certain months, and also in the quantity of rain water at a critical season in the life of plants, may account for the well grounded complaints of farmers and gardeners throughont the whole country, and for the long to the river navigation interest generally, through many months of the year, and possibly for the unusual prevalence of disease of certain types through the early and the later months of 1856.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, *Committee.*

January 3rd, 1856.

TABLE OF THE METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN 1856,

At Latitude 39° 55′ 18″ *Longitude* 1° 36′ 10″ *East from Washington City, elevated* 196 *feet above tide level.*

From observations made three times daily, at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m., by JOSEPH EDWARDS, Chromedale,

FOR THE DELAWARE COUNTY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

SMITHSONIAN STANDARD INSTRUMENTS.

1856.	THERMOMETER, Farenheit's Scale. Monthly means.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	BAROMETER, Cor. for temperature. Monthly means.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean per cent ofaqueous saturation of the atmosphere.	Cloudy days.—Number.	Thunder and Lightning.	Aurora Borealis.	Rain on — days.	Snow fell on — days.	Inches and Hundredths of Rain and Snow Water.
January,	21°.20	40°.	-11°.2	51°.2	29.857	30.39	29.21	1.18	.795	14			4	13	2.46
Febr'y,	23°.89	40°.8	-5°.	46°.8	29.716	30.41	29.08	1.33	.756	14			3	6	1.17
March,	31°.08	48°.5	5°.	43°.5	29.766	30.18	29.19	.99	.670	13			4	9	1.74
April,	50°.69	78°.5	25°.	53°.5	29.818	30.31	29.19	1.12	.717	10	7	1	11		3.36
May,	58°.42	85°.2	40°.	45°.2	29.767	30.18	29.32	.86	.673	11	3		12		3.06
June,	72°.70	94°.6	55°.2	39°.4	29.780	30.07	29.53	.54	.758	15	6		7		1.84
July,	76°.71	94°.	64°	30°	29.810	30.05	29.53	.52	.707	14	7		11		2.46
August,	69°.64	87°.	50°.	37°.	29.740	30.06	29.28	.78	.798	11	6		10		5.46
Sept'b'r,	63°.06	85°.7	41°.	44°.7	29.857	30.16	29.34	.82	.808	13	5		5		4.91
October,	50°.95	74°.3	28°.	46°.3	29.935	30.24	29.48	.76	.731	8	1		6	1	1.18
Novemb,	41°.74	68°.	23°.	45°.	29.919	30.42	29.15	1.27	.718	12			9	1	2.96
Decemb,	30°.45	52°.5	9°.5	43°.	29.900	30.62	28.86	1.76	.709	17			6	3	3.66
Means & Results,	49°.21	94°.6	-11.2	105.8	29.822	30.62	28.86	1.76	.7366	158	35	1	88	33	34.29

DIRECTION OF THE WIND

During a majority of hours in each day.

1856.	N. W.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	Calm.
January,	15	6	6			1		3	
Febr'y,	14	1	3		3	2	1	4	
March,	19	2	5				1	4	
April,	7	1	7	2	1	6	6		
May,	7	5	6	2	3	6	2		
June,	6	4	2	2	3	9	3	1	
July,	7	7	2	2	5	1	7		
August,	9	5	1		3	4	5	4	
Sept'b'r,	1	7	1	1	6	7	7	2	
October,	8	4	5	2	2	1	7	2	
Novemb,	9	5	4	2	1	5	2	1	1
Decemb,	10	5	5	4	1	2	1	3	
Means & Results,	112	52	47	17	28	44	42	22	1

TABLE EXHIBITING THE MEAN QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE SEASONS IN THE YEAR, 1856.

Spring,	45°.73	85°.2	5°.	80°.2	29.784	30.31	29.19	1.12	.687	40	10	1	27	9	8.18	33	8	8	4	4	12	9	4	
Summer,	73°.02	94°.6	59°.	44°.6	29.776	30.07	29.28	.79	.754	40	19		28		9.79	22	16	15	4	11	14	15	5	
Autumn	51°.92	85°.7	23°.	62°.7	29.904	30.42	29.15	1.27	.752	53	6		20	2	9.05	8	16	10	5	9	13	16	3	1
Winter,	25°.18	52°.5	-11°.2	63°.7	29.824	30.62	28.86	1.76	.753	45			13	22	7.27	39	12	14	4	4	5	2	10	
Results,	49°.21	94°.6	-11°.2	105°.8	29.822	30.62	28.86	1.76	7366	158	35	1	88	33	34.29	112	52	47	17	28	44	42	22	1

Table exhibiting the Mean Quarterly Meteorological character of the Seasons of all the years from 1849 *to* 1856 *inclusive.*

Spring,	43°.64	85°.2	5°.	35°.2	29.824	30.56	28.86	1.70	.700	46.	9.7	5.	32.	6.6	11.24	24.	8.	18.	8.7	8.	10.5	8.7	5.7	.2
Sum'er,	71°.49	94°.6	41°.	53°.6	29.837	30.38	29.16	1.22	.773	39.5	24:	1.	30.5		12.40	17.3	9.7	15.6	7.1	9.4	10.7	14.7	7.	.1
Autn'n	53°.35	94°.	19°.	75°.	29.892	30.57	29.07	1.5	.781	39.5	6.	3.	25.5	2.	10.26	22.	9.2	17.5	6.4	9.6	9.5	11.	4.8	.1
Winter	31°.14	66°.	-11°.2	77°.2	29.875	30.73	28.75	1.98	.768	49.6	1.	3.2	20.5	15.	10.04	26.	8.4	17.6	5.7	5.	7.4	7.	8.7	1.4
	51°.205	94°.6	-11°.2	105°.8	29.857	30.73	28.79	1.98	.755	174.6	40.7	12.2	108.5	23.6	43.94	89.3	35.3	68.7	27.9	32.	38.1	41.4	26.2	1.8
	—*Means and extremes for eight years.*				—*Mean annual quantity and numbers for eight years.*																		

Table exhibiting the monthly & yearly quantity of Rain & Snow Water that fell in the years 1849 *to* 1856 *inclusive, in inches & hund'ths.*

YEARS	Jan'ry	Feby	Mar'h	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	An'ual Means	Above the mean	Below the mean
1849,	.81	2.65	4.54	1.47	4.48	2.86	2.31	6.02	.48	8.66	2.50	6.24	43.02		91
1850,	4.52	4.14	4.47	2.69	5.56	3.47	6.29	6.81	7.57	.97	2.65	4.65	53.79	9.86	
1851,	1.59	4.17	2.97	4.91	5.70	3.17	4.69	2.61	1.07	3.87	3.59	2.43	40.77		3.16
1852,	1.36	2.45	3.81	5.07	3.18	4.37	2.84	7.15	2.20	2.21	7.24	5.42	47.30	3.37	
1853,	1.59	5.35	1.98	3.65	5.53	1.06	6.89	2.96	4.33	4.02	2.03	1.42	40.81		3.11
1854,	3.49	6.17	1.30	6.58	5.56	2.71	4.30	3.02	3.41	1.60	3.37	3.41	44.92	99	
1855,	2.43	2.36	1.66	2.30	4.30	9.32	4.06	2.48	3.92	5.35	2.01	6.41	46.58	2.65	
1856,	2.46	1.17	1.74	3.36	3.06	1.84	2.49	5.46	4.91	1.18	2.96	3.66	34.29		9.64
M'nthly Means,	2.28	3.56	2.81	3.75	4.67	3.60	4.23	4.56	3.49	3.48	3.29	4.20	43.93		

Table of the Mean Temperature Monthly, and Annually, for the years 1849 *to* 1856 *inclusive.*

YEARS	Jan'ry	Feb'ry	Ma rch	April	May	June	July	Aug'st	Sept'r	Octb'r	Novb'r	Decb'r	Annual Means	Above the mean	Below the mean
1849,	28°.87	27°.37	41°.24	49°.76	57°.16	71°.63	72°.90	71°.96	62°.30	53°.12	49°.72	33°.36	51°.616	0°.412	
1850,	34°.55	35°.82	38°.33	45°.65	55°.40	69°.14	74°.78	69°.58	62°.90	51°.92	46°.08	34°.20	51°.525	0°.321	
1851,	34°.45	39°.17	42°.38	49°.03	59°.99	66°.33	73°.16	69°.56	64°.53	54°.09	40°.29	28°.06	51°.745	0°.541	
1852,	25°.58	32°.41	39°.93	45°.30	60°.48	67°.13	72°.03	68°.18	60°.32	56°.20	40°.64	40°.09	50°.691		0°.513
1853,	29°.72	34°.64	40°.20	49°.40	60°.72	71°.53	72°.96	71°.80	64°.51	48°.46	44°.87	31°.70	51°.710	0°.506	
1854,	29°.85	31°.78	39°.94	48°.02	62°.34	70°.06	76°.60	72°.32	66°.45	53°.94	42°.49	29°.12	51°.920	0°.716	
1855,	32°.50	24°.88	36°.30	50°.33	60°.52	68°.66	76°.31	70°.50	65°.00	50°.90	44°.95	30°.82	51°.220	0°.016	1°.994
1856,	21°.20	23°.89	31°.08	50°.69	58°.42	72°.70	76°.71	69°.64	63°.06	50°.95	41°.74	30°.45	49°.210		
	29°.59	31°.245	38°.66	48°.514	59°.38	69°.647	74°.43	70°.48	63°.634	52°.448	43°.847	32°.225	51°.204		

STATED MEETING OF COUNCILS—December 4, 1856.—Isaac Haldeman, Chas. R. Williamson, H. Jones Brooke and Clayton Smith, present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

R. H. Smith, receiver of taxes for Borough purposes, made the following report:—

Amount of Duplicate,	$539,46	
Additional Tax,	8,75	
Tax paid to Treasurer,		$456,50
By mistakes and persons having left,		34.55
Commissioners,		22,73
Outstanding Tax,		34,43
	$548,21	$548,21

The President presented an agreement signed by J.

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

UNSEASONED FUEL.—A few calculations relative to the comparative value of green and seasoned wood for fuel, may serve to remind those interested, of the importance of attention to the subject.

Everybody knows that green wood is poor stuff to kindle a fire, though some contend that it will keep up as well as seasoned, if applied constantly, not suffering the heat to go down. That is if you have a good fire to season it in, you can burn green wood as well as dry. But to the calculations:

A green stick of wood weighing one hundred pounds, when seasoned, weigh sonly sixty six pounds, or such is about the average of wood commonly used for fuel. In a seasoned stick you have all the wood—all that will support combustion—you have only got rid of thirty-four pounds of water.

Now, water will not burn, and if present in fuel, it has to be converted into steam, at the expense of that fuel, and it will take five times as much heat to make steam of water, as it will simply to bring it to a boiling point. Here is seen at once, the poor economy of burning green wood.

We have shown that about one-third of the weight of green wood is water—now, how many barrels of water is there in a cord of wood? There are one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet in a cord, which, allowing two-fifths for vacant space between the sticks leaves twenty-seven feet of solid wood, one-third of wich is water—equal to over six barrels of water in every cord of green wood. The heat required to evaporate this water, would bring thirty barrels to the boiling point. And this is not the only expense.—If the wood was cut, properly piled, and seasoned in the woods, the cost of drawing it would be nearly one third less. Any way you can look at it—the economy of burning green wood is more than questionable.

Every farmer should look at, and determine to keep a stock of wood on hand sufficient to last one year, at least. And he may take another look at the difference between wood seasoned just enough, and under cover, and that which has laid out door until all the sapwood has become rotten, and one-half its value been lost by exposure to the weather. —*Ag. Ex.*

ART OF MILKING.—The art of milking well is not taught in a hurry. It requires long practice to milk properly, and therefore all the young people on a farm ought to be shown how the labor should be done. It is quite important that this branch of the dairy should be particularly attended to, for a good milker obtains at least a quart more from the same cow than a poor milker.

The first lesson to be taught to young people is gentleness and kindness to the cows. They never need be treated harshly, in case the business is properly commenced. Cows that have been caressed and uniformly well treated, are fond of having the milk drawn from the udder at the regular time of milking for it gives them relief from the distension of the milk ducts.

Let young people be put to milking the farrow cows first, or such as are to be soon dried, and then the loss from bad milking will be less injurious. The hand should extend to the extremity of the teat, for the milk is then drawn easier.

Young people should be taught to milk as fast as possible. More milk is always obtained by a rapid milker than by a slow one. They should therefore be taught to think of nothing else while milking, and no conversation must be permitted in the milk-yard.

They should sit up close to the cow and rest the left arm gently against her shank.—Then if she raises her foot on account of pain occasioned by soreness of the teats, the nearer the milker sits to her, and the harder he presses his left arm against her leg the less risk will he run of being injured.

Cows may be taught to give down their milk at once—and they might be taught to hold it a long while, and to be stripped indefinitely. The best way is to milk quick and not use the cow to a long stripping or an after stripping.—*Northern Farmer.*

SUGAR-CANE IN NEW JERSEY.—We have in several articles advocated the introduction, into the Northern and Western States, of the Chinese Sugar Cane, as an article of fodder for cattle, even if it could not be successfully cultivated for domestic purposes. We have seen some experiments made with it by a friend to whom we furnished some seed last spring, and the result was most satisfactory. It produced abundantly, and flourished as healthily as our Indian corn, many of the stalks reaching the heighth of fourteen to sixteen feet, and abundantly fully of the saccharine matter—and what is of as great importance, the seed ripened to perfection. In some instances as many as five stalks sprang from one seed (each of the seeds are a trifle larger than hemp-seed, and jet black,) showing its wonderful productiveness. We gave our friend about a tablespoonful, which he planted the same as corn, and they produced over one hundred hills, of from three to five stalks in a hill. We should judge that four stalks would produce a pint of seed, so that any one may calculate its productiveness and increase. We hope next year to see experiments made on a larger scale, for we are certain that, if fit for no other purpose, it would prove the best and most economical fodder crop the farmer could raise for his cattle.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Jouanal* has received a portion of the stalk, and a quantity of the seed of a sugar-cane which was raised at Fittsgrove, Salem county, N. J.—The cane, he says, is of the China species, and was raised from seed procured by Commodore Perry, when abroad on his Japan expedition. The soil used in this experiment was of a light, sandy character, and the planting was done in May last. This and similar attempts to cultivate this particular cane in New Jersey have been highly successful—so much so, indeed, as to encourage a belief among the intelligent practical men, that the culture may be carried on in most of the middle States to a great extent and with considerable profit. One person in New Jersey, from stalks grown on a small patch of ground, made seventy-five gallons of good molasses, equal to the best New Orleans. The difficulty which has stood in the way of this branch of agriculture at the North, is the liability of the sugar-cane to be injured by the frost, and the want of a sufficiently warm sun for a period long enough to bring the cane to matnrity.—It is now hoped that this obstacle may be avoided by the singular hardness of the China variety, which is said to be peculiarly insensible to all the influences and agencies which destroy or hurt the more tender species of the plant.—*Life Illustrated.*

BLUE VARNISH.—Copal or black varnish colored with prussiac blue, makes a good light blue varnish for the polished iron of plows, or other agricultural implements, the bright metal of which requires to be protected from rain.

CHEMISTRY AND AGRICUTTURE.—The Connecticut State Agricultural Society, at its annual session, appointed a chemist, at a salary of $400 per annum, for the purpose of analysing manure.

LUMBER AND COAL

THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will please call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.

Marcus Hook, March 5, 1856.

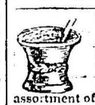
HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $1; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish —took the premium at the Crystal Palace.

S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

JOSEPH G. CUMMINS & CO., have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have now on hand new and splendid *CHRISTMAS PRESENTS*, such as *NEW BOOKS*, Albums, Port-monnaies, FANCY BOXES, consisting of entire original styles, now first introduced into the market, containing Pens, Ink, Wafers, Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c. All kinds of TOYS suitable for Children, as well as all the Novelties of the season. *Humors of Falconbridge, Retribution*, by Mrs. E. M. D. Southworth; a new edition of *Empress Josephine, The Winter Wreath*, &c., just received.



TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and will colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited,

ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Workstreets, Chester, June 25.

Bottling Establishment.

JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address, Box No. 68, Chester, Penna.

Chester, Sept. 17.

Good News for the Ladies.

Cheap Blankets and Flannels, *CHEAP SATTINNETTS AND CASSIMERES*, Superb Shawls, Brocha Blankets and Cashmere, Ladies cloth for Cloaks; the cheapest Ribbons in the market; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Lamb's Wool, Under-Shirts of the best makes; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Hosiery of all descriptions, Black Alapacas of every grade and price, Irish Linens of the best manufacturers,

BLACK SILLS OF THE BEST BRANDS, the largest Linen Handkerchiefs for 12½ cents in the world, all kinds of Handkerchiefs for men of Silk, Linen and Cotton; all sorts of Prints for ladies' dresses from 6¼ to 12½ cents, all sorts of DELANES from 12½ to 50 cents, all sorts of

Sheeting, Shirtings, Ticking & Checks, and assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, a full and general assortment of White Goods of various kinds. I have now in store a full assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

to be sold at a small advance for cash. Call and examine for yourselves at

W. F. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
Cheap store, *Market st., four doors east of 17th*, sign of the "*Golden Spinning-wheel*," *Phila.* d173m

Why does James M. Cox,

TWELFTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA., DO SUCH A LARGE BUSINESS? BECAUSE HE SELLS SO CHEAP. (His motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.) All Wool Plaids, beautiful styles; French Merinos, all prices; Paramattas, from 15 to 62½ cents a yard; Alapacas, from 12½ to 75; Linen from 25 to $1, Linen Bosoms from 12½ to 62½.

100 *DIFFERENT STYLES OF CALICOS*, one hundred pieces yard wide British Prints only 12½ cents, Delains 12½, 18¾, 25 to 75 a yard plain and gay styles, Cloths of all kinds for Cloaks,

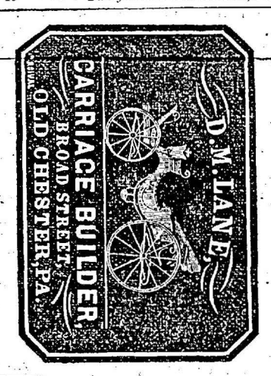
CLOAK READY MADE.

These I have made in the store and can afford to sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.

SHAWLS FROM $1 TO $6.00.

all styles for the old and young; Satinets for Men and Boys' wear from 25 to 87½ cents; Jeans from 12½ to 37½, Cassimeas from 62½ to $2.00 per yard; Horse, Bed, Cradle and Crib BLANKETS from $1 to $12.00 a pair.—The larges assortment of BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS in the city; we sell them by the piece at case prices and defy competition in the muslin line.—Five hundred pieces of 6¼ cents Prints, fast colors, Lastings of all kinds and Drillings for shoe trade. All we ask is to call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES M. COX,
nov 19 *Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.*



Baily and Brother,

NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE
Paint, Glass, Drug and CHEMICAL STORE,

NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD
PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb.
American Zinc Snow White Paint,
Amenaican Zinc No. 1 White Paint,
American Zinc No. 2 White Paint,
French Snow White Zinc,
French No. 1 White Zinc,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead,
Wetherill's Sand Lewis' No. 1 White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil,
Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts.
Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts.
French Greens, 25 to 38 cts.
Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts.
American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb.
Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb.
All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.
Large assortment of Paints, Brushes,
And every article belonging to the Paint business,
Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish,
China Gloss Varnish, for feeby white,
French and American, Window Glass,
Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c.
Gold Leaf, &c., &c.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. nov28

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS!!!

Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Gums, for Fall and Winter Trade, of very Quality and Style, at DUNBAR'S GOOD PRICE WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT & SHOE STORE,

76 S. SECOND ST., COR. CARTER ST., PHILADELPHIA. Where is the best Retial Stock in the city, mostly of his own make, and choice selections from Eastern Markets; selling at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention paid to Youth's and Children's Shoes, and Easy Shoes for Old Ladies.

Always on hand a large stock of PURE GUMS. Also, Goodyear's Gums of every style.

CUSTOM WORK MADE NEATLY & PROMPTLY. All Dunbarr asks is a call. Satisfaction guarantied. mar 13-1y

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promply attended to.

UNDERTAKING

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Fuperals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

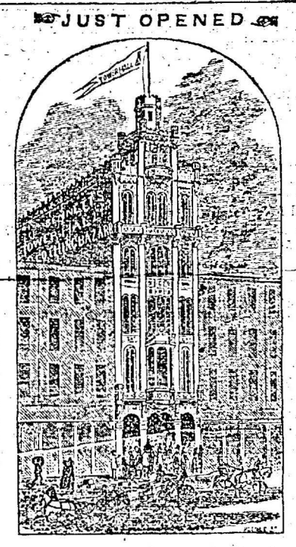
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.

N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets, Chester; July 30.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing the *TRIBUNE ALMANAC*, by sending their address to the MEDIA BOOK STORE, South Avenue, will be promptly attended to J. G. CUMMINS & CO.

JUST OPENED



BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MARBLE TOWER HALL,

BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
UNEQUALED FOR
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assort ment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

SAVING FUND
United States Co.
Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if prefered, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.

All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

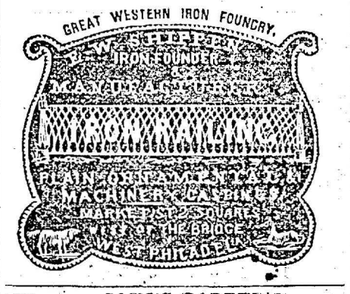
By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.



JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

A CENCY for the Patent Bunnelling, Parly Day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens.

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.

Media, March 26, 1856.

EVANS & WATSON, *No. 26 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.* Salamander Safes, Vault doors for Bank and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, Bank Locks, &c., &c.,

Philadelphia Safes against the World.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1856.

MESSRS EVANS & WATSON:—Gents:—It afford us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our Jewelry, together with all our Books, Papers, &c., exposed to the conflagrations fire in Runstead Place, on the morning of the 11th inst.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of the valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

Jewelers, now located in the 3d story of the Sansom Street Hall. Evans & Watson would respectfully refer all persons to call and see them and six new safes of their make, purchased since the above fire.

GENTLEMEN:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed our store, in Market Street, below sixth, on the morning of the 1st inst., we had a Fire Proof Safe, purchased of you, which contained all our books of account, valuable certificates, medals, &c., with some bank notes and coin. After undergoing the violence of the flames for upwards of thirty hours, it was recovered from the mass of burning ruins, and opened in the presence of several persons anxious to witness the result of so thorough a test. We have now the most heartfelt gratification of informing you that its valuable deposits were discovered in a very fair state of preservation, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have fully sustained the good qualities attributed to them, we feel it an agreeable duty to render our evidence of the fact.

We have long known the superor workmanship of your safes; and it gives us pleasure to learn that you are now enjoying rich returns for your great skill, moral rectitude, and unfaltering energy.

Phila: May 2d, 1856. FAIRBANKS & EWING.

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1856.

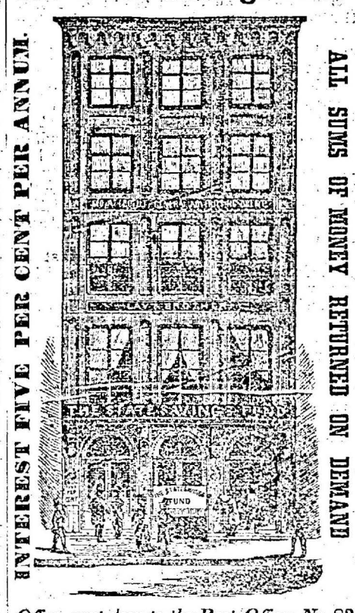
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—We have great pleasure in saying to you that the Salamander Fire Proof Safe, bought from you, and in use in the Drug Mill which was entirely consumed last night, was taken out of the ruins this morning. When opened, the Books and Papers therein were withdrawn without injury; all of which, we will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on us.

We are very respectfully, your friend,
CHARLES VAN HORN & CO.,
Fifteenth and Hamilton Streets,

MESSRS, EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—I take great pleasures in saying to you that the Salamander Safe bought from you and in use in my Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 185 and 187 S. Fourth street; which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August, 1856, and was taken out of the ruins this day, when opened the books, deeds and other papers therein were without any injury whatever all of which I will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on me.

I am, very truly, your friend,
ap 2 1s. FRANCIS CONWAY,

The State Savings Fund.



ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND,
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Office, next door to the Post Office; No. 83 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, *No.* 83 Dock Street, next door to THIRD Street, and adjoining the Post Office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of *FIVE PER CENT* per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole, or in part, on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators, Assignees' Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies, and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally—to Mechaics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to depost, where they may be had at any time, with Five Per Cent interest added.

2d. Depositors receive books, with an abstract of the By-laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death, or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.

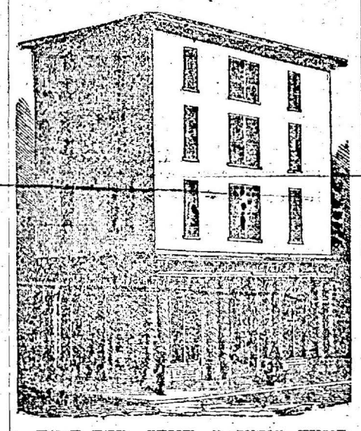
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bond with sureties.

5th. The State Saving Fund is a real Saving Fund—not an Insurance and Trust Company.—The Charter of this Institution avoids the Insurance business.

6th. Deposits may be withdrawn by checks after the the manner customary with Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

GEORGE H. HART, President,
ap23m CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer,



FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

OF the National Safety Company, Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1851. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit.

The office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, till 9 o'clock.

Interest five per cent. All sums large or small, are paid back in gold on demand, without notice, at our Office, No. 409 Chestnut street, south west corner of 4th st. Philadelphia.

HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice Pres't.
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

Hery L. Benner, D. Dandreth Manns, Edward L. Carter, F. Carrell Brewster, Robert Selfridge, Joseph B. Barry, Samuel K. Aston, H. L. Churchman, James B. Smith, Francis Lee.

The investments, amounting as per statement of January 1, 1855, to $976, 218 91, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents, in accordance with the act of incorporation are made in Mortgages, Ground Rents and such first class securities as must always insure pesfect security to the depositors and place beyond all risks the permanency and stability of this old and well established Institution. feb 23 1y.

FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors, $100,000 Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 3 to 9 o'clock. INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. The moneyis always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES.—Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent. Interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Council.	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gilson,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S EXTRACT OF CELOR; the only certain cure known. It is purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castillion doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Medlat
A. McDowell's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 24

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.

July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.

Families are espectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the Media Book & Stationery Store in South Avenue.

The stock of **BOOKS** and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their Store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times.	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Del:, co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Balleus Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catholic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Nick Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Deteeton, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

WILLIAM MORRIS
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Mecan Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his OLD STAND, on the corner of STATE and ORANGE Sts., where there will be found a liberal assortment of

Saddles, Bridels,	Plough Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage	Plough Hames with
and Draft Collars.	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy Coloured,
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs & Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving & Riding Bridles,	Shot and Game Bags,
	Chamors Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS,

all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.

Having employed Journeymen from New York, and supplied himself with all the Dies, Machinery, and appurtenances required to give his work, the best City finish; he feels confident that he can convince all who may favor him with a call, that he can make it advantageous to them to deal with him. Thankful for former Patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same, and invites all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. S. P. RUSH.

Media, Oct. 8, 1855.

Ladies Take Notice.

THAT I have just received an assortment of LADIES CONGRESS PATENT WATERPROOF GAITERS, and am the only person that has them for sale in this city. They are perfectly waterproof. C. J. HUNT.

Market st., one door east of 17th south side Phila, June 11.

Attention! Attention!!

THE Subscriber, thankful to the citizens of Delaware county for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes by a thorough knowledge of his business, and a strict application to it, to merit it. My Drugs, both Chemical and Pharmaceutical, are purchased of the best houses in Philadelphia, of those who either import them directly, or manufacture them themselves. Such articles as come within the province of the Apothecary, to manufacture, are prepared by myself, or under my immediate supervision, consequently, I am prepared to sell as cheap, and as good an article as can be obtained in the County. My stock of perfumery (which is very large,) patent medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, paint brushes, and all other articles usually kept in drugstores, will be found good, complete and cheap, calculated to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with a call. A very large assortment of fresh garden seeds on hand.

N. B. Particular attention paid to compounding Physicians Prescriptions, and family receipts

WM. T. SIMPSON.
mar 2.

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and, Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

Barnum's motto is my motto, "WE STUDY TO PLEASE." nov 19

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Diligent Society of Delaware county, for the detection of horse thieves and the recovery of stolen horses, will be held at the public house of Jonathan P. Newlin, in Ridley township, on *Thursday, the 29th of January inst.*, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Persons desirous of becoming members, are requested to have their horses present, so that they can be properly entered on the books of the Company.

SKETCHLEY MORTON,
Jan. 28. *President.*

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 90 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 28 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 15 carat, $34; Silver Lever, full jeweled, $12, superior Quarters, $5, Gold Spectacles, $5, gold pencils and silver pencils, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $4, Silver Teaspoops, set, $5, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct- 8 1y.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

JOHN F. GRAFF & CO., the proprietors of the *FRANKLIN DRY GOODS STORE, No. 357 Market street below Tenth, Philadelphia*, have now in store the largest and best selected stock they have ever offered. Their recent invoices of

Dress Goods from New York

are particularly elegant, and their prices unusually low. To enumerate the articles comprising their stock would be a tedious task and an unnecessary expense to the advertiser, as their stock embraces *every thing in the Dry Goods line*, both Foreign and Domestic.

For the information of purchasers they would add, that JOHN F GRAFF & CO. are always willing and happy to show their goods, whether visitors purchase or not. Also that JOHN F. GRAFF & CO. obligate themselves to save for the purchaser from 10 to 30 per cent. on every bill of goods bought at their establishment between this and the first of the year. Also that JOHN F. GRAFF & CO'S is the only establishment in Philadelphia where country buyers have the privilege of returning or exchanging goods *within one month after purchasing*, in all cases where parties are dissatisfied with their their purchases. Also that JOHN F. GRAFF & CO'S place is known by the *Large Golden Bust of Franklin* over their front door.

☞ Give them an early call, and bring your friends, and if you do not find every word in this advertisement strictly true, never call the second time. Don't forget! 357 Market st. below Tenth.

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to

HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE.

Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same

WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and insert *Artificial Teeth* on the most approved plan, which for comfort, beauty, strength and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Also, great care taken to preserve the teeth, and teeth extracted with the least possible pain. Ether administered if desired.

Office—Front street, 2d door above Orange, opposite southwest corner of the Court House Square, Media. ABRAM P. SMEDLEY.

N. B.—Call at the office and examine specimens. Advice gratis. may1

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and Mussey, of Cincinnati. The following is from the Scientific American.

"A Truss which could be relied upon for the radical cure of Hurnia or

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2---NO. 51 | MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., FEBRUARY 11, 1857. | WHOLE NO 103

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del.County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, }
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 22d, 1857. }

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all other persons interested, that the following named Assignees have exhibited and filed in this office, their account as Assignees; and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Court Honse, in the Borough of Media, on Monday, the twenty-third of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless reasons shall be given why the same shall not be allowed.

The account of John Larkin, Jr., and Joseph R. Morris, Assignees of James Lees, Edmund B. Smith and Alexander H. Smith, late partners, trading under the firm of Lees, Smith & Co., of the Borough of Chester, in the county Delaware.

Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Prothonotary.*

ADAMS & STAGERS' SAVING FUND CLOTHING HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 222 Market street, third door below Seventh street, Philadelphia. Where can always be found a large stock of well selected, handsomely cut and superior made Clothing, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates for cash.

As we buy exclusively for Cash we feel warranted in promising to furnish a good article of Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Our stock is unsurpassed.—Call, examine and be satisfied. R. H. ADAMS.
THEO. H. STAGERS.

A full assortment of un-cut goods always on hand, which will be made to order in superior style at the hortest notice. ap 9 1y

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quarter, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. apl. 17, 1y.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, *MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,*
PHILADELPHIA.

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price for cash. nov 19

COAL AND FEED.—The subscribers have opened a COAL YARD and FEED STORE at Morgan's Corner, in Radnor township, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of the surrounding country. They intend keeping on hand, all kinds of Coal and Feed, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Radno, Aug. 27, tf. G. R. SUPLEE & CO

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. House KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 099 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of the cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square *FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,*
Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price. I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 739 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of feb 20-1y

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charte House, Media, Delawars county* ap 16.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

GRAIN WANTED.
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware county, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

Ashland Coal,
BROKEN, Egg and Stove Coal,
From the Above celebrated mines,
at the lowest cash prices.
5000 prime Cedar Rails of a Superior quality.
Darby, July 30, HUGH P. LLOYD & SON

TOM MARSHALL'S

Eulogy on Henry Clay.

At the earnest solicitation of many personal friends, the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall has at last consented to the publication of his beautiful eulogy on Mr. Clay in his great speech at Covington, delivered during the recent canvass. We are gratified beyond measure that he has done so, for even *his* wide spread reputation for oratory and classic diction will receive new lusture from this sample of his peerless genius and unsurpassed powers of rhetoric. It is bold, yet chaste—sublime and lofty, yet soft and touching.—The sculptor has done justice to his glorious subject. But it is not our intenttion to pass any criticism upon the work which the artist presents to our intellectual view. It is enough that Mr. Marshall was the speaker, and Kentucky's idol the subject.

"Every one knows, that the various subjects, of the Texas boundary, the admission of California, the territorial organization of Utah and New Mexico, the recovery of fugitive slaves who had escaped from their owners into the territory of States whose constitution did not allow slavery, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, were sought by Mr. Clay to be united in a single bill, and passed as one measure. In this form the "omnibus" bill, as it was termed, failed. But in the shape of several acts on each separate subject, the principles contended for by Mr. Clay were adopted and became a part of the legislation of that year. Why the bill reported by himself was defeated and dismembered, yet in the shape of separate acts, adopted in almost exact accordance with his wishes, it is not for me to inquire. If it were designed on the part of some *Senators to deprive* the dying leader of the honors of his last battle, it was in vain hope. In the public mind, and in common parlance, they are still associated. In history they will be known as Mr. Clay's Compromise. They are grouped and termed the Compromise of 1850 in the Democratic platform; even the Kansas and Nebraska acts adopt the common nomenclature, and instead of reciting the several acts by their titles, call them the Compromise.

The friends of Mr. Clay meditate the construction of a monument, to mark the spot where repose the remains of that frail tenement, which once held in his fiery soul. It will be honorable to them, and will form a graceful ornament to the green woods which surround the city of which he had himself been so long the living ornament, but it will be useless to him or to his fame. He trusted neither himself nor his fame to mechanical hands or perishable materials. *"Exegit monumentum prennius ære."* They may lay their pedestals of granite—they may rear their polished columns till they pierce and flout the skies—they may cover their marble pillars all over with the blazonry of his deeds, the trophies of his triumphant genius, and surround them with images of his form wrought by the cunningest hands—it matters not—*he* is not there. The prisoned eagle has burst the bars, and soared away from strife, and conflict, and calumny. He is not dead. He lives. I mean not the life eternal in yon other world of which religion teaches, but here on earth he lives, the life which men call fame, that life, the hope of which forms the solace of high ambition, which cheers and sustains the brave and wise, and good, the champions of truth and human kind, through all their labors; that life is his, beyond all chance or change, growing, expansive, quenchless as time and human memory. He needs no statue; he desired none. It was the image of his soul he wished to perpetuate, and he has stamped it himself, in lines of flame, upon the souls of his countrymen. Not all the marbles of Carrara, fashioned by the chisel of Angelo into the mimicry of breathing life, could convey to the senses a likenesss so perfect, of himself, as that which he has left upon the minds of men. He carved his own statue, he built his own monument. In youth he laid the base broad as his whole country, that it might well sustain the mighty structure he had designed. He laboured heroically through life on the colossal shaft. In 1850, the last year of the first hair of the 19th century, he prepared the healing measures which bear his name, as the capital well proportioned and in perfect keeping with the now finished column, crowned his work, saw that it was good and durable, sprang to its lofty and commanding summit, and gazing from that lone height upon a horizon which embraced all coming time, with eternity for his back-ground, and the eyes of the whole world rivited upon his solitary figure, consented there and thus to die."

THE NOBLE REVENGE.

The coffin was a plain one—a poor, miserable pine coffin. No flowers on its top, no lining of rose-white satin for the pale brow; no smooth ribbons about the coarse shroud. The brown hair was laid decently back, but there was no crimped cap, with its neat tie beneath the skin. The sufferer from cruel poverty smiled in her sleep; she had found bread, rest and health.

"I want to see my mother!" sobbed a poor child, as the city undertaker screwed down the top.

"You can't—get out of the way, boy.—Why don't somebody take the brat?"

"Only let me see her one minute!" cried the hapless, hopeless orphan, clutching the side of the charity-box; and as he gazed into that rough face, anguished tears streamed rapidly down the cheek on which no childish bloom ever lingered. Oh! it was pitiful to hear him cry, "Only once! let me see my mother only once!"

Quickly and brutally the hard-hearted monster struck the boy away, so that he reeled with the blow. For a moment the boy stood panting with grief and rage; his blue eye distended; his lips sprung apart; a fire glittered through his tears, as he raised his puny arm, and, with a most unchildish accent, screamed, "When I'm a man I'll kill you for that!"

"There was a coffin and a heap of earth" between the mother and the poor forsaken child, and a monument stronger than granite, built in his boy-heart to the memory of a heartless deed.

* * * * * * *

The court-house was crowded to suffocation.

"Does any one appear as this man's counsel?" asked the judge.

There was a silence when he finished, until, with lips tightly pressed together, a look of strange intelligence blended with haughty reserve upon his handsome features, a young man stepped forward, with a firm tread and kindling eye, to plead for the erring and the friendless. He was a stranger, but from his first sentence there was silence. The splendor of his genius entranced, convinced

The man who could not find a friend was acquited.

"May God bless you, sir; I cannot!"

"I want no thanks," replied the stranger, with icy coldness.

"I—I believe you are unknown to me?"

"Man! I will refresh your memory.—Twenty years ago you struck a broken-hearted boy away from his mother's poor coffin. I was that poor boy."

The man turned livid.

"Have you rescued me, then, to take my life?"

"No; I have a sweeter revenge. I have saved the life of the man whose brutal deed has rankled in my breast for twenty years. Go! and remember the tears of a friendless child!"

The man bowed his head in shame, and went out from the presence of a magnanimity as grand to him as incomprehensible; and the noble young lawyer felt God's smile in his soul forever after.

"OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

Do you see that little wee bit of a child, running about the grass in front of the farm-house?

She has shoulders and arms that rival the snow. Round auburn curls cluster about her pretty head, and her large hazel eyes are like gems of light. Her rosy lips look sweet enough to bite; and the little teeth behind them would grace a crown, they are so pearly.

That little child is Mary—our Mary! She is only two years old, but she knows as much as any body, and talks very long words.

She was born in that house, and I wish she might never leave it as long as she lives; the air about it is so odorous of pine and fresh hay that the frailest might thrive there.

Now a lady comes to the door, and seeing her pet so happy, she sits upon the step to watch her, with a smile on her face and love in her heart.

Mary! sweet Mary! why are you so like a little angel? Why do those dark eyes speak deeper, fuller words than your red lips can utter? Do the spirits cover thee in Paradise? Is it a foretelling of happiness in store, that makes thy face so wonderfully bright? God only knows.

Now let us run and have a frolic with her.

Hark! Hear her merry shout as she sees us coming so fast.

Here we are, Mary! We shall catch you in a minute! *Now* I have her! toss her up, throw her on the hay—now! Oh, what fun! "More? more?" Well, there she flies again! Now we will set on the step by mamma.—What nice hugs and kisses, and what a balmy breath! Now she is sleepy—her bright head droops upon my shoulder—she sleeps. I must lay the sweet blessing in her crip. Now look at her—you can not see the lustrious eyes; but did ever you see longer lashes? They almost lie upon her peachy cheek.

Can we doubt that "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven?"

Our Mary sleeps. She is lying—not in her crib—ah no! It is a narrower bed.—Her dimpled hands are crossed upon her breast, and roses and everlastings are placed between her fingers. Her lashes now sweep a check no longer blooming, but cold and pale like marble. Put your hand upon her heart—it does not beat. Press your lips upon her mouth—it does not return the pressure.

Strangers enter, and take the little form silently away from the weeping mourners, and lay it in a garden where many other little caskets are left, alone.

Is it in the sweet-scented field, where we first saw her?

No, no; she lies in a distant land, away from the scene of her pretty sports; but her *living spirit* dwells where angels hold her in their loving arms—where her bright face told us she would go ere long—in the still sweeter fields of Paradise. Truly, "Of such is the KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

PITT AND BROUGHAM.

In the year 1812, at the age of twenty-four, Henry Brougham contested the representation of Liverpool in the British House of Commons with George Canning, and was defeated. His speech to the electors was a flood of fiery Demosthenian eloquence, facts, emotions, appeals rising upon one another in a swelling tide. Arraigning the policy of his antagonists, he exclaimed:—"Gentleman, I stand up in this contest against the friends and followers of Mr. Pitt—or as they partially designate him, the immortal Statesman now no more—Immortal in the miseries of his devoted country—immortal in the wounds of its bleeding liberties—immortal in the cruel wars which sprung from his cold, miscalculating ambition—immortal in the intolerable taxes, the countless loads of debt which the youngest man among us will not live to see the end of—immortal in the triumphs of our enemies and the ruin of our allies, the costly purchases of so much blood and treasure—immortal in the afflictions of England and the humihation of her friends, through the whole results of his twenty years' reign, from the first rays of favor with which a delighted Court gilded his early apostasy to the deadly glare which is at this instant cast upon his name by the burning metropolis of our last ally. (*Shouts all over the multitude lasting for some minutes at this allusion to Moscow.*) But may no such immortality ever fall to my lot—let me rather live innocent and inglorious—and when at last I cease to serve you, and to feel for your wrongs, may I have an humble monument in some nameless stone to tell that beneath it there rests from his labors in your cause "an enemy of the immortal Statesman—a friend of peace and of the people."

The day on which this speech was delivered the Government Proclamation announcing the issuing of Letters of Marque and Reprisals against the United States was published, in Liverpool. "God of his infinite compassion," exclaimed Brougham, stating this piece of news, "take pity on us! God help and protect this poor town and this whole trading country!"

"Friends," he concludes, "you must now judge for yourselves and act accordingly.—Against us, and against you stand those who call themselves the successors of that man (the 'immortal statesman!') They are the heirs of his policy—and if not of his immortality too, it is only because their talents for the work of destruction are less transcendant than his—they are his surviving colleagues. His fury survives in them, if not his fire—and they partake of all his infatuated principles, if they have lost the genius that first made those principles triumphant. If you choose them for your delegates, you know to what policy you lend your sanction—what men you exalt to power. Should you prefer me, your choice falls upon one who, if obscure and unambitious, will at least give his own age no reason to fear him, or posterity to curse him—one whose proudest ambition it is to be deemed *the friend of Liberty and Peace.*"

Brougham's proposed inscription for his tomb-stone—"An enemy of Pitt"—became quite celebrated, and drew from some Tory wit an epigram:

Brougham, on his tomb-stone, would have writ—
"Here lies the enemy of Pitt."
And half the line, at least, applies;
For every one admits—"He lies."

ITEMS OF INTEREST,
—OR—
A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

Our nursery shall this week contain—"Matters of General Interest"—"Short and Select Sketches"—"Things Wise"—"Things Other-wise." We will commence with

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST:—

Pocket Printing-Press.—A Boston paper says that a young man from Hartland, Vermont, (Mr. *Livermore,*) has invented a machine for printing, which, without a figure, and literally, may be called a pocket printing press, since it may be carried in one's pocket, and operated there. The polished steel case which contains the apparatus is five inches long, two and a half inches broad, and one and a half inch thick. This contains the type, the ink, the paper, and the machinery. At one end of the case are six keys, on which the fingers play, as on a piano. The types are composed of the sections of a parallelogram, crossed by two diagonals. This parallelogram is cut so ingeniously as to form all the letters of the alphabet, and in a shape so as to be easily read, by any person, on presentation. The size is double English, and the fashion Antique. The impression is like the pages of a book, lines horizontal from left to right.—The slip of paper, some yards in length, is on a cylinder, and, as fast as printed, is received on another cylinder. The ink is contained in a piece of cloth saturated with it, to which the types are applied as often as it is necessary. The rapidity of printing is about equal to that of writing with a pen.—One would not believe all this possible beforehand, but when he is presented with a sentence legibly printed, for example:—

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent it,"

and undeniably printed then and there, he is no longer skeptical. Mr. Livermore flatters himself, and not unreasonably, that it will be very useful riding in the cars, walking in the street or fields, or even in dark night in bed, to arrest a fugitive thought, often of great importance to the world, which would otherwise be lost irrevocably. A more important reflection is, that the principle in the little machine will lead to something of extensive application on a larger scale. He has made application for a patent, and it is to be hoped that his ingenuity will be amply rewarded.

Questions for the Thoughtful.—There are seven hundred thousand pianos in use in the United States, according to authentic statistics. At $300 each they would amount to over two hundred million dollars. This sum would endow twenty agricultural colleges and experimental farms, with a capital of $100,000 each—which would be of the greatest benefit to the country. Or, it would build two thousand handsome school-houses, costing one thousand dollars each—which would be the most useful? Or, it would build a Pacific railroad—would this be as advantageous as the music machines? Or, it would provide a splendid library, each of a thousand volumes or more, to one thousand neighborhoods—would this be a better outlay? Or, it would provide every human being in the world with a cheap copy of the Bible, or a good Testament—would this be a profitable substitute? Every one, however, thinks that he or she is excusable in his or her very particular case. Drops make the ocean—rivulets, the mighty river. There are in the United States, at least 15,000 steeples to places of worship, costing on an average, six hundred dollars each. The sum, nine millions, expended in their erection, would give a testament to every human being in Africa, or a Bible to every adult; or thirty pages of tracts to every person in Asia; or a Sabbath school library of fifty volumes each, to nine hundred Sabbath schools; or pay the schooling for one year of one thousand orphans. Would any of these objects be really worth more than the steeples, the houses of worship being equally comfortable in all other respects without them? Could there not possibly be any improvement in the way in which some of our good citizens expend their money? And are we as a people, sufficiently removed from extravagance? Are our poor and suffering all provided for, so far as our *scanty* means will admit.

How to Discharge a Jury.—The following capital dodge for getting a discharge, by a jury, is given in a letter from one of the free State Kansas prisoners, to his father in the East:

I understand the Grand Jury was discharged in Tecumseh, the other day, under rather peculiar circumstances. The Tecumseh district is rather a peculiar one; there are too many free State men in it, so that it is hard to fill out a board of jurors without geeting now and then, a Free State man. While they were going on, finding indictments against sundry individuals, a witness was called up and questioned thus:

"Do you know of any horse stealing committed in the Territory?"

"Yes, sir, I do?"

"Well, do you know whom from?"

"Myself. I had six horses, a wagon, and one hundred dollars stolen from me?"

"Could you recognize the men that took the goods, if they were near you?"

"I could."

"Any of them here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, point them out."

"Yes, sir—well. your foreman is one of them—that juror is another, and that another, and that another."

Jehu! what was to be done? The Judge was applied to, and discharged the jury at once. Of course this witness was brought in and questioned by one of the Free State men on the jury, who probably got sick of the proceedings, and thought he would show them a Yankee trick.

Marriage of Eminent Persons.—People about to marry, who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents:

Adam and Eve,	0	Luther,	42
Addison,	44	Mozart,	25
Aristotle,	36	Old Parr,	120
Ben Johnson	21	Penn,	28
Burke,	26	Peel,	32
Brahe,	27	Shakespeare,	18
Byron,	27	Scott,	26
Burns,	30	Sterne,	28
Bonaparte,	37	Sir W. Jones,	37
Buffon,	55	Swift,	49
Chaucer,	32	Tycho,	29
Dante,	26	Walker,	22
Davy,	33	Wordsworth,	33
Franklin,	34	Washington,	27
Fuller,	26	Wellington,	27
Hogarth,	26	Wilberforce,	38
Johnson,	26	Wesley,	47
Kepler,	25	Young,	47
Linnæus Nelson,	39.		

If Adam and Eve got married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled to a widow at 120, bachelors and spinsters may wed at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for the early marriages or late ones.

Occupation of Members of the Legislature.—The occupations or professions of the members of the present Legislature have been ascertained to be as follows:

	Senators.	*Reps.*
Farmers,	8	36
Attorneys,	17	16
Merchants,	3	8
Physicians,	1	4
Editors,		4
Printers,		5
Lumbermen.		2
Carpenters,		5
Surveyors,		2
Druggists,		2
Iron-Masters,	1	1
Iron-Founder,		1
Coal-Operator,	1	
Com. Merchant,		1
Artificial Legmaker		1
Blacksmith,		1
School Teacher,		1
Moulder,		1
Drover,		1
Mason,		1
Cabinet Maker,		1
Potter,		1
Contractor,		1
Shoemaker.		1
Gentlemen,	2	3
Total,	33	100

An Omnibus Bed.—A French paper gives an account of an accommodation for vagrants, which, though in *China* is rather *crockery* republicanism. At Pekin a vast dormitory is kept ever ready to receive the houseless wonderers of the streets. It is called the *hen-feather house.* An area is fenced in, the bottom of which is covered with feathers, and here sleeps all who come, in one common bed—men, women, children, old, young, clean, dirty, together. As soon as daylight appears they are all turned out together, a guardian at the door taking the small piece of money, which each pays for the lodging.

When this "institution" was first contrived, a small coverlid was given to each sleeper. But these were so often stolen, that the cost was found to be ruinous to the proprietors, and there is now a vast coverlid raised by pulleys in the day and let down at night over the entire company of bedfellows. It has holes for the heads to come through, and in the dim light of the day, is said to resemble a cabbage garden, in high productiveness.

Ho, Ladies! Open your ears to important news from Paris.—Among the important items of news from the continent is one that will flutter many a dovecot: the hoops and all its congeners are to be abolished, and the bonnet is so far to be developed that it will once more cover the head! Ye sage mothers! grin big in triumph, for your daughters will now be compelled to adopt "the good old style."

Rev. Dr. Bigelow writes that when a hero died or was killed in a foreign expedition, the ancients reduced his body to ashes and transported them home, that the *manes* of the deceased might thus be obliged to follow, and the benefit of his tutelage be secured to his country. This was the origin of the the custom of burning the dead.

When a native of Java has a child born, he immediately plants a co-coa tree, which, adding a circle every year to its bark, indicates the age of the child. The child, in consequence, regards the tree with affection all the rest of its life.

Death's clock ticks once in seventeen minutes in New York city—a soul passing to eternity with that average frequency, as calculated by the bills of mortality.

THINGS WISE:

Miss Ann Tiquity is said to be the oldest female known in history.—*Boston Star.*

Pshaw! she ain't near as old as *Aunty Diluvian!*—*Syracuse Journal.*

Both old, to be sure. But didn't *Ann Terior* precede them?—*Boston Times.*

Yes, but we think *Mrs. Ann T. Terior* was ahead of *Ann Terior.*—*Daily Sun.*

Your vision is clouded, Mr. Sun. Was not *Miss Pri Mary* the first of all?—*Reading Journal.*

Not exactly. *Mrs. Priority* was her great great grandmother. And that is as far back as we can remember.

Great is the power of silence. Many a man has suffered loss by what he has said, but few have been the worse for keeping their lips closed. Silence often passes for wisdom, and a reputation for sense is often worth as much as money to a man who has little of either.

Sir Walter Scott never wrote truer words than these—none that are better fitted to bind the human family in ties of brotherhood: "The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it of their fellow-mortals. No one who holds the power of granting can refuse without guilt."

We will embrace in "things wise," by a very wise question, which can only be answered wisely in the affirmative. We invite all wise folks to peruse it. It is entitled—

"Why Don't You Take the Papers!"

Why don't you take the papers?
They are the "life of my light!"
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot lose a cent,
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent,
On interest four-fold paid.

Go then and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pray delay,
And my word for it is inferred,
You'll live till you are gray.

An old news-monger friend of mine,
When dying from the cough,
Desired to hear the latest news
While he was going off.

I took the paper and I read
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead
No! hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever;
Who swore to pay her bill next day,
If her disease would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain;
But did forget to pay her debt
Till taken down again.

Here, Lessie, take these silver wheels,
Go pay the printer now!
She spoke, she slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men as much alike,
As ever you saw two stumps,
And no phrenologist could find
Any difference in their bumps.

One took the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's,
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things,

The other took no papers, and
While strolling through a wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him—"wery good."

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happen'd him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printers sneak,
Because you borrow of his boy,
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live at peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

A brilliant private correspondent-(ess) sends us the following conundrums:—

In what respect does a candle, burning in Mammoth Cave, differ from a dance at a public house? *Answ.*—One is a taper in a cavern, and the other a caper in a tavern.

How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife over a brink?—*Answ.*—One is water in the pitcher, the other is pitch-her in the water.

What did the seven wise men of Greece do when they met the sage of Hindostan?—*Answ.*—Eight saw-sages. (*Query by the editors*—ate sausages?)

What evidence have we that Cowper was poor? *Answ.*—He "Oh'd for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

A subscriber, somewhat in arrears, encloses a sum of money, and accompanies it with this bit of practical philosophy: "Better late than never; though *never* late is better." Exactly.

THINGS OTHER-WISE:—

What is a Husband.—"He is the most acceptable, accessible, accommodating, accomplished, accordable, accountable, accurate, acquiescent, active, acute, admirable, adorable, advertent, affable, affectionate, agreeable amenable, amiable, amicable, amusing, animated, attentive, beautiful, benign, blameless, calm, captivating, charitable, charming, cheerful, civil, clever, companionable, conciliating, condescending, confiding, conforming, considerate, consoling, cordial, correct, decorous, delightful, delicate deferential, docile, endearing, entertaining, equal, estimable, exalted, exemplary, excellent, faithful, fond, forbearing, forgiving, frank, generous, gentlemanly, good, high-aimed, high-bred, high-souled, honest, honorable, just, loving, magnanimous, manly, merciful, moderate, obliging, patient, peaceable, pleasant, polite, principled, quiet, reasonable, sensible, truthful, thoughtful, unobtrusive, unoffending, unprovoking, unruffled, unselfish, unwilled, of mortals—the "my dear," of all (the ladies,) good wives. Oh! now I wish I had one!"

Writes a good lady correspondent, and to the latter of which we respond. "Amen."

An Accusation and an Apology.—A clergyman preached a sermon which one of his auditors commended. "Yes," said a gentleman to whom it was mentioned, "it was a good sermon but he stole it." This was told to the preacher, he resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract what he said. "I am not," replied the aggressor, "very apt to retract my words, but in this instance I will, I said you had stolen the sermon; I find I was wrong; for on returning home and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, I found it there."

Domestic Meteorology.—A gentleman lately took the following meteorological journal of his wife's temper: Monday, rather cloudy: in the afternoon rainy. Tuesday, vaporish; brightened up a little towards evening. Wednesday, changeable, gloomy, inclined to rain. Thursday, high wind, and some peals of thunder. Friday, fair in the morning, variable till afternoon, cloudy all night. Saturday, a gentle breeze, hazy, a thick fog, and a few flashes of lightning. Sunday, tempestuous and rainy; towards evening somewhat calmer.

The Bishop of Moray, in England, has started the opinion that Noah founded the Chinese Empire. Others have supposed that Noah first introduced salt provisions into the navy, as he took *Ham* into the ark, and there is no doubt that he invented sweetmeats, as nearly all he carried were "preserved pairs."

The mother of the Rothschilds lived at Frankfort, and was taken sick at 98 years of age. She said she was sure to live to 100, as nothing belonging to the house of Rothchild must go below par. She did, not however for she died at 99½

"*Mother* I should not be surprised if our Susan got choked some day.

"Why, my son."

"Because her beau twisted his arm around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him he would have strangled her; besides, mother, he sits by her, and whispers to her, and hugs."

"Why, Edward, Susan does not suffer this does she."

"Suffer that—golly! she loves it."

The Judge interrupted Curran in the midst of his speech, when an ass began to bray under the window, by saying, "One at a time, Mr. Curran, if you please." Presently the Judge began his charge to the jury, and the ass began to bray again, and Mr. Curran remarked, "Does not your Lordship hear a remarkable *echo* in the Court.

The following brief but pithy correspondence passed between the editor of the *London Quarterly Review* and a well known writer:

Mr. Gifford to Mr. Hazlitt.

"What we read from your pen we remember no more."

Mr. Hazlitt to Mr. Gifford.

"What we read from your pen we remember before."

The child that refused to kiss its father on his return from California, because it could not see any place to kiss, was recently caught up by a bearded gent, and the little fellow, looking at him, asked, anxiously, "Can you talk? 'cause I can't see any mouth for talk to come out of."

Sung at the cutting down of the Buchanan poles.

Woodman spare those poles,
Touch not a single one,
Last fall they cheered our souls,
Just let 'em stand for fun.

When Nat Lee was on the verge of madness a poor poet twitted him, by saying it was very easy to write like a madman. "No," said Lee, "it is very difficult to write like a madman, but very easy to write like a fool."

"*That,* Sir, is the spirit of the Press," said Mrs. Bigelow, as she handed a glass of cider to her neighbors, Mr. Brown. We have often found something stronger than cider in the spirit of the Press.

Know Thyself.—"It's all very well," says one of the Punch set, "to say Know Thyself but supposing you never find yourself at home, how are you to get an introduction.

Teeth are generally like verbs, regular, irregular and defective.

SHORT SELECT SKETCHES:—

To Unmarried Ladies.—The following items of advice to ladies remaining in a state of single blessedness, are extracted from the manuscript of an old dowager:

If you have blue eyes, languish.
If black eyes, affect spirit.
If you have pretty feet, wear short petticoats.
If you are the least doubtful as to that point, wear them long.
If you have good teeth, don't forget to laugh, now and then.
If you have bad ones, you must only simper.
While you are young, sit with your face to the light.
When you are a little advanced, sit with your back to the window.
If you have had a bad voice, always speak in a low tone.
If it is acknowledged that you have a fine voice, never speak in a high tone.
If you dance well, dance seldom.
If you dance ill, never dance at all.
If you sing well, make no puerile excuses.
If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few persons are competent judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.
If in conversation, you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion, than offer a contradiction.
It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles; what folly to make enemies by a frown.
When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart.
When you are forced to blame, do it with reluctance.
If you are envious of another woman, never show it but by allowing her every good quality and perfection except those which she really possesses.
If you wish to let the world know you are in love with a particular man, treat him with formality, and every one else with ease and freedom.
If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent, it is better to exercise your ill humor on your dog, or your cat, or your servant, than on your friend.

Gov. Wright of Indiana, it appears, makes pretensions to great agricultural science, deep skill in all the mysteries of grain, roots, manures, &c., but really knows nothing about the subject. On this point the Wabash *Express* tells the following hard story:

Not many years ago, His Excellency, in company with another distinguished citizen of Indiana, was riding in the country In passing a beautiful field of grain just beginning to head, the Governor reigned up his horse and burst into raptuous admiration of the wheat.

Quoth Ned—"Governor, how much will that wheat yield to the acre?"

"Oh, from seventeen to twenty bushels."

"What kind of seed is that from, Governor?"

"Common winter. That is the best for this soil."

"You are the President of the Agricultural Society, are you not, Governor?"

"I am, sir,"

"Delivered the address before the Agricultural Society of New York, las year?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are the author of an eloquent passage about the cultivation of roots and tops."

"A mere trifle, Ned."

"Well, you are the only ass I ever saw who could not tell *oats from wheat!*"

A certain farmer, one of the Governor's constituents, who had a profound admiration for his talents and practical knowledge, wrote to him for advice as to the best method of improving his stock of sheep. The Governor's answer was instant, brief, sententious, sincere: "Get a *Hydralic Ram*—better than the southdown for mutton, equal to the merino for wool."

The *Express* adds: "If this dosen't settle the question, we have a pumpkin story in reserve that may cast some light upon it."

A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, in referring to the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, setting forth in strong terms the benefit of a State Normal School to our educational system—a subject which has been discussed frequently since the formation of this important society—says that they do not exaggerate the value of the Normal Institution, and our Legislature will do well to attend to their recommendation. In other State experience has clearly established that schools for the proper training of teachers are agencies for raising the standard of instruction. Every subordinate institution—from the high to the primary school—has felt new and vigorous impulse, and the very proposal to abolish the Normal School would be scouted with ridicule. Pennsylvania is lamentably snail-like in moving in this direction—though of late years, we seem to have gained new life. The *Journal* adds:—

"If the people in the *interior* would but study the nature and results of the Normal School in this city—which is a model in its way—they would not long hesitate about bringing an influence to bear upon the Legislature which could not be resisted. No sensible person in Philadelphia, who knows anything about this institution, talks of its abolition; while those best acquainted with its work prize it as a most precious addition to our common school system. In many counties there is a sad want of teachers.—Even when school are established, only inferior and incompetent tutors can be obtained, and the consequence is that but small progress is made in enlightening those who are not within reach of good instruction. In some instances shools have been abandoned as worthless for this very cause. A State Normal School would, within the short term of a few years, remedy this deficiency, and like a central sun, diffuse rays of intelligence all over the Commonwealth."

The Lancaster *Daily Express* cordially endorses, to the fullest extent, all the *Journal* says in favor of the advantages that would be gained by such an institution fostered by the State, and would not in the least detract from the character and usefulness of the Philadelphia Normal School,—but at the same time trusts that the hint thrown out to "the people of the interior" is not intended as the first step of a movement to induce the Legislature to locate such a School in Philadelphia, as such a measure would be disasterous, and could not fail to defeat the very objects sought to be attained. A large city like Philadelphia is not the place to send your men and women to be educated and qualified to preside over the moral as well as the intellectual interests of our children.—This is sadly enough illustrated already in the numbers of young men who go there from the county as medical students, and come away with morals polluted by the pestilential influences which surrounds them. A young man must indeed have his character well fortified at every point who attend the usual courses of College lectures there, and returns home as pure as he went; and surely such is not the moral atmosphere into which we should send the teachers of our children to finish their education! We ought by all means to have a Normal School; but let it be in the country—as far as possible removed from the follies and vices, the temptations and crimes, of the great city—where they can breathe a moral and social atmosphere as pure as the wild zephyrs which play over the virgin hills, or the young minds for whose culture they are to be trained.

RAILROADS.—Here is much valuable information in a little space, *railroads*;—"The railroad business has enormously increased. No man in the United States, ten years since expected a railroad business to be what it is. Indeed, no adequate idea could be formed of the capacity and power of a railroad. *It was first assumed that they could carry no freight*, but would be profitable for passenger routes. Next, it was deemed perfectly certain that their freight business would be confined only to light traffic, and canals must yet be made to carry heavy produce:—But even the last has been exploded. Most railroads now make most of their profit from *freight traffic*. One direct consequence of this is in the increased expenses to which we have referred, for such a heavy business requires rails and machinery of a much stronger and more expensive character. Another idea was, that a *through business* was the one which furnished the profit: and accordingly the prospectus of every new railroad enterprise for the last five years has announced that it was certain of a great through business; and in operating roads this *ignis fatuous* has almost bankrupted many of them. The shadow was taken from the substance. And it is now discovered and proved that in nine roads out of ten, the best and most profitable business is *a local traffic*. To this there are exceptions, but they are peculiar cases, and in general it is the interest of railroad companies to cultivate their local traffic. As a consequence of this increase of business and of local traffic, the gross receipts of railroad companies have been immensely increased from year to year. It is true that the cost of the roads has been enlarged, and that much of the income of the roads has been absorbed in enlarging the capital; but it is also true that this enlargement has given far greater power to the machine, and that its work is far more profitable. Although, then, the fancy value of railroad stock may have diminished, and it may not be so marketable, yet it is most undoubtedly *worth a great deal more as a permanent investment*. The year 1856 alone has added many per cent. to the value of stock in all the solvent railroad companies of the country. The time is near when most of them will pay large cash dividends; and when they do *the stocks will all fly up*, as bank stocks have from the same cause.

OUR NATURALIZATION SYSTEM.—We are glad to notice that there exists a determination on the part of American members of Congress to make a vigorous effort to effect some reform in our present naturalization system. There remains no longer a doubt in the mind of any patriotic or reflecting citizen, that there exists great need for such reform. In regard to this matter the Harrisburg *Herald* very justly remarks:—

"Public sentiment is becoming more and more sound upon this subject. Men of all parties are now arraying themselves against the idea of making American citizenship so dirt cheap, that it is attainable by any one. The sovereign power of our Republic is in the people, and these have now very generally come to the conclusion, that the vagabond adventurer, escaping from the jails and packed off from the poor-houses of Europe, is not fit for citizenship in this county the moment his dirty rags and stinking carcass touch our shores. There is not a sensible citizen and patriot in the Union who will deny that the naturalization laws do need reformation; and no party in the country, be it ever so strong, veteran, and disciplined, can sustain itself upon an issue sustaing the present naturalization laws."

VETO BY GOV. GEARY.—The Kansas Legislature recently passed a bill providing that the District Court, or any judge thereof in vacation, shall have power and authority to admit to bail any prisoner on charge or under indictment for any crime or offence, of any character whatever, whether such crime or offence shall have been heretofore bailable or not." This, it is alleged, was a blow at Governor Geary for his interference in causing the removal of Judge Lecompte.—The Governor seems to have taken this view of the case, and promptly put his veto on it.

Quite a spicy debate was had in the State Legislature on Friday last. Mr. Backus, who had voted for Henry D. Foster for U. S. Senator, was placed chairman of an unimportant Committee, of which Lebo, Waggonseller and Menear, (the Democrats who voted for Cameron,) were the only other members. It gave rise to the following debate.

Mr. Backus stated that he was absent last week, and upon looking over the list of standing Committees, he observed that he had been placed as chairman of the Committee on Lands. He hoped the House would excuse him from serving on this Committee, because he was not competent to discharge its duties, and because he was not able or willing to take the position in the shape in which the committee had been made up. He asked that he might be excused from assuming this position.

Mr. Roberts moved that the gentleman from M'Kean, (Mr. Backus,) be excused from serving on said committee.

The Speaker decided that it would require the unanimous vote of the House to excuse the gentleman.

Mr. Ball had no desire to controvert the decision of the Chair. He would like to know the reason of the gentleman from M'Kean, (Mr. Backus,) for wishing to be excused, as he had intimated reasons other than those he had stated, which it was the right of the House to know. If his reasons reflected upon the Chair for the manner in which this committee had been constituted, or if they reflected upon his associates upon that committee he wished to understand them, for he was not willing to cast any reflections directly or indirectly, either upon the Speaker or any gentleman on the floor. No gentleman had a right to refuse serving upon a committee because other members were objectionable to him. He would on all occasions war to the death against the political position of his opponents, but would always have manliness enough to defend them in all their rights.

Mr. Backus stated in reply his reasons for asking to be excused from serving on this committee. He was informed that gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House had informed the Speaker that if they were put on any committee with Messrs. Lebo, Wagonseller and Menear, they would not serve, and he inferred that the reason why he had been associated with them was because he had committed the great sin of voting for Henry D. Foster for United States Senator.

The Speaker called the gentlemen to order He had formed the committees from pure motives, and would allow no gentleman to cast reflections upon them.

Mr. Backus said that this was the assertion of the Chair, but his information was to the contrary. He would ask gentlemen to consider whether a direct insult had not been cast upon him. It was immaterial whether the motives of the Speaker in placing him on this committee had been pure or not. He asked the House to vindicate him against the World—he had always been a Democrat—and these men who were associated with him were held up in the Speaker's paper as traitors, scoundrels and villians.

Mr. Wagonseller said that he would relieve the gentleman from M'Kean (Mr. Backus,) by respectfully resigning the position in which he had been placed on this committee in order that the Speaker might place in his stead some simon-pure Democrat. If no gentleman would serve on a committee with him, he could stand it without being on any committee. He came here a freeman, and so help him God he would return one. It had been harped over town that this committee had been made up of men who were not worthy of a place on any other committee, and he was willing to relieve men from associating with him. Perhaps before the close of the session certain letters would appear, showing what kind of offers had been made for places on some of these committees.

Mr. Backus, in reply, said that he desired to cast no reflection upon the gentleman.—He had not said that any member of the House was guilty, but this was shadowed forth in a certain newspaper published in Reading, and it has been heralded that this committee on Lands, was made up of kindred spirits, and that he had been put with them because he had the weakness to vote for Henry D. Foster. It was not part of the question whether these gentlemen were traitors, but it put him in the same position as those who had been denounced as such.

MURDER OF DR. BURDELL.—On Saturday morning, the 31st ult., the city of New York was astounded by the report that a well known and wealthy dentist, had been murdered, in his own private room, No. 31 Bond street. Like the assasinations of Dr. Leutner, and of the tailor's porter Burke, the assassin had done his, or her work so adroitly, that, under our forms of criminal law, it is probable that no conviction will ever be had. The deed must have been done, in all probability, on Friday night, and by some one who had been concealed in a small closet, in his room. When the Doctor came home, in all probability, this murderer sprang out, and garroted him, to prevent his calling for help, and then literally butchered the unfortunate man. The deed was discovered by a boy named John J. Burchell, who cleaned out his rooms, and who went as usual, to light the fire, about 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning; and on going into the room "saw blood on the closed door;" then, he "beheld the Doctor lying on his face, close to the door, surrounded by blood." The boy says he "was frightened, slammed the door to, and fell on my back outside." He then "ran down stairs, told Hannah the cook, what had happened; she ran up stairs, and told the family." This family, it appears, consisted of a Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters, a Mr. Snodgrass, a boarder. Another boarder, of the name of Eckell, was there the day before, but he was missing at the inquest.—The body of the deceased presented "a shocking sight!" as Macbeth says of his hands, it having besides the mark of the "garrote" on the throat, fifteen wounds, several fatal, in different parts of the body. He had evidenty made a staunch fight with the assassin; but having no weapon, his hands and arms were both cut up terribly.

As usual, in such cases, where no attempt at robbery could be discovered; valuables in the room, yet nothing stolen—jealousy, either on the part of man or woman, is at the bottom of the mystery.

Dr. Burdell was married some years ago, and divorced; those who keep themselves well posted in the domestic infilicities of their fellow sinners, will remember it, because the case made some little noise. It now appears that the Doctor was privately married last October to the same lady who kept the house in which he was so foully dealt by. On Thanksgiving Day this lady miscarried, and was attented by two doctors. Since then, she and the deceased have had repeated quarrels, and he had been heard to say that "the peep'd in at the key-hole of Mr. Eckel's room, and did not like what he saw." We believe that the crime will be fastened on the criminals, for murder though it have no tongue, yet 'twill speak with most miraculous organ.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—All who have read the life of this great man will remember the great importance he attached to correct pronunciation. His biographer, Mr. Garland, records the fact of his correcting Dr. Parrish twice in his manner of pronouncing words, while the Doctor was reading him a short article the day before his death; and that when the Doctor hesitated about adopting Mr. Randolph's mode of pronunciation, the dying man exclaimed in his usual impatient and absolute manner: "Pass on, sir, pass on; there can be no doubt about it."—This had seemed to me to be slightly colored by the biographer; but the accompanying incident convinced me that it was but the ruling passion strong in death. When Tazewell was at the zenith of his fame, on one occasion he made a speech at the bar, surpassing even himself in eloquence. On finishing, Randolph approached him and complained bitterly, with an oath, that it was fated that nothing human should be perfect. Tazewell, who was receiving impassioned congratulations from his friends, asked Randolph what he meant. His questioner, with his usual acerbity, indignantly demanded: "Why did you not say 'hor i zon,' instead of 'horizon?' Where it not for that d——d barberism there would have been one perfect human production."

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

ORIGINAL.

EDUCATION.

This very important subject, I am gratified to learn, is receiving, as indeed it ought, more and more attention from the press, and by its influence, the people. The wisdom of the early wise is adverted to, and improvement upon the principles and rules which have had the most beneficial influence in dispensing this blessing, are daily presented to the public for their consideration and approval. That man whose mind conceives and matures a plan by which the standard of public education is raised higher than its present elevation, "has his reward." He is yet a public benefactor.

What I would suggest is, that parents and guardians, should not trust to any system of education too far: it may be that in yourself the error lies. You may send your child to school, from the time that it can lisp its letters until it is time for it to learn a trade, or, if a female, to enter society, unless your own exertions, are unsparingly devoted to its infant mind, your expense will be comparatively in vain. Confinement is irksome, school books are dry and tedious, the teacher unpleasant, and the fear of the rod is not calculated to endear learning to the heart.—No! intelligent parent—although this course has, for a long time, been deemed sufficient, and the parent who sent his children to school, looked upon as having done his duty in full, yet sad experience—that dear but true old school-master, has taught us its insufficiency. How many are there who, if, the duty of parents had been fully discharged, would have graced our halls of legislation, and creditably shown in a profession, that are now barely well enough acquainted with their English to carry on a mechanical or mercantile business; and who, in the society of the learned and scientific, who had only an equal opportunity with themselves, are as blanks. Think not, then, parent, that when you send your child to school, (which many do to get them out of the way,) that your duty is complete; but rather wait anxiously for its return at eve, and then, if its study is geography, teach it that on the Plymouth rock, the Puritans first landed; the difficulties they had to encounter, the hardships they endured; relate to them the story of Pocahontas, &c.; in short, lose no opportunity of seasoning the dryness of study, by spicing it with every entertaining and amusing story within your knowledge, of which the study is susceptible. Your time will not at such periods hang heavily on your hands. Delightful task to teach the young idea how to shoot." A man of family ought never to say, "I can find nothing to do."

C.

THE COMPULSORY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The greatest evil that has prevailed and of which instances still exist in the government of our schools, is to be found in the too frequent and indiscriminate use of the rod.—There seemed to be an opinion prevalent among our ancestors that, in this emblem of authority there resided the power of stimulating every mental attainment and every moral virtue. The emotion of fear which was aroused by its use, was served upon by all ranks of society, and on almost every trivial occasion, in order to render sure the accomplishment of such results as were desired. In the family, it was the great arbiter of all difficulties; it has rendered the recollection of many a home gloomy and distressing, even when the youth had passed into the sere and yellow leaf of old age. In the school it reigned supreme, and he who attempted to govern without the rod was considered partially demented. What were the results of its use? Many an aged man can attest, that it planted in his heart a total disrelish for studying, an unpleasant remembrance of the punishments that he had there experienced.

Perhaps its total banishment from the school-room would not be beneficial in respect to the youngest pupils whose ages range from six to nine years—their reasoning or thinking powers not having become fully developed, yet in regard to the older pupils its use might be entirely dispensed with.

The query might be made—what would you have us do with the older pupils, when they transgress our regulations after we have tried the effect of moral suasion? The answer is brief—*turn them out*'—dismiss them from the school, when their disrespect of the rules, or inattention to study, demands such treatment. Their corrupting influence should not be permitted by their continued association with the other, and better members of the school to stamp its impress upon the latter. Their dismissal is certainly preferable to the use of the rod, and for numerous reasons; one of the most important of which is, that, its infliction causes a loss of self-respect on the part of the pupil, resulting in a sullen submission, or on the other hand a defiant spirit of revenge and retaliation, and according to an immutable law of Human Nature that "like produces like" we imbibe the same evil, receiving a portion of the same feeling that we excite in the punished, nor is this all—the sympathies of the other pupils in nine cases out of ten, are with the sufferer—we thereby excite in the school a general sentiment in opposition to us which prevents that intimate blending of the soul—that cordial, spiritual union of the teacher with that of his pupils, and which infuses the latter with his own enthusiasm, in the path of moral and intellectual advancement.

Another cause which contributes in no small degree to the embarrassment of the teacher, by a pupil thus chastised, will be his pernicious language in regard to his instruction when not in his presence. Far better, we repeat it earnestly, that such should be refused the advantage of the Public Schools, than that they should exert their contaminating power over those that are comparatively moral and virtuous in their conduct. Nothing has conduced with more certainty to retard the popularity of our system of Free Schools than the admission and continuance therein of those that are notoriously profane or obscene in their language, and disrespectful or totally adverse to the regulations of the school.

Many parents may say that "my children can receive no injury, they are too strongly fortified against vice." You may not see the effect now, but the seeds are sown that will produce a harvest of future wretchedness.

The scruples of School Directors and Teachers in the removal of such offenders have been productive of much injury to the better class of pupils; although the task be a severe one, let this duty be done, and a large proportion of our population will no longer fear to send their children to the Common Schools.

D.

A young and beautiful Countess, who was paying a farewel visit to an acquaintance in Paris, happened to turn round while near the fire. Her dress was caught by the blaze, and though the ire was immediatly extinguished, her fright was so great that she died within a few hours—being seized with cramps. Another lady, named Madame de Nantueil, had a very narrow escape from a like fate. All tis arises from breadth of skirts.

The five negres—a grandmother, mother and three sons, the oldest nineteen, and the youngest twelve) who killed their master, the late George Green, in Prince William county, Va., on christmas night last, after a trial lasting two days were convicted They were sentenced to be hung thirty days after the date of their conviction.

Bayard Taylor was at Stockholm on the 7th of December, *en route* for Lapland. He wants to see how the people live there when the mercury is at forty to fifty degrees below zero. This is recreation of the heroic order.

Russia is about forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut sts., Phila.,

Sole Manufacturer of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER* which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United Staies.

Quilts, Muslins, Linens,

WAMSUTTA AND WILLIAMSVILLE SHIRTINGS,
Hamilton and Utica Good Sheetings,
All the good made Muslins cheap by the pieces,
Fine and Heavy Linens of the best bleach,
Excellent, Heavy, Pure Linens, at 40 cts worth 50,
Marseilles Quilts—full stock, wholesale prices,
Allendale White Spreads, 87½ cts to $1 50,
TABLE DAMASKS,
Superior Quality in cloths or by the yard,
Diapers, Towels, Doylies, Napkins, Tickings,
Fine Flannels in great variety.
COOPER & CONRAD,
S. E. corner of 9th and Market sts. Phila.

N. B.—Selling Remnant, old stock, and Winter Goods at great sacrifices. sep 17-tf

New Dry Goods and Grocery

STORE, N.W. corner of Upland and Broad streets, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

The subscribers call the attention of customers to their new stock of Goods, which they will sell at the lowest prices, comprising ALPACAS, SILKS, Velvets, Coberges, Delaines Ginghams, Paints, Muslins, Flannels, Linens, Handkerchiefs, &c. Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, for men and boys wear. Hosiery, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, Hardware, Queens, Earthen and Glass-ware, Groceries, Provisions, Medicines of kinds.

june 19 G. & L. M. TAYLOR.

Fire Brick and Cement,

CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STAW.

The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelphia July 30, 3m.

Equality to all! Uniformity of Prices! A new feature in business! Every one his own Salesman.

JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 209 Market st., above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so that cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the CRESCENT, in Market, above 6th, No. 209, Phila. ap 23 ly JONES & Co.

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PERUVIAN GUANO,
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The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

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Marshall Calkins, M. D.,

PROFESSOR IN THE *ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA*, may be consulted at his Office, *No. 319 Race street, above Ninth, Philadelphia.*

Dr. Calkins in his treatment selects from every system of practice those remedies that experience, and the Sciences of Physiology and Pathology, prove to be best adapted to the removal of Disease, and rejects, as injurious, and unscientific the use of Mercury, in all its various forms, Antimony, Arsenic, and General Blood-Letting, because he has learned from experience and the logical deductions of Science, that remedies, derived mostly from the vegetable kingdom, are much more efficient in restoring health than mineral poisons and venesection, and at the same time, that they do not injure the constitution by corrosion or otherwise.

As an evidence of his literary and professional acquisitions, and his success in the practice of Medicine in the State of Massachusetts, he refers the public to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Monson, Mass.
Hon. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, Worcester, Mass.
HON. N. P. BANKS, Speaker of the House of Rep.
EX-Governor GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Groton, Mass.
MINER RAYMOND, D. D., Williabam, Mass.
S. D. BUTTON, Esq., Connecticut.
ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D. President Union College

C. J. HUNT,

NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot*, a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city

He also has on hand a fine assortment of

OVER-SHOES,

suitable for men and children.

TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALISES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1853.—tf

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Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

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FRENCH, PAINTING, DRAWING, MUSIC, taught if desired. *No charge for Vocal Music.* d 3t 4t

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Just received at the Media Book and Stationery Store a large assortment of VALENTINES.

jan 21 J. G. CUMMINS & CO.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The 3 story Brick Dwelling House, owned by Joseph S. Gitt, now occupied by Mrs. Davis, on State street, Media. Rent $125. Inquire of CHAS. D. MANLEY.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE FOR THE YEAR 1856.

JACKSON LYONS, *County Treasurer.*

1st mo. 1st, 1856.	DR.	
To balance in the Treasury,		$8,287 36
" cash received of Nicholas F. Walter, judgment fees,		24 00
" " " Charles D. Manley, rent,		10 00
" " " Dr. Morton, money returned,		3 00
" " " I. Cochran, for wood,		2 75
" " " do., use of Court House,		2 25
" " " Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,		15,408 76
" " " Adam Eckfeldt, proceeds of stray,		1 83
" " " Charles Potts, fine and costs,		32 50

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TOWNSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	Am Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Deduc	Outs'g	Am Rec
1850, L. Chiches.	Wm. H. Rigby,	95 15					95 15	
1852, Chester Bo.	William Kerlin,	19 60					19 60	
1854, Up. Prov.	Isaac Cochran,	145 50					145 50	
1855, Aston,	Thomas Swayne,	50 00						50 00
" Chester Bo.	Samuel Shaw,	613 16		44 47			168 69	400 00
" Middletown	Joshua Sharpless,	168 99						168 99
" Ridley.	T. J. Hutchinson,	82 95						82 95
								701 94

AMOUNT OF DUPLICATES FOR 1856.

T'NSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	A.Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Dedu	Out'g	Am Rec
Aston,	Isaac Derrick,	771 96	23 76	13 23	15 65	11 10		755 74
Bethel,	Thomas Booth,	350 51	2 87	1 16	6 91	8 98		336 33
Birming.	Clarkson Way,	692 96	1 48	13 68	13 62			667 14
Ches. B.	D. B. Thompson,	1957 67			9 29	1087 28	861 18	
Ches. T.	Isaac Henvis,	1540 33	12 49	54 92	29 46	25 04		1443 40
Concord,	Thos. P. Powell,	1425 29	14 64	28 70	27 89	16 74		1366 60
Chic'r L.	William Trainer,	696 32	6 35	13 70	13 66	6 18		669 13
Chic'r U.	Nathan Pennell,	519 06	8 13	4 00	10 34	5 98		506 87
Darby B.	John H. Andrews,	581 44	2 00	4 00	11 59			567 85
Darby T.	Jos. C. Bonsall,	979 53	2 00	17 45	19 14	6 96	72 38	865 60
Darby U.	Edmund Leedom,	2173 04	2 98	29 31	42 69	12 80		2091 22
Edgmont	Edward Baker,	1098 26	2 16	4 72	21 57	17 15		1056 98
Haverf'd W.	Y. Stackhouse,	1573 32	15 00	27 87	21 13	3 86		1525 46
Marple,	Sam'l Bartram,	1055 47	2 00	13 32	20 43	22 42		1001 30
Media,	Thos. Williams,	599 46	7 50	34 20	11 46		134 64	426 66
Middl't'n	Joshua Sharpless,	1442 40	12 37	26 52	27 99	28 64	437 48	934 14
Newto'n	Thos. Calvert,	1230 39				23 48	447 81	759 10
Prov. N.	Geo. W. Rigby,	1018 79	11 58	24 76	19 99	6 08	212 59	766 95
Prov. U.	Wm. P. Wilson,	701 01	3 96	22 88	13 49	7 74		660 86
Radnor,	Geo. L. Kirk,	1720 03				17 78	254 99	1447 26
Ridley,	T. J. Hutchinson,	1034 77	15 75	21 00	21 43			1008 09
Spring'd	Jos. M. Worrall,	1211 22	6 79	15 26	24 04	77		1177 94
Thorn'y	Curtis Cheyney,	1062 98	33 39	105 15	19 72	5 41		966 09
Tinicum	T. J. Hutchinson,	372 72	2 25	6 00	7 38			361 59
								22,223 48

To cash received of John M. Hall, fines,		141 00
" " " do., rent of house and lot,		50 00
" " " do., chesnut posts,		18 75
" " " P. Baker, for old lumber,		6 50
" " " J. M. Hall, fines,		11 22
" " " do., iron pipe,		18 00
" " " H. Plumstead, outstanding tax,		2 40
" " " Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,		8,605 84
" " " R. H. Smith, coroner,		11
" " " Lewis Watkin, for arch at Sellers' bridge,		217 91
" " " N. F. Walter, judgment fees,		24 00
" " " William Trainer, for old lumber,		28 16
" " " Chester County Commissioners, for repairing bridges,		25 00
" " " nett proceeds of Commissioners' note,		1,593 40
" " " F. Fairlamb, fines,		9 50
" " " nett proceeds of Commissioners' note,		2,937 50
" " " lot of old tin sold by Commissioners		20 00
" " three per cent. on State tax,		879 84
		$61,287 00

CR.

BY AMOUNT OF COMMISSIONERS' ORDEES PAID.

Auditors fees and expenses,	$20 00	Constables fees,	245 51
Tip staves attending Court,	200 50	Stationery and Printing,	292 57
Directors of the Poor,	26,600 00	Sellers' bridge,	500 00
Court criers fees,	98 00	Witnesses fees,	160 55
Court House and office expenses,	25 08	Coopertown bridge,	1,400 00
Improvements to County property,	155 33	Hook bridge,	292 38
Justices fees,	10 03	Jurors on roads and bridges,	250 25
Sheriff's do.,	126 00	Repairing bridges,	1,347 45
Jail expenses and prisoners board,	742 78	State Lunatic Hospital,	65 00
R. Plumstead, commissioners wages,	210 00	Repairing public building,	945 40
Thomas Pratt, do. do.,	237 00	Bridge at L. Lewis', Radnor,	1,500 00
Perciphor Baker, do. do.,	350 00	Bishop's bridge,	800 00
Samuel Leedom, do. do.,	26 00	Election officers. fees,	680 82
Jackson Lyons treasurer's, do.,	200 00	Road damages,	7,063 89
Jacob Smedley, clerk's, do.,	350 00	Assessors' fees,	795 54
District Attorney's fees,	15 00	New Court House and Jail, balance,	2,496 30
Prothonotary's fees,	542 74	Bank of Delaware County for note,	1,600 00
Eastern State Penitentiary,	276 08	Balance in the Treasury,	3,377 95
Fuel for Court House and Jail,	190 80		
Media Water Works, loan,	200 00		$61,287 00
Brandywine bridge at Pyle's ford,	4,718 92		
Yearsley's bridge, balance,	182 40		
Green's creek bridge, do.,	159 50		
Upland bridge, do.,	84 00		
Coroner's fees,	256 37		
Jurors, Grand and Traverse,	1,586 86		

THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
County Commissioners.

JACKSON LYONS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOG FUND.

1st mo. 1st, 1856. DR.		1856. CR.	
To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	$1088 11	By amount of orders paid to different persons in the following named townships for Sheep destroyed by dogs, viz:	
To amount of tax on Dogs in the following named townships, viz:		Bethel,	$4 00
Bethel,	$43	Chester Township,	32 00
Chester Borough,	111	Concord,	39 00
Chester Township,	102	Darby Upper,	112 50
Concord,	110	Haverford,	269 50
Chichester Lower,	62	Middletown,	200 75
Chichester Upper,	46	Newtown,	4 00
Darby Borough,	35	Providence Nether,	6 00
Darby Township,	84	Providence Upper,	52 50
Darby Upper,	95	Radnor,	363 76
Haverford,	106	Ridley,	227 00
Media,	23	Springfield,	260 00
Middletown,	88		$1571 00
Newtown,	88	Discounts allowed Collectors,	186 00
Providence Nether,	85	Commissioners " "	46 20
Providence Upper,	53	Outstanding taxes this year,	326 65
Radnor,	125	Balance in the Treasury,	527 64
Ridley,	100		$2657 49
Springfield,	61		
Tinicum,	13		
	$1430 00		
Additional taxes received,	4 00		
Outstanding taxes received,	135 38		
	$2657 49		

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

1852—William Kerlin, Chester,	37 65
1854—Isaac Cochran, Upper Prov.	95 00
" Stephen S. Davis, Radnor,	86 07
1856—D. B. Thompson, Chester,	111 00
" J. Sharpless, Middletown,	2 65
" Thomas Calvert, Newtown,	88 00
" George L. Kirk, Radnor,	225 00

NICHOLAS F. WALTER, REGISTER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

1855. DR.		1856. CR.	
Dec. 28, To am't rc'd of W. D. H. Serrill,	$16 45	By balance due N. F. Walter, at last sellement,	$4 50
" " " " Jacob Serrill,	70 67	Apr. 7, By cash paid collateral appraiser	1 50
1856.		" 17, " " State Treasurer as per receipt,	235 20
Jan. 14, To am't rc'd of Thos. Powell,	108 09	" " " " collateral app'er,	1 50
" " " " Jon. Ashhurst,	6 87	July 1, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	29 40
Apr. 8, " " Jas. Green.	78 97	" 21 " " collateral app'er,	1 50
July 21, " " Robt. Barlow,	2 04	Dec. 16, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	259 16
Oct. 15, " " H. Pleasants,	277 07	" " Auditors fees,	4 50
Balance due N. F. Walter,	5 10	Commissions on $550 15, at 5 per cent,	28 00
	$565 26		$565 26

We, the subscribers, Auditors of the county of Delaware, do hereby certify that we have examined the forgoing account, and find the same correct as above stated.

Witness our hand this 6th day of Jan., 1857.

W. Y. HOOPES,
J. LEWIS GARRETT,
WM. D. PENNELL,
Auditors.

Feb. 11,

ESTATE OF HENRY JACKSON, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of HENRY JACKSON, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate, will make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

dec 24 ANTHONY BAKER, *Amin'r.*

ESTATE OF LYDIA CALDWELL, DECEASED.—

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent; is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Schollay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERIC A

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL SYSTEM.—By reading the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, we find that Pennsylvania is now educating about six hundred thousand youth of both sexes—i. e., one out of every five of the inhabitants of the State. It has thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-seven teachers, equal in number to the efficient men in the army of the United States. It has cost the State an immense sum to sustain this system, two millions and a quarter annually—which is yearly becoming heavier, but which the people generally seem willing to pay, in view of the great benefits that the State derives from it.

The school system of Pennsylvania has had more difficulties to contend with than that of any other State in the Union. It was commenced by Governor Wolf at a time when our financial affairs were much depressed. In some Sections there was strong prejudice against it, and in others education at the public cost was regarded as "too much of a pauper system for a free people." The latter prejudice yielded most readily to the majority of the people, and to the beneficial results of the system in its earliest years.—The former is now as strong as ever, and has carried its opposition to the Legislature, where petitions are now pouring in, and bills being drawn up, for the repeal of that part of the system relating to the County Superintendency. A too heavy tax, incompetent Superintendents, and by some the uselessness of the whole system is urged in opposition to it. The most popular measure proposed in stead of the County Superintendent, is to distribute his salary (in this County $500,) among the School Directors of the several districts, which it is said will inspire them to perform all the work in a more efficient manner,—because having a narrower field and being divided into many, will have less labor to perform if it were confirned to one—than the County Superintendent could do. But it is plain to be seen that this would not lessen the tax any, and the "magical effects" it is expected to produce upon the Directors (being nearly $5 per year for each Director) we regard as very doubtful. In fact, we consider the enactment of 1854, which established the officers of State Superintendent, Deputy Superintendents and County Superintendents—a very wise one, and are unwilling to see it give place to one whose benefits are at best doubtful anticipations, and the enactment of which is urged by the enemies of education, and not its friends. Let us sustain the present system for a few more years, and then, if its beneficial results are not fully apparent to every intelligentman, we are prepared for its repeal: Says the State Superintendent in his report:

"These principles underlie our system and may be regarded as its safe foundation—the strong, symmetrical skeleton of its power.—But a foundation without a useful superstructure, is of no comparative value; and a skeleton, however beautiful in its outline and exact in its proportions, without life and health, can neither be pleasing nor useful.

The Pennsylvania common school system remained comparatively dead and inoperative until the act of 1854, by estabishing the County Superintendency, and many other wise provisions, infused life into its symmetrical and massive proportions, and gave it self-moving vigor.

Previous to that period the history of the system is barren of striking incident or remarkable progress; and may be properly summed up as twenty years of patient, hopeful toil by its friends, and of unexampled endurance of heavy burthen with small benefits, by the people; but in the meantime, of the establishment and consideration of that deep and abiding foundation upon which its fair proportions now securely rest, and above which, in the present and future may be erected any height and extent of structure which is or may be demanded for our youth at the hands of the State.

It is not enough to say that the day of the passage of the school law of 1854, inaugurated a new era in the progress of the system. The hopes entertained by the friends of popular education throughout the State, excited, months before its passage, an agitation and discussion on the subject, between those in favor and those opposed to the measure, which though occasionally unpleasant, indicated interest and life by contrast with the stillness and indifference which previously existed.

It is certainly true that the characteristic feature of that law was the creation of the office of County Superintendent; and now, after the second year of its operation, we are only beginning to be capable of properly estimating the nature and advantages of the office.

In making this estimate, it strikes the mind with remarkable force, that where the nature of the office was understood and provided for in the first selection of the officer, its advantages have overcome all opposition, while in all cases in which its nature and design were not understood, its usefulness is yet undeveloped.

The office, in its nature and design, is strictly professional; and when an experienced teacher, with the ability requisite to direct, sufficient physical vigor to support, and adequate salary to justify the application of all his energies to the discharge of his official duties, was selected, the result has been a signal and uniform ratification of the wisdom of the measure; but in every instance in which any of these essential elements were wanting, the success of Superintendency has been diminished in exact proportion. Counties formerly proverbial for backwardness in educational affairs, have been put high up in the scale of progress, and others previously much awakened have been urged on to surprising advances; while on the other hand, some that were considerably aroused, have either become stationary or have retrograded; while in a few the people have yet to perceive, even in a pecuniary point of view, the value or necessity of the new office

But it is not now necessary or proper to make such an exposition. The county conventions of directors, to whom the power of selection was confided, had a new and untried duty to perform; and it was, therefore to be expected that some errors in selection and compensation would be made. All these will, no doubt, be rectified at the tri-ennial election, which is to take place on the first Monday in May next. This Department may, if it should be deemed proper, methodize and lay before them such information and conclusions on this point, drawn from past experience, as will seem calculated to assist in that which is believed to be their real aim and desire—the selection of the best men that can be obtained, for the discharge of the duties of an office second to no other in the government, in the magnitude and importance of the results which may be legitimately expected from it.

The benefits of the present School system are thus summed up by the *Bulletin*. Let each man compare them with the small amount of tax he pays yearly, and ask himself the question, "Is it good?"

"At the present rate of progress in our school system, the time cannot be far distant when all the adult native population of the State will be educated to a certain extent.—The reproach of having a large proportion of inhabitants unable to read or write will be removed, and the people of Pennsylvania will be able to challenge a comparison with any other people in the world in intelligence and enlightenment. Education acts upon every branch of society and upon every interest of a community. It improves the moral sense, and so lessens crime and diminishes the necessity and the costs of its punishment. It refines the mind, and so reduces the number of those that are willing to become paupers and public burdens. It enlarges the perceptions of political and individual independence, and raises the masses out of the reach of demagogues, through whom they are, when uneducated, compelled to receive the little information they can acquire in regard to public questions. It assists in every trade and every pursuit. It makes better farmers, better manufacturers, better merchants, better miners, and better laborers; or more briefly stated, it makes better men. It makes our farms and our mines more valuable, and it gives increased prosperity and healthfulness to our railroads, our canals, our factories, our banks and our public establishments of all kinds. The millions expended by Pennsylvania on her public schools, during the past twenty-three years, have been well invested, and although we are slow to recognize the profits, yet they are all around us, in the unsurpassed prosperity of the State, which is so widely diffused and so common as to be no more appreciable than the air we breathe. Still, like the air we breathe, it is vital, and we must be ever grateful that the System so wisely established has been so providentially sustained, until we can point to the Pennsylvania school system as one not surpassed in any state of the Union."

If there can be any other system adopted by which the same benefit will be received, with less tax upon the public, no friend of education will oppose it; but it must first be proven that such can be done, before they yield a system like the present.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—The evidence in this case last week was mostly confirmatory of previous testimony in reference to frauds in wards heretofore the subject of examination. It was shown that minors had voted; that dead men were personated by living rascals; that votes were deposited in the names of residents who moved away and did not vote; that unnaturalized persons had been allowed to vote without proof of naturalization; that forged naturalization papers had been used; that the charcoal burners of New Jersey, and rowdy firemen of Baltimore, had been imported to swell up the majorities for the Democratic ticket. A startling statement was made in reference to the manner in which fraudulent naturalization papers are issued. One Christopher Mulschlager testified that he had voted at the fall election. He was not naturalized, had been in the country but four years, and had never even declared his intention of becoming a citizen. He stated that before the election he had been called upon by two persons, who asked him if he did not wish to vote. He replied in the affirmative, and shortly afterward John Apple, Jr., (a member of the present Grand Jury,) brought him a certificate of naturalization and a tax receipt. The certificate was signed by Theodore T. Derringer, and had the *seal of the Court of Quarter Sessions!* It is stated that Christopher Mulschlager had declared his intention to become a citizen under oath on the 4th of April, 1853; that he had petitioned for the full rights of citizenship on the 7th of September, 1856, and then made oath that he had resided in the United States five years, and made other proof thereof, whereupon the Court ordered him to be admitted to citizenship. These allegations were all false. He stated that Apple had charged him five dollars for his services, and that Apple had "quite a good bundle of such papers." On the day of election, one Keller (driver of the prison van) brought the ticket which Mulschlager was to vote, and told him it was 'the Democratic ticket.' Mulschlager, like a good citizen, went up and voted the ticket thus given him.

The Court sent for Theodore Derringer, Deputy Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, to explain this mysterious business if he could.—He admitted that his signatures to the naturalization papers were genuine. There were no records of Mulschlager having declared his intentions on the day mentioned, or that the final paper was issued to him on the day specified. The seal seemed to be the genuine seal of the Court; at least Mr. Derringer could not say that it was not. Mr. Derringer could not account for the circumstances connected with the issuing of these papers. He, however, admitted that he had signed a large number of naturalization papers (about two hundred) at times when they were not required. He had left them on his desk, or in a drawer. He never gave any to Apple. The two seals of the Court were, it seemed, used by all the clerks in the office, by the tip-staves of the Court, and even by the drivers of the prison omnibus.

These extraordinary admissions show how any quantity of fraudulent naturalization papers might have been issued by the Quarter Sessions. All that was required was that Mr. Derringer should sign the blanks, and leave them lying on his table, or deposited in an unlocked drawer, where persons *who knew where they were might afterwards steal them*, and, if they were not already sealed, put the seal to them, as a large number of persons seem to have had uncontrolled access to the seals!

The state of the evidence of the week is thus summed up by the Sunday Dispatch:—

At the last report Wm. B. Mann had given evidence to affect votes numbering 805
Number of persons who last week testified that they had voted for Wm. B. Mann, - - - - - - 69
874
Mann's vote, 874
Cassiday's majority, 551
Mann ahead of Cassiday, 323

The answer of Lewis C. Cassiday has at length been filed. It avers, in the first place that Cassiday was legally elected, and denies many of the fraudulent votes proven by Mann. It alleges that there were various miscounts, by which Mann was credited with more votes than he had received, and that fraudulent votes were cast for him in various divisions. Admitting all of Cassiday's statement to be true, it still leaves Mann a majority of 85. However, to overbalance this, Cassidy charges some informality in the election of a certain ward in which Mann had a heavy majority, and asks that these votes be thrown out.

By infernal frauds like these, the Democratic party is able to poll any number of votes, and it is only necessary for their leaders to know how many votes are required to carry an election, and the means are at hand by which they are enabled to do it. It is not time to put a stop to villianies which thwart the wishes of the people, and against which every just sense of right revolts?—Americanism alone looks to a remedy for these frauds, by adopting stringent measures to prevent them, and by a modification of the naturalization laws.

The above case, by which Mr. Mann has been illegally deprived of office, and by which the Union State ticket was fraudulently defeated—is a striking instance of the necessity for such a change. Republicans, as well as all men who desire to see the purity of the ballot box maintained, should array themselves by the side of Americans and aid in securing these objects. Men recognize the necessity of it, and no party, however strong in the past, will be able to sustain itself itself upon an issue favoring the present naturalization system. It and the extension of slavery are kindred evils, and should be dealt with accordingly. These wrongs are felt by the country, and a patriotic people will forget party ties, if necessary, and place themselves in a position where their opposition will be effective.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK.—The February number of this work is already upon our table. It is handsomely embellished with beautiful engravings and elegantly finished pattern plates, and contains much interesting reading matter. Godey is enterprising, and his labors are well rewarded by the extensive circulation of his magazine. The price of subscription for one year is $5; two copies for one year $5; three copies one year $6; five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10. This is one of the best lady books in the world, and the ladies of Delaware county should patronize it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.

The extremely warm weather and heavy rain of last week, caused a general breaking up of the ice, and quite a heavy freshet in this and other sections of the country. In this county travel was rendered almost impossible, but as far as we have heard, no material damage was done.

While the Western rivers appear to have opened without much damage, the ice in the Eastern rivers has suddenly broken up with a heavy rain, swelling the streams and bearing off everything which stood as an obstruction to its course. On the upper Delaware, the destruction of property has been large; on the Hudson river it has been immense, reckoned at two millions of dollars. The Schuylkill showed great turbulence, but not so much damage occurred as was expected.—On the Susquehanna there has been considerable mischief likewise.

THE MURDER AT ALTOONA.—Many of our citizens have doubtless read the account of the murder of Mr. Norcross, at Altoona, Pa., which was supposed to have been committed by a person who was in company with him, calling himself M'Kinney, who left Altoona immediately after the murder, and has not been heard of since. By a letter having reached Altoona lately, directed to M'Kinney, on being opened, was found to be from his wife, who is living at Marcus Hook, in this County, and in which it was discovered that his real name was M'Kim. The letter cautions him against coming home, as he was here suspected of being engaged in stealing horses. He was sometime since arrested by Sheriff James on the charge of purchasing a number of sheep from James Cummins under false pretenses.

Quite an excitement is now prevailing here in regard to this affair, and many speculations are indulged in regarding it. Gov. Pollock has offered $1000 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Mr. Norcross.

LECTURE.—It will be seen by reference to an Advertisement in another column, that Charles Gibbons Esq., of Philadelphia, will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, in the Borough of Chester, to-morrow evening.—Subject—"William Penn, and his Holy Experiment."

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Evans E. Green of Thornbury, has sold sixty-four acres of his farm to John Lodge, for six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars. A portion of woodland yet remains unsold, which is held at private sale.

Abram P. Jobson, has sold his property in Middletown, consisting of 22 acres of land, to Jesse Haycock, for two thousand dollars.

LECTURE OF HENRY C. BAIRD, ESQ.—West Branch Chapel, in Aston township, was crowded to overflowing on Monday evening last, by an audience which had assembled to hear the lecture of Henry C. Baird, Esq., of Philadelphia, before the People's Association of Rockdale, upon "The American Army in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1777. Mr. Baird, being introduced by the President of the Society, thus spoke:—

"It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of American History as a study. The records of the privations, sufferings and achievements of the hardy pioneers who first settled our country, as well as the statesmen, soldiers and patriots who consummated our Independence, are full of interest and instruction. We should make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the early eras of our history, and of those of a later period. The lives of those men who at the close of the war established the new government upon a firm and enduring basis, and of those who have since that time contributed towards giving us that proud position which we now hold upon the nations of the world, will be found no less worthy of our attention.

Important as this subject is, it is much neglected even by men of liberal education, many of whom, while they are thoroughly versed in the histories of Greece and Rome, possess a knowledge of but the mere outline of our own story.

Permit me then to direct your attention to the movements of the American army in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1777. I shall attempt nothing more than a plain statement of facts, and if I succeed in giving a clear idea of the movements of the patriotic forces during that important period in our history, I shall experience a high degree of satisfaction. The speaker here gave a rapid review of the causes which led to the revolution, and of the early important operations of the war, in which it was shown that the older colonies planted by England in America had scarcely struggled into existence, and overcome the difficulties which usually beset a people in a new country, when the British government placed restrictions in their trade and manufactures, and began that system of oppression which more than a century later led to the extinction of British power in this country. The history was then given of the acts of Great Britain, in 1763, imposing an increased tax upon the Colonies, on March 2, 1765, imposing the obnoxious Stamp Act, and almost immediately afterward providing for the maintenance of troops in America to enforce the laws; and how, in but a year following, when the British found it impossible to stem the current of opposition, the Stamp Act was repealed, for the very potent reason that it had given rise to an American Congress, which assembled in New York in 1765, and other manifestations of the popular will. But opposition in a new form was not long in abeyance. The duty on tea levied in 1767, and retained in 1770, was a part of the system of taxation, without a voice in the public legislation, and to which the Colonists would not submit. Then followed a history of the efforts of the British to force, and the still stronger efforts of the Colonists to resist, its use; of the first battle, and the prominent actors therein, among whom were favorably mentioned Samuel Adams, John Adams, Joseph Warren, James Otis, Josiah Quincy, Jr., John Hancock, John Dickinson and Patrick Henry. On the 3d of March, 1774, Parliament enacted the Boston Port Bill, which provided for the prevention of all commercial intercourse with that devoted city of liberty. These were the crowning acts of oppression, and the other colonies arose and resolved to give their aid to Massachusetts in her efforts to maintain her rights. On the 5th of September following, the first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, President, and Chas. Thomson, of Penna., Secretary. Congress not only resolved to sustain Massachusetts, but issued a "Declaration of Rights," which clearly and boldly defined the position of the Colonists. Though things had gone thus far the idea of Independence was hardly contemplated by the boldest. Simply to have their grievances redressed, with a proper guarantee for the future, was the end aim for which more than a majority labored. An humble and loyal petition to the King was adopted before the end of the session, but the British government, on the contrary to acceding to their just demands, determined to subdue the rebel opposition. The Colonists armed for battle. Massachusetts was declared in a State of rebellion! The lecturer recounted the battle of Concord, the first of the Revolution, where untried men, with no military experience, had met a body of disciplined British troops, and had driven them before them like a flock of sheep! Then followed an interesting account of the battles of Bunker Hill, in which the names of Green, Putnam, Wooster, Stark, Varnum, Knox, Poore, Thomas and Prescott, rendered famous in history, were conspicuously mentioned.

On the 14th of June, Congress had passed resolutions for raising an army, and on the following day Geo. Washington was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. With that modesty which was a prominent trait in the character of this great man, he said in his place in Congress, of which he was then a member—"Lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with."

The Speaker gave a highly interesting history af the movements of the American army under Washington—the Seige of Boston, and its evacuation by the British—and of the Series of reverese to the American cause, in the disasterous battle of Long Island, evacuation of New York, the battle of White Plains, the loss of Fort Washington, Fort Lee, and the fierce retreat of Washington into Pennsylvania, all of which continued, were calculated to make many of the stoutest hearts quail. Now came the bold attacks, which, to use the words of Washington, "due necessity alone justified." The battle of Trenton, Princeton. The lecturer now approached the subject of his address, and gave a minute and very interesting account of "The American army in Pennsylvania in New Jersy in 1777," giving an elaborate description of Brandywine, and other battles which had the effect of aiding in securing our Independence.—Space and time alone prevent us from following him in this important part of his address. But we cannot pass over it without giving a few of the prominent parts of his discourse. He related an anecdote of Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, a Pennsylvanian, and one in whom the State has just reason to feel an honorable pride. He was a minister of the Evangelic Luthern Church, and was subsequently ordained a priest in the Protestat Episcopal Church. It was announced that he would preach his farewell sermon at Woodstock.—A large concourse gathered on the occasion. It was an exciting period in our history. He arrived at the Church, ascended the pulpit dressed in a full suit of uniform, over which he wore the priests' gown. He preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, in which he recited the wrongs which had been inflicted upon his country, and called upon his friends and fellow countrymen to raise up as one man, and repel the invading foe; concluding his discourse in the following manner:—"In the language of Holy Writ, there is a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to pray, but those times have passed away, "and raising his voice to its utmost power, he continued—"there is a time to fight, and that time has come." He descended from the pulpit, put off his gown, and ordered the drums outside to beat. Three hundred men that day enlisted under his banner. Of what they were capable. History has long since made a noble and enduring record, in recounting the stories of Brandywine, Germantown, and other fields dyed with the blood of American patriots.

He concluded his address by quoting the words of that eminent Scholar, Lord Brougham, in the course of a brilliant essay on Napoleon and Washington. After estimating the former, he uses the following language.

"How grateful the relief which the friend of mankind, the lover of virtue experiences, when, turning from the contemplation of such a character, his eye rests upon the greatest man of our own or of any age; the only one upon whom an epithet so thoughtlessly lavished by men, to forster the crimes of their worst enemies, may be innocently and justly bestowed. * * *

"If profound sagacity, unshaken steadiness of purpose, the entire subjection of all the passions which carry havoc through ordinary minds, and oftentimes lay waste the fairest prospect of greatness; nay, the discipline of those feelings which are wont to lull or to seduce genius, and to mar and to cloud over the aspect of virtue herself, joined with or rather leading to the most absolute self-denial, the most habitual and exclusive devotion to principles; if these things can constitute a great character, without either quickness of apprehension, or resources of information, or inventive powers, or any brilliant quality that might dazzle the vulgar, then surely WASHINGTON was the greatest man that ever lived in this world uninspired by Divine wisdom, and unsustained by supernatural virtue."

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. Baird, for the able manner in which he addressed the meeting.

Donations were made to the Society as follows:—Bourriene's Life of Napoleon, by Wm. Hurst; Kane's Arctic Explorations, by Messrs. Cooper & Vernon; Scott's Works, Poetry and Poetic Works of the Ancients, by John McMullen; Retrospect of Western Travel, by Benj. Crowther. The report of the Executive Committee shows that the Society is in a very flourishing condition.

RADNOR, Feb. 6th 1857.

Messrs. Editors—Sleighing, like the auctioneer's goods, is "going, going, gone."—The snow banks which loomed up around our houses, filled up our fence corners and roads, are gradually growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less;" while black spots of Old Radnor earth are peeping out, under an elevated thermometer, and genial sun. Your old correspondent, "Velum Sap" was rather too hasty in reporting last week, the weight of Radnor hogs, as one was killed yesterday at Spread Eagle which weighed 510 pounds. This hog—the decease of which was quite a god-send to the financial deportment of "Velum"—was the product of Hillside, the beautiful and prolific farm of Wm. S. Johnson Esq. Speaking of hogs—there are, as "Velum" justly observes some hogs of six feet in length, which weigh less than those he reported; but the correct naturalist would most probably describe them as belonging to the genus homo, instead of the genius porcus.

Hoping that, when next you visit Radnor, you will become intimately and inwardly acquainted with our warm hog, (I mean of the porcine species.) I remain very truly yours. PORCUS, MICHIGANI.

TIME FLIES.—We are now a little beyond mid winter. The nights are beginning to shorten, the days to lengthen, and soon the winter will be over and gone. As the sun is coming back northward from his southern declination, the coldest weather cannot last long, and our "cold snaps," this winter have so far been remarkably short. Still, there has been an incalculable amount of suffering among the poor class of our population, and that terrible scourge, the scarlet fever, has desolated many homes.

CATTLE STOLEN.—Six steers were stolen from the barn-yard of Edward Garrett, in Upper Darby, on Tuesday night the 29th ult. They were traced to Philadelphia, and found in possession of a person living on the Germantown Road, who had purchased them, and refused paying for them until the individual from whom they were obtained, gave evidence that he came by them honestly.—A reward of fifty dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday next the 14th inst., this Association will convene at the School-room of Thomas H. Griffith in this Borough, in order to improve themselves in the art of Teaching, and also to gain information tending to advance them in the practice of their vocation. A general invitation is extended to Teachers, and all others interested in the progress of education.

SHOW SHEEP.—Wm. Worrall, of this Borough, will slaughter on Thursday next, Thirty-two Show Sheep, weighing 155 pounds each, and one large Hog, weighing 600 pounds. They will be for sale on Friday and Saturday. Persons should not lose this opportunity of supplying themselves with good pork and mutton.

Mrs. Cyntha Wallace, died at her residence in Milford, Del. on Monday week. She was 80 years of age, and had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church. upwards of 50 years. She was the mother of the late John Lofland, so widely known as the "Milford Bard."

Subscriptions are now being taken in this Borough, to raise a sufficient amount of money to settle a heavy claim against the M. E. Church, of this place. It is to be hoped that our citizens will show their appreciation of objects of this kind, by subscribing liberally.

A number of our citizens in this Borough, are busily engaged in digging down to the water pipes in order to have them thawed. The ground is frozen solid to the depth of three feet.

A farmer near Elkton, Maryland, informs the Elkton papers that the tip ends of the teats of all his cows are frozen, and will probably slough off.

Capt. George W. Moore, died suddenly at his residence, in the Borough of Chester, on Saturday evening the 31st ult.

THE FICKLENESS OF FASHION IS PROVERBIAL.—She is never content but in extremes.—The little bonnets of the present day are pretty sure to be followed by the huge scoop shovels which used to hide the fair faces of the wearers fifteen or twenty years ago.—"Poetry is Prophecy," and an old satire, discoursing of this very subject, says:—

"To day right jauntily a hat she wears
That scarce affords a shelter to her ears;
To-morrow, haply searching long in vain,
You spy her features down a Leghorn lane!"

So far as the gentler sex are concerned this is doubtless true, but the fashions introduced by Granville Stokes, No. 209 Chestnut street, are destined, we think, to be of longer duration.

"OH! THAT THE SKIN of an innocent sheep should be taken and made into parchmeut, to be written on to the undoing of a man!" quoth Shakespeare's Jack Cade. We propose to vary the text and say, "Oh! that the wool of an innocent sheep should be carded, and spun, and wove into garments to the rendering of a man ridiculous!" No fear of being rendered ridiculous if you get your garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chesinut street.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., Morton M'Michael, Esq., and Dr. Wm. Elder, have accepted an invitation to address the County Meeting to be held in this Borough on the 28th inst.

MARRIED,

In Nether Providence, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Henry Sutton, Mr. THOMAS GREENWOOD, to Miss BETHESHEBA HUTCHINSON, all of Delaware county. [Chester papers please copy.]

In Media, on Thursday, the 5th inst., by Esq., Cochran, Mr. WILLIAM GENTZ to Miss CHRISTIANA MYERS, both of Edgmont, Del. county.

In Chester, on the 4th inst, by the Rev. Daniel Kendig, J. EDWARD CLYDE to KATE A. COLLINS, both of Chester.

DIED.

In Edgmont, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., HARPER HOWARD, aged about 55 years.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY BECK, wife of John Beck, deceased, formerly of this county, aged 48 years.

In Middletown, of consumption, on Friday the 6th inst., SAMUEL GREEN, aged about 28 years.

In Haverford, on the 3d inst., MARY HUFFMAN, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 31st ult., in Thornbury, JOHN TAYLOR, son of Joseph C. and Hannah D. Frame, in his 6th year.

In Chester, on the 3d inst., JAMES KENWORTHY, in the 34th year of his age.

In Concord, on the 30th ult., JOHN C. MILLER, aged 42 years.

In Chester, on the 31st ult., Capt. GEORGE W. MOORE, aged 63 years.

At her residence, in Middletown, on the 30th ult., REBECCA DUTTON, in the 67th year of her age.

In Middletown, on the 1st inst., of scarlet fever, RICHARD, son of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin, aged 3 years and 15 days.

Father of him weep not,
His sufferings all are o'er;
Eternal rests his lot,
On Canaan's peaceful shore.

Mother of him weep not,
His skies are cloudless now;
The crown his saviour bought,
Rests on his radiant brow.

Kindred of him weep not,
Stay, stay your burning tears;
His sorrows are forgot,
A seraph's smile he wears.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—FLOUR and MEAL.—Fresh ground from new wheat is worth $6 37—Sales for home consumption at $6 37. Extra and fancy brands are selling at $7 50 Rye Flour is worth $3 75, and Corn Meal $3 00 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, and prices are steady. Sales of 2.000 bus. new Southern and Penna. red at $1 48 a 1 54, and $1 60 a 1 66 for white. Rye is wanted, with sales of Pennsylvania at 82 cents. Corn is scarce; prime yellow is offered at 68 a 63 cents afloat. Oats are in demand; sales of prime old Pennsylvania at 47 or 48c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues scarce; small sales from second hands at $7 00 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges at $3 00 a 3 25 per bushel, and Flaxseed at $160 a 185 for domestic.

CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 9.—The supply o Beef Cattle during the past week has been about equal to the week previous. The arrivals at Wm. L. Torbet's Avenue Drove Yard amounted to 550 beeves, 6000 sheep, 4000 hogs, 120 cows and calves. The beeves sold from $9 00 to $11 per 100lbs. Sheep, were disposed of at from $2 75 o $4 50 and $5 00 per head. Hogs sold slowly at from $7 50 to $8 50 per 100 lbs. Cows and calves at from $25 to $60. The total stock in market was 925 beeves; 4000 sheep; 2000 hogs and 120 cows and calves.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY, OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same demand with

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST

from the day of deposit. For list of managers and office, see daily papers. apr. 9-1y

ESTATE OF ISAAC MARIS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Isaac Maris, late of the township of Marple, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present to the undersigned for settlement. BARTRAM MARIS,
Feb. 11. *Executor.*

NOTICE!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 3 Ludlid Court, to *No 475 North Second Street above Brown, Philadelphia*, where he has constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy

Cakes and Candies,

Wholesale and Retail at the lowest cash prices.
February 11, 1857. JACOB SPELLER, Bread and Cake Baker.

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!!

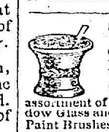
A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE.

URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granuated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankfort, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.

For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* feb11

LECTURE.—The fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in the Borough of Chester, on *Thursday Evening next, February 12th*, at half past seven o'clock, by CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Subject—"William Penn and his holy experiment."
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the Lecture. feb 11



TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ALLEN & BUCKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

DRY GOODS.—Every variety of Dry Goods selling off at reduced prices to make room for Spring Goods at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!—Another lot of prime Butter, at 25 cents per lb. A liberal deduction made to storekeepers taking a quantity.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

OLD MONONGAHELA.—Ten barrels of old extra Monongahela. An extra old article, warranted prime, at $2,00. Ten good do., at $1,50. Ten do., a fair article, at $1,00.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

HAMS, SHOULDERS, PORK, DRIED BEEF, Tongues, Fish, Boots Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, together with an assortment of every article generally used by housekeepers.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 1.. H. J. GIBSON.

SPANISH QUARTERS, LEVIES AND FIPS taken in payment for Goods at the old valuation, at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I. HALDEMAN & SONS are now closing out their stock of Blankets, Shawls, DeLaines, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c. Call early and secure bargains at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. feb11

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of *DR. KANE'S WORK*. Price $1.50. Also the *LIFE OF PETER CARTWRIGHT*.
J. G. CUMMINS & CO.,
Feb. 11. South Avenue, Media.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing the *TRIBUNE ALMANAC*, by sending their address to the MEDIA BOOK STORE, South Avenue, will be promptly attended to J. G. CUMMINS & CO.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will positively be sold at public sale, on *Friday, the 20th of February*, 1857, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that certain BRICK MESSUAGE and Lot of Ground, situate on the N. W. corner of Lemon and State streets, in the Borough of Media. The Lot is 40 feet front by 125 deep, bounded by said State st., Lemon st., and lot of William Coyle. The improvements are a large two and a half story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 30 feet front by 30 deep, with KITCHEN back, 14 by 16 feet, and Pump therein. The above improvements are nearly new and in good repair. Said premises are eligibly situated in said Borough, and is very desirable as a place of business or private residence. Any information with regard to the above property may be had prior to the day of sale, by calling upon B. F. BAKER, at the Recorder's Office, in the Borough of Media.
Feb. 11. WILLIAM P. STEVENSON.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on *Wednesday, the 25th day of February*, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M., his Farm, situate in Red Lion Hundred, Del., on the road leading from Clark's Corner, within one mile of Delaware City, at the hotel of ISAAC H. REGISTER, in New Castle. It contains about *ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX AND A HALF ACRES* 187½ of which is upland, highly improved; the balance in marsh. The improvements consist of a good HOUSE, Granary, Corn-cribs and Barn, with other necessary out-buildings. It is unnecessary to enter into a long description of the property, as the neighborhood is one of the finest in the State, and the land generally known, of which it is composed. Those who wish to purchase can call and satisfy themselves on this point. The reason for selling is the determination to go west, and the sale will therefore be positive. Terms at sale. LEVI H. CLARK.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, in Lima, Middletown township, Delaware county, on *Thursday, the 26th inst.*, the following described personal property: THREE HORSES, one sorrel, seven years old, one coming ten, and the other four years old, 17 hands high; One Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old, one colt coming one year old, one Jenny Lind Wagon, one two horse Dearborn, one three horse Wagon, and one small farm Wagon, for one or two horses, one Sleigh and Bells, one set of pin chains, one set of leading chains, one set of cart Gears, two setts of Collars and Halters, two setts dearborn Harness and two setts of carriage Harness, double or single, three driving Bridles, Saddle and Bridle, two patent Cutting-Boxes, a sett of Butchering Tools, Hooks, Scales, &c., also 300 feet of White Oak Plank. Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by ABRAM P. JOBSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber having sold his real estate, will sell at public sale, at his residence, in Newtown township, Delaware county, near Newtown Square, on *Sixth-day, (Friday,

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

WINTER WORK FOR FARMERS.—While the ground is frozen is the time for the farmer of prepare his fuel, and when the ground is covered with snow is the time to haul it to the wood-pile. Cut, spilt, and pile up enough for the whole year. It should be thrown up in small piles, and on end, in order to give it a fair chance to season.

Winter is the time to examine your fence, and to make rails for repairing defective portions in spring.

It is the time to get into good working order all farm tools: plows, harrows, cradles, scythes spades, hoes, etc., etc. Not only to repair and put in order, but also to prepare a place for each and every article, wherever he or his boys or his help may be able to lay their hands upon it at any time.

The farmer, above all others, should enforce the motto, "A place for everything, and every thing in its place."

Winter is the time for the farmer to project and carry out improvements on his place The various portions of a farm are ever in want of some repair, some new and more advantageous and time-and-labor-saving arrangement. See that the arrangements of your stable and barn are as perfect as may be, that there is no unnecessary waste of time or exposure of person in the preparation of feed for horses, cattle and hogs. Now that much in-door and in-stable work is to be done, is the proper time to take note of the deficiencies and study improvements

And not by any means least in importance as a matter to be "seen to," is your arrangement for saving manure.

If your menure-pile must be exposed to the weather, have it so placed as that its strenght shall not be washed away by the rains. If you see, after a hard rain, a stream of dark fluid running from it, be assured that you are submitting to a ruinous waste, and lose no time in applying the remedy. Bed with saw-dust, if you can get it; or with leaves, raked so close as to take up a little soil with them, and include all the rotton logs you can get fine enough to crumble up like saw-dust; throw this on and around your manure-pile from time to time through the winter.

To save manure in the best possible manner for the use of the growing crop is the great object of the farmer. Charcoal, clay, loam, and rotton wood (which is but a variety of charcoal) absorb ammonia freely from the air, and seem to condense it so as to hold many times their own bulk. And as ammonia is the main fertilizing ingredient, to prevent its evaporation must be an object of the first importance.

Your stock should be fed at ricks near the stables, and securely sheltered from the north wind. Thus you will save a fine pile of manure; and if on this you throw occasionally some loads of leaves, you will thereby add to the comfort of your stock, as well as the value of manure.

Winter is peculiarly the time to plan out work for the working seasons. Having given his hands sufficient to do, let the farmer himself prepare the programme of operations for spring, summer and fall: what fields are to be cultivated, what to have rest; what plan of rotations of crops to be followed out; what new land to be cleared, and what old to be planted with trees; what improvements to make in his orchard, his hennery, his apiary, etc. A man can't, in these days, farm profitably without a good deal of careful forethought and shrewd management in his resources. He must have a head as well as hands.

When the ground is covered with snow, young fruit trees frequently suffer from the attacks of rabbits, mice, etc. A simple, easy cheap, and effectual protection, is to hollow out a polk stalk, split on one side, and fit it around the tree. It requires no tying.—Another method, equally effectual is as follows:

Add one pound of tallow to two quarts of common tar, melt, and mix thoroughly, apply, while warm, with a paint brush, to the trunks of young trees, as high up as there is danger of their being gnawed. Make the application just before winter sets in; late in the fall will answer.

Here is a table showing the farmer what will be the cost to him of pork fattened by himself. It is based upon the assumption that 6¾ pounds of corn will produce 1 pound of pork. Of course the breed of hogs, differences of treatment, etc., will make actual results vary more or less from this table.—Yet, with this before him, any farmer can, from his own observation and experience, make up a similar one for himself. With the knowledge which such a table of results will give him, he will know exactly in what manner to obtain the largest returns for his corn; or if fed by himself, will be able, without difficulty, to ascertain the lowest paying price at which he can afford to sell his pork. The labor of feeding and taking care of the hogs is not included in the following estimate: When corn costst 12½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1½ cents per pound. When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound. When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound. When corn costs 35 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound. When corn costs 42 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound. Again: When pork sells for 3 cents per pound, it bring 25 cents per bushel for corn. When pork sells for 4 cents per pound, it brings 33 cents per bushel for corn. When porks sells for 5 cents per pound, it brings 42 cents per bushel for corn. When pork sells for 6 cents per pound, it brings 50 cents per bushel for corn.

Those who have tried, say that no crop can be more advantageously raised, for feeding to stock, than *cabbage*. 18,000 heads have been raised from two-and-a-half acres in Massachusetts. The ground should be rich, and well worked. The seed should be sown in rows sufficiently wide apart to admit a cultivator between. The plants are thinned out when of proper size, and afterward kept free from weeds and worms.

TO MAKE YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.—"For a churning of ten or twelve pounds of butter, take about three or four carrots, grate them fine, and press out the juice, then pour some hot water on them and press again.—Take the juice thus obtained, and mix it with about a pint of new or sweet milk, and put in the cream and churn as usual." We know this mode makes excellent butter, not only like a natural yellow, but as good in quality and taste as "grass butter."—*Ex.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA LANDS.—The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* says Col. Aaron Stockton, who resides near the Falls of the Kanawha, recently sold to Messrs. Koons, Picket & Co., who are erecting works for the manufacture of coal oil, on the Kanawha river, a tract of 2000 acres of land near that river, for the sum of $50,000. This land has been selling within the last three years for $2.50 per acre, and this sale shows an advance of $22.50 per acre, or 1000 per cent. The cause of this is doubtless that slavery is there diminishing, as emigration of Free State farmers is increasing.

MUTTON VERSUS PORK.—An exchange says:—"Mutton can be produced pound for pound, at less than half the price of pork; yields more nourishment when eaten, and keeping sheep does not exhaust a farm to the extent feeding hogs does. Sheep can be kept through the winter on hay and turnips, or mangel wurtzel, or sugar beet, while hogs will not do without at least some corn, and are comparatively much more expensive.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.



GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.

S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

JOSEPH G. CUMMINS & CO., have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have now on hand new and splendid *CHRISTMAS PRESENTS*, such as NEW BOOKS, Albums, Port-monnaies, FANCY BOXES, consisting of entire original styles, now first introduced into the market, containing Pens, Ink, Wafers, Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c. All kinds of TOYS suitable for Children, as well as all the Novelties of the season. *Humors of Falconbridge, Hestribution*, by Mrs. E. M. Southworth; a new edition of *Empress Josephine, The Winter Wreath*, &c., just received.



TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work streets,
Chester, June 25.

Bottleing Establishment.

JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address, Box No. 68, Chester, Penna.
Chester, Sept. 17.

Good News for the Ladies.

Cheap Blankets and Flannels,

CHEAP SATTINNETTS AND CASSIMERES, Superb Shawls, Brocha Blankets and Cashmere, Ladies cloth for Cloaks; the cheapest Ribbons in the market; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Lamb's Wool, Under-Shirts of the best makes; Children's, Ladies' and Men's Hosiery of all descriptions, Black Alapacas of every grade and price, Irish Linens of the best manufacturers.

BLACK SILLS OF THE BEST BRANDS, the largest Linen Handkerchiefs for 12½ cents in the world, all kinds of Handkerchiefs for men of Silk, Linen and Cotton; all sorts of Prints for ladies' dresses from 6¼ to 12½ cents, all sorts of DELANES from 12½ to 50 cents, all sorts of

Sheeting, Shirtings, Ticking & Checks,

and assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, a full and general assortment of White Goods of various kinds. I have now in store a full assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS

to be sold at a small advance for cash. Call and examine for yourselves at

W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
Cheap store, *Market st., four doors east of 17th*, sign of the "*Golden Spinning-wheel*," *Phila.* d173m

Why does James M. Cox,

TWELFTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.,
DO SUCH A LARGE BUSINESS?

BECAUSE HE SELLS SO CHEAP. (His motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.) All Wool Plaids, beautiful styles; French Merinos, all prices; Paramattas, from 15 to 62½ cents a yard; Alapacas, from 12½ to 75; Linen from 25 to $1, Linen Bosoms from 12½ to 62½.

100 *DIFFERENT STYLES OF CALICOS*, one hundred pieces yard wide British Prints only 12½ cents, Delains 12½, 18¾, 25 to 75 a yard plain and gay styles, Cloths of all kinds for Cloaks,

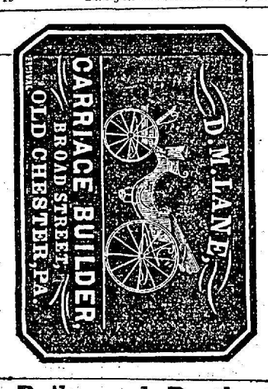
CLOAKS READY MADE.

These I have made in the store and can afford to sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.

SHAWLS FROM $1 TO $25.00,

all styles for the old and young; Satinets for Men and Boys wear from 25 to 87, Jeans from 12½ to 37½, Cassimers from 62½ to $2.00 per yard; Horse, Bed, Cradle and Crib BLANKETS from $1 to $12.00 a pair.—The larges assortment of BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS in the city; we sell them by the piece at case prices and defy competition in the muslin line.—Five hundred pieces of 6¼ cents Prints, fast colors, Lastings of all kinds and Drillings for shoe trade. All we ask is to call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES M. COX,
nov 10 *Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.*



Baily and Brother,

NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE
Paint, Glass, Drug and CHEMICAL STORE,

NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD
PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb,
American Zinc Snow White Paint,
Ameaican Zinc No. 1 White Paint,
American Zinc No. 2 White Paint,
French Snow White Zinc,
French No. 1 White Zinc,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil,
Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts.
Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5¾ cts.
French Greens, 25 to 38 cts.
Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts.
American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb.
Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb.

All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.
Large assortment of Paints, Brushes,
And every article belonging to the Paint business,
Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish,
China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white,
French and American, Window Glass,
Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c.
Gold Leaf, &c., &c.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. nov26

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS!!!

Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Gums, for Fall and Winter Trade, of very Quality and Style, at DUNBARR'S ONE PRICE WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT & SHOE STORE,

76 S. SECOND ST., COR. CARTER ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Where is the best Retial Stock in the city, mostly of his own make, and choice selections from Eastern Markets; selling at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention paid to Youth's and Children's Shoes, and Easy Shoes for Old Ladies.

Always on hand a large stock of PURE GUMS. Also, Good year's Gums of every style.

CUSTOM WORK MADE NEATLY & PROMPTLY. All Dunbarr asks is a call. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 12-1y



REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester,, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business; Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

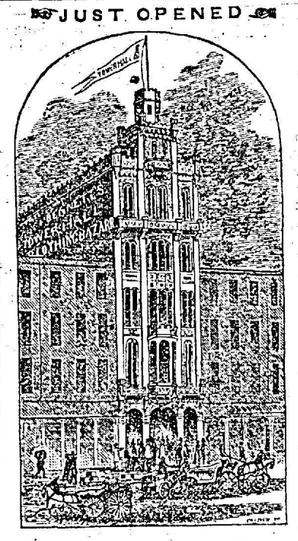
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.

N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing the *TRIBUNE ALMANAC*, by sending their address to the MEDIA BOOK STORE, South Avenue, will be promptly attended to J. G. CUMMINS & CO.

JUST OPENED



BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MARBLE TOWER HALL, 83 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH. SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
UNEQUALED FOR
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assort ment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

SAVING FUND
United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut ftreets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.

All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND**, without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, making their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.



JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens.

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.



THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.



EVANS & WATSON, *No. 26 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.* Salamander Safes, Vault doors for Bank and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, Bank Locks, &c., &c.,

Philadelphia Safes against the World.
Philadelphia, April 15, 1856.

MESSRS EVANS & WATSON:—Gents:—It afford us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our Jewelry, together with all our Books, Papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th inst.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of the valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

Jewelers, now located in the 3d story of the Sansom Street Hall. Evans & Watson would respectfully refer all persons to call and see them and six new safes of their make, purchased since the above fire.

GENTLEMEN:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed our store, in Market Street, below sixth, on the morning of the 1st inst., we had a Fire Proof Safe, purchased of you, which contained all our books of account, valuable certificates, medals, &c., with some bank notes, &c. After undergoing the violence of the flames for upwards of thirty hours, it was recovered from the mass of burning rains, and opened in the presence of several persons anxious to witness the result of so thorough a test. We have now the most heartfelt gratification of informing you that its valuable deposits were discovered in a very fair state of preservation, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have sustained the good qualities attributed to them, we feel it an agreeable duty to render our evidence of the fact.

We have long known the superor workmanship of your safes, and it gives us pleasure to learn that you are now enjoying rich returns for your great skill, moral rectitude, and unfaltering energy.

Phila. May 2d, 1856. FAIRBANKS & EWING.

Philadelphia, July 1st, 1856.

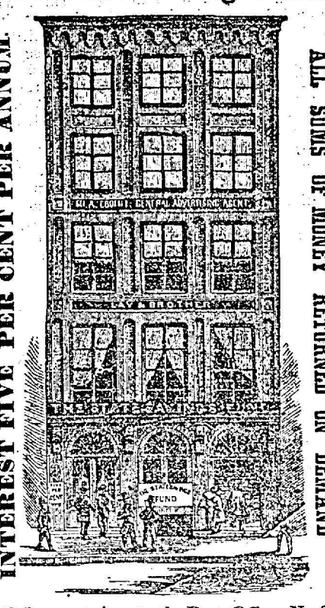
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—We have great pleasure in saying to you that the Salamander Fire Proof Safe, bought from you, and in use in the Drug Mill which was entirely consumed last night, was taken out of the ruins this morning. When opened, the Books and Papers therein were withdrawn without injury; all of which, we will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on us.

We are very respectfully, your friend,
CHARLES VAN HORN & CO.,
Fifteenth and Hamilton Streets,

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gentlemen:—I take great pleasures in saying to you that the Salamander Safe bought from you and in use in my Soap and Candle Manufactory, Nos. 185 and 187 S. Fourth street; which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August, 1856, and was taken out of the ruins this day, when opened, the books, deeds and other papers therein were without any injury whatever all of which I will take pleasure in exhibiting to any of your friends that may call on me.

Fam, very truly, your friend,
FRANCIS CONWAY,

The State Savings Fund.



Office, next door to the Post Office; No. 83 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, *No.* 83 Dock Street, next door to THIRD Street, and adjoining the Post Office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of *FIVE PER CENT* per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole, or in part, on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators Assignees' Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies, and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally—to Mechnics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit, where they may be had at any time, with Five Per Cent interest added.

2d. Depositors receive books, with an abstract of the By-laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits. which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death, or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.

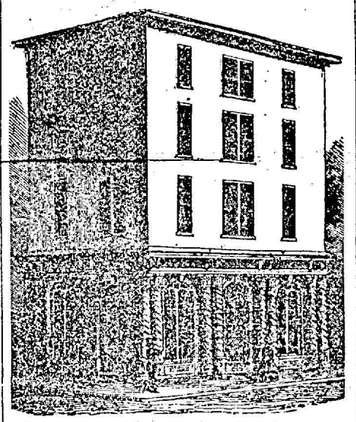
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bond with sureties.

5th. The State Saving Fund is a real Saving Fund—not an Insurance and Trust Company.—The Charter of this Institution avoids the Insurance business.

6th. Deposits may be withdrawn by checks after the the manner customary with Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

GEORGE H. HART, President,
apg3m CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer,



FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

OF the National Safety Company, Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1841. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit.

The office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, till 9 o'clock.

Interest five per cent. All sums large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, to any amount. Office, Walnut st., south west corner of 3d st. Philadelphia.

HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice Pres't.
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

Henry L. Benner, D. Landreth Munns, Edward L. Carter, F. Carroll Brewster, Robert Selfridge, Joseph B. Barry, Samuel K. Aston, H. L. Churchman, James B. Smith, Francis Lee.

The investments, amounting as per statement of January 1, 1855, to $976, 218 91, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents, in accordance with the act of Incorporation are made in Mortgages, Ground Rents and such first class securities as must always insure pesfect security to the depositors and place beyond all risks the pemanency and stability of this old and well established institution. feb 13 1y.

FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND,

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT, The moneyis always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount, RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent, interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Buddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *Presidents.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S EXTRACT OF CELORE, the only certain cure known. It is purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castilian doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Media
A. McDougall's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 24

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscribe would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a Lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.



July 31 ly. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.

Families are espectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the *Media* Book & Stationery Store in South Avenue.



The stock of **BOOKS** and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their Store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. *Morning* Times.	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Del:, co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Balleus Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catholic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Nick Nax;	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Deteeton, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

WILLIAM MORRIS
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,



NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*; nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.
Philaelphia: Jan. 7.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he still continues the above business at his OLD STAND, on the corner of STATE and ORANGE Sts., where there will be found a liberal assortment of

Saddles, Bridels,	Plough Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage	Plough Hames with
and Draft Collars.	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy Coloured,
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs & Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving & Riding Bridles,	Shot and Game Bags,
	Chumors Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS,

all of whichwill be sold on terms to suit the times.

Having employed Journeymen from New York, and supplied himself with all the Dies, Machinery, and appurtenances required to give his work, the best City finish; he feels confident that he can convince all who may favor him with a call, that he can make it advantageous to them to deal with him. Thankful for former Patronage, he solicits a continuance of the same, and invites all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, S. P. RUSH.
Media, Oct. 8, 1855.

Ladies Take Notice.

THAT I have just received an assortment of LADIES CONGRESS PATENT WATERPROOF GAITERS, and am the only person that has them for sale in this city. They are perfectly waterproof.

Market st., one door east of 17th south side Phila, June 11. C. J. HUNT.

Attention! Attention!!

THE Subscriber, thankful to the citizens of Delaware county for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, and hopes by a thorough knowledge of his business, and a strict application to it, to merit it. My Drugs, both Chemical and Pharmaceutical, are purchased of the best houses in Philadelphia, of those who either import them directly, or manufacture them themselves. Such articles as come within the province of the Apothecary, to manufacture, are prepared by myself, or under my immediate supervision, consequently, I am prepared to sell as cheap, and as good an article as can be obtained in the County. My stock of perfumery (which is very large,) patent medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, paint brushes, and all other articles usually kept in drugstores, will be found good, complete and cheap, calculated to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with a call. A very large assortment of fresh garden seeds on hend.

N. B. Particular attention paid to compounding Physician's prescriptions, and family recipes mar 2. WM. T. SIMPSON.

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

Barnum's motto is my motto, "WE STUDY TO PLEASE." nov 19

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 28 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $34, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $3, silver spectacles, $1.50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $4, Silver Teaspoons, set, $5, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct- 8 1y.

New STORE & New GOODS

ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.

BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No.* 198, *Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

W. M. B. BALL,
Sept. 3,-'56, tf WASH. M. WORRALL, E. C. DEAL.

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

DENSLOW & CO., *No.* 21 *South Front street, Philadelphia*, Commission Merchants, and wholesale dealers in all kinds of LEAF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO and CIGARS. Have constantly on hand and for sale low, all kinds of *American and Spanish Leaf Tobaccos*, selected with special reference to manufacturers' use.

All articles sold, warranted to be as represented and every opportunity afforded for examination.

Purchasers at a distance can send their orders and rely upon being as faithfully served as if the goods were seected in person. oct 29-1y

LUMBER AND COAL.

THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will pleses call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.
Marcus Hook, March 5, 1856.

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his store to HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE. Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,



RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and insert *Artificial Teeth* on the most approved plan, which for comfort, beauty, strength and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Also, great care taken to preserve the teeth, and teeth extracted with the least possible p

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2---NO. 52 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., FEBRUARY 18, 1857. WHOLE NO. 104

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, }
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 22d, 1857. }
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all other persons interested, that the following named Assignees have exhibited and filed in this office, their account as Assignees, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Court House, in the Borough of Media, on Monday, the twenty-third of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless reasons shall be given why the same shall not be allowed.
The account of John Larkin, Jr., and Joseph R. Morris, Assignees of James Lees, Edmund B. Smith and Alexander H. Smith, late partners, trading under the firm of Lees, Smith & Co., of the Borough of Chester, in the county Delaware.
Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Prothonotary.*

ADAMS & STAGERS' SAVING FUND CLOTHING HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 222 Market street, third door below Seventh street, Philadelphia. Where can always be found a large stock of well selected, handsomely cut and superior made Clothing, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates for cash.
As we buy exclusively for Cash we feel warranted in promising to furnish a good article of Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Our stock is unsurpassed.—Call, examine and be satisfied. R. H. ADAMS,
THEO. H. STAGERS.
A full assortment of un-cut goods always on hand, which will be made to order in superior style at the hortest notice. ap 9 1y

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quarter, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 To $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. ept. 17, 1y.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price or cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th.
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square
FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,
Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price. I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 739 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of feb 20-1y

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charte House, Media, Delaware county* ap 16.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF LANE AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

GRAIN WANTED.
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th. North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Job ing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware county, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

DRY GOODS.—Every variety of Dry Goods selling off at reduced prices to make room for Spring Goods at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!—Another lot of prime Butter, at 25 cents per lb. A liberal deduction made to storekeepers taking a quantity.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

OLD MONONGAHELA.—Ten barrels of old extra Monongahela. An extra old article, warranted prime, at $2,00. Ten good do., at $1,50. Ten do., a fair article, at $1,00.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

THE BABY'S PICTURE.

It is a quiet winter day;
Alone, in musing sadness, I
Gaze out upon the sunless sky,
The drifting clouds of sombre gray.

Beneath my window in the street,
A group of romping children throw,
In mimic battle, balls of snow,
While echoing laughter, loud and sweet,

Floats upward on the frosty air,
And ringing through my lonely room,
Stirs suddenly its silent gloom,
An answering memory wakening there.

I listen with a throb of pain—
For just so innocent and free
There rang a little voice for me,
That I shall never hear again,

A baby-voice that knew not how
To frame its accents into words,
So chirped in music, like the birds:
It speaks a sweeter language now.

One that I hear sometimes in dreams,
Saying, "*Mother, mother!*" with a tone
More wonderful than was her own;
And waking then, its cadence seems.

To wander through the atmosphere
With such a vivid presence still,
That all my pulses leap and thrill
With joy, as though my child were near!

But she is not; and in her place
I only find upon my breast
A tiny golden locket pressed,
That holds the picture of her face.

GOING INTO MOURNING.

THE following is from Mrs. Moore's "Life in the Clearings."

"And then, this absurd fashion of wearing black for some months and years for the dead; let us calmly consider the philosophy of the thing, its use and abuse. Does it confer any benefit on the dead? Does it afford any consolation to the living? Morally or physically, does it produce the least good? Does it soften one regretful pang, or dry one bitter tear, or make the wearers wiser or better?—If it does not produce any ultimate benefit, it should at once be discarded as a superstitious relic of more barbarous times, when men could now gaze on the simple, unveiled face of Truth, but obscured the clear daylight of her glance under a thousand fantastic masks.

The ancients were more consistent in their mourning than the civilized people of the present day. They sat upon the ground and tasted, with cent garments, and ashes strewn upon their heads. This mortification of the flesh was a sort of penance inflicted by the self tortured mourner for his sins, and those of the dead. If this grief were not of a deed or lasting nature, the mourner found relief for his mental agonies in humiliation and personal suffering. He did not array himself in silk, and wool, and fine linen, and garments cut in the most approved fashion of the day, like our modern beaux and belles, when they testify to the public their grief for the loss of relation or friend, in the most expensive and becoming manner.

Verily, if we must wear our sorrow upon our sleeve, why not return to the sack-cloth and ashes, as the most consistent demonstration of that grief which, hidden in the heart, surpasseth show.

But, then, sackcloth is a most unmanageable material. A handsome figure would be lost, buried, annihilated, in a sackcloth gown; it would be so horribly rough; it would be so horribly rude; it would wound the delicate skin of a fine lady; it could not be confined in graceful folds by clasps of jet and pearl, and ornaments in black and gold. "Sackcloth? Faugh!—away with it. It smells of the knotted scourge and the charnel-house."—We too, say, "Away with it!" True grief has no need of such miserable provocatives to woe.

The barbarians who cut and disfigured their faces for the dead, showed a noble contempt of the world, by destroying those personal attractions which the loss of the beloved had taught them to despise. But who now would have the fortitude and self-denial to imitate such an example? The mourners in crape and French merino would rather die themselves than sacrifice their beauty at the shrine of such a monstrous sorrow.

How often have I heard a knot of gossips exclaim, as some widow of a gentleman in fallen circumstances glided by in her rusty weeds, "What shabby black that woman wears for her husband! I should be ashamed to appear in public in such faded mourning."

And yet, the purchase of that shabby black may have cost the desolate mourner and her orphan children the price of many a necessary meal. Ah, this putting of a poor family in black, and all the funeral tappings for pall bearers and mourners, what a terrible affair it is! what anxious thoughts! what bitter heartaches it costs!

But the usages of society demand the sacrifice, and it must be made. The head of the family has suddenly been removed from his earthly toils, at a most complicated crisis of his affairs, which are so involved that scarcely enough can be collected to pay the expenses of the funeral, and put his family into decent mourning, but every exertion must be made to do this. This money that might, after the funeral was over, have paid the rent of a small house, and secured the widow and her young family from actual want, until she could look and obtain some situation in which she could earn a living for herself and them, must all be sunk in conforming to a useless custom, upheld by pride and vanity in the name of grief.

"How will the funeral expenses ever be paid?" exclaims the anxious weeping mother. "When it is all over, and the mourning bought, there will not remain a single copper to find us in bread." The sorrow of obtaining this useless outward show of grief engrosses all the available means of the family, and that is expended upon the dead which might with careful management have kept the living from starving. Oh, vanity of all vanities! there is no folly on earth that exceeds the vanity of this!

There are many persons who put off their grief when they put on their mourning, and it is a miserable satire on mankind to see these sombre-clad beings in festal halls mingling with the gay and happy, their melancholy garments affording a painful contrast to light laughter, and eyes sparkling with pleasure.

Their levity, however, must not be mistaken for hypocrisy. The world is in fault, not they. Their grief is already over—gone like a cloud before the sun, but they are forced to wear black for a given time. They are true to their nature, which teaches them that "no grief with man is permanent," that the storms of to-day will not darken the heavens to-morrow. It is complying with a lying custom that makes them hypocrites; and as the world always judges by appearances, it so happens that by adhering to one of its rules appearances in this instance are against them.

Nay, the very person who, in the first genuine outburst of natural grief besought them to moderate their sorrow, to dry their tears, and be comforted for the loss they had sustained, are among the first to censure them for following the advice so common and useless. Tears are as necessary to the afflicted as showers are to the parched earth, and are the best and sweetest remedy for excessive grief.

To the mourner we would say, weep on; nature requires your tears. They are sent in mercy by Him who wept at the grave of His friend Lazarus. The man of sorrow himself taught us to weep.

We once heard a very beautiful volatile young lady exclaim, with something very like glee in her look and tone, after reading a letter she had received by the post, with its ominous black bordering and seal—"Grandmamma is dead! We shall have to go into deep mourning. I am so glad, for black is so becoming to me!"

An old aunt, who was present, expressed her surprise at this indecorous avowal; when the young lady replied, with great *naivete*—"I never saw grandmamma in my life. I cannot be expected to feel any grief at her death."

"Perhaps not," said the aunt. "But why, then, make a show of that which you do not feel?"

"Oh, it's the custom of the world. You know we must. It would be considered shocking not to go into deep mourning for such a near relation."

The young lady inherited a very nice legacy, too, from her grandmamma; and, had she spoken the truth, she would have said, "or I cannot weep for joy."

Her mourning, in consequence, was of the deepest and most expensive kind, and she really did look charming in her "love of a black crape bonnet" as she skipped before the glass, admiring herself and it, when it came home fresh from the milliner's.

In contrast to the pretty young heiress, we knew a sweet orphan girl whose grief for the death of her mother, to whom she was devotedly attached, lay deeper than this hollow tinsel show; and yet the painful thought that she was poor to pay this mark of respect to the memory of her beloved parent, in a manner suited to her birth and station, added greatly to the poignancy of her sorrow.

A family who had long been burthened with a cross old aunt, who was a martyr to rheumatic gout, and whose violent temper kept the whole house in awe, and whom they dared not offend for fear of her leaving her wealth to strangers, were in the habit of devoutly wishing the old lady a happy release from her sufferings. When this long anticipated event took place, the very servants were put into the deepest mourning. What a solemn farce—we would say, lie—was this!

The daughters of a wealthy farmer had prepared every thing to attend the great agricultural provincial show. Unfortunately, a grandfather to whom they all seemed greatly attached, died most inconveniently the day before, and as they seldom keep a body in Canada over the second day, he was buried early in the morning of the one appointed for their journey. They attended the remains to the grave, but after the funeral was over they put off their black garments and started for the show, and did not resume them until after their return. People may think this very shocking, but it was not the laying aside the black that was so, but the fact of their being able to go from the loneliness of the grave to a scene of gayety. The black clothes had nothing to do with this want of feeling, which would have remained the same under a black or scarlet vestment.

A gentleman in the neighborhood, since dead, who attended a public ball the same week that he had seen a lovely child consigned to the earth, would have remained the same heartless parent dressed in the deepest sables.

No instance that I have narrated of the business-like manner in which Canadians treat death is more ridiculously striking than the following:

The wife of a rich mechanic had a brother lying, it was supposed, at the point of death. His sister sent a note to me, requesting me to relinquish an engagement I had made with a sewing girl in her favor, as she wanted her immediately to make up her mourning, the doctor having told her that her brother could not live many days.

"Mrs, ——— is going to be beforehand with death," I said, as I gave the girl the desired release. "I have known instances of persons being too late with their mourning to attend a funeral, but this is the first time I ever heard of it being made in anticipation."

After a week the girl returned to her former employment.

"Well, Anne, is Mr. ——— dead?"

"No, ma'am, nor likely to die this time, and his sister is so vexed that she bought such expensive mourning, and all for no purpose!"

The brother of this provident lady is alive to this day, the husband of a very pretty wife, and the father of a family, while she, poor body, has been consigned to the grave for more than three years.

THE UNEXPECTED DANGER.

A traveller who was pursuing his journey on the Scotch coast was thoughtlessly induced to take the road by the sands as the most agreeable. This road, which was safe only at low tides, lay on the beach between the sea and the lofty cliffs which bound the coast. Pleased with the view of the rolling waves on the one hand, and the abrupt and precipitous rocks on the other, he loitered on the way, unmindful of the sea, which was gradually encroaching on the intervening sands. A man, observing from the lofty cliffs the danger he was incurring, benevolently descended, and arresting his attention by a loud halloo, warned him not to proceed. "If you pass this spot you lose your last chance for escape. The tides are rising. They have already covered the rocks you have passed over, and they are near the cliffs before you, and by this ascent alone you can escape." The traveller disregarded the warning. He felt sure he could make the turn in the coast in good time, and leaving his volunteer guide, he went more rapidly on his way. Soon, however, he discovered the real danger of his position. His onward journey was arrested by the sea. He turned in haste, but to his amazement he found that the rising waters had cut of his retreat. He looked up the cliffs, but they were inaccessible. The waters were already at his feet. He sought higher ground, but was soon driven off. His last refuge was a projecting rock, but the relentless waters rose higher—they reached him, they arose to his neck—he uttered a despairing shriek for help, and no help was near, as he had neglected his opportunity to escape. The sea closed over, and it was the closing in upon him of the night of death!

An incident like this has its pregnant moral. How many travellers are there on the coast of time, amusing themselves with the surrounding scenery as they pass along!—They are beset with dangers of which they are wholly unmindful. They are warned and importuned against proceeding in their present course. One only narrow way is pointed out to them, which they are besought to take before it is too late. They laugh at the predicted danger, and pursue their way. The crisis at length comes.—Inevitable ruin stairs them in the face.—Worse dangers than a roaring sea, inaccessible cliffs, and a relentless tide surround them. They have disregarded and passed by the cleft rock in which they might have taken refuge, and now surprised by the sudden and surrounding death, they shriek for help in their bewilderment, and sink hopelessly in the raging flood.

THE INSANE.—God help the insane, may well be the merciful man's daily prayer, at all times—but we are living in a period of comparative regeneration on that subject.—It may be instructive, however, as it certainly is most interesting to look back to only so recent a period as fifty years ago, and see how the insane were treated in civilized England. Dr. Conolly has lately published a work in London, on the "Treatment of the Insane," in which he says:—

"It would almost seem as if at the period from the middle to near the end of the last century, the superintendents of the insane had become frantic themselves in the capricious exercise of their uncontrolled discretion.

"Among other freaks which they perpetrated, their lunatic patients, being supposed to be under the influence of the moon, were bound, chained, and even flogged *at particular periods of the moon's age*, to prevent the accession of fits and violence. They were thus lashed and tortured into the madness from which it was sought to protect them. 'Baths of surprise,' as they were termed, were provided, into which the patient was suddenly projected through a kind of *oubliette*. In some continental asylums the patients were chained in a well, and the water was allowed gradually to ascend, in order to terrify the patient with the prospect of inevitable death. The safe and effectual remedy of the *circulating swing* was an invention by means of which the maniacal or melancholic patient, fast bound on a sort of a couch, or in a chair, was rotated at various rates up to one hundred gyrations in a minute. This machine was used for two opposite purposes, the horizontal position being adopted when the object was to procure sleep, and the erect posture to produce the intestinal action. Whatever its efficiency in these respects, it was acknowledged that patients once subjected to the swing were ever afterwards terrified at the mention of it; that it lowered the pulse and the temperature to such a degree as to alarm the physician; that it occasioned a 'disagreeable suffusion of the countenance,' frequently leaving an 'ecchymosis of the countenance;' that it acted as an emetic and as a hypercathartic; but still it was lauded as reducing the unmanageable, and—stranger still—as causing the melancholy to take a natural interest in the affairs of life.' 'It found,' says Dr. Conolly, 'some temporary favor on the continent;' but the violent action produced by its employment, followed by fainting and excessive debility, led to its disuse. * * *

"The state of Bethlehem Hospital was described to a committee of the House of Commons. Women chained by the hands or legs to the wall, without shoes or stockings, covered only by a sort of blanket gown, and with nothing to fasten this drapery round the body, and men hand-cuffed and locked to the wall in a room which had 'the appearance of a dog-kennel,' were among the sights spoken of by the witness. Those who were not cleanly, and all who were disinclined to get up, were allowed to lay in bed, in what state may be imagined; and in one cell was found a patient whose treatment was so extraordinary that a representation of his condition is preserved in a plate published by Esquirol.

"This patient's name was Norris. He had been a powerful and violent man. Having on one occasion resented what he considered some improper treatment by his keeper, he was fastened by a long chain, which was ingeniously passed through a wall into the next room, where the victorious keeper, out of the patient's reach, could drag the unfortunate man close to the wall whenever he pleased. To prevent this sort of outrage, poor Norris muffled the chain with straw; but the savage inclinations of the keeper were either checked by no superintending eye, or the officers of the asylum partook of his cruelty and his fears, for now a new and refined torture for the patient was invented, in the shape of an ingenious apparatus of iron. 'A stout iron ring was rivited round his neck, from which a short chain passed to a ring made to slide upwards or downwards on an upright massive iron bar, more than six feet high, inserted into the wall. Round his body a strong iron bar, about two inches wide, was rivited; on each side of the bar was a circular projection which, being fastened to, and enclosing each of his arms, pinioned them close to his sides.'

"The effect of this apparatus was that the patient could indeed raise himself up so as to stand against the wall, but could not stir one foot from it, could not walk one step, and could not even lie down, except on his back; *and in this thraldom he had lived for twelve years.* During much of that time he is reported to have been rational in his conversation. But for him, in all those twelve years, there has been no variety of any kind—no refreshing change, no relief, no fresh air, no exercise, no sight of fields or gardens, or earth, or heaven. Each miserable day was like another, and each night. At length release came, which he only lived about a year to enjoy."

Some men live as if they were poor all their lives, to be wealthy when they die.

THE GROWTH OF MACHINERY.

Emerson, in his "English Traits," has a striking and curious chapter on the above subject, from which we extract the following:—"'Tis a curious chapter in modern history, the growth of the machine shop. Six hundred years ago, Roger Bacon explained the precession of the equinoxes, the consequent necessity of the reform in the calendar, measured the length of the year, invented gunpowder, and announced (as if looking from his lofty cell over five centuries into ours) 'that machines can be constructed to drive ships more rapidly than a whole galley of rowers could do; nor would they need anything but a pilot to steer them. Carriages might be made to move at incredible speed, without the aid of an animal. Finally, it would not be impossible to make machines, which, by means of a suit of wings should fly in the air in the manner of birds.' But the secret slept with Bacon. The six hundred years have not yet fulfilled his words. Two centuries ago, the sawing of timber was done by hand, the carriage wheels ran on wooden axils, the land was tilled by wooden ploughs. And it was to little purpose that they had pit-coal, or that looms were improved, unless Watt and Stephenson had taught them to work force-pumps and power-looms by steam. The great strides were all taken, within two hundred years. The 'Life of Sir Robert Peel,' who died the other day, the model Englishman, very properly has for a frontispiece, a drawing of the spinning-jenny which wove the web of his fortunes.—Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, and died in a work-house. Arkwright improved the invention, and the machine dispensed with the work of ninety-nine men—that is, one spinner could do as much work as one hundred had done before.

"The loom was improved further. But the men would sometimes strike for wages, and combine against their masters, and about 1829-30, much fear was felt lest the trade would be drawn away by these interruptions, and the emigration of the spinners to Belgium and the United States. Iron and steel are very obedient. Whether it were not possible to make a spinner that would not rebel, nor mutter, nor scowl, nor strike for higher wages, nor emigrate. At the solicitation of the masters, after a mob and riot at Staleybridge, Mr. Roberts, of Manchester, undertook to create this peaceable fellow, instead of the quarrelsome fellow God had made. After a few trials, he succeeded, and in a creation, the delight of mill-owners, and destined, they said; 'to restore order among the industrious classes'—a machine requiring only a child's hand to piece the broken yarns. As Arkwright had destroyed domestic spinning, so Roberts destroyed the factory spinner. The power of machinery in Great Britain, in mills, has been computed to be equal to six hundred millions of men; one man being able, by the aid of steam, to do the work which required two hundred and fifty men to accomplish fifty years ago." The production has been commensurate.

"England already had this laborious race, rich soil, water, wood, coal, iron, and favorable climate. Eight hundred years ago, commerce had made it rich, and it was recorded, 'England is the richest of all the northern nations.' The Norman historians recite, that in 1067, William carried with him into Normandy, from England, more gold and silver than had ever before been seen in Grul.' But when to this labor, and trade, and these native resources, was added this goblin of Steam, with his myriad arms, never tired, working night and day, everlastingly, the amassing of property has run out of all figures. It makes the motor of the last ninety years. The steam-pipe has added to her population and wealth, the equivalent of four or five Englands. Forty thousand ships are entered on Lloyd's lists.—The yield of wheat has gone on from two millions quarters at the time of the Stuarts, to thirteen million in 1854. A thousand million pounds sterling are said to compose the floating money of commerce. In 1848 Lord John Russell stated that 'the people of this country have laid out three hundred million pounds sterling of capital, in railways, in the last four years.'"

ITEMS OF INTEREST,
—OR—
A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST:—

In the interior of Peru there has been discovered a beautiful tunnel under a river, the work of the old Inca Indians, and a lasting proof of their civilization.

Artificial Milk is now manufactured quite extensively in France, from bones! It is made by putting a certain weight of bones with a little meat with six times the weight of water, in Papin's digester. Being sealed, hermetically, and raising the heat to 140 degrees, F., in 40 minutes from a stop-cock a white liquid comes out. It is nutritious, being a kind of broth, but has really none of the chemical properties of milk.

A traveller in the interior of Africa, Charles L. Zeyher, gives an account, in Hooker's Journal of Botany, of a serpent which spits poison, known by the natives as *spugg-slang* or spitting snake. This serpent is not rare, he says, in the south-western districts of Africa. It defends itself by throwing out a very caustic acid, having the odor of formic, which is sure to blind a person if it touches the eyes. He gives an instance of one of his dogs, which was poisoned by one of these snakes, and which recovered, after having been forced to swallow a great amount of new milk.

Our Teeth.—It is often asserted that the teeth of the present generation are much inferior to the generations who have preceeded us. We wish, says an exchange, that some of our many dentists would prove literary enough to give us a dental history. We should be astonished, probably, at the dental evils of other days. Evidences of the use of false teeth by the Romans, two thousand years ago, were found among the ruins of Pompeii. Three hundred years ago, Martin Luther complained of the toothache; and a German ambassador at the court of Queen Elizabeth spoke of the weakness and imperfection of the English people's teeth, which he attributed to their custom of eating a great deal of sugar. Shakespeare makes one of being kept away by a "raging fang." Roger Williams was struck by the imperfect teeth of the Narragansett Indians, whom toothache and decayed teeth troubled exceedingly. George Washington had a set of artificial teeth, for which he paid five hundred dollars. Napoleon always had bad teeth, and was especially troubled with them at St. Helena. Walter Scott speaks, at a comparatively early period of life, of dental troubles, and wishes he had some 'fresh teeth.' Such are a very few facts which come up in our poor memory concerning a somewhat interesting matter. We would like to have many more of them. For our own part, we have no doubt that dentists were in demand at the court of Chederlaomer.—*Home Journal.*

How to frighten Dogs.—With reference to the device adopted by Ulysses to frighten the dogs of Ithaca, and still in use in Greece.—I may state that I have seen a Malay at Singapore squat down with his back towards a strange dog, and look at him from between his legs. In this instance the experiment proved successful, as the brute scampered off in a fright, looking back now and then to see what sort of a monster it was which carried its head in that unwonted place.—But I have heard that once a Malay, saying the trick before an English bull-dog, was seized hold of by "bully."—*Notes and Queries.*

Female Physicians.—The education of females for the medical profession is becoming more general than is commonly supposed.—We see it stated that the number of students in the New England Female Medical College during the past year, was thirty-eight.—Eight diplomas have been granted during the last three years, and the college is said to be in a flourishing condition.

SHORT AND SELECT SKETCHES:—

The following is one of a series of "Lager Bier Lyrics," by Jaques Maurice, published in the *Spirit of the Times:*

There vos a girl in Lunnun vich 'er name vos
Mary Hann,
A sweetish kind 'o picter for to charm the
'eart 'o man;
'Er heyes vos blazink dimuns hof a hextry
powerful vater,
Vich struck vith total blindness hin two minutes an' a quarter—
Such jolly, powerful vater!

'Er cheeks vos like a Hoccan shell, so pearly
white an' red;
'Er lips vould make a ruby feel so bad 'e'd
go to bed:
'Er nose vos straight alonk the ridge, 'an
p'inted at the hend;
'Er neck showed 'andsome chissilink, an' 'ad
the Grecian bend—
The jolly Grecian bend.

O! vhat a form 'ad Mary Hann: so neat an'
graceful, too!
'Er foot vos jost the proper shape to valk this
great vorld through;
'Er hankle looked precisely like the small
hend of a hegg;
Han' vhat's the use a speakin' hon the features hof 'er leg—
'Er neat an' jolly leg?

This precious creatur used to bring my hale
an' porter to me,
Han' never vos the liquor short; she brought
me vhat vos due me.
Hi used to tip my jolly mug, an' drink 'er
'ealth so 'earty,
She'd blush, an' say: "My Villiam dear!
you'm better than a party—
A jolly, jolly party!

Vick vos the same as tellink me, vo two vos
quite enough:
Han' so Hi thought myself, you see, vo never
'ad a'nuff;
Ve thought each hother vos the think as ve
'ad hallus vanted:
But vhere is hall the chickens vhen the heggs
I've ben an' counted—
The jolly heggs I've counted?

Hi told my beauchus Bar-maid 'ow 'er lover vos a goink:
You might 'a' seen 'er tears run hall the time
I vos ablowink;
Says Hi, "My Mary Hann, I'm noff, I'm goink
for to go;
Vill you go vith me?" O, my 'cart! "Sveet
Villiam, no—
My jolly Villiam, no.

"But go an' 'ave a nest prepared, han' then
fly to you!"
Vich thandin' 'er for a sayink hof, I como—
but werry blue;
Hin time I writes 'er 'ow I 'ad the nest and
hall thinks ready,
Han 'ow I'd took to "Lager," an' vos gittin'
werry steady—
So jolly straight an' steady.

What does the hinjured Haingel say, my Mary Hann, my dove:
"*Hif I could go an' change my drink, vhy, so I might my love!*
Vich vhen I reads, Hi tells myself not for to go an' dog 'er,
But vait a bit and take a vife as arn't averse to Lager—
The jolly, jolly Lager.

Indian Retort.—A bar-man having raised the price of rum, endeavored to show an Indian the necessity:

"But the bar-man argued away and at last wound up by assertin' that between wastage, leakage, bad debts, and interest, it cost as much to keep a hogshead of rum on hand as to keep a cow. Joe mused awhile and knowin' how the fellow was in the habit of adulteratin' the rum by the aid of the pump, brought him up all short."

"Ah," said he, "maybe cask drinkum as much water as cow, but certain no eatum as much hay."

Our small-feet American bells need only go to Russia to add a rose-leaf in their full cup of conquest. The Russian nobility are so sensitive as Lord Byron to the aristocracy of small feet. No person can be well born, (they say with the Arab,) unless water will flow beaneth the arch of the instep, with foot standing bare on the ground.

Hoops.—A police officer cried out to a boy, trundling in his way, "Off with that hoop, or I'll precious soon help you!"

"What a monster!" said a lady passing, who imagined the conversation addressed to her; and lifting up her crinoline, she hurried it off.

THINGS WISE:—

A lie has no legs; but scandal has wings.

Silence is an antidote against a slanderous tongue.

Benefits grow old betimes; but injuries are long livers.

The highest boon of life is a happy death.

Carelessness is little better than a half-way house between accident and design.

Owls look wiser than eagles, and many a sheep-skin passes for chamois.

Speaking without thinking, is shooting without taking aim.

A little explained, a little endured, a little passed over as a foible, and lo! the rugged atoms will fit like smooth mosaic.

Dr. Adam says, that one reason why the world is not reformed is because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of his own ways as in need of mending.

Hannah Moore said to Horace Walpole—"If I wanted to punish an enemy it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

There is much virtue which is like the juice of the grape, which has to be squeezed before you get it; not like the generous drop of the honey-comb, distilling willingly and freely.

What evidence is there that Vespuclus was a jovial scamp? His cotemporaries have handed him down to us A-merri-cus.

Diogenes being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered,—"Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; or tame, that of a flatterer."

A dancing master, in renewing his solicitations for patronage, wished to express his obligations for past favors, when the printer made him say—"Most respectfully offers his shanks."

"Marriage resembles a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.

Jamslid was the first person who wore rings on his fingers, and these he wore only on his left hand. When asked why he did not ornament the right hand, which is the superior, he answered, "Sufficient for the right is the ornament of *being right.*"

A lady, at the West End on receiving, a few days ago, a telegraphic message from her son, in the north of England, complained of the shocking hand he wrote, asserting that his being in a hurry was no excuse for such a scrawl.

The men all sign to the following sentiment:—*The Ladies*—May their virtues exceed the magnitude of their skirts, and their faults less than their bonnets.

THINGS OTHER-WISE:—

Hints to Housekeepers are always of great interest to the lady reader, who is always very grateful for valuable recipes. Therefore it is that we clip the following from the *Germantown Telegraph:*

How to make Pound Cake—Get a penny gingerbread and put it in a mortar. After you have pounded it with the pestile, it will become pound-cake.

How to Curry Rabbits—Take your rabbits and comb their hair down very carefully.—When they are sufficiently curried you can "let 'em rip."

Another way to Curry Rabbits—Set a cur dog on them,

How to draw a Turkey—Go to a turkey raffle, and keep investing your quarters until one falls to your share. Then it will be drawn. To bone a turkey catch up the first you see in the market and run.

Rock Cakes—Large flakes of slate broken from the quarry, make excellent rock cakes.

Dropped Eggs.—Take your eggs and let them fall one by one from the third story.—If hard boiled, and you call the boys to scramble for them, then they will be scrambled eggs.

To get a Glass Stopper from a bottle into which it is tightly wedged—Lay the neck of bottle upon a stone, then take a hammer, and a few well directed blows will generally do the business.

A Witty Druggist, on a cold night last winter, was woke up by a terrible rapping at his door. Going down he found a poor fellow who wanted to purchase a dose of salts. The shop was entered, the dose prepared, and a half dime put into the drawer.

"How much did you make in that operation?" asked his wife as he got into bed.

"Four cents," was the reply.

"A shame it is," said the irritated dame, "for a man to disturb your rest just for a dose of salts."

"Recollect, my dear," said the druggist "that one dose of salts will disturb the man's rest more than it has mine, and reflect that these little inconveniences always work well in time."

"*Have you,*" said a young lady entering a music store in which we were standing, and leaning over the counter, and addressing the young man—"have you 'A Heart that loves me only?'"

"Yes, Miss," was the reply; "and here is 'A Health to thee Mary.'"

Mary took the songs, and was leaving the store, when suddenly she returned.

"Oh, I forgot! I want 'One sweet Kiss before we part.'"

We left, and can't say whether she obtained it or not.

A Good One.—A son of the Emerald Isle lately had occasion to visit the city in his vehicle. Having arrived at his point of destination, he alighted and proceeded to transact his business. On returning to the place where he had left his horse and wagon, he was astonished to learn that his horse had run away.

"Sure, an' did he break the rein?" inquired he of his informant.

"No, I believe not," was the reply.

"Well, thin, how in the name of St. Patrick could he nave got loose, for shure an' I tied the reins to the wagon!"

A Stumper.—Children ask some curious questions. We have a little boy in our house, says an exchange, who came home from Sabbath-school one day, and meeting his mother, the following dialogue took place:—"Mamma, the teacher says people are all made of dust." "Yes, my dear, so the Bible says." "Well, mamma, are white people made of dust?" "Yes." "Well, then, I 'spose *colored people are made of coal dust, are they?*"

"A woman is always at the bottom of trouble." You remember the story of the Shah of Persia. When he was told that a workman had fallen from a ladder he cried out, "Who is she? who is she?"

"Please your Majesty, 'tis a *he.*"

"Nonsense!" said the Shah, "there's never an accident without a woman; who is she?"

The shah was right, the man had fallen from his ladder because he was looking at a woman in a window. Many a man does that in in other countries beside Persia.

Old Mrs. Lawson was called as a witness. She was sharp and wide-awake. At last the cross examining lawyer, out of all patience, exclaimed, "Mrs. Lawson, you have brass enough in your face to make a twelve-quart pail." "Yes," she replied, "and *youve got 'sause enough to fill it!*"

FOREIGN NEWS.

The papers furnish a confirmation of the last news from Canton. It is rumored that the American difficulty has been settled, by an apology from the Chinese authorities.

The reported peace with Persia has not been confirmed.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated January 19th, announces that the British steamers had evacuated the Isle of Serpents.

With regard to the Persian submission, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe telegraphs that Persia submits on general grounds, and not because of the capture of Bushire.

The details of the capture of the latter place had been received at Bombay.

After the preliminary skirmishing, the British drove the enemy back upon the fort, from whence they made an attempt to escape, but their retreat was prevented by the British rifles and cavalry to the seaboard and land side.

The British ships arrived off Bushire on the 29th of November, and, after some correspondence, sent ashore a copy of the declaration of war on the next day.

On December 4th the British took possession of the island of Kanack without opposition.

On the 8th the troops landed near Bushire. The next day two brigades advanced along the coast towards the town, the ships meanwhile shelling the fort, the garrison of which were soon dislodged, 800 of whom took up a new position to oppose the British advance.

The enemy were not Persians but Arabs. They lost three chiefs and a large number of men. The British loss was thirty-five.

Bushire was then demanded to surrender, but refused. The bombardment was then renewed, and continued 4 hours, when the city surrendered, and the commander of the fleet and an officer reported to be the Minister of war made prisoners.

Bushire was then proclaimed British territory and a free port.

The city was quiet, but there are ugly remains of the abominable conduct of the British.

CHINA.

The details of the China news confirm the telegraphic accounts. The factories were burned by the Chinese, the flames bursting out simultaneously in all directions. All attempts by the seamen and marines to stop the fire were fruitless. It raged all night and up to the hour of the steamer's departure.—Dant & Co's premises were the first to go, followed by the whole Pausbung-Hong. The Imperial, and indeed, all the Hongs, are destroyed.

The only houses untouched when the steamer left were those of the British Consulate, Augustine Heald, H. Jardize, Matheson & Co's, Turner & Co's, one or two in the English Hong, Russel & Co., in the Swedish Hong, and Wetmore & Co., in the Imperial Dong, but it was doubtful whether they would ultimately escape.

The Ayre, Oriental, and Mercantile banks were on fire, and no hopes were entertained of saving them.

Admiral Seymour withdrew his men into the garden, the only refuge left for foreigners.

The Admiral's future steps were unknown. There was but little doubt, however, that Canton would no longer be spared.

The London Times' Hong Kong correspondence, dated Dec. 15, says: On the 15th of November, Capt. Fote, of the U. S. Ship Portsmouth, was on the way from Whampoa to Canton in the ships pinnace, for the purpose of withdrawing the American marines stationed in the foreign factories, when, in passing the Barrier Forts, the boat was fired into by the Chinese and was obliged to put back to Whampoa, notwithstanding that the American flag was flying at the time, and was also waved from the boat so that there might be no mistake. The American Men-of War Portsmouth and Levant, moved up the river and bombarded the forts, which the Chinese defended bravely, replying with a well directed fire, killing two men and wounding others, and doing some damage to the vessels. Commodore Armstrong then wrote to the Viceroy, demanding an apology within twenty-four hours. The reply being unsatisfactory, the Americans at once proceeded to take the forts, which they have since destroyed.

In this service several lives were lost.—Since this took place, Yeh has written to the American authorities to say that their flag shall be respected, and that it was entirely a mistake that led to the misunderstanding.—There are yet one or two small points at issue, but we understand that the Americans will accept this apology and withdraw from Canton.

The Plenipotentiaries and Naval Commanders-in-Chief of Great Britain and America, have held a conference in Canton, but there have been no results of importance arrived at.

The China *Mail* of the 11th says that the Americans met with a fatal accident in completing the destruction of the Barrier Forts.

A despatch says the French had destroyed some forts.

THE BONES OF A GIANT.—A corresponden' of the *National* (Ill.) *Emporium*, writing from Cleves, Ohio, says:

A few days ago, while Wat Eckman and Mike Shots were digging a well for James Malson, Esq., near North Bend, Ohio, the skeleton of a man, or rather of a giant, was found, 29 feet below the surface of the earth—who, when living, towered to the enormous height of twenty-three feet and ten inches.

Prof. Lind, who examined the skeleton, says:

"The os-humorous of the skeleton, measured six feet four and a half inches, and the superior condyle, where it enters the glenoid cavity of the scapula, measured eighteen and three-eighth inches in diameter."—Hence, says the Doctor, "admitting the proposition demonstrative of *comparative* anatomy, that all muscular power depends on the magnitude of the articulating condyles of the the limbs to which they are attached, we must arrive at the startling fact that this monster man, while in the full vigor of life, was twenty-three feet and eight inches high, and was capable of wielding the fore-arm with sufficient force to have thrown a cannon ball weighing eighteen pounds from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, a distance of 88 miles; or to have taken a large mill-stone in each hand, and have walked with perfect ease at the astounding rate of thirty-seven and one-eighth miles."

Shouldn't be at all surprised if this skeleton should prove to be that of the identical with whom Jack the Giant Killer had so many bouts.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—The West Chester *Record* states that a most distressing case of hydrophobia occurred in East Fallowfield township, Chester county, last week, which resulted in the death of a young lad named John Good, son of Jacob Good. The boy was at the barn with his brother, and saw a pretty little black dog pass by, which he ran out and picked up, and played with him for some time. The dog, however, bit him on the finger, making a slight incision. The wound was tied up, and no serious results were apprehended, as the dog was not supposed to be mad. One morning shortly after the occurrence, the lad attempted to wash his face, and having immersed his hands in the water, was seized by convulsions of so violent a character that he died in a few hours. The lad was remarkably promising and a great favorite, for his many exemplary qualities. He was about 13 years of age.

Lancaster, Feb. 14, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I weekly notice at the head of your local column, a small paragraph set in *italics*, urging upon your readers to send local news, &c., that you may be the better able to give them the incidents and news of the District; and perhaps it will not be amiss for me to pen you an item or two, which a few years since would have been considered truly "local," (Lancaster then being connected with Delaware in one district,) but which is now, by the rapid increase of our population, and by legislative provisions, been disengaged from its companionship from Delaware, and made to assume a separate Congressional District.—Even now, many of the old residents of little Delaware well remember when they were called upon to vote either for or against the present President elect, as (then) *our* Congressional representative. But time works wonders upon all the world, and Lancaster, the theme of my writing, is not exempt from the general change. Twenty years hence, when your humble correspondent passed through Lancaster, he found it a small city, with inhabitants whose tongues uttered little else than "the sweet German accent." Then its hall of justice was a dilapidated building, 8 by 10, with a rickety and most uncomfortable old lock-up, which doubtless many a poor prisoner in his heart inwardly cursed, when the cutting blasts of mid-winter swept along, and the cruel cold came stealing in through every crack and crevice, making him wince beneath its sting, and shivering, crept closer to the damp and chilling walls—a change, though desirable, not much better.

Now, even old Mrs. Partington, would not have to put on her leather spectacles to see Lancaster. The city is greatly enlarged, its inhabitants increased, and instead of speaking nothing but German, they have, to use the words of Jackson, "become a little more Americanized," and speak the King's English. The crusty old court house and jail have been displaced by buildings, in magnificence and beauty of structure, and comfort will favorably compare with any in the State. Its hotels are of a high class, and rival those of our first cities. Indeed, Lancaster can justly boast of her public houses for the entertainment of strangers and travellers.—Among the most conspicuous and popular, and which deserves particular mention at my hands, is that of Frederick Cooper, known as the Red Lion Hotel. During my sojourn here I have boarded at his house, and I assure you, that during all my travels, I have never found a better. The host and hostess manage their business with a tact and skill which cannot fail to win the admiration of all: and by their marked kindness and hospitality, win the esteem of all whom they meet with. To invalids, like myself, for instance, they are especially careful and obliging.

Lancaster now is essentially different from what Lancaster was twenty years ago—in respect to the improvement of the soil surrounding it, by the hardy labor and skill of its farmers; in respect to its factories, equalling those of Lowell, Massachusetts; and in respect to its buildings and population.—Though Lancaster County may not successfully compete with little Delaware in raising big corn, you will certainly not dispute that she can surpass it in *Wheat-land*.

TRAVELLER.

FROM HARRISBURG.

A NATURALIZATION BILL.—The following Bill in relation to the naturalization of foreigners by the Courts of our Commonwealth, was introduced into the Senate a few days ago, by Mr. Penrose of Philadelphia. The Bill has some good features in it, but is far short of the wants of the State.

An Act relating to the Naturalization of Foreigners by the Courts of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, Great and culpable negligence has heretofore existed in the several Courts of this Commonwealth, in relation to the naturalization of foreigners; for remedy whereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, when any foreigner shall apply to any Court of this Commonwealth, to become a citizen of the United States, it shall be the duty of said court, carefully to inspect the certificate produced by such applicant of his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and be satisfied that the same is in strict conformity to the act of Congress: And when such applicant shall have no such certificate, and shall found his application on his residence in the United States for three years preceding his arrival at the age of twenty-one years, said court shall require due proof by some citizen of the United States, known or ascertained to be such by the said court, that such applicant arrived within the United States three years or upwards next before attaining the age of twenty-one years, and has resided for five years or upwards, within the United States, as required by the act of Congress, and has in all other particulars conformed to the requirements of the Law. And when such application is founded on any of the other exceptions provided for in the acts of Congress, said court shall be satisfied that the applicant comes strictly within the same.

Sect. 2. It shall be the duty of the Court to ascertain, either by the oaths of each person who is produced as a witness, to prove the residence of the applicant for naturalization, or otherwise, that such witness is a citizen of the United States, and to interrogate said witness or witnesses particularly as to when, where, and how long he or they have respectively known such applicant, and as to his place of residence during the time prescribed by law; also, as to his moral character and attachments to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and disposition towards the good order and happiness of the same; and if upon such examination said Court shall be satisfied that in all particulars such applicant has complied with the acts of Congress, and has brought himself within the provisions thereof, it shall be lawful for said court to make an order that the oath of allegiance in the form prescribed by law, shall be administered to said applicant, and that a record of the proceedings be made by the Clerk or Prothonotary of said Court, which shall be done before any certificate of such naturalization shall be made or given.

Sect. 3. If the Judge or Judges of any Court within this Commonwealth shall direct the oath of allegiance to be administered to any applicant for naturalization with out having first complied with the requirements of this act, or shall fail to make an order for the record of the proceedings, as aforesaid, or to require such record to be made, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Sect. 4. If any Clerk of a Court, Prothonotary, or other officer, shall administer the oath of allegiance to any foreigner, or make a record of his naturalization, or issue any certificate thereof, without having first obtained an order of the Court of which he is such Clerk, Prothonotary, or to make a record of the proceedings as is required by the second section of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the proper Court of Quarter Sessions, shall be fined, in any sum not less than one nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not less than three nor more than twelve months; and he shall also be forthwith removed from office, and shall be incapable of again holding any office of honor or profit in this Commonwealth.

CALIFORNIA INCIDENTS.—The Marysville (Cal.) *Herald*, of a recent date, describes a duel and a bar-room fight in California, as follows:

About two years ago, a fight took place in a neighboring mountain town, which for desperation and reckless bravery, is worthy of record. A miner and a gambler had quarreled about some trival affair, and both having become the worse for liquor, a challenge passed, and a meeting was arranged to take place within ten minutes, on the floor of the gambling saloon, without seconds, and each one to choose his own weapons.

The gambler produced a Colt's revolver, and stepping to a place marked with a cross-chalk, declared himself ready. The other took his position, offering the other end of a silk handkerchief, and at the same time drawing from his belt a bowie knife, declared himself ready, and requested a by-stander to give the word. The spectators, panic struck at the desperation of the men, crowded back to the wall, without offering the least opposition to the murderous fight, and scarcely a whisper was heard in the house. The combatants stood waiting for the word, looking, steadily in each other's eyes, and apparently without the quivering of a nerve. The word was given, and the gambler's pistol snapped! At the same time his antagonist struck a fearful blow at his neck, which would have severed his head from his shoulders, had not some one touched his elbow and diverted the knife, which passed over the gambler's shoulder and cut a dreadful gash in his back. At this moment the lookers on, having recovered from their surprise, sprang forward and separated the men, and ended the fight.

Think, for a moment, of the courage requred for an individual, armed with a knife only, to stand during the dreadful moments after taking his position, looking into the barrel of a cocked pistol.

Another scene happened in an adjoining village. A drunken Irishman attempted to force a thin, pale-looking little fellow to drink. Seizing him by the arm, he dragged the boy up to the counter, had the liquor poured out, and swore he should drink it. The boy replied calmly, "I will not," and at the time not a trace of color could be seen in his face. "Then, d—m you, you shall clear out," said the Irishman, and dragging the boy to the door, he kicked him into the street. The young man threw one arm around an awning post, and put the other hand behind him, speaking in the same low, calm voice, "you dare not follow me out!" The man sprang toward him, and the boy, swinging himself round the post, to gather force, drove a long, sharp, two-edged knife through the breast of his assailant, who fell dead at his feet. The boy was tried before a justice, and afterwards the case was presented to a Grand Jury, who, after hearing the facts, refused to find a bill. The young man is still at work in the mines there, and we have often looked at his thin, pale face, where firmness and courage are as plainly indicated as though the lines had been dug out with an iron graver.

ONE OF MANY.—A gentleman having business on the Point yesterday, while conversing with a friend, noticed a bright little girl, not more than seven years old, neatly but thinly clad, approach a wood dealer who was standing near, and timidly ask him to sell her two cents worth of wood. Upon calling the child to him and asking her to tell him about her mother's circumstances, she did it in so artless and truthful a way that he at once paid a laboring man to carry a full armload of wood to the child's home, simply for immediate need. He then accompanied her, and on entering the house, found the story she had told him more than verified by all he plainly saw around him. The mother of the child was a poor widow who earned a scanty livelihood for herself and three little ones by constantly toiling at her needle, and even this mockery of resource she had for eight days been deprived of, by being entirely bedridden with a violent and racking cold. The gentleman, of course, made her as comfortable as her situation would allow by supplying her with cash for her present need, and getting the Agent of the Poor Association to visit her, who at once gave her a stock of groceries and provisions, besides a load of wood; and promised to look after her regularly through the winter. Two cents worth of wood to be bought by a decent little white girl, all a shivering with the wet and snow, through which she had traveled fully a quarter of a mile, while her mother was sick and without fire at home, may give our readers some idea of the suffering now fearfully present of human livers. A widow with three children can hardly live in summer, even by the most incessant toil; but when winter comes and sickness with it, what is she to do? Her poor neighbors can spare her little from their scanty stock, and to cook her last pound of meal, and warm her children's frosted feet, she has to send "for two cents worth of wood." The incident we have recorded is only "one of the many."—*Baltimore American.*

WHITFIELD'S CASE.—The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of A. H. Reeder, contesting the seat of John W. Whitfield to a seat as a delegate from Kansas, have considered the evidence and made their report to the House of Representatives. The report concludes as follows:

"Upon the whole case, your committee are of opinion that any election held under the (so-called) election law of Kansas, must necessarily be fraudulent, and is entitled to no credit anywhere; that the act of the Governor of Kansas in ordering a special election of a Delegate to Congress in the month of October last was done without any lawful authority; and that there is no lawful evidence in the case showing, or tending to show, that the sitting Delegate was or is, the choice of a majority of the bona fide voters of the territory of Kansas, but that all the probabilities are the other way.

In reference to the request of A. H. Reeder to be admitted as a Delegate from Kansas, it is a request addressed to the discretion of the House, and your Committee are not prepared, upon the evidence submitted, to recommend that it be granted.

Your Committee recommend the adoption by the House of the following resolution:

Resolved, That John W. Whitfield is not entitled to a seat in this House as Delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

ENGLAND—THE QUEEN'S ACCOUCHMENT.—Referring to this interesting event, the *Court Journal* says: "With respect to the approaching season, although it is rather early to prognosticate, we believe the following arrangements may be considered as settled. Her Majesty and the royal family will stay at Windsor Castle until after the 10th of February, the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage; that about the middle of that month the Queen will arrive at Buckingham Palace, and will remain there until after her accouchment, which is expected to take place in March. After her Majesty's recovery there will be a short trip to Osborne. On the return of her Majesty to town a series of brilliant Court receptions will be held, but of their number it is yet too soon to speak.—During the time when the state of the Queen's health will confine her to Buckingham Palace, it is expected that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will hold at least two levees for her Majesty. It is understood that the order which prohibited any gentleman from attending drawing-rooms, except those who were accompanying ladies, will be more stringently enforced, the *corps diplomatique*, the ministry, and functionaries of state, of course, excepted."

A COMPILATION
OF THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

YEARLY FOOD OF ONE MAN.—From the army and Navy diet scales of France and England, which, of course, are based upon the recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is inferred that about two and one fourth pounds avoirdupois of dry food, per day, are required for each individual, of this about three fourths are vegetable, and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year, the amount is upwards of 800 pounds. Enumerating under the title of water all the various drinks—coffee, tea, alcohol, wine &c.—its estimated quantity is about 1500 pounds per annum That for the air received by breathing may be taken at 800 pounds. With these figures before us, says the Medical World, we are able to see how the case stands. The food, water and air which a man receives, amount in the aggregate, to more than 3000 pounds a year; that is, to about a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity may well attract our attention to the expenditure of material required for supporting life. A living being is the result and representation of change on a prodigious scale.

THE COLD WINTER OF 1835.—The severity of the present season has not been exceeded since the Winter of 1834—1835. It may interest our readers to compare the temperature then with the present. The following table shows the height of the thermometer at the principal points in this and the adjoining States:

1835—New York, 7 below zero; Saco, Me., 23 below zero; Salem, 17 below zero; Lowell, 24 below zero, Concord Mass., 27 below zero. New Haven; 33 below zero; Albany, 32 below zero; Philadelphia, 4 below zero; Baltimore, 10 below zero, Washington, 16 below zero; Montreal, 35 below. The harbors of Portland, Newburyport, Boston, New Bedford, New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington were frozen over.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.—The condition and advances of the Liberian Settlements in agriculture, commerce, and all the pursuits of lawful industry and habits of social order, are most gratifying and encouraging to the friends of the African people. The evidence of this is constantly occurring. We have been favored with the perusal of a communication just received by a gentleman of this city, from Commodore Crabbe, written on board the "U. S. Flag Ship Jamestown, off Monrovia, December 1, 1856." From this we take the following striking paragraph:—

"The city of Monrovia, which I have visited, shows signs of energy and civilization, which certainly were not to be expected in such a climate. The commerce of the place appears to be gradually increasing, and from what I hear of the agricultural improvements in the interior, I should judge that the inhabitants were making considerable and steady progress, while from the satisfied appearance of the people of the town generally, I have no doubt but that they must be prosperous and happy."—*Ledger.*

ENSLAVING FREE NEGROES.—The proposition to enslave the free negroes of Virginia was originally made by a Governor of that State, in his annual communication to the Legislature. It would be difficult to name anything more revolting to justice and reason and humanity, than the reduction of over 50 000 free people to slavery, in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America. Such an act would find a precedent only in the ages before the commonest rights and duties of man were defined, and when the conquered and the feeble classes were ranked with the beasts of the field.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.—The will of the late John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has been published. The first clause of it is as follows:

"First—I leave to my friends and relatives, as well as to all others who may think my opinion of any value, this testimonial, that the religion taught in the New Testament is the best that has been offered for our adoption, both for this world and for that which is to come, and that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, and will remain forever the Redeemer and Saviour of fallen man. Let my humble testimony stand in favor of the Christian religion—I am deeply, thoroughly convinced of its truth."

CURE FOR THE HOG DISTEMPER.—An esteemed correspondent residing at Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, writes us that he has discovered a remedy for the malady among hogs, which has proved so destructive in the Miami valley. His remedy is to put two quarts of flaxseed in ten gallons of water, and boil it until the seed is thoroughly cooked, and then give it to the hogs as hot as they can drink it, and repeat the dose for a week or so. Our correspondent found this remedy effectual. It is very simple, and is well worthy of a trial among farmers.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

CANNIBALS ALL.—M. Humboldt, in his "Personal Narrative," states that "in the thirteenth century the habit of eating human flesh pervaded all classes of society. Extraordinary scenes were spread for physicians in particular. They were called to attend persons who feigned to be sick, but who were only hungry, and it was not in order to be consulted, but devoured.

A HINT TO ADVERTISERS.—Warren's celebrated blacking manufactory has now ceased to be. The business has "died out," simply from a resolution taken by the proprietors who succeeded the spirited original of the firm, "to discontinue advertising in the newspapers as a useless expense."—The consequence might have been foreseen. The firm of "Warren" has ceased to exist within one generation.

THE CAMELS REVENGE.—A very few days ago it chanced that a valuable camel, working an oil mill in Africa, was severely beaten by its driver, who perceiving that the camel had treasured up the injury, and was only waiting a favorable opportunity for his revenge, kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away; the camel, perceiving that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten, when one night after the lapse of several months, the man, who slept on a raised platform in the mill, whilst, as is customary, the camel was stalled in a corner, happening to remain awake, observed, by the bright moonlight, that when all was quiet the animal looked cautiously around, rose softly and stealing towards a spot where a bundle of cloths and a bernous, thrown carelessly on the ground, resembled a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them rolling with all its weight; and tearing them viciously with its teeth. Satisfied that its revenge was complete, the camel was returning to its corner, when the driver sat up and spoke; at the sound of his voice, and perceiving the mistake it had made, the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.

DISORDERS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.—The Picayune is in receipt of advices from Tampico, Mexico; to the 14th instant. A battle had been fought on the 5th inst., between the Revolutionary forces, under Gen. Garcia, and the Government troops, in which many lives were lost on both sides; but the Government forces claimed the victory. The battle occurred at Old Towns and during its continuance nearly every buildin in the place was pillaged by the invaders. At the date of our last advices, Gen. Garica, with his troops, was advancing upon Tampico, being then within only a few miles of the town. The Government forces, however, were preparing to give him battle.

The case referred to in our last where a Miss Sallie Stafford, of South Wallingford, Vt., had brought charges against Brigham N. Barton, of Philadelphia, of seduction or rape, has been dismissed. The investigation was entered upon before justice Osborne of N. Y., but it soon appeared that there was nothing to sustain the charge, and her counsel stated that she had been acting under injudicious counsel, and asked to withdraw the charges. Mr. B. was discharged.

Last week the weather was very mild. With the exception of some large drifts, the snow disappeared from our fields. On Sun day the thaw was so rapid that the ice in the river gave way, although it was 32 inches in thickness in places. On Sunday night the rain and warm weather bid fair to produce a great freshet; but on Monday morning we found an entire revolution in external nature. The cold north wind had frozen up the roads and the weather presented every appearance of a renewal of winter. Our clima te is certainly a very changeable one.

It is said that the common oyster deposits 1,200,000 eggs, which, if they were to progress to full sized oysters, would fill 1,200 barrels!

The temperature at Watertown, N. Y., on Sunday, was forty degrees below zero; which is according to E. Meriam, within 23 degrees of the lowest known temperature of the Arctic zone.

The storeship Supply, Commander Porter, from Smyrna, has just arrived in the Southwest Pass, with forty-one camels for the United States Government.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 20, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 15th day of March, 1832, notice is hereby given that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians have settled their accounts in the Register's Office in the county of Delaware, and that they will severally be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of the said county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, on Tuesday, the 24th of February, 1857.

The account of Joshua P. Eyre, guardian of Joshua P. Eyre, Jr., minor son of Ann Louisa Eyre, late of the borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Samuel Hance, administrator of Samuel H. Grubb, deceased.

The account of Lawrence Ramey, administrator of Phineas Lewis, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of William H. Yarnall, executor of Mary Yarnall, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Joseph W. Ryers, surviving executor of Joseph Waln, deceased.

The account of Eli Matlack, executor of Rachael Matlack, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of James H. Field, executor of Esther Cobourn, late of the township of Concord, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, executor of Caleb J. Hoopes, late of the township of Thornbury, dec'd.

The account of George Smith, guardian of Eliza Jane Mercer, (late Cornog,) daughter of Daniel Cornog, deceased.

The account of Virgil T. Eachus, administrator of Ann Free, deceased.

The account of John Evans, administrator of Thomas B. Evans, late of the thwnship of Radnor, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Plankinton and Edward Baker, executors of Sarah Plankinton, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Drusilla Davis and William T. Davis, administrators of Samuel Davis, late of the township of Upper Providence, deceased.

The account of John Harper, Preston Harper and David Harper, administrators of John Harper, dec'd.

The account of John Larkin, Jr., administrator of the estate of Albion K. Winslow, late of the Borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of George Smith, administrators of Mary Flounders, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The second account of Joseph Rhoads, administrator of of William E. Haines, late of the township of Springfield, deceased.

Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Register.*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
AT THE MEDIA
DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.

The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Parametas, Madonnas, Alapagas, Delaines, Ginghams and Prints: Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls: Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Drillings and Canton Flannels; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Rugs: Trimmings, Hosiery, and Gloves in great varieties: Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c., also,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for.

The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in this business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTC GOODS

ever offered in the County.

The DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely timely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.

The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would solicit on behalf of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of their Goods and the cheapness of their prices.

Media, Jan. 14, 1857. I. HALLEMAN & SONS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on *Friday, the thirtieth day of February*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, situate partly in New Garden and partly in Londongrove townships, Chester county, viz: a FARM, containing *ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND*, bounded by lands of Joshua Pusey, Lydia Barnard, and others. It is within 4 miles of Kennett Square, and 1¾ from Avondale, a station on the Central Railroad, now constructing, 1¾ miles from Londongrove Meeting House, and various other places of worship are in the vicinity. The improvements consist of a large DWELLING HOUSE, part stone and part frame, 4 rooms on the first floor and 6 on the second, and cellar under the whole; large stone BARN, Hay House, 24 feet, Wagon House 52 by 20 feet, attached; Stabling for 22 head of cattle and 4 horses; hog house, 2 corn cribs, 2 shops, spring house, and other out-buildings. The house and barn are watered by a syphon from a never-failing spring of soft water. There are about 18 acres of good Woodland; the balance is divided into convenient fields by good fences, with water in all but one. There is a young ORCHARD of 27 different kinds of choice fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. It is convenient to mills, schools, &c., and in a healthy, intelligent neighborhood. Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling on the subscriber residing thereon. Terms easy and made to suit purchasers.

dec 31-1m W. L. BALDWIN.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber having sold his real estate, will sell at public sale, at his residence, in Newtown township, Delaware county, near Newtown Square, on *Sixth-day, (Friday,) 2nd mo., (February,)* 20, 1857, the following personal property, to wit—wit:—TWO GOOD HORSES, one excellent for driving in light harness, also one three year-old colt, Canadian stock, one pair of WORKING OXEN, THIRTEEN MILCH COWS, part with calves by their sides and the remainder spring to calve. *Farming Utensils:*—Two wagons, one heavy and one light two horse do., one cart with tong and shafts, market wagon, one trotting wagon, one sleigh, two plows, one harrow, one cultivator, one set of double dearborn harness, one set single do., plow gear, new, cart gears, wheelbarrow, shovels, spades, hoes, forks, rakes, ox and other chains, grain fan, corn sheller, cutting box, one new patent balance, weight 600. Hay by the ton, straw and cornfodder by the bundle.—Corn and potatoes by the bushel. *Dairy Fixtures:*—One large horse power churn and power, two large brass hooped butter tubs, one with tin cooler, cream and milk pans, scales and weights, buckets, &c., &c. *Household and Kitchen Furniture:*—One cook stove and fixtures, one ten plate do. and one air-tight parlor stove, bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, carpets, knives and forks, dishes, &c. Hams, shoulders, pickled pork, dried beef by the pound, salting tubs, barrels, boxes, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when attendance will be given and conditions made known by. M. DAVIS HUNTER.

Newtown, 2nd mo. 4, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on *Wednesday, the 25th day of February*, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M., his Farm, situate in Red Lion Hundred, Del., on the road leading from Cla k's Corner, within one mile of Delaware City, at the hotel of Isaac H. Reybern, in New Castle. It contains about *ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX AND A HALF ACRES*, 157½ of which is upland, highly improved; the balance in marsh. The improvements consist of a good HOUSE, Granary, Corn-cribs and Barn, with other necessary out-buildings. It is unnecessary to enter into a long description of the property, as the neighborhood is one of the finest in the State, and the land generally unsurpassed in fertility. Those who wish to purchase can call and satisfy themselves on this point. The reason for selling is the determination to go west, and the sale will therefore be positive. Terms at sale. LEVI H. CLARK.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, in Lima, Middletown township, Delaware county, on *Thursday, the 26th inst.*, the following described personal property: THREE HORSES, one coming seven years old, one coming ten, and the other four years old, 17 hands high. One Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old, and one colt coming one year old, one Jenny Lind Wagon, one two horse Dearborn, one three horse Wagon, and one small farm Wagon, for one or two horses, one Sleigh and Bells, one set of pin chains, one set of leading chains, one set of cart Gears, two setts of Collars and Halters, two setts dearborn Harness and two setts of carriage Harness, double or single, three driving Bridles, Saddle and Bridle, two setts Cutting-Boxes, a set of Butchering Tools, Hooks, Scales, &c., also 300 feet of White Oak Plank. Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by ABRAM P. JOBSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will positively be sold at public sale, on *Friday, the 20th of February*, 1857, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that certain BRICK MESSUAGE and Lot of Ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Lemon and State streets, in the Borough of Media. The Lot is 40 feet front by 125 deep, bounded by said State st., Lemon st., and lot of William Coyle. The improvements are a large two and a half story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 20 feet front by 30 deep, with KITCHEN back, 14 by 16 feet, and Pump therein. The above improvements are nearly new and in good repair. Said premises are eligibly situated in said Borough, and is very desirable as a place of business or private residence. Any information with regard to the above property may be had prior to the day of sale, by calling upon B. F. BAKER, at the Recorder's Office, in the Borough of Media.

Feb. 11. WILLIAM P. STEVENSON.

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSAGE and LOT OF GROUND situate on State street, in the Borough of Media. This is new and everything about it is in complete order, water is introduced into the kitchen by means of an hydrant, is handsomely situated and would make a desirable residence for a small family. Will be sold a bargain.

N. B.—If not sold by the 25th of March next it will be for rent. Apply to B. F. BAKER

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two Houses in the Borough of Media, situated one on State street, and one on Olive street. Also a small FARM, containing *Seven Acres*, situate on the Baltimore Turnpike, about one mile from New ton Station. For particulars apply to

Media, Feb. 4.—3t EZRA LEVIS, or CHAS. D. MANLEY.

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

Barnum's motto is my motto, "WE STUDY TO PLEASE." nov-19

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28; Gold Lepines, 18 carat, $21; Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12; superior Quartiers, $5; Gold Spectacles, $7; gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3; Ladies Gold Pencils, $1; Silver Teaspoons, set, $5; Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts. to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents; Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 8 1y.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS

ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.

BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

W. M. B. BALL,
WASH. M. WORRALL,
E. C. DEAL.

Sept. 3,-1y.

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

DENSLOW & CO., *No. 21 South Front street, Philadelphia*, Commission Merchants, and wholesale dealers in all kinds of LEAF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO and CIGARS. Have constantly on hand and for sale low, all kinds of *American and Spanish Leaf Tobaccos*, selected with special reference to manufacturers' use.

All articles sold, warranted to be as represented and every opportunity afforded for examination.

Purchasers at a distance can send their orders and rely upon being as faithfully served as if the goods were selected in person. oct 29-1y

LUMBER AND COAL

THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plast

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } Editors & Publishers

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the American and Advertiser for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ All advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ Cash must accompany all transcient advertisements to insure insertion.

Terms of Subcription.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Schollay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has* ☜
☞ *attained a circulation nearly, if not* ☜
☞ *equal to any paper ever published in* ☜
☞ *the county. Its publication being at* ☜
☞ *the County Seat, where all business is* ☜
☞ *gradually centreing—its great local* ☜
☞ *interest—and the fact of its being ser-* ☜
☞ *ved, if desired, at every man's door by* ☜
☞ *the post boy, without extra expense,* ☜
☞ *should induce every man who is able,* ☜
☞ *to subscribe for it. In the central and* ☜
☞ *upper portions of the county, and* ☜
☞ *along the borders of Chester and* ☜
☞ *Montgomery, we now enjoy a circu-* ☜
☞ *lation larger than any paper ever pub-* ☜
☞ *lished in this county. The facilities* ☜
☞ *of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising* ☜
☞ *medium, should not be overlooked by* ☜
☞ *any who wish to give advantageous* ☜
☞ *publicity to their business.* ☜

MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERIC A"

We are under obligations to Hon. John Hickman, James J. Lewis and Hiram Cleaver for valuable public documents.

This Week Completes the Second Volume of the *American and Advertiser*. The publishers, therefore, desire to return their thanks to their subscribers and advertisers for the liberal manner in which they have sustained an undertaking, which, when commenced two years ago, was considered a doubtful one. Our business at the present time is more prosperous than ever before, and while other enterprises have merged into existence with more to boast of than we, like bursting bubbles have died away, without leaving a sufficiency behind to tell the tale of their sickly and limited existence; we can truly say that we feel more like living now than ever before, and in immitation of Cæsar can appropriately exclaim:—"*Veni, vidi, vici!*"

During the third volume, we intend to spare neither labor nor expense to increase our circulation in this and the adjoining counties, even greater than we now enjoy.—The advantages which our sheet offers to advertisers is unsurpassed by any in the county, and we honestly believe that each business man who has availed himself of its advantages, has reaped tenfold the value invested. The fortunes which many judicious advertisers have amassed, and which they honestly attribute solely to advertising, prove the value of the system. An advertisement is a continual sign or open business, daily seen by thousands of eyes. It is the grand key to success. The return for the investment may not be immediate, but the man who advertises with judgment and *perseverance*, is sure to find that money spent for printer's ink is the best investment that can be made.

The Republican State Committee.—Agreeably to a call issued by the Chairman, Charles Gibbons, a meeting of the Republican State Committee was held at Harrisburg yesterday, but what action was taken is not yet known. However, it is generally supposed that the object of the meeting was to take such measures as will secure the adoption of but one opposition State Ticket to the Democracy. When we consider the cordial support given to the Union State Ticket last fall, (and which received a majority of the legal votes cast); that it affords the only plan by which the Democracy can be defeated, and the good feeling now existing between the American and Republican parties, then there is no just cause for surprise at this movement of the Republican State Committee; it is exactly what the major portion of their constituents expected, and if such be their action, it will be endorsed by all truly conservative men.

Thousands of honest Democrats have been won to the cause of the Opposition, ashamed, and refusing to mingle with those who were the actors and abettors in corrupting our ballot-boxes by encouraging every species of fraudulent voting; and many who were kept into the Democratic ranks at the last election by State pride alone, will now find a convenient way of exit. Therefore, a speedy union of all the elements of opposition should be the aim of those who desire to benefit the State by defeating the Democratic party, and thereby placing men in power who will carefully guard the rights of American citizens and protect American interests, and prevent a repetition of the frauds enacted last fall. Delaware County, having once given six hundred majority in favor of union, will again cordially urge and aid in the adoption of measures that will lead to that end. Union and Conservatism was her sentiment four months ago, and surely she will not now take a retrogade step.

The Burdell Murder.—*The Coroner's Verdict.*—The Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict in this case on Saturday last. They have found that Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel were the principals in the commission of the murder of Dr. Burdell, and George V. Snodgrass, either joined in said act or was accessory thereto, it having been proven that he purchased the dagger with which the horrible deed was perpetrated; and further, that Mrs. Cunningham's two daughters, Helen and Augusta, who were in the house when the murder was committed, have some knowledge of the facts which they have concealed from the jury, and they are therefore held for the future action of the Grand Jury.

Dr. Kane.—We learn, with great regret, that Dr. E. K. Kane, of Philada., was, at the last dates from Havana, lying at the point of death. Several members of his family were with him, and the sympathy of the whole native and foreign population was enlisted in their behalf, in view of their affliction. The death of Dr. Kane, will be mourned wherever energy, perseverance, humanity, and scientific enthusiasm are appreciated.

The Contested Election Case.—This long and interesting trial was brought to a close on the part of the contestant, Wm. B. Mann, on Friday last. During the trial, over nine hundred fraudulent votes were proven to have been cast, although not one half of the allegations of fraud made in the contestant's petition were investigated.—This, in the estimation of the counsel for Mr. Mann, was deemed sufficient to establish his election, there being a majority of four hundred and forty-seven in his favor. The evidence last week was the most interesting yet brought to light, revealing, as it does, the most unblushing villianies ever before enacted. Fraudulent naturalization papers were issued by thousands without regard to the laws, which shows that a wide-spread conspiracy existed in the opposition to carry the October election by means of perjury and the most unmitigated rascality. The case throughout is full of interest, and has excited the indignation of all parties. It goes to show the insufficiency in our naturalization system, and points with unerring certainty to the necessity for more secure guards being thrown around our ballot-boxes; and in order to retain their purity, there should at once be a revision of our naturalization system. If this is not done, our boasted franchise will become a swindle, and our Republican form of government a reproach and a by-word for the monarchies of the earth.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Notice.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

Abstract of the Minutes of the Delaware County Institute of Science.—At a meeting of the Delaware County Institute of Science, held Jan. 3d, 1857—Joseph Edwards submitted his meteorological report for December, which was enveloped and directed to the Smithsonian Institute.

He also submitted his meteorological Register and tables kept for the Institute, for the inspection of the members, a large amount of labour having been recently bestowed upon it.

On motion, the Meteorologist was requested to make out a formal report and have it printed.

A letter was read from Profs. Holmes, of Charleston, South Carolina, acknowledging the receipt of two boxes of specimens of natural history.

A proposal was received for publishing by subscription, manuscripts relating to American History, by the Albany Institute, N. Y.

Donations Received.—The President contributed Gill's Exposition of the New Testament—3 vols. folio, printed in 1746.

Also a number of specimens of minerals for exchange.

From Profs. Holmes, two numbers of proceedings of the Ellebitt Society of Natural History of South Carolina.

From the Smithsonian Institute, their report for the year 1855.

From the U. States Patent Office, its agricultural report for 1855, 1 vol.

From S. L. Miller, the claws of an Otter caught in the mill dam of C. Palmer on Crum creek.

M. Painter contributed a list of prices of different articles taken from an ancient book of account from 1763 to 1829.

February 7th, 1857.—Members previously elected and now present, introduced and complied with the further regulations of the constitution.

M. Painter agreeable to appointment, read a biographical account, of our late fellow member, John Miller, dec'd, which was directed to be recorded. On motion,

Resolved; That any person who shall have been elected a member of the Institute and has not come forward within one year thereof and complied with the regulations of the constitution, and became a qualified member shall thereafter be debarred from claiming a right to become a member upon such election.

Resolved; That associate members who absent themselves from the attendance of any of the institute meetings for a period of five years may be regarded as no longer belonging to this association and their names be erased from the list of associate members.

Ordered that 200 copies of the meteorological report for the year 1856 be printed, for distribution amongst the members, and to societies and individuals, with which we may be in correspondence.

A circular was received from the Commissioner of Patents, in relation to the Sorghum Saccharatum, or Chinese Sugar Cane which was directed to be offered for publication in the papers of this county, for the information of our citizens generally.

The January number of Silliman's Journal of Science, was announced as being received,

Donations were received as follows:—

From J. J. Lewis, transactions of the Pennsylvania agricultural Society vol. 3d.

Annual report of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, for November 30th, 1856.

From the State Commissioner of Patents, Report on agriculture for 1855, 1 vol.

A package of parcels of three varieties of cabbage seed which was distributed among the members present.

The President called the attention of the members to the unusual amount of dust which covers the small drifts along the public roads, and went into an explanation of what he regarded the concurring circumstances or causes of such appearances.

M. Painter observed that an Isamerism was thought to have been discovered in the constituents of plants, and that their qualities was considerably affected by it and noticed some of the remarks made at the Farmer's club of the American Institute of Dec. 16th 1856. That sulphate of lime made from bones in farming super phosphate of lime is worth more for garden plants than native sulphate of lime. The potash from a high order of plants will furnish potash superior to a lower class. Plants of a high order decomposing in a soil furnish progress in organic material and will produce larger crops than that from a lower. Animals appropriate such food as is sufficiently progressed by frequent use, and discard similar portions as have not reached the point for assimulation—animals bear the same relation in their decay in supplying pebulum for a higher class of plants to feed a superior class of animals upon. The chalk soil of England supposed to be fersiliferous and may have occupied organic life many times is far different from disentegrated marble although they are isomeric. Those animals useful to man have progressed as plants on which they fed progressed. At the Islington Tournament, England, the young nobility in almost every instance had the armor used by their great grand sires enlarged before they could be worn. This progression of pumanius neither the laboratories nor the microscope could perceive but it admonishes the farmer to prepare his fertilizers with greater economy and certainty of success.

Media.—The Borough of Media has 131 taxables, and 655 inhabitants.

We make the following extracts from the annual report of the County Superintendent of Public Schools:

I received my appointment as Superintendent in place of Dr. George Smith, resigned, on the fourteenth of September last. The report will present the general condition of the schools, and the workings of the system in this county, since that period.

Immediately after receiving my commission, and upon several occasions since, I consulted with my predecessor, and to this sterling friend of the common school system I feel indebted for many valuable suggestions, applicable in the discharge of my duties.

The facts in this report are based upon notes, frequently quite copious, taken upon the occasion of my visits to the different schools in the county. These notes I have found to be of great service to me, in judging of the improvements, or otherwise, made in any school.

I have also noticed that a knowledge of the fact that such notes were being taken, has in many cases operated to call the attention both of directors and teachers, to the *necessities* of their schools, and will, I hope, result in effective measures for their removal.

Teachers' Examinations.—During the nine months past ninety-six teachers have been examined by me, to whom certificates were granted. I have also examined five persons to whom duty compelled me to decline certificates. Among those to whom certificates were granted, were three holding certificates from Superintendents of other counties.—Sixteen professional and eighty provisional have been issued. A large number of those who are teaching hold professional certificates from my predecessor. Of the sixteen professional certificates issued, nine were granted to teachers holding temporary certificates, and five of these held certificates from the former Superintendent.

School Visitations.—I have visited all the schools of the county, and a very large majority of them the second time. It is my intention to visit every school twice each year. Ordinarily two schools are visited in a day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. I have never encouraged any extra parade of classes or of school exercises upon these occasions; preferring to see the schools in their every day dress. In my opinion I am thus furnished with a better opportunity for correcting errors, making suggestions with regard to methods of teaching, &c., than I could possibly be under any other circumstances. I have, however, been pleased with an opportunity to attend several public examinations of pupils. Such examinations, properly conducted, I by no means undervalue; and always give them encouragement by my presence when convenient.

I have usually been accompanied by a part, and upon a few occasions, by all of the board of directors of the proper district. These and other interviews have uniformly been courteous and agreeable. The uniform kindness with which I have been met, when paying my official visits for the benefit of the schools, evinces a sympathy, on the part of the officers of the system, with these efforts to elevate the character of our common schools. Evils discovered in any school have been rarely found to exist to that extent at a second visitation, and in many cases the improvement has been marked.

Following the example of my predecessor I have taken note of the number of pupils pursuing different branches—excepting arithmetic, reading, writing and orthography.—The figures below exhibit about the average number pursuing three branches, at any one time, and not the whole number. They sum up as follows:

Number learning	English Grammar,	719
do.	Geography,	1,213
do.	Mathematics,	120
do.	History,	120
do.	Natural Philosphy,	81
do.	Physiology,	17
do.	Botany,	8

School Houses.—It is gratifying for me to state that public attention here is being directed to these indispensables of the schools. In a few cases dilapidated, inconvenient school buildings are disappearing and houses better adapted to the purpose are taking their places. Nothing augurs better for the future. Our school houses are too generally constructed with little regard to comfort or convenience. The inside arrangements of some are such as to prevent proper classification. Still we are blessed with many good school houses, in beautiful locations, frequently shaded with trees, and really presenting to the visitor an inviting appearance. I hardly need add that in such places scholars seem better pleased with their school, and with every thing appertaining thereto, and study seems rather a pleasure than a task.

Teachers' Institutes and Associations.—During the past year two sessions of our teachers' institute have been held, of three days each. Upon these occasions a majority of the teachers of the county were in attendance. Aside from the actual instruction given at three meetings, they have served a very valuable purpose in acquainting teachers with each other, in the interchange of sentiment they have elicited upon important topics respecting school matters, and especially in the very decided improvement made in *methods* of teaching, by those who have attended.

In addition to this means of improvement, district associations are springing up, which promise to be valuable as auxiliaries to the great movement. In the borough of Chester the board of directors have stipulated with the teachers to close their schools on Saturday, upon the condition of their meeting in association weekly, on that morning, for mutual instruction and improvement.—The act is a liberal minded one, whether it be considered as a favor to the teachers, or as directly promoting the interests of their schools.

A central teachers' association has also been organized at Media, which it is intended will meet monthly, at different points, in order to furnish a better opportunity for every teacher to become identified with the great school-room reform, so much needed, and so earnestly longed for by every one wishing to advance the cause of popular education. This incipient effort promises much. There were in attendance at its organization meeting, a goodly number, all seemingly anxious to promote the object. All that is necessary is persevering effort to accomplish much good.

Graded schools.—In the boroughs of Chester and Darby we have examples of thoroughly graded schools. In the district of Media, also, the directors have made a great improvement by classifying their school in two distinct divisions, according to age and capacity. In all these localities the advantages of such an arrangement are distinctly visible. It is of course unnecessary for me to present the claims of this subject in this report. The utility of graded schools, where population is sufficiently dense to warrant them, commends itself to any unprejudiced observer.

Several improvements are suggested, among which are the amendment of section 36, of the school law, that directors may not be forced to give oath that the schools of their respective districts have been in operation four months, that the county treasurer should be authorized to retain the amount of the school warrants; that a limited amount of legislative aid should be tendered to county institutes meeting regularly.

CHARLES W. DEANS,
County Superintendent.

Scalded.—A child of John Rowland, about 3 years of age, in Upper Providence, was severely scalded on Wednesday last, by pulling a pan of boiling water upon itself, from off a table, where it had been placed by one of the family. It is recovering.

Banks—*The Lancaster Bank.*—On Thursday last, B. L. Bachman, late President of the Lancaster Bank, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, prepared by the Stockholders of the Lancaster Bank, and was held in $12,000 for a hearing on Wednesday, (to-day.) David Longnecker was also arrested, and entered bail to the amount of $24,000, on a complaint, which charges that some time in the month of March, 1855, Mr. L. the President of the Bank, and B. L. Bachman, Cashier, paid $50,000 of the money of the Bank to the Lancaster Saving Institution, on the notes of Wm. L. Helfenstein, which notes were either endorsed by either the President or Cashier of said Bank, and other Directors; that at the maturity of these notes they were directed by the Cashier to be paid, although at this time Mr. Helfenstein had no funds in that Bank to his credit to meet them—thus appropriating the funds of the Bank to their own private indebtedness to an amount exceeding $50,000.

The complaint further charges that the said David Longencker, as President of the Lancaster Bank, did at various times appropriate the funds of said Bank to his own individual use and benefit, and also that he loaned out sums of money, the property of said bank, without the knowledge or consent of the Directors, to individuals without security, and which have been since lost to the bank.

The Montgomery County Bank.—There has been a run on the Montgomery County Bank within the last week, which a correspondent to the Philadelphia *Times*, from Phœnixville charges upon the citizens of Norristown and Bridgeport. We will quote a few of his remarks.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of yesterday (12th) in your article headed "Montgomery County Bank," occurs this sentence: "It is difficult to account for the first alarm, but rumor says the report came down from Phœnixville, where the credit of the bank had been currently called in question for several days previously." Now, Mr. Editor, Madam Rumor never put in circulation a grosser or more malicious falsehood against the citizens of our town. Any rumors here put in circulation against the credit of the Montgomery County Bank was done citizens of Norristown and Bridgeport, and not by our citizens. One or two business transactions, easily explained, might otherwise seem like hostility to the Montgomery County Bank. One of our citizens having a deposit of $1,600, and intending to use the money out of the United States, drew it out in gold.—Another having $200 in their bills, intending to use it in the same manner, drew that amount in gold for the reason that Montgomery bank bills, where he intended to use it, would be no better than Phœnix Iron Company's orders. A third drew out $1,100 he had on deposit, in bills of the bank, and presented them in a business way at the counter of the Chester County Bank, where they were *refused*. He returned to the Montgomery bank and asked for other notes of any specie paying bank, and received Philadelphia money and a small amount in gold, and fully explained to Mr. Slingluff the reasons for his action. This is not the only refusal by the Chester County Bank; they refused to receive from the Collector of Taxes of Pikeland township Montgomery county bank notes.

Stated Meeting of Councils—January 7th, 1857.—I. Haldeman, C. R. Williamson, Clayton Smith, and Nathan Shaw present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The president reported that he had settled with Morris, Tasker and Morris, and produced receipts for $242 35.

On motion, an order was drawn on the Treasurer for $60, in favor of Ralph Buckley, on account of contract, for plumbing and laying pipe on Front Street.

A bill was received from Clayton Smith, for $4, for plugs for water pipe, which was ordered to be paid.

A bill was received from Samuel P. Rush for $36 95, for attachments and superintending water works which on motion was paid, less $1 50, (an error.)

On motion, Samuel P. Rush was appointed Superintendant of Water Work's, for the ensuing year.

On motion, C. R. Williamson, Nathan Shaw, and Clayton Smith were appointed a committee on water for the ensuing year.

On motion, the clerk was directed to notify the auditors to audit the Treasurer's account's and report at the next meeting.

On motion, Isaac Haldeman, Clayton Smith, and Nathan Shaw were appointed a committee to examine accounts for publication.

On motion adjourned.

CHARLES H. SHAW, *Clerk.*

We would direct the attention of our Borough authorities to the condition of our street crossings. The flag stones generally are completely covered over with mud, rendering passing very difficult, certainly to the ladies, and while left in their present condition do but little good. In many instances, they are hard to find. We think if the Borough authorities would tend to the matter, they would at least receive the thanks of our citizens; and strangers from abroad who are looking out for *building lots* would find it much pleasanter, even if they did not ascertain the *depth of the soil* in this locality.

Real Estate Sales.—Two building lots, the property of John Hardcastle, dec'd, situated on State st., opposite the M. E. Church in this Borough, were sold on Friday last, for seven dollars per foot. D. R. Hawkins and Patrick McAnulty were the purchasers.

The farm of Ambrose Smedley dec'd, in Middletown, consisting of thirty-three acres of land, was sold on Saturday last, for twenty seven hundred and seven dollars It was purchased by John Smedley of the same township.

The property of Richard Megowan, dec'd, in Edgmont township, containing one hundred and forty nine acres of land, was purchased on Saturday last, by James Dicks, of Nether Providence, for one hundred and twelve dollars per acre.

"The Quakers.—It is said that important changes are in progress among the Quakers, which threaten to do away with much of the staidness which has characterized the sect. The fifth yearly meeting in Chester, Pa., has issued a "testimony" on amusements which upsets all the old notions of Quakerism. It contends earnestly for music and dancing as innocent and useful recreations, and quotes any amount of Scripture to sustain the idea. They oppose public balls, and late dancing parties, but recommend the cultivation of both music and dancing at home pleasures."

The above item is now going the rounds of the press, and one more ridiculously foolish, could not well have been gotten up. It is false in substance, and *in toto*.

Whipping Four at One.—A woman, named Ann Donnelly, a perfect amazon in her way, was arrested in the Sixteenth ward, Philadelphia, on Friday last, on the charge of whipping four men at once. The assaulted parties were a ward constable, a clerk of the market, and two private individuals. This whipping of four men was bad enough in Ann, but to shake the Commonwealth in the person of the coustable, and to assault the market department through the clerk, was too enormous a sin, and the virago was held in $1000 to answer.

Robbery.—The wheel-wright shop occupied by E. Stirk, on the Baltimore pike, near Ogden's store, in Springfield, was broke open on Tuesday night week, and robbed of about $25 worth of tools. Mr. Stirk went to the city on the following morning in quest of his property, but without any success.

Radnor, Feb. 14, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—I observed in your last a Communication, coming from a "Porcus Michigani," or some other animal, and with great reluctance I condescend to answer his Bristled majesty.

"He describes the snow in Radnor as growing beautifully less; and the decease of a certain hog. If he will study Webster instead of hog Latin, he will find that grow does not mean to become less, and that decease does not apply to animals of the Porcus Michigani species.

In reference to Mr, Johnson's hog, I must say it was a large one, and measured seventy-one inches; which is about four inches longer than Porcus, and with good management on Hillside Farm it should have weighed seven hundred.

To be sure the death of this hog was a god send to me, in a pecuniary way, and why not, as the sickness and death of a man may be a god send to a Porcus. We in Radnor think of getting up a school for the purpose of learning Latin, the price will be one dollar a visit, payable in pork; and the principle teacher will be Porcus Michigani, M. D.

VELUM SAP.

The Norcross Murder.—Since our last there has been additional rewards offered for the arrest of the murderer of Norcross. The Gov. of Massachusetts having offered $1000, the friends of the deceased, $200, the citizens of Altoona $500, making all, with the $500 offered by Gov. Pollock, $2200. A correspondent at Altoona, sends us a note in which he says that the "*trunk belonging to the person who committed the murder was marked D. S. McKim; he was a carpenter by trade, as there was a number of tools in the trunk—nothing has been heard of him yet.*"

It was reported that the murderer was pursued last week at Altoona, but it now turns out that they were after the wrong man.

On Monday last, a pair of cattle and one calf were slaughtered at the Spread Eagle Hotel, the former of which weighed 4000 pounds, the latter 1200. They will be exposed for sale on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st inst., on stalls 61, 62, 65, and 67, between 7th and 8th St., Phila. They were fed by Phineas Paist, of Easttown, Chester county. They will be sold by Wm. P. Serrill, Phineas Paist, and John W. Davis.

Errata.—An error occurred in our notice of the Sheep and hog to be slaughtered by Wm. Worrall, of this Borough, on Thursday, the 19th inst. For correction see advertisement.

Quick Sales.—Philip Mullen, auctioneer, of Middletown, on Thursday week, sold, at the sale of Joseph Hemphill, near Howellville, 51 cows, averaging $35, each, and one yoke of oxen, in *one hour* and fifty-three minutes. These are very quick sales, and considering the high prices received for the stock, we think cannot be easily surpassed.

License Notice.—Pursuant to a provision and direction of an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," approved March 1st, 1856, notice is hereby given that the following persons have severally filed, in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Delaware, their petitions, and intend applying for License under said Act at a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held March 19, 1857, appointed for that purpose.

John Garrett, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Aston.

Thomas B. Evans, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Joseph Hizer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Robert Sill, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

James P. Afflick, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

John W. Clark, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Jonathan P. Newlin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

John Way, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Eliza Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Edward Lenny, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

George Worrall, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Springfield.

Elizabeth Appleby, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Lower Chichester.

William Y. Stackhouse, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

Benjamin Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

George Wilson, Jr., for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

John G. Dyer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

George Righter, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Hiram L. Sines, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

James H. Malin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Darby.

John Goff, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Robert Johnson, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Upper Providence.

Edwin Chandler, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Marcus Hook.

John Hart, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Tinicum.

John Reven, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Hiram Green, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

Milton H. P. Nickols, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Birmingham.

John L. Pierce, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Middletown.

John Hanley, Jr., for a license to keep an eating house in the borough of Chester.

John H. Hill, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Middletown.

James Scofield, for a license too keep an eating house in the township of Middletown.

George B. Barr, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Haverford.

William C. Gray, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

James W. Garrett, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

George Baker, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

Humphrey J. Gibson, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Lower Chichester.

Pancoast Levis, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Nether Providence.

N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Media, Feb. 18, 1857.

The Inaugural Suit.—We understand that a Lancaster Tailor is now engaged upon the inaugural suit of the President elect.—As usual on such occasions, various friends of Mr. Buchanan offered to present him with a suit, but he desired to have it made by a Lancaster mechanic, and accordingly gave the order to the schneider who is making it. Had Mr. B. wanted to make a really elegant appearance on the fourth proximo, he should have patronized the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Atrocious.—The following atrocity was committed by an old bachelor, in Wisconsin, who is an editor. Why is the bridegroom more expensive than the bride? Because the bride is always *given* away, while the bridegroom is usually *sold*. We know of many bridegrooms here abouts whose greatest ambition is to be sold a beautiful wedding suit, at the palatial store of Granville Stokes, No. 200 Chestnut street.

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Mr. Evan Bonsall to Miss Judith F. Richards, both of Upper Darby, Delaware county.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., by Rev. C. F. Turner, James W. Hoby, M. D., to Miss Sarah Jane Hunter, both of this county.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., Mr. Isaac Flounders, to Miss Mary Newlin, both of this county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. R. Compton, Mr. Henry L. Lodge, to Miss Elizabeth D. McClellen, both of Upper Providence, Delaware county.

On the 4th inst., by Friends' ceremony, George Paschall, of Cecil County, Maryland, to Anna E., daughter of Robert M. Thomas, of Newtown, Delaware county, Pa.

In Chester, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Arthur, Mr. Thomas E. Kay, to Miss Sarah Ann Shaw, both of this county.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. John O'Neill, Mr. William Carson, to Miss Rebecca Ann Pierce, both of Glen Riddle.

DIED.

In Chester, on the 27th ult., Thomas Chalkley, son of Joseph W. and Isabella Kenworthy, aged 6 weeks and 3 days.

In Thornbury, on the 10th inst., Margaret, daughter of Evans E. and Margaret, Green, aged 11 months.

In Aston, on the 11th inst., of scarlet fever, Hannah P., daughter of Abram P. and Jane Morgan, aged 2 years, 9 months and 9 days.

On the 12th inst., in the Borough of Chester, Thaddeus K. Martin, in the 32d year of his age.

At the residence of her son, James Sill, in Nether Providence, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary Maria Sill, aged about 75 years.

In Marple, on Sunday the 8th inst., of scarlet fever, Percipher, infant son of James and Mary W. Lewis, aged 4 months and 23 days.

Physicians, friends, all strove in vain
The fatal shaft to stay,
The tyrant King of Terrors came
And tore our little one away.

The mortal strife is past,
And on that pallid brow,
The mighty conqueror of all at last,
Sways his dread sceptre now.

That little prattling voice,
That spoke of innocence in every breath,
And sent its thrills of joy through loving hearts,
Is hushed for aye in death.

Those eyes so pure and bright,
That scarce had learned to weep,
Are closed against God's blessed light
In Death's long dreamless sleep.

God in his mercy took
Our little boy away,
Ere he had virtue's paths forsook,
In sin's broad road to stray.

And now among the blest,
A place to him is given,
A place of pure and peaceful rest,
With shining one's in Heaven.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia Markets.—Flour and Meal.—Fresh ground from new wheat is worth $6 37—Sales for home consumption at $6 37. Extra and fancy brands are selling at $7 50 Rye Flour is worth $3 75, and Corn Meal $3 00 per barrel.

Grain.—Wheat is dull, and prices are steady. Sales of 2,000 bus. new Southern and Penna. red at $1 48 a 1 54, and $1 60 a 1 65 for white. Rye is wanted, with sales of Pennsylvania at 82 cents Corn is scarce; prime yellow is offered at 68 a 63 cents afloat. Oats are in demand; sales of prime old Pennsylvania at 47 or 48c.

Seeds.—Cloverseed continues scarce; small sales from second hands at $7 00 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges at $3 00 a 3 25 per bushel, and Flaxseed at $1 80 a 1 85 for domestic.

Cattle Market, Feb. 9.—The supply o Beef Cattle during the past week has been about equal to the week previous. The arrivals at Wm. L. Torbet's Avenue Drove Yard amounted to 550 beeves, 8000 sheep, 4000 hogs, 120 cows and calves. The beeves sold from $8 00 to $11 per 100lbs. Sheep were disposed of at from $2 75 a $4 50 and $5 00 per head. Hogs sold slowly at from $7 50 to $8 50 per 100 lbs. Cows and calves at from $25 to $60. The total stock in market was 925 beeves; 4000 sheep; 2000 hogs and 120 cows and calves.

Equality to all! Uniformity of Prices! A new feature in business! Every one his own Salesman.

Jones & Co., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market st., above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 200, Phila. ap 23 1y JONES & Co.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Poudrette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles
Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Ashland Coal,

BROKEN, Egg and Stove Coal,
From the Above celebrated mines,
at the lowest cash prices.
6000 prime Cedar Rails of a
Superior quality.

Darby, July 30. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY,

OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same demand with

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST

from the day of deposit. For list of managers and office, see daily papers. apr. 9-1y

To all whom it may concern.—I. Haldeman & Sons are now closing out their stock of Blankets, Shawls, DeLaines, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c. Call early and secure bargains at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. feb11

Wanted.—A woman and family can secure a capable residence and a good situation as help to the dairy business. The house of two stories high, built of stone, with four comfortable rooms Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Feb. 4.—3t Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa.

Estate of Isaac Maris, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Isaac Maris, late of the township of Marple, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

BARTRAM MARIS,
Feb. 11. *Executor.*

Estate of Lydia Caldwell, deceased.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Caldwell, late of the township of Chester, in the county of Delaware, dec'd, has been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JOHN A. CALDWELL,
No. 16 N. Fifth st., Phila. } *Admin'rs.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, Media. }

Atrocious.—The following atrocity was committed by an old bachelor, in Wisconsin, who is an editor. Why is the bridegroom more expensive than the bride? Because the bride is always *given* away, while the bridegroom is usually *sold*. We know of many bridegrooms here abouts whose greatest ambition is to be sold a beautiful wedding suit, at the palatial store of Granville Stokes, No. 200 Chestnut street.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 28th of March, 1857*, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, late of Charles Williamson, deceased, situate in the township of Nether Providence, Delaware county, being Lots Nos. 1 and 3 on plot or draft lately surveyed and laid out in the division of said estate.

No. 1—All that certain Messuage and Lot or piece of Land, bounded by lands of Ezekiel Norman, by lands of Jacob Byre, by lot No. 2 and by the Providence Great Road, containing six acres, two roods and twenty-four square perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a complete STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 2½ stories high cellar under, with Frame Kitchen attached, and a well of good water near the door. This Lot is in a high and healthy situation, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware and the surrounding country for many miles, in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, situate one mile from the Seat of Justice at Media, eleven and a half from the city of Philadelphia, three and a half from Chester and within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a site for a country residence.

Lot No. 3, of said draft, bounded by lands of Jane W. Haswell, the Providence Great Road and the W. Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, containing four acres, three roods and nine perches of land, more or less. This Lot is handsomely situated, being directly opposite the Providence Station on said Railroad and possesses every advantage of Lot No. 1, would make a very desirable situation for a person desirous of engaging in the Coal and Lime business, where a considerable amount of either might be sold. One large Scale for weighing Coal and Hay. Five ten per cent. Bonds of $100 each of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON,
SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Administrators.*

Also, at the same time and place, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold, of said draft, Tract

No. 2—All that certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, bounded by Lot No. 1, lands of Jacob Byre, Jane W. Haswell, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad and the Providence Great Road, containing twenty acres, one hundred and twenty-five perches more or less. The improvements

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

United States Patent Office,
December 10 1856.

CIRCULAR. SIR:—This new plant seems to be destined to take an important position among our economical products. Its seeds were sent, some six years ago, from the north of China, by M. de Montigny, to the Geographical Society of Paris. From a cursory examination of a small field of it, growing at Verrieres, in France, in the autumn of 1854, Mr. D. J. Browne, then on a mission from this Office for collecting agricultural information and products, was led to infer, that from the peculiarity of the climate in which it was growing, and its resemblance in appearance and habit to Indian corn, it would flourish in any region wherever that plant would thrive. From this source, he obtained some 200 pounds of the seed, which was distributed in small packages, by this Office, among the members of Congress, with the view of experimenting with it in all parts of the Union, and thereby ascertaining its adaptation to our soil and climate. In numerous instances, the results proved highly satisfactory, as it attained the height of 8 or 10 feet as far north as St. Paul's in Minnesota, and matured its seeds at various points in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other places further south. The following year, while in France, on a similar mission as above, Mr. Browne obtained several bushels of the seed of this plant, grown from that reputed to have been brought from South Africa, by Mr. Leonard Wray, of London, and which has since proved to be identical with that obtained by this Office in 1854.

There appears to be a doubt among many in Europe, as well as in this country, as to the true botanical name of this plant. M. Louis Vilmorin, a scientific cultivator, at Paris, provisionally gave it the name of *Holcus Saccharatus*, which had previously been applied to the common broomcorn, if not to other species, or at least varieties, of some allied plant. He also conjectured that it might be *Sorghum Vulgare*, (Andropogon Sorghum of others,) and thought that it might comprehend a variety of it, as well as *Andropogon cafra, bicolor*, etc., of Kunth.—Mr. Wray has devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of this plant, with the view of extracting sugar from its juice, at Cape Natal and other places, states that, in the southeast part of Caffraria, there are at least fifteen varieties of it, some of the growing to a height of 12 or fifteen feet, with stems as thick as those of the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum.*) M. Vilmorin, also, says that, in a collection of seeds sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, in 1840, by M. d' Abadie, there were thirty kinds of sorghum, among the growth of which he particularly recognized several plants having stems of a saccharine flavor.—Others are of the opinion, that the common broom corn (*Holcus Saccharatus,*) the chocolate or Guinea-corn, (*Sorghum Vulgare,*) and the Chinese Sugar-Cane, (*Sorghum Saccharatum,*) all of which, containing more or less saccharine matter, belongs to the same species, but are variations caused by differences of soil and climate, or by a disposition to sport, after the manner of Indian corn and other plants under cultivation. The Chinese sugar-cane, however, differs from the others, in containing a far larger proportion of juice, and consequently is more valuable for fodder and other economical uses.

In 1766, a plant analogous to the one in question, was experimented upon at Florence in Italy, by Pietro Arduino, for the extraction of sugar; yet it must have been of a different variety, as he describes its seeds as of a clear brown color, while those of the Chinese Sugar-cane are of a shining jet black, and in appearance identical with those of the Sorghum vulgare, of the old collections.

Description and Habit of Growth.—The Chinese Sugar-cane, when cultivated on ordinary land, in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom-corn, grows to a height of from 8 to 16 feet, while in Europe it does not attain much more than half of this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom, or down, having leaves somewhat flexious, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in form.—When cultivated in hills, containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical pinacle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing into violet shades, and finally into dark purple, at maturity. In France and the central and northern sections of the United States, it has thus far proved an annual; but from observations made by M Vilmorlin, as well as some experiments in our Southern States, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fulness of the lower part of the stalks, in autumn, by protecting them during the winter, they would produce new plants the following spring. It stands drought far better than Indian corn, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the panicles appear, but not in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and have been removed, where the season is sufficiently warm and long, new panicles will shoot out at the topmost joints, one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each panicle is at least a gill.

Cultivation.—Since its introduction into this country, the Chinese sugar-cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom-corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It does not succeed so well, however, when sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than one-half of its usual height. If the seeds are planted in May, in the Middle States, or still earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the panicles appear, which would be green and succulent, like young Indian corn—and the other a month or two later, at the time, or before, the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States, where the season is too short and cool for it to ripen in the open air, the cultivator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from regions further south. If it were important for him to raise his own seed, he could start the plants under glass, in the spring, and remove them to the field, or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. One quart of seeds are found to be sufficient for an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be sown in rows or drills about 3 feet apart, with the plants from 10 to 12 inches asunder; but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or more seeds in each 4 or 5 feet apart in one direction; and 3 or 4 in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Any suckers or superfluous shoots, which may spring up, may be removed. The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge, or fall to the ground, by the excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicles, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure, airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the panicles would appear and the second, as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked and cured, like the tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45° or 50° F., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected into shocks or stowed in a mass in a succulent state, for fodder in sheds or barns, where they will keep without injury, if desired, until spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

Precaution.—Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom-corn, as it hybridises or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner.

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,

AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!



G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.

He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere
dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE FOR THE YEAR 1856.

JACKSON LYONS, *County Treasurer.*

Dr.

1st mo. 1st, 1856. To balance in the Treasury,		$8,287 36
" cash received of Nicholas F. Walter, judgment fees,		24 00
" " " Charles D. Manley, rent,		10 00
" " " Dr. Morton, money returned,		3 00
" " " I. Cochran, for wood,		2 75
" " " do., use of Court House,		2 25
" " " Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,		15,408 76
" " " Adam Eckfeldt, proceeds of stray,		1 83
" " " Charles Potts, fine and costs,		32 50

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TOWNSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	Am Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Deduc	Outs'g	Am Rec
1850, L. Chiches.	Wm. H. Rigby,	95 15					95 15	
1852, Chester Bo.	William Kerlin,	19 60					19 60	
1854, Up. Prov.	Isaac Cochran,	145 50					145 50	
1855, Aston,	Thomas Swayne,	50 00						50 00
" Chester Bo.	Samuel Shaw,	613 16		44 47			168 69	400 00
" Middletown	Joshua Sharpless,	168 99						168 99
" Ridley.	T. J. Hutchinson,	82 95						82 95

701 94

AMOUNT OF DUPLICATES FOR 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	COLLLECTORS.	A.Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Dedu	Out'g	Am Rec
Aston,	Isaac Derrick,	771 96	23 76	13 23	15 65	11 10		755 74
Bethel,	Thomas Booth,	350 51	2 87	1 16	6 91	8 98		336 33
Birming.	Clarkson Way,	692 96	1 48	13 68	13 62			667 14
Ches. B.	D. B. Thompson,	1957 67				9 29	1087 28	861 18
Ches. T.	Isaac Henvis,	1540 33	12 49	54 92	29 46	25 04		1443 40
Concord,	Thos. P. Powell,	1425 29	14 64	28 70	27 89	16 74		1366 60
Chic'r L.	William Trainer,	696 32	6 35	13 70	13 66	6 18		669 13
Chic'r U.	Nathan Pennell,	519 06	8 13	4 00	10 34	5 98		506 87
Darby B.	John H. Andrews,	581 44	2 00	4 00	11 59			567 85
Darby T.	Jos. C. Bonsall,	979 53	2 00	17 45	19 14	6 96	72 38	865 60
Darby U.	Edmund Leedom,	2173 04	2 98	29 31	42 69	12 80		2091 22
Edgmont	Edward Baker,	1098 26	2 16	4 72	21 57	17 15		1056 98
Haverf'd	W. Y. Stackhouse,	1573 32	15 00	27 87	21 13	3 86		1525 46
Marple,	Sam'l Bartram,	1055 47	2 00	13 32	20 43	22 42		1001 30
Media,	Thos. Williams,	599 46	7 50	34 20	11 46		134 64	426 66
Middlt'n	Joshua Sharpless,	1442 40	12 37	26 52	27 99	28 64	437 48	934 14
Newto'n	Thos. Calvert,	1230 39				23 48	447 81	759 10
Prov. N.	Geo. W. Rigby,	1018 79	11 58	24 76	19 99	6 08	212 59	766 95
Prov. U.	Wm. P. Wilson,	701 01	3 96	22 88	13 49	7 74		660 86
Radnor,	Geo. L. Kirk,	1720 03				17 78	254 99	1447 26
Ridley,	T. J. Hutchinson,	1034 77	15 75	21 00	21 43			1008 09
Spring'd	Jos. M. Worrall,	1211 22	6 79	15 26	24 04	77		1177 94
Thorn'y	Curtis Cheyney,	1062 98	33 39	105 15	19 72	5 41		966 09
Tinicum	T. J. Hutchinson,	372 72	2 25	6 00	7 38			361 59

22,223 48

To cash received of John M. Hall, fines,		141 00
" " " do., rent of house and lot,		50 00
" " " do., chesnut posts,		18 75
" " " P. Baker, for old lumber,		6 50
" " " J. M. Hall, fines,		11 22
" " " do., iron pipe,		18 00
" " " H. Plumstead, outstanding tax,		2 40
" " " Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,		8,605 84
" " " R. H. Smith, coroner,		11
" " " Lewis Watkin, for arch at Sellers' bridge,		217 91
" " " N. F. Walter, judgment fees,		24 00
" " " William Trainer, for old lumber,		28 16
" " " Chester County Commissioners, for repairing bridges,		25 00
" " " nett proceeds of Commissioners' note,		1,593 40
" " " F. Fairlamb, fines,		9 50
" " " nett proceeds of Commissioners' note,		2,937 50
" " " lot of old tin sold by Commissioners		20 00
" " three per cent. on State tax,		879 84
		$61,287 00

Cr.

BY AMOUNT OF COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS PAID.

Auditors fees and expenses,	$30 00	Constables fees,	245 51
Tip staves attending Court,	200 50	Stationery and Printing,	292 57
Directors of the Poor,	26,600 00	Sellers' bridge,	500 00
Court criers fees,	98 00	Witnesses fees,	100 00
Court House and office expenses,	25 08	Coopertown bridge,	1,400 00
Improvements to County property,	155 33	Hook bridge,	292 38
Justices fees,	10 03	Jurors on roads and bridges,	250 25
Sheriff's do.,	126 00	Repairing bridges,	1,347 45
Jail expenses and prisoners board.	742 78	State Lunatic Hospital,	65 00
R. Plumstead, commissioners wages,	210 00	Repairing public building,	945 40
Thomas Pratt, do. do.,	237 00	Bridge at L. Lewis', Radnor,	1,500 00
Perciphor Baker, do. do.,	350 00	Bishop's bridge,	800 00
Samuel Leedom, do. do.,	26 00	Election officers. fees,	680 82
Jackson Lyons treasurer 's, do.,	200 00	Road damages,	7,063 89
Jacob Smedley, clerk's, do.,	350 00	Assessors' fees,	795 54
District Attorney's fees,	15 00	New Court House and Jail, balance,	2,496 30
Prothonotary's fees,	542 74	Bank of Delaware County for note,	1,600 00
Eastern State Penitentiary,	276 08	Balance in the Treasury,	3,377 95
Fuel for Court House and Jail,	190 80		
Media Water Works, loan,	200 00		
Brandywine bridge at Pyle's ford,	4,718 92		
Yearsley's bridge, balance,	182 40		
Green's creek bridge, do.,	159 50		
Upland bridge, do.,	84 00		
Coroner's fees,	256 37		
Jurors, Grand and Traverse,	1,586 86		
			$61.287 00

THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
County Commissioners.

JACKSON LYONS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOG FUND.

1st mo. 1st, 1856. Dr.		1856. Cr.	
To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	$1088 11	By amount of orders paid to different persons in the following named townships for Sheep destroped by dogs, viz:	
To amount of tax on Dogs in the following named townships, viz:		Bethel,	$4 00
Bethel,	$43	Chester Township,	32 00
Chester Borough,	111	Concord,	39 00
Chester Township,	102	Darby Upper,	112 50
Concord,	110	Haverford,	269 50
Chichester Lower,	62	Middletown,	200 75
Chichester Upper,	46	Newtown,	4 00
Darby Borough,	35	Providence Nether,	6 00
Darby Township,	84	Providence Upper,	52 50
Darby Upper,	95	Radnor,	363 76
Haverford,	106	Ridley,	227 00
Media,	23	Springfield,	260 00
Middletown,	88		$1571 00
Newtown,	88	Discounts allowed Collectors,	186 00
Providence Nether,	85	Commissioners " "	46 20
Providence Upper,	53	Outstanding taxes this year,	326 65
Radnor,	125	Balance in the Treasury,	527 64
Ridley,	100		$2657 49
Springfield,	61		
Tinicum,	13		
	$1430 00		
Additional taxes received,	4 00		
Outstanding taxes received,	135 38		
	$2657 49		

THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
County Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

1852—William Kerlin, Chester,	37 65
1854—Isaac Cochran, Upper Prov.	95 00
" Stephen S. Davis. Radnor,	86 07
1856—D. B. Thompson, Chester,	111 00
" J. Sharpless, Middletown,	2 65
" Thomas Calvert, Newtown,	88 00
" George L. Kirk, R dnor,	225 00

NICHOLAS F. WALTER, REGISTER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

1855. Dr.		1856. Cr.	
Dec. 28, To am't rc'd of W.D.H.Serrill,	$16 45	By balance due N. F. Walter, at last sellement,	$4 50
" " " " Jacob Serrill,	70 67	Apr. 7, By cash paid collateral appraiser	1 50
1856.		" 17, " " State Treasurer as per receipt,	235 20
Jan. 14, To am't rc'd of Thos. Powell,	108 09	" " " " collateral app'er,	1 50
" " " " Jon. Ashhurst,	6 87	July 1, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	29 40
Apr. 8, " " Jas. Green.	78 97	" 21 " " collateral app'er,	1 50
July 21, " " Robt. Barlow,	2 04	Dec. 16, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	259 16
Oct. 15, " " H. Pleasants,	277 07	" " Auditors fees,	4 50
Balance due N. F. Walter,	5 10	Commissions on $550 15, at 5 per cent,	28 00
	$565 26		$565 26

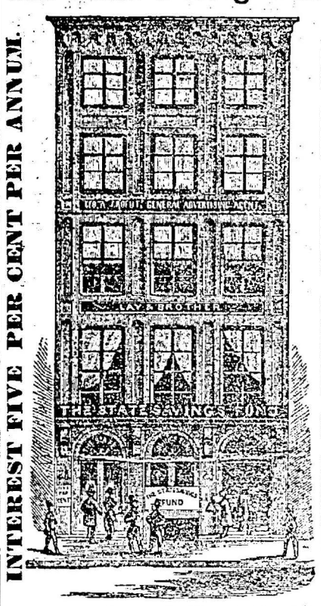
We, the subscribers, Auditors of the county of Delaware, do hereby certify that we have examined the forgoing account, and find the same correct as above stated.

Witness our hand this 6th day of Jan., 1857.

W. Y. HOOPES,
J. LEWIS GARRETT,
WM. D. PENNELL,
Feb. 11, *Auditors.*

The State Savings Fund.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM. ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND



Office, next door to the Post Office; No. 83 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, No. 83 Dock Street, next door to THIRD Street, and adjoining the Post Office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of *FIVE PER CENT* per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole, or in part, on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators Assignees' Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies, and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally—to Mechaics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to depost, where they may be had at any time, with Five Per Cent interest added.

2d. Depositors receive books, with an abstract of the By-laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits, which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death, or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.

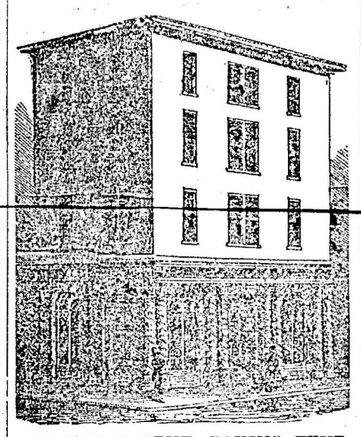
3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bond with sureties.

5th. The State Saving Fund is a real Saving Fund—not an Insurance and Trust Company.—The Charter of this Institution avoids the Insurance business.

6th. Deposits may be withdrawn by checks after the the manner customary with Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

GEORGE H. HART, President,
ap93m CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer,



FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.

OF the National Safety Company, Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1841. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit.

The office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, till 9 o'clock.

Interest five per cent. All sums large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, to any amount. Office, Walnut st., south west corner of 3d st. Philadelphia.

HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice Pres't.
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

Hery L. Benner, D. Dandreth Munns, Edward L. Carter, F. Carroll Brewster, Robert Selfridge, Joseph B. Barry, Samuel K. Aston, H. L. Churchman, James B. Smith, Francis Lee.

The investments, amounting as per statement of January 1, 1855, to $976, 218 91, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-one cents. In accordance with the act of incorporation are made in Mortgages, Ground Rents and such first class securities as must always insure pesfect security to the depositors and place beyond all risks the permanency and stability of this old and well established institution. feb 13 1y.

FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND,

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1853. Authorized Capital, $500,000. $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morniog, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 3 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. The moneyis always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent. interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S EXTRACT OF CELORE, the only certain cure known. It is, purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castillion doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Medfat
A. McDowell's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 24

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Stone and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.



July 31 ly. DANIEL McCILNTOCK.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.

Families are espectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the *Media* Book & Stationery Store in South Avenue.



The stock of BOOKS and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their Store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times.	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Del:, co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Ballous Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catholic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Nick Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Deteeton, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

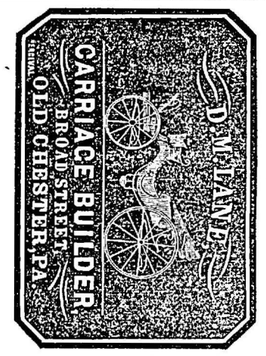
JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

WILLIAM MORRIS
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,



NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philadelphia: Jan. 7.



Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,

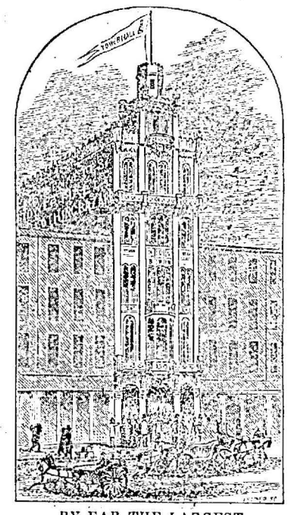
INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every
mar 1 17-1y

JUST OPENED

BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT



MAMMOTH TOWER HALL,

BY FAR THE LARGEST

CLOTHING BAZAAR

IN THE WORLD!

No. 184 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH. SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of MEN'S AND BOYS

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

UNEQUALED FOR
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19



JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens,

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.



THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
M dia, March 26, 1856.

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE, Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,



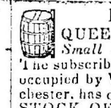
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and insert *Artificial Teeth* on the most approved plan, which for comfort, beauty, strength and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Also, great care taken to preserve the teeth, and teeth extracted with the least possible pain. Ether administered if desired.

Office—Front street, 2d door above Orange, opposite southwest corner of the Court House Square, Media. ABRAM P. SMEDLEY.

N. B.—Call at the office and examine specimens. Advice gratis. may1

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs. Nathan R.. Smith, of Baltimore, and Mussey, of Cincinnati. The following is from the Scientific American.



"A Truss which could be relied upon for the radical cure of Hurnia or Rupture, has long been a desiratum to the surgical profession—and the science and ingenuity of the most skillful surgical mechanicians of this country and of Europe has been, until recently, exercised in vain to construct a pad of proper form. Mr. S, N. Marsh has recently obtained a patent for a Truss, in which two pads, instead of the usual single one, are employed; one in the form of a ring surrounding the other, which is in the form of a ball. the ring being for the purpose of closing the external and internal abdominal rings, while the ball produces pressure upon the ingumal canal, to create adhesive inflammation, for the purpose of effecting adhesion and closure. The pressure of the latter pad is graduated by a screw. By this Truss the most obstinate rupture can be healed, and a radical cure be effected in a time varying with the nature of the case. It has met with the most unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent surgeons of this and other cities, and we are enabled to recommend it from a personal knowledge of a case of long standing, which was perfectly and speedily cured by it, without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Also Trusses or all kinds varying in price from $1 to $30. This Truss is scientifically applied by C. Marsh, & Co., No. 25 South Seventh street, first door above Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

C. Marsh & Co., have also for sale Marsh's celebrated Shoulder Braces, Female supporters, and the imported Raw Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. may 9. 1y.

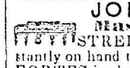
SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

GEORGE BARRATT, has opened a Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon on South Avenue, Media, where he is prepared to do all work in his line. His Saloon will be open until 10 o'clock, on Sunday mornings. Terms positively cash.

N. B.—The subscriber will be absent on Monday's.

Media, September 10-'56

JOHN MARSH,



Masonic Temple, Chestnut STREET, above Seventh, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns, Bennett & Co., and J. Marsh Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Fisk & Co., varying in prices from $45 to $175. All kinds of musical merchandize for sale, cheap SHEET MUSIC received daily from all the publishers in the country, forming with our own extensive caue, talog one of the largest stocks in the Union

Philadelphia, June 11, 1856 —tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE. HARDWARE, &c.—*Small Profits. Quick Sales and CASH.* The subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by William S. Cowner, in Lower Chichester, has opened an extensive and entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which he will sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or exchange for produce. Every article generally kept in a country store, will be furnished, and the patronage of the cash-paying community is respectfully solicited. Give him a call, examine his goods and judge for yourselves

Marcus Hook, April 25. H. J. GIBSON.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY and fancy Articles, &c., which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention paid to all orders from the country, wholesale and retail, and goods put up with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN M. LARKIN, *Druggist.*
sep. 3 6m. No. 2 Upland Buildings, Chester.

350,000 FEET of THOROUGH seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of different qualities.

300,000 feet of seasoned Hemlock Lumber consisting of Square Joists, Scanting, Fence and other Boards.

80,000 feet of Yellow Pine flooring Boards 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White Pine and Spruce flooring.

25,000 feet of Yellow Pine window and door frame lumber of all sizes.

80,000 feet of Hemlock Shilling Lath of a superior quality.

250,000 first quality Plastering Lath.

80,000 Plain and fancy Pointed Pickets.

200,000 34 and 30 inches Cypress, Cedar, White Pine and Chestnut Shingles.

12,000 Cedar Rails.

2,500 ready-made White Oak and Chestnut Posts. Also, Cedar Boat boards and Siding Ladder Poles, Poplar Plank, &c., with almost every article usually kept in a lumber yard.

Also, Lehigh, Ashland and other superior COALS, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Ready made Chest

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 2.—NO. 42 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., FEBRUARY 25, 1857. WHOLE NO. 1084

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, }
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 22d, 1857. }
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all other persons interested, that the following named Assignees have exhibited and filed in this office, their account as Assignees, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Court House, in the Borough of Media, on Monday, the twenty-third of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless reasons shall be given why the same shall not be allowed.
The account of John Larkin, Jr., and Joseph R. Morris, Assignees of James Lees, Edmund B. Smith and Alexander H. Smith, late partners, trading under the firm of Lees, Smith & Co., of the Borough of Chester, in the county Delaware.
Jan. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Prothonotary.*

ADAMS & STAGERS' SAVING FUND CLOTHING HOUSE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 222 Market street, third door below Seventh street, Philadelphia. Where can always be found a large stock of well selected, handsomely cut and superior made Clothing, which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest rates for cash.
As we buy exclusively for Cash we feel warranted in promising to furnish a good article of Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Our stock is unsurpassed.—Call, examine and be satisfied. R. H. ADAMS,
THEO. H. STAGERS.
A full assortment of un-cut goods always on hand, which will be made to order in superior style at the hortest notice. ap 9 1y

M. AYISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $2 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. ept. 17, 1y.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Campline, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low prices for cash.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
THE attention of the citizens of Delaware county, is requested to my new WINE and LIQUOR Store, situate about half a square *FROM THE MEDIA DEPOT,*
Where may at all times be found an excellent supply of Liquors, suitable for all purposes, at the lowest cash price. I. L. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor store, No. 739 Market street, above 17th, north side, Philadelphia.
N. B.—All packages delivered at the Depot free of feb 20-1y

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charter House, Media, Delaware county* ap 16.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA Jan2t

GRAIN WANTED.
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Joining of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware county, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

DRY GOODS.—Every variety of Dry Goods selling off at reduced prices to make room for Spring Goods at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!—Another lot of prime Butter, at 25 cents per lb. A liberal deduction made to storekeepeis taking a quantity.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

OLD MONONGAHELA.—Ten barrels of old extra Monongahela. An extra old article, warranted prime, at $2,00. Ten good do., at $1,50. Ten do., a fair article, at $1,00.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

From the Home Journal.

SONG OF THE SIRENS.

BY HENRY S. CORNWALL.

The earth is full of woe,
And sorrow the sum of things,
And darkly over all below,
Doom and death extend their wings,
Pleasure rides not on the restless wave,
Come and rest in a coral cave.
Leave the troubled sea to rave and roar;
Ahoy! unhappy mariners, why will you wander more?

For you upon the hills the pining palms
Extend inviting arms:
For you the lotus lillies blow
By every yellow cape,
And in double clusters low
Hangs the bursting grape!
Beautiful are the silver creeks,
Through violet pastures rolled;
Beautiful the purple peaks,
That tear the drifting skies of gold!
Here the long and gorgeous vales
Perfume the rosy years;
Turn, turn and furl your tattered sails,
O mortal mariners!
Vext by unpropitious gales,
And preyed upon by fears—
Come and anchor by the happy shore,
O weary sailors, come and rest; why will you wander more?

For is there any pleasantness,
All the tropic day to lie
Mute, mutinous, mid-ocean, motionless,
Beneath a burning sky—
Watching for wind, a puff, a breath—
Panting, dying for rain,
With the horrible certainty of death
Lying leadlike on the brain?
Or crowding the only boat,
A ghastly crew of wasted forms,
Hunted and driven by merciless storms,
Into the whirlpool's hungry throat?
But Peace, she dwells upon the shore:
O weary sailors, come and rest; why will you wander more?

How many and many a bark
Happily homeward bound,
Has struck the fatal ledges in the dark!
And ah! how dismal was the dirge
Of the hoarse, salt surge,
For those who never dreamed of being drowned!
O leave the dreadful sea—
The stormy waste of waters blue!
Our bosoms shall your pillows be,
And we will sing sweet songs to you—
Or, softly couched on banks of bloom,
List to the roaring tide.
When the sunset melts in fiery gloom
Over the waters wide.
Tug no more the laboring oar,
O beaten sailors, here is rest; why will you wander more!

The flinty fronts of your distant home
Reject you, welcomeless;
Come, no longer linger, come,
Here is ease and blissfulness—
Odor-haunted woods, and plains
Where eternal summer reigns,
And sleepy Time, upon a bank of roses,
Sees not the zephyr hours that pass,
But, travel-weary, indolently dozes,
And forgets to turn his useless glass!
Here be tarns whose width are stirred
But by the water-mirrored bird
That swoops his wanton wing to lave;
And the Naiad's beautiful barge,
Shell-shaped wonder of the wave,
Making frolic tricks from marge to marge,
Here no whirling tempests sweep,
But along the charmed deep,
Airs of spice and breezes blend
Strike with balm the grateful land,
For Peace, she dwells upon the shore;
O weary sailors, tack for port; and never wander more!

From Dr. Bartlett's Anglo-Saxon.

My Merry Little Wife.

I cannot remember the time when I was not in love with Kitty Pleasanton. It must have begun when we were both babies. I am sure I loved her as we sat together by the road-side soaking our dandelion stems in the little puddles of water to make them curl.—My passion was in nowise abated, when somewhat later, I climbed cherry-trees at her bidding: nor, later yet, when at a dancing-school I awkwardly made my new-learnt bow, and asked her to be my partner; nor, I am sure, was my boyish passion at all damped, when, on my return from college, I found my sweet little Kitty changed, by some undefinable alteration, from a lovely child to a bewitching young woman. She was *almost* the same as when I parted from her three years before—the woman was very like the child—there were the same rosy cheeks, the same pouting, innocent mouth, the same curling hair, but some charm, grace, or sentiment was added, which made my heart thrill with new emotion as I gazed at her.

"Kitty," said I to her, one day, after I had been at home a week or two, and I found I could restrain myself no longer, "Kitty, I'm very much in love with you, as you know as well as I do. I've always been in love with you, and I fancy you are in love with me; but now I want you to promise to marry me." I paused, but Kitty made no answer, and I said, "You like me, Kitty, don't you?"

"First tell me," said Kitty, blushing, and with an odd mixture of delight and bashfulness in her face, "if you've made me what is called 'an offer?'"

"To be sure I have, my darling," I replied; "an offer which I trust and hope you'll accept."

"Don't be too sure of that," said Kitty.

"Kitty, you love me?" I exclaimed.

"That's my secret," replied the provoking little thing. "But at any rate," she continued, "I could not possibly think of accepting the very first offer I ever received—I should be mortified all the rest of my life if I did.—No, indeed; no girl of spirit would dream of accepting her first offer, as if she were afraid she should never have another. Excuse me, James, I can't possibly accept you till I've had at least one other offer."

"But, my dearest Kitty," I began.

"Kitty! Kitty! Kitty!" she exclaimed, "will Mr. Brant learn to call me by my proper name? I confess I did hope that on receiving my 'first offer,' the person making it would address with proper courtesy, and in a manner befitting the occasion, giving me my name of Katharine; but now you've gone and spoiled it all."

"Oh, I suppose you wanted a stiff, ceremonious proposal in form," I observed; "but I'm no Sir Charles Grandison, Kitty—Katharine, I would say; therefore, don't be foolish; be content to know, in plain words, that my whole heart is yours; and have the good sense to accept your first offer, since your second may not be so good."

But in vain were my arguments and reasonings. Kitty was determined not to accept her first offer, and finding her resolute I changed my tone, and acquiescing in her views, confessed that, after all, I too had a certain pride on that point, and should be rather mortified to know that my wife had never had any offer but that I had myself made her; and so I promised to suspend my suit till Kitty should be so fortunate as to receive an offer from some other quarter.

Now, not far from where Kitty dwelt, there was a favorite dell, or bower, or something of that kind, to which she daily repaired with some chosen volume to sit and read. All my endeavors to persuade her to allow me to accompany her thither had always been quite in vain. Kitty was firm in preferring her undisturbed solitude, and I was daily doomed to an hour or two of the mopes during her woodland visit.

In pursuance with this custom Kitty set out soon after the conversation I have sketched, declining, as usual, my offer of companionship.

Not more than half an hour had elapsed after she had reached her favorite seat, ere her attention was attracted by a young gentleman who was fishing in the brook which flowed near her. Kitty drew back a little on seeing him, but her curious eyes occasionally wandered towards the stranger. The latter no sooner perceived his fair observer than he bowed with an air of great politeness, and advancing a few steps, ventured to address her a few words of commonplace greeting. The young man's words were indeed commonplace, but his eyes were far more eloquent than his tongue, and they quickly informed the fair Kitty that she had found a new admirer. Kitty, highly flattered, received the stranger's advances graciously, and the youth being by no means bashful, half an hour found them chatting easily and gayly on various topics of interest. Kitty's stay in the woods was something longer than usual that afternoon.

"What is the matter, Kitty?" I asked, on meeting her soon after her return. "Your eyes sparkle, and you look as pleased as though you had met a fairy in your afternoon ramble."

"It is better than a fairy," cried Kitty, breathlessly, "it's a young man."

"Indeed!" I ejaculated with a whistle.

"Yes, James," she replied, "and he is so handsome—so agreeable—so delightful, that I can't say how things might go if he were to make me, some of these days, my second offer."

"You can't impose on me in that kind of way, sweet Kitty, so don't attempt it," I exclaimed. "I'll be bound the impudent fellow, whom I won't object to speaking a bit of my mind to, is not handsomer or more agreeable than I am myself!"

Kitty laughed aloud in derision. "He's a thousand times handsomer than you are," she cried, scornfully, "and as much more entertaining as he is more handsome."

"Come, Kitty, don't be too cutting, too cruel,," I began; but Kitty drew herself up with dignity,

"They call me Katharine, who do speak to me, sir, she said.

"Katharine, fiddlesticks!" I cried. Kitty is the prettiest and sweetest name in the world, and comes most natural to me—don't bother me with your Katharines."

"I dare say you may like it," said Kitty, pouting, half angrily, "but I don't. It's too free. How would you like it if I persisted in calling you Jim? I declare I'll call you Jim," if you go on calling me Kitty."

"Do so, if you like," I replied, "and it will soon sound to me like the sweetest name in the world. But may I presume to beg from my fair and gracious Lady Katharine a description of this wood-Adonis she has been encountering!"

"He's tall," began Kitty.

"Taller than I?" I interrupted. Kitty almost annihilated me with a look.

"By at least half a foot—and of an elegant figure," she continued, with marked emphasis. "He was dressed in fishing costume, which greatly became him."

"I have an old fishing blouse, up stairs," I muttered, *sotto voce;* "I think I'll get it out."

"The young man's manners were uncommonly easy and gentlemanly, and withal, perfectly respectful and deferential," continued Kitty. "Having ascertained my name, he never once forgot himself, so far as to abbreviate it—his conduct contrasting favorably in that respect with some of my friends."

"Well, Kitty," said I, "what other perfections have your hero? or have you exhausted your list."

"Far from it," said Kitty, indignantly.—"He wears his hair parted down in the middle like a poet, or that charming Signor Pozzolini in the part of the *Edgardo*——."

"Or a Methodist parson," I observed.

"And besides all that," continued Kitty, "he has a moustache."

"A last best gift," said I, "but, Kitty, that perfection, I hope, will not be very difficult of achievement. I'll begin to-morrow. Let me see—tall—handsome—agreeable—good manners—elegant figure—and a moustache! On the whole, Kitty, I think I'm very much afraid of my new rival."

"You have cause," Kitty replied, with grave dignity,

The next day when Kitty reached her little retreat, she found the stranger again in its neighborhood. I must do the little coquette the justice of confesssing that she did look startled, and indeed vexed, when she saw him, but perhaps thinking it too late to retreat, she advanced timidly. The youth met her with many apologies, and a plausible pretence, for his intrusion, which she could not gainsay, while something flattering in his manner made her blushingly divine that the hope of again seeing her had been the true cause of his reappearance. Be that as it may, the stranger, perhaps to give Kitty time to recover her confidence, immediately sauntered off in pursuit of his sport, and Kitty, fancying she had seen the last of her new admirer, drew forth a book, and settling herself in a mossy corner, began to read. She, however, had scarcely succeeded in fixing her attention on its pages before the pertinacious stranger reappeared, and declaring that fishing was dull work, and the fish would not bite, he composedly seated himself at Kitty's feet, and begged to know the name of the book she was reading.

"Tennyson's *Princess,*" replied Kitty curtly. The imperturable stranger declared the book a great favorite of his, and began to talk so entertainingly of books and authors that Kitty, warmed by the subject, forgot to be dignified, and an animated discourse of favorite authors ensued. Afterwards the young man begged permission to read a few admirable passages from the book she held in her hand, and it so happened that the passages he had selected were the very ones Kitty loved best; he read them well, too, and Kitty's bright eyes sparkled with delight as she listened. Turning at last to the exquisite concluding interview between Ida and the young prince, the stranger's voice became more and more earnest as he read, till coming to the words;—

"Indeed I love thee; come
Yield thyself up: my hopes and thine are one:
Accomplish thou my manhood and thyself;
Lay thy sweet hands in mine, and trust to me"—

he suddenly flung the book aside, exclaiming, "What words! what words! What would I not give for courage to utter them to the being I love best on earth! The stranger paused a moment, and then broke impetously, "This forced silence is all in vain; the words I would repress will come. In vain I have striven to be prudent—cautious—to allow you time—not to startle you—lovely, bewitching Miss Katharine—you are yourself the object of my secret adoration, to whom I would say much if I dared;" and thereupon the youth rather melodramatically fell on one knee, and forthwith proceeded to make Kitty a very plain offer of his hand.

Meanwhile Kitty had risen from her seat, and recovering from her astonisment, she drew herself up with dignity, and replied, "I hardly know, sir, what you mean by your very strange words and conduct. The liberty you have taken has made me very sensible of my own imprudence in having allowed the advances of a stranger so presuming—an error I shall be careful never to repeat." So saying, my proud little Kitty turned from the stranger with a distant bow, and walked directly home.

I did not see Kitty till some time after her return; perhaps she was recovering her spirits in her own room, for when I met her she was as full of mischief as ever.

"Well, James, why don't you ask me about my adventures to-day?" she inquired.

"Because," I replied, "I didn't suppose you would be so imprudent as to go again to-day where you would be likely to encounter the insolent puppy who presumed to address you yesterday."

"I didn't in the least expect him to be there," said Kitty, blushing, and somewhat confused, "but he was there."

"Of course," I replied, gruffly. "Well, was your Adonis as handsome and agreeable as ever?"

"More so!" cried Kitty, recovering her composure; "he looked more Massaniello-like than ever in his fishing dress; and for entertainment, he first read me all the finest part of Tennyson's *Princess,* and then made a marriage proposal, and I don't think any man could be expected to do more in one afternoon."

"I should think not, indeed," said I; "pray what reply did you make to the rascal?—that you had a friend at home who would be happy to kick him well for his insolence?"

"Far from it," said Kitty: "what my reply was, is my secret—and his; but for you, my poor James, I'm sorry for you—it's all over with you, and your offer."

"Why, you good for nothing, little, deceitful puss!" cried I, losing all patience, "there never was a more arrant dissembler living. Behold, how plain a tale shall put you down!—for lo—I myself, disguised merely by a little paint—a fishing-blouse, a false moustache, and a change in the arrangement of my hair, was in my own person this elegant, handsome, agreeable stranger, whose praises you have so lavishly sounded."

Poor Kitty was completely confounded.—"How could I have been so stupid?" she murmured, "and the voice, too, which sounden so familiar all the time!"

"Yes, Kitty, you're caught," said I: "and to punish you for attempting just now to palm a wicked falsehood upon me, I shall impose a two-fold fine. First, you shall kiss me; and then fix our wedding day, which must be very shortly, for I'm going to Paris in a month, and you must go with me."

Kitty gave a little scream, and declared that she could not think of submitting to either of my penalties; but in vain she struggled and protested—I had her in my arms, and finding at last all her efforts to release herself fruitless, her jests and laughter suddenly changed to earnest tenderness, and closing her arms round me, she said, "As you will, dear—dearest Jamie!"

"One month from to-day, then, my own, sweet, darling Kitty," I began.

"Katharine!" whispered Kitty.

"Katharine, then," I repeated, smiling at her pertinacity on this point—"one month from to-day my Katharine."

"You never put any adjectives before Katharine," murmured Kitty, evasively, hiding her blushing and pouting face.

"My own dear, gracious, winning, bewitching, most kissable Katharine," said I, "shall it be as I say?"

"If mamma chooses," whispered Kitty.—And so I persuaded the sweetest and prettiest girl in the country, to accept her first and only lover; and though to this day my merry little wife often complains that I defrauded her, by my tricks, of her natural womanly right of breaking two or three hearts, at least ere she made one man supremely blest, still she generally concludes her reproaches in a manner most flattering to my vanity, by declaring that she had two offers after all, and that each of them was worth a thousand common ones.

A Case beyond Medical Skill.—Some readers may remember the curious account of a man who died suddenly in this city, a while since, over whose face, as his body was exposed at the grave, a sudden shade and light passed so strangely, that the friends removed it back to the house, and kept up frictions all night, trying to restore it back to life. We learn since that some of the anxious friends of the deceased visited New York at the time, and tried to induce the physician who attended the dead man in his last illness to go up, and try his skill towards his restoration. Dr. S. listened awhile incredulously, but at last seemed to believe the story of his informant. "But," said he, "I hope you won't be able to restore him—I really hope you won't." "Why?" asked his visitor in amazement. "Well," said the doctor, "I don't see how he would be able to get along, it would be very awkward for him—for his liver and heart are in that jar on the shelf."

Factory girls.—There are said to be 8820 females employed in the Lowell Mills, in Massa.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.

The descendants of "Paul Clifford" have not kept pace with the refinements and luxury of the age. Their polite ancestor bowed at the side of a carriage with true Parisian grace, and pointed his pistol in a spirit of apologetic courtesy. But the highwaymen of New York city are metropolitan Thugs, and strangle without warning or mercy; and and every movement they make savors of gross brutality.

For the few weeks that opened the year a panic seized upon all nervous citizens of the metropolis, quite equal to that felt of old by the pedestrians of Hounslow Heath or the travelers in the Lower Alps. The daily returns of Police Districts mentioned cases of sudden attacks upon the person, attended with loss of property, which, for address and desperation, exceed any thing one may read of in the quaint lettering and vignettes of the original Newgate Calendar. One night it was the rich merchant despoiled of his diamonds in a frequented avenue—the next night it was the poor clerk dragged into a cellar and robbed of loose pocket-change. One party was enveloped suddenly in a box and stifled; another was seized by the neck as if by the relentless hand of apoplexy. And in all the instances, the spoilation of property and the escape of the robbers followed the violence so directly that pursuit and police were alike ineffectual. It would seem as if the "garoters," as the facile reporters dubbed the plunderers, took fresh impulse and courage from the remarks of the daily press bewailing the prevailing audacity and the inertness of the police; and profound civic observers wondered not that the robberies were so many, but that, in view of the length of beat or patrol given to each policeman, they were so few!

But the check was given by a prompt administration of law to a desperate offender, who was in state prison, under sentence for life, before his crime was sixty hours old.—As the case presented an assemblage of circumstances more singular than have recently entered into testimony, its history will be found interesting and instructive.

In the upper part of Second Avenue, within gunshot of the New Haven and Harlem railroad tunnels, is a low groggery and oyster-house, which, according to the evidence, was permitted to be kept open until nearly three o'clock in the morning. In the vicinity lived an honest Hibernian, who had gone, in the dead of night, after a priest to come and christen his dying child. The night was very cold, and as he passed the open groggery it was no wonder that, notwithstanding the solemnity of his errand, he was tempted in "for a drop." But fortunately for him two desperadoes, who had often been introduced to the Penitentiary hall and chain, were also in the bar-room ready for a criminal adventure. They compelled him to "treat," and as he left for home followed him. When the distance of half a square from the groggery he suddenly felt a throttle, and was felled to the ground, while hands rapidly glided over his person in search of money or valuables. He made as loud out-cry as the state of his voice would allow, and straightway two policemen came up. They found his neck frightfully compressed, and suffering from the sudden violence, and conducted him home. Let alone your well-trained policeman for being a hum blood-hound! They returned to the place of scuffle for observation. There had been a fall of snow to the depth of two inches during the night, and it was yet untracked by pedestrians or vehicles. Carefully they followed the trail away from the scuffle back to the groggery. The trail was of three men, and three men only, to the place of attack. From thence it was of two men. It ran to the next corner, turned it, and continued on the avenue parallel to the one in which the attack commenced. There was no other trail but this, and the chain of circumstances was so far perfect in the respect of flight. Closely scanning the trail by the side of a gas-lamp, the eagle-eyed policemen discovered *that there was a bulge of the right boot of one of the men whose track they were on.* The trail, after a short distance, stopped in front of a house. Entering this, the policemen went through, and in the yard found the same trail resumed.—It crossed to a fence, was resumed to an open lot, led to the street, emerged into the open avenue, and pointed toward two persons flying in the distance—dark moving objects over the snow—who were hotly pursued and captured. They were identified by the barkeeper to be the two men who followed the "honest Hibernian" from the place. On being interrogated, they insisted they had started to see him home, but had innocently parted company. *But the tracks told the falsity of this; and there were no others to be found!* And the policeman observed one of the prisoners throw something from him. Search was made, and an old pocket-knife found, which the "victim" first perfectly described, and then clearly identified. It was a knife he had exchanged in Canada many years before with a favorite brother (a practice of mementoship among sailors it appeared), and which he consequently prized. The officers observed that the boot of one prisoner was badly torn at the side, *forming a spread of the leather perfectly tallying with the mark in the snow!*

The man who was attacked was unable to swear that these were the persons who robbed him (and he lost but some trifling change and the knife referred to—small stake for a man to put his life against!), and thus the evidence was purely circumstantial. But how strong! The *three* tracks and none others to the scuffle; *two* tracks, and only two to be seen far and wide, directly traced to the place of capture: the match of the torn boot with the spread in the snow-track; the dropping of the knife, entirely precluded all rational doubt of guilt.

When sentenced for life the hardened robbers ironically thanked the Judge, and left the bar with grins upon their hideous faces. But the sentence sent a thrill to every honest heart in the court-room who appreciated its extent and consequences; and no doubt the "garroter" in the dram-shop, taking his mug of ale or his heel-tap of rum, pondered over a chain of evidence which perhaps before long might be cast around him. —*Harper's Weekly.*

Significant.—It is stated on authority, that among men, 1 in every 25 stammers, while among women only one in every 20 000 is afflicted in that way.

A Wealthy Class.—The New Orleans (La) Crescent says, that the free negroes of that city are possessed of property to the amount of $4,000,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST,
—OR—
A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

RELIGIOUS:—

Where God is not.—A clergyman addressing a school on the omnipresence of the Deity, asked the children if any could tell him where God is not to be found. A little girl timidly replied, "The Bible says, he is not in all the wicked man's thoughts."

The worm and the Fire.—This expression is a remarkable one, and it fell from the lips of the Judge eternal—not in sentence new, but in solemn admonition. Hearken!—"Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." Pause, I beseech you, and let us consider, if but a moment or two!—Are not here two thoughts—self-torture—"their worm;" and inflicted punishment. "the fire?" "Their worm," what is this but the conviction, resisted now, that you are doing wrong; the consciousness of guilt and sin; to which is added the terribly torturing reflection, "I might have done better." "I knew my duty but did not do it!" Horrible self-condemnation! Oh! can there be a reproach equally bitter with that coming from man's own conscience! "The fire;" what is this but the displeasure of God; disregarded, perhaps laughed at to-day, but in the world of woe unseen, and heard, and felt, turn where you may! Ah, this is "wrath of the uttermost!" And to these two thoughts sufficiently terrific, one might suppose, is added the hopeless idea of eternity. "Their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched!" ever self-reproach is within; ever pressing heavily the sense of God's displeasure; ever, ever!

Immorality.—How beautiful the following gem from the pen of Prentice, and how happy the heart that can see these beauties as he portrays them:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth and then pass away, and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Albine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that passes before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever.'

Mercy and Justice at the Gate of Misery.—If I should compare (said a Welsh preacher) the natural state of man, I should conceive of an immense graveyard, filled with yawning sepulchres and dead and dying men. All around are lofty walls and massive iron gates. At the gate stands Mercy sad spectatress of the melancholy scene.

An angel flying through the midst of heaven attracted by the awful sight, exclaims, "Mercy, why do you not enter and apply these objects of compassion, the restoring balm?"

Mercy replies. "Alas! I dare not; Justice bars the way."

By her side appeared one like unto the Son of Man. "Justice," he cried, "what are thy demands, that Mercy may enter and stay the carnival of death?"

"I demand," said Justice, "pain for their case, degradation for their dignity, shame for their honor, death for their life."

"I accept the terms. Now, Mercy, enter."

"What pledge do you give for the performance of these conditions?"

"My word, my oath."

"When will you fulfill them?"

"Four thousand years hence, on the hill of Calvary."

The bond was sealed in the presence of attendant angels, and committed to patriarchs and prophets. A long series of rites and ceremonies sacrifices and oblations, was instituted to preserve the memory of that solemn deed; and, at the close of the four thousandth year, behold at the foot of Calvary the incarnate Son of God!

Justice, too, was there, presenting the dreadful bond to the Redeemer, and demanding the fulfillment of its awful terms.

He accepted the deed, and together they ascended to the submit of the mount. Mercy was seen attending at his side, and the weeping church followed in his train.

When he reached the top, what did he with the bond? Did he tear it in pieces, and scatter it to the winds of heaven? Oh, no; he nailed it to his cross. And, when the wood was prepared, and the devoted, willing sacraflce stretched on the tree, Justice sternly cried—

"Holy Fire, come down from heaven and burn this sacrifice."

Holy Fire replied, "I come, I come; and when I have consumed this sacrifice, I will burn the universe."

The fire descended, rapidly consumed his humanity; but, when it touched his Deity, it expired! Then did the heavenly hosts break forth in rapturous strains, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good-will towards men."

"Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him." (2 Cor. v. 20, 21.)

THINGS OF INTEREST:—

Bad temper quickest kills a man—or so concludes Thomas Bailey, the author of a laboriously compiled work on "*Longevity.*" Celibacy is not favorable to long life—"*old* maids" to the contrary notwithstanding.—The majority of long livers have been married. But, men and women have lived to a very great old age under every conceivable variety of outward circumstances. There have been some inveterate topers among the long livers; and it may be that it was not exactly the temperance of the majority that extended their days, but the strength of their constitution that enabled them to do without stimulants. The only general rule which Mr. Bailey lays down as to the result of his inquiries is, that *ungovernable passion wears out a man quicker than anything else.* He says:—

"Excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantites of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth, and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but they are none of them so bad as ungoverned passions. Men and women have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous to preserve a sound mind in a sound body,' so that the brittle vessel of life may glide down the stream of time smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about midst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care, amidst all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit."

PRACTICAL JOKING IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—The castle, or Chastel d'Hesdin, was a favorite resort of Philiy of Burgundy, and a place of rest to which he retired to amuse himself at his leisure. It contrasted strangely with the pleasure place of Louis the Eleventh near Tours, where the grounds were known to bristle with various deadly instruments intended to maim tresspassers. Hesdin was as full of pit-falls and trap-doors as a modern theatre; but they only served to perpetrate the coarse though harmless jokes, in which the fun of the Middle Ages consisted. They seem, indeed, to have only suited the robust and healthy constitutions of the people of those days. A few examples, taken from the records of the castle, may not be uninteresting. A stranger issuing, for instance, from a gallery into a neighborhood passage, was startled by the sudden apparition of a wooden figure spouting water. A wetting and a fright were a necessary consequence. But when the joke was carried further, a sett of brushes were put in motion, and the patient emerged with a white or blank face, as the case might be. Another still more powerful engine was one which caught a man and thrashed him soundly. In the centre of the great gallery, was a trap, and near it the figure of a hermit who prophesied. Ladies were his most frequent victims. They no sooner felt an interest in the telling of their fortunes than the ceiling opened and poured forth rain; thunder-claps, followed in quick succession, preceded by appropriate lightning; and as the air grew colder snow fell. Taking a refuge from the storm, the patient entered a dangerous shelter above a pitfall leading into a sack of feathers, from which escape was at last permitted. In various places there were engines which spouted water when they were touched. Six figures stood in the hall spouting water and weting people in various ways. At the entrance of a gallery were eight water-jets rushing upwards, which wetted people passing, and three small pipes were so fixed close by as to cover them with flour.—If the panic stricken victims rushed up to a window and opened it, up came a engine, wetting them, and closing the frame. If a splendid missal on a desk caught a curious eye, the person who went to it was either covered with soot or dirt. A mirror close at hand betrayed the trick; but whilst the victim wondered at the blackness of his face, out rushed a flour dredger that made him white. The most elaborate, of all these tricks, was one combining almost every species of conception. A figure of a man was made to start in the great gallery, frightening people by talking or crying. At the noise, the loungers in other rooms rushed in, upon which a number of figures, armed with sticks, came forth driving every one pell-mell to the bridge, where they fell, of course, into the water.—*The Early Flemish Painters.*

A Large Fee.—Sir Astley Cooper, the celebrated surgeon, is said to have received the largest fee ever given for an operation. It was upon an old gentleman seventy years of age, a resident of the West Indies, who being afflicted went to England to undergo an operation. It was performed with Sir Astley Cooper's accustomed ability, and upon visiting him one day, when he was able to quit his bed, he observed to his surgeon that he had feed his physician, but not his surgeon. He desired to know the amount of his debt, and Sir Astley replied, "Two hundred guineas." "Pooh! pooh!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "I shan't give you two hundred guineas; there, that is what I shall give you!" taking off his night-cap and tossing it to Sir Astley. "Thank you, sir, said the surgeon, "anything from you acceptable;" and he put the cap in his pocket. Upon examination, it was found to contain a check for a thousand guineas.

Singular cause of Death.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Southord Pratt, an aged citizen of Cohasset, Mass. was killed by the kick of a cow, which he was milking.

THINGS HUMOROUS:—

An Affecting Incident.—Thrilling accounts are given in the Maysville papers of the chase of two *lovers* by an enraged third party (the *parent,*) who, as we take up the story, was following them across the Yuba river:

"Augustus saw the fury depicted in the old man's face, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, made a dead halt in the middle of the road and concluded to surrender. Mary was frantic. Leaping suddenly from her horse, and walking around through mud three feet deep, she gathered her husband by the legs, and dragged him to the ground. Then grasping him tightly around the neck, she shouted to her father, who was now in speaking distance—

"You shan't part us. Right here up to our knees in mud, we will die together!"

The old man looked back in amazement.

"Yes," muttered the half-used up Augustus, "we'll die right here in the mud."

"But Mary, my child"—groaned the old man, "are you not my daughter still?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and I'm his wife too."

"And are you married!"

"We are," exclaimed both.

The old man looked daggers for a moment, closely scrutinizing the couple as they clung to each other in the mud, and turning the horses head toward the city, he started off, saying—

"*That's all I wanted to know. You can now get out of the mud and come home!*"

"*That's So.*"—The Tartars pull a man by the ear when they want him to drink, and keep pulling until he opens his mouth, when they pour down the liquor. We know some folks whose ears would not require much pulling.

The Post tells of a little boy who asked, "Mamma, is a fortress a she fort? This is equal to the literalist who said that a woman was a *mistress* to put a *stress* on what had been a-*miss.*

COMMUNICATED.

NO. 7.

MESSRS EDITORS:—There has been so much rough weather, and so long a period has intervened since I had a talk with you, that my memory had some difficulty in conducting me back to the point where I left off; indeed I was in danger of forgetting the whole matter, had I not perchance been reminded that I had proceeded just far enough in this exploring adventure to put some of my friends—those who do not understand me—in bad temper, and as this is altogether foreign to my purpose, it was deemed but justice to them, that they should not be left in this unfortunate mood, but that the subject should be continued, that they may be convinced in the end, that there is something behind all this, susceptible of a practical application, in which they will become the recipients of benefits, which as yet they do not dream of, and then it will be an interesting sight to see them willingly vieing with each other, as to who shall be foremost in esteeming me his benefactor.

Since our good friend Dr. Sancho Panza was introduced as one of the standards on medical etiquette, with the invitation extended to him to take part in the proceedings, several weeks have passed and not a word has been heard from him. It is suggested that the snow storm may have prevented the Doctor from rendering the aid which is confidently expected from him; and therefore it is thought proper to call his attention to the subject once more; and in the meantime I will proceed with other authority on medical etiquette in No. 8.

I would take this occasion—the earliest that I could command—to congratulate the inhabitants of Chester, and those of Market st., in particular, on the pulling down, and taking away, and putting out of sight of that unmerciful tooth; and that it may be appropriated in future, to some purpose more useful and more congenial to the good taste of Dr. Toothache himself. I would respectfully suggest that the Town Council take into consideration the purchase of this inhuman tooth, to be permanently placed at the mouth of Chester creek, for a buoy to direct the fish pilots safely into harbor.

N. B. Mr. Compositor:—Among the blunders between you and myself in No. 6, we made a very nonsensical covering to the head of Dr. Sancho Panza, by using the word deliberately in the place of delicately. I merely refer to it in order to correct any erroneous impression in connection with Dr. Sancho Panza, who has really no nonsence about him. DR. V. HARE.

CASE OF GARROTING AT A HOTEL IN NEW YORK.—One of the most daring attempts at robbery by the new school of highwaymen was made on Thursday afternoon at the New York Hotel—Mrs. Bates, a boarder, was sitting alone in her room, about 5½ o'clock, when in walked a smooth-faced young man, aged about twenty-three, dressed in a black hat, scarf, black overcoat, and black pants, and, without saying a word, commenced opening a trunk with a chisel. The lady was so much frightened that at first she could not speak, but, mustering sufficient courage, asked him what he was doing.—The intruder made no reply, but grapped Mrs. Bates by the throat with one hand, and put the other over her mouth, rendering an alarm impossible. The *Express* says.

The chambermaid come to the door at that moment, and stood for some two or three minutes without saying anything, thinking, as she has since said, that it was a simple quarrel between husband and wife; but when the ruffian perceived her, he flung the lady from him on the floor, and running down the back stairs, escaped. Mrs. Bates screamed as she could and gave the alarm, but the thief had made good his escape.—When her friends came up, Mrs. Bates' neck was stained with blood, and it was at first supposed that he had choked her in such a manner as to cause her to bleed, but it appears that the blood came from the man's own hand, which he had cut with the chisel while breaking open the trunk. No property was taken.

The same fellow was seen a short time before, by the chambermaid, to enter an another parlor, (Mr. Collins',) with a pass key, but when spoken to by her, made an excuse that he was only looking for some person, and the chambermaid, having no suspicion, gave no alarm.

We also learn that an attempt was made to rob Mr. Ludlow, of Winchester, who boards in the same hotel, and has rooms on the first floors; but, perceiving Mr. Ludlow's wife and children, the thief made a plausible excuse and retired.

Mrs. Bates is from Boston, and has been at the New York Hotel for three or four weeks—intending to pass the winter. What caused the robber to attack her was her ringing the bells and calling loudly for a servant. He attempted to choke her, in order to stop the outcry.

This robbery is creating about as lively an excitement in this city as the Burdell murder, but it is evident that no personal violence was intended at the outset, only a robbery.

We have heard of several other cases in hotels, where like robberies have been attempted with pass keys—which shows that these hotel robbers are now numerous in the city. Ladies now in hotels will sit with their rooms locked up, till the excitement is over, and the bolder ones may resort to revolvers and daggers for self-defence.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—Two or three weeks ago several deserters from the British troops stationed at Kingston, made their way across Wolf Island and the St. Lawrence to the United States. Some of them were badly frozen on the way, and one was taken in and cared for by Mr. Pluches, on Carlton Island, within the jurisdiction of the United States. On the 29th ult., a British officer, with a file of men, came upon the Island and endeavored to persuade the deserter to go back to Kingston, promising that he should not be punished. He refused, and the officer determined to take him by force. Mr. Pluches, with one of his hired men, was absent. Another man was chopping wood at the door, and Mrs. Pluches and the two daughters were in the house. The women sent the man off after Mr. P. and his companion, and soon afterwards ordered the deserter to be brought out. Five soldiers rushed into the house, but the others were prevented from entering by the eldest daughter, who dashed the fifth man back as he entered, and he rolled upon the ground outside. She then closed the door and locked it, and taking her position before it, declared that if the four who were left inside took the deserter out they would have to pass over her dead body. By this time Mr. Pluches and his men were seen returning, and the officer out doors called for his men to come out and run. The thing was easier said than done, however, as the brave girl maintained her post, and it was only on a solemn promise being given by them to observe the Laws and respect the soil of the United States in future, that the imprisoned soldiers were released, and, beat a hasty retreat.

SINGULAR EPIDEMIC.—Several recent lodgers at one of the most popular Washington hotels, have been suffering, with greater or less severity, from a strange cause. It is said that dead rats, killed by arsenic, had fallen into the water vats, from which the house was supplied, and the guests who drank from it were all taken sick. Mr. Buchanan was among the number, and he has suffered much inconvenience from it, but has now fortunately recovered.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Parliament re-assembled on the 3d inst.—The Queen's speech alludes to the negotiations with the United States and Honduras in relation to the Central American affair, and expresses hopes that the difficulties will sorn be settled.

The reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to and presented in the usual form.

The wars with Persia and China have both been discussed in the Parliament and information called for.

Earl Gray called for a dispatch, written by himself when in office, prohibiting the English local authorities at Canton from taking active measures without referring to the home government, which dispatch he had written after conferring with the Duke of Wellington.

An interesting discussion was also had in relation to the Hudson Bay Company, on a motion to inquire into the state of the possessions of that Company and the license of trade enrolled by it. It was suggested by several speakers that the monopoly should be broken up and the lands thrown open to emigration.

Mr. Laing alluded to the tide of emigration now setting towards Minnesota, and said that the only mode of averting a conflict between England and the United States, which might arise from the American emigrants overstepping the borders and squatting upon the English territory, would be annexation of the Hudson Bay territory with Canada.

Mr. Dallas has given a banquet to Ford Napier, the new English minister to the United States.

The fleet of steamships formerly belonging to the Oriental Steamship Company, has been formally transferred at Southampton to the European and American Steam Navigation Company,

The ship Sir John Franklin, from Baltimore arrived at Liverpool with loss of sails and boats, and leaking badly.

The ship Warsuta, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, was dismasted and abandoned at sea on the 21st of January. Her captain and crew had arrived at Queenstown.

PERSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople says that Russia demands the occupation of the Persian province of Mazandeson.

The English have reconstructed the forts at Bushire, and leaving it occupied by troops have marched upon Mohamora, which commands both the province of Fars and the road to Shiraz. They are also about to occupy Mahomora and Beader Ali, two towns on the Persian Gulf.

GREECE.

The English and French troops have been ordered to evacuate Greece, their demands having been fully complied with.

A Commissioner has been appointed by the three protecting powers of Russia, England and France, to investigate the condition of the Greek provinces.

DENMARK.

The treaty of the redemption for the Sound Dues has been printed. Article fourth binds the States signing the treaty to pay to Denmark 30,570 000 rix dollars, according to the quotas already agreed upon.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples has signed a treaty with the Argentine Republic for the reception of the Neapolitan State prisoners who are to be pardoned This treaty, accompanied with an offer of pardon, has been communicated to all the State prisoners in the kingdom.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

By the steamship Tennessee we are placed in possession of highly interesting details of Nicaraguan news. Through the special correspondence of the New York *Times* we have accounts of the operations of Col. Lockridge, on the Atlantic side, up to the 12th, and of the movements of the main army, under Gen. Walker's immediate command, on the Pacific, up to the 3d of Feburary. The steamship undergoing repairs at Punta Arenas was completed on the 22d of January, and on the 23d Col. Lockridge and his men steamed up the San Juan and disembarked at a point five miles below the Costa Rican garrison at Serapiqui. Here, established in a good position, the Colonel awaited the expected reinforcements from New Orleans in the Texas. They arrived in good season—an efficient body of 250 men under Col. Titus—and, all preparations being made, Col. Lockridge proposed to attack the enemy on the morning of the 12th, the day the Tennessee left. The head-quarters of Walker were stationed at Rivas, where he had concentrated his force, amounting to some 800 effective men Towards the close of Januaay, the allies appeared in the vicinity of Rivas and two conflicts ensued. On the first occasion General Henningsen attacked the enemy at Obraje, six miles to the northwest of Rivas, and on the second occasion he dispatched four hundred men against St. George's, where the allies had assembled. On both these occasions the Americans were compelled to retreat, but engagements have not effected the position or prospects of Walker. It was believed that on the fourth of February the General in person would attack the enemy at St. George's. This, in all probability, will be attended with most important results.

A Florence Nightingale in Walker's Camp.—Two years ago an actor, named Bingham, was shot in the city of Panama. From the effect of this shot Bingham was laid up, in Panama, for about seven weeks, and completely lost the use of his lower limbs; nor has he at any time since been able to walk. Recovering sufficiently to be moved, he came on to New York, physically helpless, and completely destitute of funds.

His wife, who was playing at the same provincial theatre, now heard of the arrival of her husband, and as soon as possible, joined him. Mrs. Bingham procured employment at the Bowery theatre and endeavored to support her husband and three children, all of whom were entirely dependent upon her exertions. After struggling in this way for some months, the Bowery theatre was closed, and with it her only means of sustenance. During the past year Bingham and his family occupied wretched apartments in a tenement house in Stanton Street, and depended only upon charity for sustenance, and were frequently upon the point of starvation. At length they came across the advertisement of the Nicaraguan agency, which offered to every emigrant who would go to Nicaragua, a free passage and so many acres of land. Mr. Bingham being well enough in body, except that his lower limbs were useless, and thinking that he could teach school or otherwise employ himself in Nicaragua—that, at all events, who was not more likely to starve there than here; concluded to take his family thither as soon as possible. Of Bingham nothing was heard since he went to Nicaragua. From the time of her arrival Mrs. Bingham has occupied herself with attending to the sick and the wounded of Gen. Walker's army, braving all the perils of camp diseases, everywhere bestowing on the invalid soldiers such kind attentions and careful treatment as to elicit the deepest gratitude and the most friendly regard.

But her brave devotion in the hospitals proved fatal to herself at length—the intelligence arriving by the last steamer that she had sickened from the prevalent fever and died.

The *Independent Democrat*, of Patterson, and the New Jersey *American*, published at the same place, have been consolidated, under the name of *American Democrat*. The new paper will advocate American Republicanism, opposing ultraism in both branches of the opposition.

A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE—THE BRIDE WORTH $250,000.—A marriage took place in Grace church on Monday last, that has excited no little interest in fashionable circles and caused quite a fluttering among certain wealthy families. It seems the bride is an heiress, and worth in her own right $250,000. She was the inmate of one of our most exclusive female seminaries, and is but 14 years and eight months old. Her wealth and high position of her family were of course known to her associates, and her acquaintance was consequently courted. Among the gentlemen she was introduced to was S—— K——, a well known habitue of Fifth avenue saloons, but who had reached the mature age of thirty one years. The acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and eventually the parties became engaged to be married; but as the parents might interpose an objection, it was arranged that it should take place unknown to them or any of the young lady's friends. It was agreed that the happy event should come off last Saturday (St. Valentine's day,) and the church was opened the minister ready, and a few spectators had also assembled to witness the marriage ceremony which was announced for 11, A. M.—But noon came and went, and no bride made her appearance, and the church was closed.—It seems that the principal of the seminary in which the young lady was a pupil got wind that something unusual was on the tapis, and she locked the would be bride in her room, and so prevented the fulfilment of her engagement. But "love laughs at locksmiths," and by some means, Mr. K—— was notified of the situation of affairs, and arranged matters in such a manner that the young lady escaped from surveillance, and the couple were duly married in one of our most fashionable up-town churches on the 15th inst.—The bride and bride-groom immediately started for Washington, and intend to spend the honeymoon on a Southern tour. This pleasant little affair has created quite an excitement among the young ladies in upper tendom, and is to them far more interesting than the Bond street tragedy.

RECENT AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.—The researches of Rev. Mr. Bowen, just returned from Central Africa, vie in point of importance and almost of romance, with those of Dr. Livinstone. If there is less of adventure, there is more by far of practical usefulness in the valuable discoveries he has made. He has brought to light a new kingdem in fact, or rather a series of kingdoms of a high degree of civilization in the very heart of Africa, and with whom we might and ought to establish a profitable commerce. Two hundred miles back from the mouth of the Lagos river, in the Bight of Benin, lies the kingdom of Yoruba. It contains about 2,000,000 of inhabitants. There are other kingdoms round, similar in character. There are cities as populous as Philadelphia, and civilized in a very high degree, and characterized by an active commerce. So singularly honest are the people, that it is the custom of the merchants to expose their goods within reach of customers, affix the price, and take no further trouble about watching or selling them. When any one wants the goods, he helps himself, and leaves the money in its place.—What is even more singular, is that they claim to be, and seem really to be of an Arabian stock originally, and have in their possession, beads and other ornaments, not unlike those now found only among the tombs of Egyptians. Mr. Bowen, who is a man of considerable research, is to publish his discoveries on these and other points.

They have but little mechanical art, but they understand working in copper and fine brass, and they make the best kind of morocco leather. The country is elevated, healthy, cool, free from the low country fevers. Europeans can easily live there. The natives have fine profiles, and are quite different from the natives of the coast. They are anxious for Missionaries and teachers to go among them. The King of Yoruba has been most hospitable and urgent for Mr. Bowen to come and live in his country; and has freely given donations of land and houses to encourage this. Other Princes vie with these offers, so that Missions in that country will be at once self-supporting. This is one of the finest openings for science and commerce with the interior yet developed.

DR. KANE, who is now dead, has been in four critical conditions, viz: once in Egypt, from an attack of plague; once in Africa, prostrated by the African fever; once in the Mediterrancan, with lock jaw, and he was dangerously wounded in the Mexican war, while carrying dispatches for General Scott, between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The last and fatal attack was of a scrofulous nature, arising from scurvy and exposure during his northern explorations. He is thirty-four years of age, having been born in Philadelphia in the year 1822. He received his classical education at the University of Virginia, and his medical education he graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1843. Soon after his receiving his degree he was appointed surgeon to the first American mission to China. He travelled extensively in China, the East Indian archipelago, British India and Egypt. After his return to the United States from these adventures, he next sailed for the west coast of Africa, and visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny. During the war with Mexico, in 1847 he visited that country, and performed a perilous service in bearing President Polk's despatches to Gen. Scott. On the return of Peace he was assigned to the Coast Survey under Prof. Bache, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when the first American Expedition was organized to search Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane went on as senior surgeon; on his return he published a narrative of the cruise, and it was scarcely ready before he started on the second expedition to the Arctic regions, from which he returned with his health fatally injured.

A young Russian lady of rank, the Countess N——, very nearly lost her life, not long since, in the house of her father, the Governor of Moscow, by a very singular accident. It is stated in the *La Patrie* that that the Countess had been indulging, as usual, in the habit of smoking, and at the time reading in bed. The double narcotic very soon set her asleep; but she awoke, soon after, in terror, to find her bed on fire, the linen sheets having been ignited by the end of her cigarette. She jumped out of bed, fortunately without being burnt, and rushed to the door; but it had been bolted, and in her fright she could not open it. She then broke the window, and called loudly for help. The sentinel on duty at the gate below instantly gave the alarm. The lady's chamber door was forced open, and the fire soon extinguished. She was not hurt, but only frightened.

SMART DOG.—A dog in Pawtucket, R. I., was noticed, the other night, to be making frequent trips back and forth between a certain barn and other parts of the village. A closer watch showed that he was stealing hens—catching them in his mouth by the neck, and carrying them to where his master was in waiting. He had evidently been trained to it.

NEW FRUITS, &c.—At a late meeting of the London Pomological Society, Mr. Rivers exhibited a raspberry, produced from a plant which had been raised by crossing the raspberry and blackberry, or bramble. The plant has all the habit of growth of the common bramble, does not throw up suckers, produces fruits most abundantly, but it is the size and texture of the raspberry, and the flavor, though like the latter, is much more lively and piquant; the fruit is of a dark purple color. It will be not only a curiosity, but useful for the dessert at a late period of the season.

A COMPILATION

OF THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

A terrible riot occurred on Saturday and Sunday among the Irish laborers employed at the Bergen tunnel, Hudson, N. J. This tunnel, which is through Bergen hill, is intended to afford the New York and Erie railroad Company access to the piers of the Long Dock Company. Twelve hundred Irishmen were employed in the tunnel, divided into night and day hands. These were composed about equally of the famous factions, Corkonians and Fardowners, each settled in a colony by itself in large temporary shanties. On Saturday, being regularly paid off, all hands got drunk and a fight was soon raised, which, beginning with a few, spread until about four hundred persons were engaged in it. From one o'clock in the afternoon they fought desperately with clubs, stones and fists until nightfall, when four of the shanties were fired and burnt. The battle then raged so fiercely that the Sheriff sent to Jersey City and Hoboken for aid.—To this four fire companies responded with about four hundred men. On arriving on the ground, the firemen formed in regular order, led by their officers, and charging with a fierce yell which struck terror into the hearts of the Irish, they rushed upon the mob, scattering it in all directions, and putting a stop to the battle. They arrested a number of persons, one of whom they caught in the act of firing a shanty. Soon afterward four military companies arrived upon the ground, which they took possession of, scoured the whole neighborhood, and arrested fifteen of the bruised and battered combatants. On Sunday afternoon the fight was resumed with desperate ferocity, but the military, which had been withdrawn, returned to the scene, and arrested a number of the participants. The whole number arrested is about fifty, nearly all of whom are so dreadfully battered, cut and smashed up about the head, as scarcely to be recognized. The scenes in the jail and among the shanties is described as revolting. Seven of the wounded are not expected to live.

Horrible Destitution and Death.—We learn that a terrible case of destitution and death from cold and neglect occurred in Nockamixon township last week. The sufferer was Charlotte Teany, daughter of Jacob Teany, a citizen of that township. It appears that about three years ago she became deranged, and not living agreeably with the family, a hut was built for her by her father upon a wood-lot in the Nockamixon swamp, where she has lived ever since, the neighbors hauling her wood and other necessaries.—The last time she was seen abroad she called at a neighbor's house and begged some coffee. Nothing more was seen of her until Wednesday morning, when she was found dead, apparently having been so for several days. The body was discovered by Philip Nice, who passed by the house on Tuesday, and called at the door, but receiving no answer he passed. Feeling uneasy, he returned the next morning, and looking in at the window, saw her lying dead. Her body was frozen stiff, and one of her hands hung outside of the bed, and was frozen fast in a vessel of water, and blood on the floor, and could with difficulty be disengaged. The mice had eaten holes in her flesh, and some of her fingers were gnawed to the bone. Her miserable bed consisted of a tick filled with corn-stalks, and the bedstead of limbs of trees. The covering was very scanty. Nothing eatable was found in the house except some flour. It is reported that her brothers and sisters have not visited her since she has been alone, nor any of her relatives since the snow. An inquest was held on Wednesday by Isaac McIntyre, Esq.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

Death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane—Reception of his Remains in New Orleans.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The steamship Cahawba arrived to-day from Havana; whence she sailed on the 20th inst., bringing the remains of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer who died at Havana on the 10th inst.

The remains were received by the Continentals, and escorted to the City Hall, where they will lie in state till to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, when they will be conveyed on board the steamer J. Woodruff, for Louisville, *en route* to Philadelphia.

The city authorities, the military, civic societies, and citizens generally will participate in doing honor to the remains.

The highest honors were paid the remains by the higest officials of Havana, as the were conveyed to the Cahawba.

STARTLING OCCURENCE.—At a church in an adjoining county, a Sunday or two since, just as the congregation were about to kneel down to prayer, a lady, in a tone of horror, raised the cry of s-n-a-k-e! Great excitement prevailed, and there was a mighty rush from the dangerous locality. At length a gentleman advanced to the spot, gazed a moment upon the coiled monster, and, pounced upon it, held up to the view of the startled crowd a whalebone hoop, which had weiggled itself out of a lady's petticoat and quietly coiled itself upon the floor. This is a fact, and ought to admonish the ladies of the danger of not securing well the snake like circles, which encompass their lower extremities.—*Clarkesville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

JESUITS.—It may not be generally known, but the fact is so, that the great valley of the Mississippi has been "surveyed and mapped" by the Jesuits, and Popish Cardinals in Europe are rejoicing over the prospect of subjecting it to the Papal power. An eminent clergyman in England says: "The Church of Rome has determined to compensate herself for the losses in the Old World by her conquests in the New," A Catholic editor in Europe says: "We must make haste—the moments are precious—America may become the centre of civilization,"—*Trenton (Tenn.) Standard.*

Child stealing, the New York papers say, is practiced to a great extent in that city.—Probably, on an average, two children a week are abducted from their homes while playing on the side-walk, and are detained until the afflicted parents offer a reward for them, when the kidnappers bring their little victims to light and receive the money. They ought to receive a place in the State prison.

Tenacity of Life.—The Warrenton (Va.) Flagg, tells of a sheep, belonging to Mr. T. E. Briggs, that lived under a snow drift 21 days without food, also of a fowl of Mr. J. Jeffries, that was snowed under for 16 days, and a hog of Mr. Peter Redd that was under a drift for 17 days.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.—Mr. Wm. H. Lovern, an old and esteemed resident of Caney, Matagorda county, Texas, died of pneumonia on the 27th ult., and while the Rev. Stephen R. Wright was about to perform the funeral rites the following day, he fell down in a fit of apoplexy and died instantly.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN CALIFORNIA.—From the official reports for 1856, we learn that there are in California 316 public schools attended by 26,160 children and taught by 411 teachers. The number of boys in the schools were 12,455 in the year 1855, and 14,928 in 1856; of girls there were 11,313 in 1855, and 12,435 in 1856.

Two first class locomotives and 200 freight cars have been recently placed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

An escaped Female Slave is making speeches, in Fayette and adjoining counties, descriptive of her experience at the South.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 28th of March*, 1857, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, late of Charles Williamson, deceased, situate in the township of Nether Providence, Delaware county, being Lots Nos. 1 and 3 on a plot or draft lately surveyed and laid out in the division of said estate.

No. 1—All that certain Messuage and Lot or piece of Land, bounded by lands of Ezekiel Norman, by lands of Jacob Hyre, by lot No. 2, and by the Providence Great Road, containing six acres, two roods and twenty-four square perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a complete STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 2½ stories high cellar under, with Frame Kitchen attached, and a well of good water near the door. This Lot is in a high and healthy situation, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware and the surrounding country for many miles, in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, situate one mile from the Seat of Justice at Media, eleven and a half from the city of Philadelphia, three and a half from Chester and within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a site for a country residence.

Lot No. 3, of said draft, bounded by lands of Jane W. Haswell, the Providence Great Road and the W. Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, containing four acres, three roods and ten perches of land, more or less. This Lot is handsomely situated, being directly opposite the Providence Station on said Railroad and possesses every advantage of Lot No. 1, would make a very desirable situation for a person desirous of engaging in the Coal and Lime business, where a considerable amount of either might be sold. One large Scale for weighing Coal and Hay. Five ton per cent. Bonds of $100 each of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON, SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Administrators.*

Also, at the same time and place, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold, of said draft, Tract

No. 2—All that certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, bounded by Lot No. 1, lands of Jacob Byre, Jane W. Haswell, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad and the Providence Great Road, containing twenty acres, one rood and twenty-five perches more or less. The improvements consist of a large and commodious STONE MANSION HOUSE, with three rooms and a hall on the first floor, six on the second and three in the attic, cellar under, and a well of good water near the door; also a Cistern for holding rain-water, FRAME BARN, in complete order with stabling sufficient for 15 or 20 head of horses and cattle, Stone Spring House over a never-failing spring of water near the Dwelling, Wood-house, Ice-house, Wagon-house and other outbuildings. The Dwelling is handsomely shaded with ORNAMENTAL TREES. There is on the premises a young and thriving *ORCHARD*, containing almost every variety of Fruit Trees. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and divided into convenient enclosures under good fence, situate in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, being within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and distant from the County Seat at Media, Philadelphia and West Chester, about the same as Tract No. 2, and to persons desirous of purchasing a country residence offers inducements rarely met with.

Persons desirous of view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on J. P. Williamson, residing on Lot No. 1, or Chas. R. Williamson, residing in Media. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON, SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Trustees.*

Feb. 18.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, on *Second-day, (Monday,) the 23rd 3rd mo., (March,)* 1857, all of his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of TWO HORSES, one of which can trot a mile in four minutes; TWENTY HEAD OF SUPERIOR MILCH COWS, two Heifers, two Bulls, one Ayrshire Bull, one Short-horn Bull, one Durham Bull, one Heifer, three Sows with pig by a Chester county hog. *Farming Utensils:* consisting of one broad wheeled Wagon, Thorse THRESHING MACHINE, made by Gilbert & Rittenhouse, in Norristown; plows, harrows, one sett of heavy chains, cow chains, single-trees, lay ladders, cart bed and shafts, one sett of cart gears and quilers, one sett of dearborn harness, one feed chest, one feed trough, one square cupboard and one corner cupboard, &c. *Dairy Fixtures:* such as butter tubs, milk pans, churns, &c., and numerous other articles too tedious to mention.—Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by HUGH HART.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Having rented my Farm, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Aston township, Delaware county, Pa., near Grubb's Bridge Station, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Direct Railroad, on *Fourth-day, (Wednesday,) 4th of 3rd mo., (March,)* my stock of Farming Utensils, consisting of FOUR HORSES, 1 of which is a fine young Mare, SEVENTEEN COWS of good quality, some with calves by their sides, and others springing to calve One Bull of good stock, and several yearling Heifers, one Buck, a lot of EWES and Lambs, of Mills Bakewell and Southdown improved stock; two Sows and seven Shoat Pigs.—*Farming Utensils;* consisting of one heavy Wagon with tong and shafts, heavy Cart with tong and shafts, Plows, heavy Harrow, Harness and chains, Grain-fan, Corn-Sheller, Grain-cradles, Scythes, Forks, Rakes Hoes, Grubbing-hoes, &c. Hay by the ton. Wheat, Corn and Oats by the bushel. *Dairy Fixtures:* One Horse-Power and churn one large Butter Tub with tin cooler, cream pots, milk pans, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when conditions will be made known by Aston, Feb. 18. JOHN W. THATCHER

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, in Lima, Middletown township, Delaware county, on *Thursday, the 26th inst.*, the following described personal property: THREE HORSES, one coming seven years old, one coming ten, and the other four years old, 17 hands high. One Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old; one colt coming one year old, one Jenny Lind Wagon, one two horse Dearborn, one three horse Wagon, and one small farm Wagon, for one or two horses, one Sleigh and Bells, one sett of pin chains, one sett of leading chains, one sett of cart Gears, two setts of Collars and Halters, two setts dearborn Harness and two setts of carriage Harness, double or single, three driving Bridles, Saddle and Bridle, two patent Cutting-Boxes, a sett of Butchering Tools, Hooks, Scales, &c., also 500 feet of White Oak Plank. Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by ABRAM P. JOBSON.

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSAGE and LOT OF GROUND situate on State street, in the Borough of Media.—This is new and everything about it is in complete order, water is introduced into the kitchen by means of an hydrant, is handsomely situated and would make a desirable residence for a small family. Will be sold a bargain.

N. B.—If not sold by the 25th of March next it will be for rent. Apply to B. F. BAKER

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two Houses in the Borough of Media, situated one on State street, and one on Olive street. Also a small FARM, containing *Seven Acres*, situate on the Baltimore Turnpike, about one mile from Newton Station. For particulars apply to EZRA LEVIS, or CHAS. D. MANLEY.

Media, Feb. 4.—3t

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!! The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual, R. BUCKLEY.

N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promply attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business. Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.

N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.

Chester, July 30.

MURPHY & KOONS,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PRGVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'

GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by PETER GRIFFEE,

Feb. 18.—3m 112 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

AT THE MEDIA

DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.

The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Parametta, Madonnas, Alapacas, DeLaines, Ginghams and Prints: Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls: Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Drillings and Canton Flannels; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Rugges: Trimmings, Hosiery, and Gloves in great varieties: Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c., also,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for

The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in the business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTC GOODS

ever offered in the County.

The DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.

The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would solicit on behalf of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of their Goods and the cheapness of their prices.

I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH and JEWELRY Establishment, at his "old stand," No. 228 *Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles; and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

WM. HILLARY'S

WHOLESALE

Paint, Glass, Drug and CHEMICAL STORE,

NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD

PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb.
American Zinc Snow White Paint,
American Zinc No. 1 White Paint,
American Zinc No. 2 White Paint,
French Snow White Zinc,
French No. 1 White Zinc,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead,
Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry,
Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil,
Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts.
Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts.
French Greens, 25 to 38 cts.
Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts.
American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb.
Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb.
All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.
Large assortment of Paints, Brushes,
And every article belonging to the Paint business,
Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish,
China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white,
French and American, Window Glass,
Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c.
Gold Leaf, &c., &c.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. nov26

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 99 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 29 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 19 carat, $31, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $8, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Scholay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞ "The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 25, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA

UNION OF THE ELEMENTS OF OPPOSITION.—The opposition members of the Legislature of this State have agreed to issue a call for the election of delegates to the Convention appointed by the State Committee, to be held at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, for the nomination of candidates for State offices.—The call embraces *all citizens who are opposed to the extension of slavery, to the other equally obnoxious principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati Platform—who are opposed to the union of Church and State—to the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot-box from the corrupt influence by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections."*

The meeting from which this call originated was composed of the American and Republican representatives at Harrisburg, and everything, we believe, was conducted fairly and honorably to both parties. We last week noticed the meeting of the Republican Committee at Harrisburg. Our predictions then have since been fully verified. Mr. Gibbons, the Chairman of the Republican committee, proposed to the Legislative committee, that if they would issue a call for the election of Delegates, in a form which would not conflict with the principles of the Republicans, the delegates elected under either call might sit in the same Convention; and in this the State Committee also unanimously acquiesced. The Legislative Committee adopted the form above mentioned, with the understanding that but one set of delegates should be chosen, and that those elected previous to the agreement would be entitled to represent their respective districts in the Convention. The entire Opposition represented at Harrisburg, appear to have been guided in their action by the most patriotic sentiments.

We have not the least doubt that this Convention will result in the permanent organization of those who are sincerely opposed to the Democratic party—having for its basis the maintenance of the purity of the ballot-box, the Bible in our Common Schools, the protection of the rights of American citizenship, and the non-extension of slavery into territory now free.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in speaking of this Convention, says:

"We shall have *one consolidated party*, founded on justice and truth, and resolved to re-establish the principles of Washington and Jefferson in the administration of the Federal Government."

THE FORTHCOMING REPUBLICAN MEETING.—On Saturday next, agreeably to the call issued by those originating the "Chester movement, a meeting will be held at the Court House in this Borough, at one o'clock P.M., to which Republicans, "and all others who are disposed to abandon their present political organizations and unite with them in establishing Republican principles," are invited. The stated object of the meeting is to make rules for the government of the party, and to elect a Delegate to a Republican State Nominating Convention; though a distinct and anti-union Republican delegate will be of little use in this Convention, for the idea of making separate Republican nominations has already been abandoned, the Republican State Committee having joined with our representatives at Harrisburg in calling a Union Convention, the particulars and terms of which will be found elsewhere in this paper.

We have before given it as our opinion that this county meeting will be large, and much better represented than that which issued the call, and if it is not, we will be greatly mistaken in the interest felt by our citizens in the movement: not that its *friends* will be there largely represented, for we believe that there are very few of these—but that the true Republicans of our county, they who have joined its ranks from love to its principles, we expect to be there to prevent any overt act, and to oppose anything which may lead to a division of the Opposition. Since the movement has been persisted in spite of the wishes of a vast majority of the Republicans of our county, repeatedly made manifest, it is certainly proper that they, *in whose name the call has been issued*, should participate in the meeting, and have a voice in the management of that which interests them and theirs. It is not only their right, but their solemn duty. They owe this much to the principles they prize. The welfare of their own party, and the harmony and union of all the elements of opposition to the Democracy, demand it of them.

Republicans did well in maintaining a "masterly inactivity," and refusing to participate in those meetings, which have resulted in the call for this county meeting, for to have taken part would have in a measure made them responsible for the doings, and committed them to the acts of this faction; but since they have shown their disapprobation by refusing to take part in them, they can now, in perfect accordance with the call, shape a course that will best suit themselves and best advance the interests of the cause. It is their sovereign right, and if we are not greatly deceived, true Republicans "dare maintain it." If they do this, we have no fear for the result; for conservative Republicans, as well as Americans, look to a complete union of the entire opposition as the only means of advancement for their respective causes.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.—The report of the Congressional Committee in the House of Representatives into the alleged corruptions of some of its members, reveals the fact that four, viz: Messrs. Matteson, Gilbert and Edwards, of New York, and Welch of Connecticut, sold their votes for a consideration, or used their influence in the passage of bills for pecuniary advantage. The report of the committee caused much excitement in the House, and efforts were made by the friends of the accused to prevent its reading. Hon. Reverdy Johnson testified that Hon. Orasmus B. Matteson, of New York, had informed him that "there were twenty or thirty members of the House who were associated and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting lands or money, unless they were paid for it." On hearing of this infamous state of things Mr. Johnson confesses that his calmer judgment was far overcome by his indignation that he pronounced this league of the twenty, thirty, or forty thieves, "a d——d outrage," which Mr. Matteson responded, also with becoming indignation, that "they were a set of d——d scoundrels," but as nothing could be got through without their assistance, the Des Moines Improvement Company, (of which Mr. Johnson was the legal counsel,) would find a hundred thousand dollars or so very useful for lobby services in behalf of their bill. Twenty or thirty members of one branch of Congress bound and pledged to each other not to vote for any bill or resolution granting lands or money, unless they were paid for it! "What a basis," says a Washington correspondent "for spoils and plunder is here! It covers everything, and might be made to compass an extortion of millions of lands or money in a single bill! We had supposed that this lobby system was full of corruptions—that it involved a money-making member here and there, such as the gentleman from Kentucky, who said that if re-elected to Congress he could "make a deal of money," but we had no suspicion of this "open seseme" of the forty thieves."

The Committee in their report, recommend the expulsion of the four members.

KANSAS.—The bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, which was passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday by a vote of 98 to 79, with but little debate and almost without a struggle, before the decision of the Presidential question would have given rise to the most furious agitation and have been attacked, defended and discussed throughout the country. The provisions of the bill are of a sweeping character. The preamble, passed by a vote of 95 to 68, declares that the Laws of the Territory of Kansas passed by the Legislature at Shawnee Mission prescribe unjust and unwarrantable test oaths as a qualification for voting or holding office in said Territory, and whereas the Committee of Investigation sent by the House of Representatives to Kansas, report that said Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-residents, in violation of the organic act of the Territory, and, having thus usurped legislative power, it enacted cruel and oppressive laws, the bill proceeds to declare said laws null and void, to ignore the legal existence of "a body of men" assembled at the Shawnee Mission, Kansas territory "claiming to be the Legislative assembly of said Territory," and directs the Governor of *the Territory* by proclamation, to fix the time and places for an election of members of the legislative assembly. Remaining sections of the bill prescribe the qualifications of voters, imposes fines and imprisonment for illegal voting. The Bill has yet to pass the Senate.

It is quite amusing to read the Southern theories of the Burdell murder. We quote from the Richmond *Enquirer:*

"The whole structure of Northern society is built upon a false basis. Universal freedom and equality, produces, in the end, universal demoralization and anarchy. Materialism, Scepticism, in their thousand protean shapes and ramifications, are but the natural products of 'Free Society,' and find their noxious efflorescene in personal prostitution and social corruption, in private vice and public disorder, in Free Love, Fanny Wrightism, adulteries, forgeries, wholesale swindling, *garrotting*, murders, mobs, conspiracies and treason. Such specimens as Schuyler, Huntington, Eckel, the Cunninghams, Wendell Phillips, *et id omne genus*, that occasionally ascend to the surface, 'rotting as they rise,' sufficiently show the extent and intensity of the putrefaction which pervades the depth and current of Northern society. It is the institution of domestic slavery that strengthens and expands the healthful influence of the *family*. It is the institution of domestic slavery which is the great conservative element of our society, which builds up and sustains, which purifies and perpetuates the noblest social system in the world."

The Tariff Bill, which passed the House of Congress last week, and has yet to be acted upon in the Senate, is that reported by a majority of the Committee of ways and Means last session, and modified by adding various articles to the free list, and leaving the item of wool, with a proviso that all-wool of the value of 16 cents or less, and 50 cents and over, per pound, at the port of importation, shall be duty free, and levying the intermediate kinds with the present duty of 30 per cent. Lead, hemp, iron and sugar remain as they are. Raw silk and dyestuffs are put on the free list. This bill would reduce the revenue $6,000,000 directly, and probably $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 indirectly, by the facilities it would give the manufacturing interests of the country.

Mr. Buchanan arrived at the Merchants Hotel, in Philadelphia, yesterday, from Wheatland, where he was joined by Mr. Breckenridge, and will proceed in company to-day to Washington. Ex-Governor Bigler, of California and other notables will accompany the party to the Capitol.

Monday was generally observed in the cities, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Washington.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending al matters of local interest in their respectiv neighborhoods. It is our object to make th Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicl everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

ORPHANS' COURT.—The following sales of Real Estate ware severally confirmed, viz:
Real Estate late of Ambrose Smedley, dec'd.
" " " " E. C. Thatcher, dec'd.
" " " " Wm. Lincoln, dec'd.
" " " " R. Megowen, dec'd.
" " " " George Miller, dec'd.
" " " " Abraham Kerlin, dec'd.
" " " " Thomas Baker, dec'd.

Estate of Benjamin Thomas, dec'd—Pluries order of sale granted.

Estate of Emmor Williamson, return of Inquest made and confirmed.

Wm. Darlington, Esq., appointed Guardian of the minor children of Edwin C. Thatcher, dec'd.

Estate of Robert Pyle, dec'd—Report of Auditor read and confirmed.

Estate of Mary Noblit, dec'd—Sheriff's return of Inquisition read and confirmed, and Rule upon heirs granted.

Estate of John Noblit, dec'd—Sheriff's return of Inquisition read and confirmed, and Rule upon heirs granted.

Joseph H. Hinkson appointed Guardian of the minor children of A. K. Winslow, dec'd.

Aaron Larkin appointed Guardian of Philena Eyre, a minor.

The same for Sarah L. Eyre.

James Larkin appointed Guardian of Jos. L. Eyre, a minor.

James Larkin appointed Guardian of Pennell and Nathan Eyre.

COMMON PLEAS:—On motion, James H. Bull admitted an Attorney of this Court.

Charles G. Evans, vs. Rebecca S. Evans—Libel sur Divorce, Rule upon the Plaintiff, to pay to the Defendant, a reasonable sum of money to defend herself in this suit.

Palmer vs. Palmer—Report of Examiner made to Court.

Isaac M. Ashton, and others, vs. Pennsylvania Oil Company—Rule to set aside the Sheriff's sale.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Commonwealth vs. Jefferson Taylor. Nolle prosequi entered.

Commonwealth ex. relatione of John H. Taylor vs. George W. Bishop. Habitual drunkenness. Return of Commissioners read and inquisition confirmed. Same day Joseph Powell appointed committee.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Gallagher. Indicted and convicted for selling liquors to minors, on Sunday &c. Sentenced to pay a fine of $75, and suffer imprisonment for 60 days.

Com. vs. John Gourley. Indicted for obtaining a number of sheep from Thomas Erskine of Ridley, under false pretences.—Still on trial.

An Adjourned Court will be held in this Borough on the 9th of April.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER OF NORCROSS.—David Stringer *alias* Daniel S. McKinney *alias* Thomas Braggs, is a man six feet in height, between 35 and 37 years of age, broad and stoop shouldered, with head inclined forward, large limbs, large feet and hands, high forehead and cheek bones, sharp face, long thin nose, bluish grey eyes, light complexion naturally, but somewhat sunburnt, light brown hair inclining to be sandy, bald in front of his head, thin whiskers running around his face under the chin, of a sandy hue, slightly mixed with grey—three upper teeth on the right side of his mouth out, and has a scar on both the front and back of his left hand, caused by the charge from a pistol having accidentally passed through it. This accident also caused the little finger to be crooked, the second one to be straight, and the third slightly affected.—On the edge of the right hand is a bony excrescence, caused by that part having been exposed to friction when planing, he being a carpenter by trade. A slight scar is over one of his eyes, and either his name or initials are supposed to be printed in Indian ink on one of his arms. He has a downcast, rough look.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE OUTLAW.

From his youth upward he has been an *outlaw from society*. He was born of parents from the British Provinces, but his people now live in New Jersey. They formerly resided for twenty years, with him, in Chester county, in this State. He was obliged to fly from that place to the West, being charged with twenty-three cases of horse stealing and bigamy, having no less than four wives.—One of these is now living in this county, another at Wilmington, Delaware, and another in New Jersey. The fourth cannot be found. When residing at Pottsville he was about to marry one of the girls and had presented her with a gold watch engraved with her name and his, in conjunction. A more notorious villian we have never heard of, and if money and energy can secure his arrest, it should be and will be freely expended.

The two trunks of the men went up to Harrisburg in due time. That of Norcross was sent to his friends, but that of McKim is as yet unclaimed.

STIMULANTS TO EXERTIONS.

The rewards that have been offered for the arrest of this murderer are sufficient to stimulate the most sluggish official. They are as follows:

Governor Pollock,	$1,000
Govrnor of Massachusetts,	1,000
People of Altoona,	500
Total,	$2,500

The conduct of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in affording *every possible facility* that would lead to the detection of the culprit, is commendable. They deserve, together with all those who have interested themselves in the subject, much praise.

The enormity of the crime is greatly increased by the aggravating circumstances under which it was committed, and although as journalists it would be our duty to expose and denounce the guilty wretch, yet, as men, also, we proclaim an earnest and sincere desire to see the laws vindicated, justice triumphant, and McKim upon the gallows.

The pair of bullocks slaughtered at the Hotel of Mr. Kirk, in Radnor, on Monday week, weighed thirty-two hundred and seventy-five pounds, and not four thousand as stated by us in last week's Advertiser.—The purse which was up on the occasion, containing some twenty-five dollars, was won by Isabella Shields, whom we congratulate on being the most accurate judge as to the weight of the cattle. The butchers and farmers in that neighborhood no doubt feel somewhat abashed for having been *outjudged* in the weight of a pair of cattle by a lady.—We hope they will not attempt to conceal the joke, but frankly acknowledge the corn, and knock under. Where was "VELUM SAP!" Will "PORCUS MICHIGANI" give the required information.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Samuel Vanagriff, engaged as Engineer in the Cotton Factory of James Campbell in the Borough of Chester, was instantly killed, on Saturday last, by falling upon the Engine while it was in motion. The unfortunate man it is supposed, was applying oil to some part of the machinery when the accident occurred, as the oil can was found near by.

Candidates for office at the ensuing Spring election are becoming as plenty as pretty girls in this Borough. We have only to say, to the several aspirants for official station, "Go in and win."

THE TAXABLES OF DELAWARE COUNTY. The following is a complete and correct list of the number of taxables of our county:—

Springfield,	240
Thornbury,	208
Ridley,	301
Radnor,	337
Upper Providence,	185
Nether Providence,	304
Newtown,	227
Middletown,	400
Media	131
Marple,	215
Haverford,	328
Edgmont	199
Upper Darby,	393
Darby,	113
Darby Borough,	161
Upper Chichester,	126
Lower Chichester,	214
Concord,	308
Chester,	398
Chester Borough,	691
Birmingham,	165
Bethel,	128
Aston,	348
Tinicum,	32
Total,	6,152

FOUND DEAD.—Arthur Johnson, a resident of Haddington, in the Twenty-Fourth Ward, Philadelphia, left his home on Thursday last, and on Saturday afternoon his dead body was found by the roadside, a very short distince from home. An inquest was held by Coroner Delavau, and a verdict of death from exposure was rendered. He was a man of family, but having been in the habit of occasionally absenting himself for a day or two, his being away from home did not induce a search for him. When found, the deceased had $70 in his pockets.

PLANK WALKS.—In the construction of a plank walk from State st., to the Railroad Depot, the citizens of Media have accomplished what has long been needed for the comfort and convenience of persons travelling to and from the Railroad. During rainy seasons it has heretofore, been almost impossible for persons to get to the Depot, and many no doubt have been deterred from taking residences in our Borough from no other cause (we of course except the exhorbitant prices demanded for building lots,) than the impassable condition of the streets. Nice walks does just as much towards attracting the notice of persons looking for a place to build a residence, as almost any other commodity, for they are just as essential to the health and comfort of the inhabitants as good houses; without the former the latter, in a great measure is destroyed.

THE COINAGE BILL.—The law now only needs the signature of the President, by which the Spanish and Mexican silver coins will be received at the Mint for the space of two years, at their full nominal value, in exchange for the new cents, the coinage of which is authorized by the act. Holders, therefore, need submit to no sacrifice, and they may be used in the correct channels of trade.

Since the above was in type, the President has signed the Coinage Bill, and it is now a law.

A NEW FIRM.—We understand that Joseph P. Maris and William P. Rhoades, both of Springfield, have rented a grist mill, farm, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, &c., in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, where they purpose entering into business on the first of April next. They are both young and enterprising men, and of thorough business tact.

ELECTIONS.—The Township and Borough Elections will be held in this County on the second Friday in March. In this Borough there will be to elect—1 Burgess; 3 Town Councilmen; 1 Town Clerk; 1 Borough Treasurer; 2 School Directors; 1 Assessor, 2 Assistant Assessors; 1 Justice of the Peace; 1 High Constable; 2 Assistant Constables; 1 Supervisor.

Tickets will be printed at the shortest notice at this office.

FOR THE FARMER.—The attention of the farmer is directed to the advertisement of E. A. Leineau, which may be found by reference to another column. We would have all persons to exercise the greatest care in the selection of manures and it is with this view that we call attention to the Advertisement of the above named gentleman. His fertilizers are well known to the farmers of Delaware county.

FINE SHEEP.—The thirty-two sheep slaughtered by our neighbor, Wm. Worrall, of this Borough, on Thursday last, were the finest that we have seen for a long time.—They were fed by Robert and Dr. Rowland of this place, and weighed when killed, 87 pounds per head.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Wm. P. Stephenson has sold his brick house, situated on the corner of State and Plum st., in this Borough, to N. F. Walter, for the sum of $1300.

Hugh Hart has purchased 35 acres of the property of David Lyons, dec'd, on the Coopertown Plank Road, in Haverford township, for two hundred and six dollars per acre.

ROBBERY.—On Friday evening last, Mary Ann Worrall, of this county, while in Philadelphia, ready to attend market on Saturday morning, with her marketing in the yard of the Black Bear Inn, was robbed of upwards of twenty dozens of eggs, several pounds of butter, and a bucket and tub.

Pugilism in the Missouri Legislature.—The question of emancipation is being ventilated in the Missouri Legislature. It has led to a striking scene. Mr. Darnes introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the emancipation of slavery in the State of Missouri is impracticable and unjust to the slaveholder, and ought not to be agitated.

This was opposed by Mr. Reid, who spoke warmly.

Darnes did not fear gunpowder, and begged to inform the gentleman that his room was at No. 12 Newman's hotel.

Reid. If I am not mistaken it may be No. 12 a little lower down the river.

Darnes. Yours ought to be cell No. 12 Penitentiary, where you ought to have been before you fought the battle of Ossawatomie.

Reid rose, and Darnes, facing the speaker, continued his remarks. Your powder has no terror for me. I am contending for principles.

At this moment Reid had stepped to the right hand side of Darnes. He laid his left hand upon his shoulder, and drawing off with his right struck Darnes a heavy blow on the right cheek, covering the cheek bone, and knocking him down. Reid then returned to his seat.

Darnes, having recovered somewhat from the effects of the blow, said; "I say, sir that no man but a cowardly assisin would step up behind a gentleman's back and strike him; I say, sir, that I have been assassinated in the House; I say, sir, that an assassin stepped behind me when my back was turned upon him, and struck me in the face. I pronounce him a coward and scoundrel."

Reid advanced, drawing a knife, and Darnes caught up a tumbler, but further mischief was prevented by the members.

It seems that the gentlemen are a fair match. Reid led the Missouri invaders at the affair of Ossawatomie in Kansas and Darnes once beat a Missouri editor to death.

NEGROES AND SLAVERY—A SPIRITED DEBATE.

One of the most animated and spicy debates we have had in the Legislature during the present session, sprung up incidentally last week in the Senate, on the presentation of a memorial from members of the Society of Friends, in Chester county, remonstrating against the passage of any law to prohibit the settlement of blacks or manumitted slaves within this Commonwealth. On the presentation of the petition by Jas. J. Lewis, of this county, it was read; when Mr. Scofield, of Warren, moved that it be published in the Daily *Legislative Record*. Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, objected to its publication on the ground that it was a party document, and that if it was published, he should be obliged to ask the publication also of a petition he had presented, praying for the passage of such a law. If one side was to be heard both should be.

This roused Mr. Gazzam, of Allegheny, who made an eloquent and powerful speech in support of the rights of this persecuted class of people. He was particularly sarcastic on the Senator who objected to the publication, and his remarks told with much effect. He advocated not only the publication of the one memorial, but both. He desired them to go out side by side before the people, and let them judge between them.

A motion was then made that the Philadelphia and Bucks county memorial be also published; when it was read, and found to be objectional to may Senators on the ground that it was disrespectful in its phraseology, and abounded in vulgar party cant. Messrs. Browne, Walton, and other Democrats, confessed that they were ashamed of it. The motion to publish was withdrawn, but was renewed, and the debate took a wide range; the whole question of Slavery, its extension, ablitionism, &c., being warmly discussed.—Messrs. Browne, Wright and Wilkins, all expressed themselves opposed to the extension of Slavery in all its aspects, and avowed themselves in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State.

We append, copies of the two memorials, and let our readers judge of them for themselves:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of Kennett Quarterly Meeting of the religious society of Progressive Friends, held at Longwood, Chester county, respectfully represents:

That we have learned with surprise and regret, that a petition has been presented to your body, signed by one hundred and eight citizens of Philadelphia and Bucks counties, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State with a view of acquiring a residence.

It is with feelings of no ordinary character that we attempt to address our remonstrance against any movement on the part of our beloved Commonwealth, to throw any additional obstacle in the way of this already cruelly wronged and outraged class of our fellow men. Surely it is enough that nearly four millions of these people in the country of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Penn, are already SLAVES, driven to unpaid toil, and subjected to all the horrors of our American slave system; that the Federal Constitution is believed to require the prompt return of the fugitive whenever he may chance to escape from his master; that many of our citizens acknowledge no higher law than Constitutional obligations and legal enactments, and hence are ever ready to join with alacrity in the humiliating slave hunt, which often results in consigning its victims to chains and slavery, more to be dreaded than death itself, by as much as liberty is dearer than life. Must the character of our State, the spirit of our institutions, the claims of a common humanity, and the principles of the christian religion be totally disregarded and set at naught by granting the prayer of these petitioners?—We trust not. We will not believe it. We *cannot* believe that any attempt to procure the passage of a law, having the slightest bearing in that direction, can receive for one moment your serious consideration.

Thus hoping, and thus confidently trusting, we subscribe ourselves yours, for the cause of humanity and liberty.

On behalf of the meeting.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

We the undersigned, "*Males and Females*," of Philadelphia and Bucks counties, respectfully represent: That they are subjected to trouble, inconvenience and expense, on account of runaway *niggers* from other States: We further represent and claim to be *white folks*, and wish to remain so—*Black Republicanism* to the contrary notwithstanding:—Therefore, we ask your honorable body to take the matter into consideration, and pass a general law prohibiting negroes from coming into or acquiring a residence in the State: There is, beyond doubt, a necessity for some such law, as too many worthless blacks already are in our midst, and rapidly on the increase. We are neither abolitionists nor amalgamationists, and conceive, as citizens, to be entitled to protection at your hands, from negro violence, impudence and insults: —Hence the necessity for said law.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO BE BURNED.—A New York physician worth $200,000 has made a will directing that his body shall be burned. He has also written a book in favor of burning the dead. By his will, he directs his mortal remains to be kept for five days in a warm room, the thorax then to be opened, and the heart extracted, which is to be embalmed and enclosed in a thick vellum bag strongly impregnated with asphaltum, the remainder of his body is then to be publicly burned on a pyre of sassafras or sandal wood in one of the public cemeteries—the ashes carefully gathered and deposited with the embalmed heart in a bronze urn. Five copies of the leading daily city papers, containing an account of the whole proceedings, are likewise directed to be deposited in the urn, which is then hermetically sealed, and taken to the New York Musoum.

In the midst of the excitement created by these proceedings, the work is to be published. For its circulation $10,000 are appropriated, $10,000 more for distribution among the city officials and leading politicians of all parties, who are to receive from $25 to $100 each for assisting in the ceremony; and $10,000 more for the editorial fraternity, to be divided according *pro rata* to their influence.

Should anything occur to prevent the due execution of the will, the bulk of his property is to be at once transferred to a charitable institution in Philadelphia.

HOW TO SLEEP QUIET.—We see some of our cotemporaries assert that one or two layers of common newspapers placed between the quilts, or covering of a bed, will add much to the warmth and comfort of the occupant. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* thinks this plan is worthless, except under certain conditions. If the individual who sleeps under these layers of newspapers has paid for his subscription or advertising, then his rest will be refreshing and his dreams delicious. But should the base wretch underneath the newspaper cover, owe the publisher one lonely, solitary "red," he will dream of double-barrelled devils with hook tails, and his blood will go down to the freezing point. This is bad enough without the deprivation of his teeth, which will inevitably chatter out with the cold.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, in West Philadelphia, by Edward M. Levy, Mr. JAMES A. SANDERSON, of Carlisle, Cumberland county, to Miss MAGGIE MCLLIN, formerly of Newtown township, Delaware county, Pa. [Carlisle papers please copy.]

In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., by Friends' ceremony, in presence of Alderman Hibberd, JOSEPH R. HEACOCK of Delaware county, to ELIZABETH H. SERRILL of Phila.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Kendig, EDWARD C. DIEHL, of Philadelphia, to ANNIE B. daughter of Spencer M'Ilvain, Esq., of Chester.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Dale, POWELL F. CLAYTON of Philadelphia, to ANNIE F. daughter of Jonathan Dutton, of Chester creek.

In Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., by Friends' ceremony, before Mayor Vaux, JAMES HOWARD, of Edgmont, to SARAH P. DUNN, of Upper Providence.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. BENJAMIN J. TOWNSEND, of Delaware county, to Miss EMILY WALKER, of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In Newtown, on Third-day, the 20th of first month, ANN P., daughter of David P. and Margaret B. Caley, aged 4 years and 4 days.

At Village Green, on the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, LIZZIE, daughter of Clayton and Martha Rodeback, after a brief illess, aged 17 years.

On the 10th inst., WILLIAM HESTIN, of Delaware county, aged 84 years.

At his residence at Avondale, on Wednesday last, Mr. DANIEL LENNY, in his 79th year.

At Kingsessing, Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., NAOMI PASSMORE, wife of the late Lewis Passmore, in the 69th year of her age.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Pursuant to a provision and direction of an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," approved March 1st, 1856, notice is hereby given that the following persons have severally filed, in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Delaware, their petitions, and intend applying for License under said Act at a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held March 19, 1857, appointed for that purpose.

John Garrett, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Aston.

Thomas B. Evans, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Joseph Hizer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Robert Sill, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

James P. Afflick, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

John W. Clark, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Jonathan P. Newlin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

John Way, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Eliza Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Edward Lenny, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

George Worrall, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Springfield.

Elizabeth Appleby, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Lower Chichester.

William Y. Stackhouse, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

Benjamin Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

George Wilson, Jr., for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

John G. Dyer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

George Righter, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Hiram L. Sines, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

James H. Malin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Darby.

John Goff, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Robert Johnson, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Upper Providence.

Edwin Chandler, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Marcus Hook.

John Hart, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Tinicum.

John Reven, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Hiram Green, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

Milton H. P. Nickols, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Birmingham.

John L. Pierce, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Middletown.

John Hanley, Jr., for a license to keep an eating house in the borough of Chester.

John H. Hill, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Middletown.

James Scofield, for a license too keep an eating house in the township of Middletown.

George B. Barr, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Marple.

William C. Gray, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

James W. Garrett, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

George Baker, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

Humphrey J. Gibson, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Lower Chichester.

Pancoast Levis, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Nether Providence.

N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Media, Feb. 18, 1857.

ESTATE OF ISAAC MARIS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Isaac Maris, late of the township of Marple, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present to the undersigned for settlement. BARTRAM MARIS,
Feb. 11. *Executor.*

ESTATE OF LYDIA CALDWELL, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Caldwell, late of the township of Chester, in the county of Delaware, dec'd. has been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
No. 16 N. Fifth st., Phila. } *Admin'trs.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, Media, }

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. COATS, DEC'D—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary to the estate of Samuel H. Coates, formerly of Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, have been granted to the subscribes. residing in the same township as above. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.
Feb. 25. MARGARET COATS, *Ex'trix.*

ESTATE OF RICHARD MEGOWEN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement.
ROSEANNA MEGOWEN,
JOHN RUGLEE,
Feb. 25.

After having place... press, an accident occurred, ... in the complete "pying" of an entire colun... of new Advertisements. This will explain the reason to our Advertisers why their advertisements have not appeared according to contract. We are compelled to "fill out" with others. Accidents have occurred to the greatest men in the world, and even printers are not always exempt.

DRY GOODS.—Every variety of Dry Goods selling off at reduced prices to make room for Spring Goods at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!—Another lot of prime Butter, at 25 cents per lb. A liberal deduction made to storekeepers taking a quantity.
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

OLD MONONGAHELA.—Ten barrels of old extra Monongahela. An extra old article, warranted pure, at $2,00. Ten good do., at $1,50. Ten do., at $1,00. Ten do., at
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

M. AVIS'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, in H. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine do., $9 Quarter, $5 to $7; Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; Silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $16; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $2 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. apt. 17, 1y.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, *MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,*
PHILADELPHIA:
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price or cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO. Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. House KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 *Market street, above 16th,*
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of the cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning Investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail,

COLUMN.

...ated and carried on in Prussia, at the expense of the government, for the purpose of determining the nature, and cause of, and remedy for the potato rot, seem to settle, for that country at least, the following points:

As to *color*, it was found on a trial of hundreds of varieties, that the white and yellow potatoes rotted most, the reds less by nearly one-half, and the blues not at all; although it is not to be inferred that the blues are always exempt.

As to *form*, it was found that of the *round* or roundish potatoes, about one-eighth of the varieties were diseased; of the long potatoes, in which were included only those whose length was twice their breadth, about one-fifth, a much larger proportion, were affected; and of the *kidney*-shaped more were diseased. It was found also that early potatoes were less liable to disease than late ones—that these planted close, one foot apart each way, rotted more than those more open, one and a half by two feet apart, and that the wet portions of the field rotted more than the dry. It was further observed, in these experiments, that the varieties recently produced from the seed or balls were no more exempt than others from disease, and that fields planted consecutive years with potatoes were not more affected than those planted one year, though the crop seems to have been depreciated in quantity and quality.

These are data with which to compare the results of observations carried on by societies and intelligent farmers in this country. No doubt difference in climate makes slight changes in the form and nature of the disease but its general cause be nearly the same; and a remedy or preventive successfully applied in one place, would doubtless prove more or less successful elsewhere.

CHICAGO HORSES.—The finest horses we have ever seen in one stable we saw in the possession of H. Gould, of the Chicago Riding Gallery. They were all perfectly matched bays, 16 hands high, weighing about 1200 lbs. each, and not a blemish or spot to be seen on them. Mr. Gould this morning shipped two of the best of the spans to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., one of them worth $2,500, of fine style, not a spot of white upon them, and well matched; the other span is held at $1,500. One of the remaining spans was sold to one of our citizens, Mr. G. W. Snow, for $1,000, and the fourth span, about the same quality, from Springfield, Ill., remain at Gould's stable. They were ha beauties. —*Chicago Times.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Memphis *Bulletin* learns from a gentleman who has been traveling pretty extensively through that section of country that the propects for the coming wheat crop are unusually promising; in fact, were never better at this season of the year. It also learns from its informant that there is a much larger amount of land in cultivation in wheat, and, should the yield of the next crop be anything like what promises to be at present, the receipts and exports from that port will be greater next year than any season heretofore.

WATERING CATTLE.—Among the many causes of stock not thriving as much as might be desirable during the winter, is the too scanty supply of water. A few have running water in their cattle yards, and their stock drink as nature requires it; but most farmers water their stock by the pump, or by driving them to a running brook twice or often but once a day. Watering is done by rule from fall to spring regardless of weather or food. I have observed stock so dry as to refuse to eat dry food, but after being watered they eat it voraciously. Now it is a well settled fact, that no animal will thrive well while suffering for want of food, water or shelter. Let those, therefore, who want to turn out their stock in the spring in good condition, attend to these things, and let them see the poorer and weaker stock get as much as they want.

REMOVING EVERGREENS.—There is no reason for removing evergreens in the ordinary way like that when the buds are just swelling and the roots pushing out new fibres.—There are fifty different opinions about the best time to plant evergreens. The above may be taken as ours, and it is not given without plenty of trials of other modes. We except, of course, moving the trees with a large frozen ball during winter—but one which is only occasionally practiced. Those who can get their trees with a ball of earth attached, during the winter, should not put off so very benificent an undertaking.

COMPOSTS.—Lime is a substance which it is an error to use with composts in which we have barn-yard manure. It is equally an error to mix lime with any compound rich in ammonia. The tendency of lime in all composts is to promote decomposition and to waste nitrogen, which escapes by union with hydrogen under the form of ammonia, which is the very treasure of the dung heap, and of most other manuring substances.

DIGGING GARDENS.—Gardens will be found to be greatly benefitted by having them dug deeply in the autumn, and having the lower soil exposed to the frost of winter. It is better than a dressing of manure. In the spring when garden operations commence, the ground will be found in the mellowest condition, requiring only one-half the labor, and probably producing twice the crops, than if left untouched in the autumn. Remember. It cannot be dug too deeply. If the clay and virgin soil turn up, so much the better.—*Rural New Yorker.*

If you would fatten your cattle profitably and well, give them plenty of good wholesome air, plenty of rest, a nice clean resting place, do not disturb the naturally quiet state of their minds, and finally, give them plenty of nutritous food, properly prepared. If you feed grain, let it be crushed and cooked; if hay or fodder, let it be cut.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—A steadily conducted series of experiments continued by Meihi and others in England, for many years, has shown that concentrated liquid manure is the best and cheapest known. It having been very successful in 1856, in the practice of some farmers in England, the system will be greatly extended during the next season.

Daniel C. Auguer, of Woodbridge Conn., raised the past season, four bushels of California potatoes from the seed of one potato. He planted but a single eye in a hill, making seventy-two hills.

The Ohio Cultivator says, "large farms half tilled, have been the curse of the West." The same remark would apply with equal force to other sections of the country.

The temperature of animals is always shown by their color. An animal of different colors always possesses superiority of temperament.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SORES AND RUNNINGS.—Wash them in brandy, and apply elder leaves, changing them two or three times a day. This will dry up all the sores, though the leg were like a honeycomb.

Keep the legs of your horses clean—dirt is productive of disease.

C. J. HUNT,

NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot*, a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonab terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city He also has on hand a fine assortment of

OVER-SHOES,

suitable for men and children.



TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALICES, &c., all which are warranted to be of the best manufactur and for sale at the lowest prices. call and examine for yourselves.

Philadelphia, Ma...1856.—tf

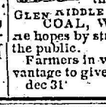
HALL'S RESTAURANT.

IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of edibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL,

Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media.

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,

AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!



G. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.

He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE FOR THE YEAR 1856.

JACKSON LYONS, *County Treasurer.*

Dr.

1st mo. 1st, 1856.		
To balance in the Treasury,		$8,287 36
" cash received of	Nicholas F. Walter, judgment fees,	24 00
" " "	Charles D. Manley, rent,	10 00
" " "	Dr. Morton, money returned,	3 00
" " "	I. Cochran, for wood,	2 75
" " "	do., use of Court House,	2 25
" " "	Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,	15,408 76
" " "	Adam Eckfeldt, proceeds of stray,	1 83
" " "	Charles Potts, fine and costs,	32 50

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TOWNSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	Am Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Deduc	Outs'g	Am Rec
1850, L. Chiches.	Wm. H. Rigby,	95 15					95 15	
1852, Chester Bo.	William Kerlin,	19 60					19 60	
1854, Up. Prov.	Isaac Cochran,	145 50					145 50	
1855, Aston,	Thomas Swayne,	50 00						50 00
" Chester Bo.	Samuel Shaw,	613 16		44 47			168 69	400 00
" Middletown	Joshua Sharpless,	168 99						168 99
" Ridley.	T. J. Hutchinson,	82 95						82 95
								701 94

AMOUNT OF DUPLICATES FOR 1856.

T'NSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	A. Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Dedu	Out'g	Am Rec
Aston,	Isaac Derrick,	771 90	23 76	13 23	15 65	11 10		755 74
Bethel,	Thomas Booth,	350 51	2 87	1 16	6 91	8 98		336 33
Birming.	Clarkson Way,	692 96	1 48	13 68	13 62			667 14
Ches. B.	D. B. Thompson,	1957 67				9 29	1087 28	861 18
Ches. T.	Isaac Henvis,	1540 33	12 49	54 92	29 46	25 04		1443 40
Concord,	Thos. P. Powell,	1425 29	14 64	28 70	27 89	16 74		1366 60
Chic'r L.	William Trainer,	696 32	6 35	13 70	13 66	6 18		669 13
Chic'r U.	Nathan Pennell,	519 06	8 13	4 00	10 34	5 98		506 87
Darby B.	John H. Andrews,	581 44	2 00	4 00	11 59			567 85
Darby T.	Jos. C. Bonsall,	979 53	2 00	17 45	19 14	6 96	72 38	865 60
Darby U.	Edmund Leedom,	2173 04	2 98	29 31	42 69	12 80		2091 22
Edgmont	Edward Baker,	1098 26	2 16	4 72	21 57	17 15		1056 98
Haverf'd	W. Y. Stackhouse,	1573 32	15 00	27 87	21 13	3 86		1525 46
Marple,	Sam'l Bartram,	1055 47	2 00	13 32	20 43	22 42		1001 30
Media,	Thos. Williams,	599 46	7 50	34 20	11 46		134 64	426 66
Middlt'n	Joshua Sharpless,	1442 40	12 37	26 52	27 99	28 64	437 48	934 14
Newto'n	Thos. Calvert,	1230 39				23 48	447 81	759 10
Prov. N.	Geo. W. Rigby,	1018 79	11 58	24 76	19 99	6 08	212 59	766 95
Prov. U.	Wm. P. Wilson,	701 01	3 96	22 88	13 49	7 74		660 86
Radnor,	Geo. L. Kirk,	1720 03				17 78	254 99	1447 26
Ridley,	T. J. Hutchinson,	1034 77	15 75	21 00	21 43			1008 09
Spring'd	Jos. M. Worrall,	1211 22	6 79	15 26	24 04	77		1177 94
Thorn'y	Curtis Cheyney,	1062 98	33 39	105 15	19 72	5 41		966 09
Tinicum	T. J. Hutchinson,	372 72	2 25	6 00	7 38			361 59
								22,223 48

To cash received of John M. Hall, fines,		141 00
" " " do.,	rent of house and lot,	50 00
" " " do.,	chesnut posts,	18 75
" " " P. Baker, for old lumber,		6 50
" " " J. M. Hall, fines,		11 22
" " " do.,	iron pipe,	18 00
" " " H. Plumstead, outstanding tax,		2 40
" " " Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,		8,605 84
" " " R. H. Smith, coroner,		11
" " " Lewis Watkin, for arch at Sellers' bridge,		217 91
" " " N. F. Walter, judgment fees,		24 00
" " " William Trainer, for old lumber,		28 16
" " " Chester County Commissioners, for repairing bridges,		25 00
" " " nett proceeds uf Commissioners' note,		1,593 40
" " " F. Fairlamb, fines,		9 50
" " " nett proceeds of Commissioners' note,		2,937 50
" " " lot of old tin sold by Commissioners		20 00
" " three per cent. on State tax,		879 84
		$61,287 00

Cr.

BY AMOUNT OF COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS PAID.

Auditors fees and expenses,	$30 00	Constables fees,	245 51
Tip staves attending Court,	200 50	Stationery and Printing,	292 57
Directors of the Poor,	26,600 00	Sellers' bridge,	500 00
Court criers fees,	98 00	Witnesses fees,	160 55
Court House and office expenses,	25 08	Coopertown bridge,	1,400 00
Improvements to County property,	155 33	Hook bridge,	292 38
Justices fees,	10 03	Jurors on roads and bridges,	250 25
Sheriff's do.,	126 00	Repairing bridges,	1,347 45
Jail expenses and prisoners board,	742 78	State Lunatic Hospital,	65 00
R. Plumstead, commissioners wages,	210 00	Repairing public building,	945 40
Thomas Pratt, do. do.,	237 00	Bridge at L. Lewis', Radnor,	1,500 00
Perciphor Baker, do. do.,	350 00	Bishop's bridge,	800 00
Samuel Leedom, do. do.,	26 00	Election officers. fees,	680 82
Jackson Lyons treasurer's, do.,	200 00	Road damages,	7,063 89
Jacob Smedley, clerk's, do.,	350 00	Assessors' fees,	795 54
District Attorney's fees,	15 00	New Court House and Jail, balance,	2,496 30
Prothonotary's fees,	542 74	Bank of Delaware County for note,	1,600 00
Eastern State Penitentiary,	276 08	Balance in the Treasury,	3,377 95
Fuel for Court House and Jail,	190 80		
Media Water Works, loan,	200 00		$61.287 00
Brandywine bridge at Pyle's ford,	4,718 92		
Yearsley's bridge, balance,	182 40		
Green's creek bridge, do.,	159 50		
Upland bridge, do.,	84 00		
Coroner's fees,	256 37		
Jurors, Grand and Traverse,	1,586 86		

THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
County Commissioners.

JACKSON LYONS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOG FUND.

1st mo. 1st, 1856. Dr.		1856. Cr.	
To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	$1088 11	By amount of orders paid to different persons in the following named townships for Sheep destroyed by dogs, viz:	
To amount of tax on Dogs in the following named townships, viz:		Bethel,	$4 00
Bethel,	$43	Chester Township,	32 00
Chester Borough,	111	Concord,	39 00
Chester Township,	102	Darby Upper,	112 50
Concord,	110	Haverford,	269 50
Chichester Lower,	62	Middletown,	200 75
Chichester Upper,	46	Newtown,	4 00
Darby Borough,	35	Providence Nether,	6 00
Darby Township,	84	Providence Upper,	52 50
Darby Upper,	95	Radnor,	363 76
Haverford,	106	Ridley,	227 00
Media,	23	Springfield,	260 00
Middletown,	88		$1571 00
Newtown,	88	Discounts allowed Collectors,	186 00
Providence Nether,	85	Commissioners " "	46 20
Providence Upper,	53	Outstanding taxes this year,	326 65
Radnor,	125	Balance in the Treasury,	527 64
Ridley,	100		$2657 49
Springfield,	61		
Tinicum,	13		
	$1430 00		
Additional taxes received,	4 00		
Outstanding taxes received,	135 38		
	$2657 49		

THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
County Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

1852—William Kerlin, Chester,	37 65
1854—Isaac Cochran, Upper Prov.	95 00
" Stephen S. Davis, Radnor,	86 07
1856—D. B. Thompson, Chester,	111 00
" J. Sharpless, Middletown,	2 65
" Thomas Calvert, Newtown,	88 00
" George L. Kirk, Radnor,	225 00

NICHOLAS F. WALTER, REGISTER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

1855. Dr.			1856. Cr.	
Dec. 28, To am't re'd of W. D. H. Serrill,		$16 45	By balance due N. F. Walter, at last sellement,	$4 50
" " " " Jacob Serrill,		70 67	Apr. 7, By cash paid collateral appraiser	1 50
1856.			" 17, " " State Treasurer as per receipt,	235 20
Jan. 14, To am't re'd of Thos. Powell,		108 09	" " " " collateral app'er,	1 50
" " " " Jon. Ashhurst,		6 87	July 1, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	29 40
Apr. 8, " " " Jas. Green.		78 97	" 21 " " collateral app'er,	1 50
July 21, " " " Robt. Barlow,		2 04	Dec. 16, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	259 16
Oct. 15, " " " H. Pleasants,		277 07	" " " Auditors fees,	4 50
Balance due N. F. Walter,		5 10	Commissions on $550 15, at 5 per cent,	28 00
		$565 26		$565 26

We, the subscribers, Auditors of the county of Delaware, do hereby certify that we have examined the forgoing account, and find the same correct as above stated.

Witness our hand this 6th day of Jan., 1857.

W. Y. HOOPES,
J. LEWIS GARRETT,
WM. D. PENNELL,
Auditors.

Feb. 11,

Superintendent's Office of the WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD

Station N. E. Cor. of 18th and Market st

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1856.

On and after to-day, the cars leave Philadelphia at 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave Lenni at 8 and 12 A. M., and 5P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Lenni, at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Package and quarterly or commutation tickets can be had on application at the Office, N. E. cornes of Eighteenth and Market streets.

H. JONES BROOKE,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
For Trustees.

July 9.

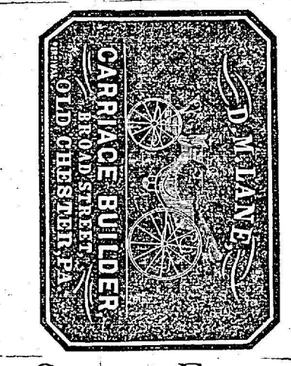
WM. T. INNES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to **HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE-HOUSE.** Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND

United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.

All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Dorgereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

FIVE PER CENT

SAVING FUND.

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. $50,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. The money is always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent, interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Pauly,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Clock Establishment,

S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

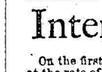
AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens.

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!

Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.



THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.

Media, March 26, 1856.

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S **EXTRACT OF CLOR**, the only certain cure known. It is purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castillion doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Media
A. McDowell's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 21

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Toweling Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.



July 31 1v. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

Baily and Brother,

NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,

ABOVE NINTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

NEW WHOLE SALE DRUG STORE.—SPENCER THOMAS, *No. 26, South 2nd Street, Philadelphia.* Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicine, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggist, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise promply attended to. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods sent to any of Wharves of Railroad Stations. Prices low and Goods Warranted. mar. 19 1y.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,

NO. 83 DOCK STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25

GEORGE H HART, *President.*

CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the Media Book & Stationery Store in South Avenue.

The stock of **BOOKS** and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this



description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their Store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also. Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times.	Star Spangled Banner.
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Dela. co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Ballous Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catholic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine.
Nick Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Detector, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,

SURGEON DENTIST,



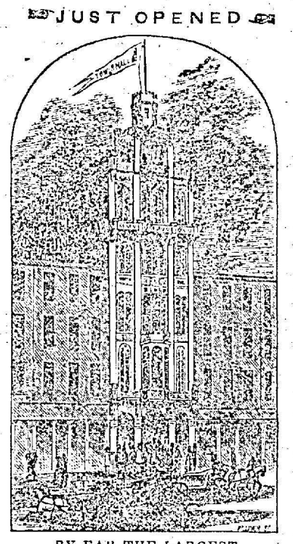
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and insert *Artificial Teeth* on the most approved plan, which for comfort, beauty, strength and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Also, great care taken to preserve the teeth, and teeth extracted with the least possible pain. Ether administered if desired.

Office—Front street, 2d door above Orange, opposite southwest corner of the Court House Square, Media. ABRAM P. SMEDLEY.

N. B.—Call at the office and examine specimens. Advice gratis. may1

JUST OPENED



BY FAR THE LARGEST

CLOTHING BAZAAR

IN THE WORLD!

No. 184 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,

PHILADELPHIA,

With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of MEN'S AND BOYS

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

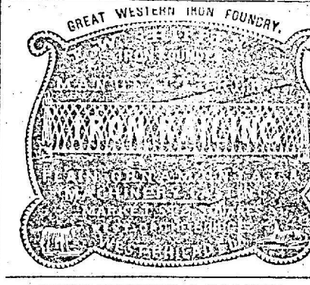
UNEQUALED FOR

IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut sts., Phila.

Sole Manufacturer of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER* which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

HAMS, SHOULDERS, PORK, DRIED BEEF, Tongues, Fish, Boots Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, together with an assortment of every article generally used by housekeepers.

Marcus Hook, Feb. 1. H. J. GIBSON.

WILLIAM MORRIS

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philaelphia; Jan. 7.

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and Mussey, of Cincinnati. The following is from the Scientific American.

"A Truss which could be relied upon for the radical cure of Hurnia or Rupture, has long been a desiratum to the surgical profession—and the science and ingenuity of the most skillful surgical mechanicians of this country and of Europe has been, until recently, exercised in vain to construct a pad of proper form. Mr. S. N. Marsh has recently obtained a patent for a Truss, in which two pads, instead of the usual single one, are employed; one in the form of a ring surrounding the other, which is in the form of a ball, the ring being for the purpose of closing the external and internal abdominal rings, while the ball produces pressure upon the ingumal canal, to create adhesive inflammation, for the purpose of effecting adhesion and closure. The pressure of the latter pad is graduated by a screw. By this Truss the most obstinate rupture can be healed, and a radical cure be effected in a time varying with the nature of the case. It has met with the most unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent surgeons of this and other cities, and we are enabled to recommend it from a personal knowledge of a case of long standing, which was perfectly and speedily cured by it, without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Also Trusses of all kinds varying in price from $1 to $30. This Truss is scientifically applied by C. Marsh, & Co., No. 25 South Seventh street, first door above Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

C. Marsh & Co., have also for sale Marsh's celeorated Shoulder Braces, Female supporters, and the imported Raw Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. may-9-1y.

SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

GEORGE BARRATT, has opened a Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon on South Avenue, Media, where he is prepared to do all work in his line. His Saloon will be open until 10 o'clock, on Sunday mornings. Terms positively cash.

N. B.—The subscriber will be absent on Monday's.

Media, September 10-'56

JOHN MARSH,

Masonic Temple, Chestnut

STREET, above Seventh, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns, Bennett & Co., and J. Marsh Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Fisk & Co., varying in prices from $45 to $175. All kinds of musical merchandize for sale, cheap SHEET MUSIC received daily from all the publishers in the country, forming with our own extensive cauc, talog one of the largest stocks in the Union.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1856.—tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.—*Small Profits, Quick Sales and CASH.* The subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by William S. Cowner, in Lower Chichester, has opened an extensive and entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which he will sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or exchange for produce. Every article generally kept in a country store, will be furnished, and the patronage of the cash-paying community is respectfully solicited. Give him a call, examine his goods and judge for yourselves.

Marcus Hook, April 25. H. J. GIBSON.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY and fancy Articles, &c., which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention paid to all orders from the country, wholesale and retail, and goods put up with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN M. LARKIN, *Druggist.*

sep. 3 6m. No. 2 Upland Buildings, Chester.

350,000 FEET of THOROUGH seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of different qualities.

300,000 feet of seasoned Hemlock Lumber consisting of Square Joists, Scanting, Fence and other Boards.

80,000 feet of Yellow Pine flooring Boards 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White Pine and Spruce flooring.

25,000 feet af Yellow Pine window and door frame lumber of all sizes.

80,000 feet of Hemlock Shilling Lath of a superior quality.

250,000 first quality Plastering Lath.

80,000 Plain and fancy Pointed Pickets.

200,000 3

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 9 | MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., MARCH 4, 1857. | WHOLE NO 109

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city.
Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to; Residence—*Charte House, Media, Delaware county.* ap 16.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware county, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

GRAIN WANTED.
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines; Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c.. at low prices for cash, nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. House KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 609 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $16; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $3; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. apt. 17, 1y.

MURPHY & KOONS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,
which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'
GRAMMATICAL WORKS.
THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.
THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of analysing the English language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.
These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.
THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.
BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER.—This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.
For sale by PETER GRIFFEE.
Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he will continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.
Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.
N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.

ODE TO FARM LIFE.

The following lines, "Ode to Western Farm Life," are hewn out with the ring of a well-swung axe, by a Westernwoodsman.—It is applicable to all sections.

I sing of farms! and stalwart arms!
Of pioners and prairie charms!
I sing of cabins in the wood,
Of smoking logs and dwellings rude;
And nature wild and unsubdued;
Of stout hearts beating to the strokes
Of wielded axe on mighty oaks!
No sickly sentimental rhymes—
For, homely rings log-cabin chimes;
And deftly its hard-handed Muse
Must "give the pint-stoup that she brews.

"O lovely cot! romantic vale!
By murmuring brook and mossy dale
Wild bees and birds, and flowerets mild,
Invite to rest thy weary child!"
'Twas thus, in plaintive, swelling verse,
I heard a poet once rehearse,
While gazing on a cabin rude
Of mingled clay, and unhewn wood.
Its sides of logs, unshorn of bark;
Its inner lodge so small and dark;
Within, a family transferred
From city homes, where they were reared.
A poet might apostrophize
To a snug cabin of this size,
In babbling rhymes, for many an hour!
But, stranger, pass within the door!
Try those close quarters but a week—
How different would your verses speak!
Put stoves and books, pictures and glass,
Wood, coal, provisions, all *en masse*—
Potatoes, pork, pottery, pans,
Children and cats, crockery, cans,
Beds, cradles, boxes, cribs and chairs,
Pell-mell with other dainty wares,
All in one room—his cheerful wife,
The pride and pleasant charm of life,
Presiding there—and, cook she must,
And wash she may, and sweep and dust;
Must nurse his babes, and mend his tears,
Help plan his farm, and share his cares.
Accomplishments she well may hide—
Music and drawing lay aside—
Her hands grow hard with earnest toil.
He plows and digs the virgin soil,
He grubs the roots, *he* plants and sows,
He breasts the storm that fiercely blows.
What though he have the hardest lot
In yon poor walls and humble cot—
Yet, from those logs shall soon uprise
A stately, shapely edifice!
Those lands so rude, be well subdued—
By care appear, within the wood,
The grassy lawn, the velvet turf:—
The home of industry and worth!
Thus toils our western Pioneer!
Then, give him a good, hearty cheer!
These States, our country's pride and grace,
all sprang from wilds, by such a race—
Strong limbs, strong sense, and vigorous arms,
And the good God who blessed the farms!

J. A. G.

Interesting Discoveries of Modern Astronomy.

Some of the more striking discoveries of modern astronomy, not generally found in school books on the subject, briefly stated, will doubtless prove interesting to our young readers, and may induce others to pursue the fascinating study.

COMETS.—The great comet which appeared in 1843, near the close of winter, which many of our readers will remember by its immense tail projecting upwards from the western horizon nearly half way to the zenith, was found by astronomers to have a tail over one hundred millions of miles in length, or more than long enough to reach from here to the sun. When first seen its length was only thirty-five millions of miles, and it gradually and rapidly increased as it approached the sun. It was remarkable, also, for having passed very near the sun's surface in its movement around that great luminary, being within one-tenth part of its diameter, and almost *grazing* it. So great was its velocity as it plunged towards to sun, that it whirled around it in about two hours and a half. Its orbit as it passed off was nearly in a straight line, that Prof. Hubbard of the Washington observatory thought its probable orbit an eclipse of over 500 years. So we shall not see it again very soon.

Frightened at Comets.—Many have supposed that there was great danger of a comet some time or other striking the earth, and destroying it, or producing "the end of the world." Such an accident as striking a comet, however would not probably hurt us any. Both the bodies and tails of comets are exceedingly light and ethereal. Stars have been seen directly through the heads of comets. The faintest fleecy cloud appears incomparably more dense. Comets have been thrown entirely out of their course by the attraction of small planets, without producing the slightest disturbance in the course of the latter. The probability is, therefore, that if the earth should pass directly through a comet, we should not know it.

THE ASTEROIDS.—It is a singular circumstance, that after the discovery of the four first and originally known asteroids, forty years should elapse before another should be found, although the heavens were constantly raked during that period by the telescopes of astronomers. But they were becoming more skillful, and their instruments better, and from 1845 to 1855, *thirty-six* more of the little planets were discovered, making forty in all. Only one, Vesta, is visible to the naked eye. The diameter of none exceeds two hundred miles. It would require four hundred as large as the largest to form a planet one-fourth the size of the earth. The mass of the smaller ones is so small and the attraction which they have consequently for bodies on their surface so weak, that if a full grown and even pretty fleshy Yankee were placed upon one of them, he could leap, with moderate exertion, to a height equal to one of our tallest pines trees or steeples, and come down again as softly as a bird on a feather bed. Some have feared that among so many asteroids, some might strike each other, but none of their orbits are found to intersect, and there can be therefore no danger.

DISTANCE OF THE FIXED STARS.—Astonomers have long since tried to discover the distance of the fixed stars. That this remoteness was immense, was early known. We will briefly describe their attempts. If we should see a very distant peak of a mountain, we will suppose due west, and should find after travelling a mile to the north, that it appeared still due west, we should know that its distance from us must be very great. Nearer objects would alter their course from us, and those only a mile west, would become exactly south-west. If the mountain were a hundred miles its position would be changed a little, which by accurate measurement with a proper instrument would be about two-thirds of one degree. The more remote the object, the less its position appears changed. The distance of the nearer planets may be thus determined, with the assistance of powerful telescopes used at the same time on remote parts of the earth.

The *orbit* of the earth, is 24,000 times as great as the diameter of the earth itself.—The earth when it has passed the breadth of its orbit, is 190 million miles from its place on the opposite side. None but objects the size of worlds can be even seen so far. One would therefore naturally suppose, that the fixed stars seen from these two points, 190 million miles asunder, would appear in quite different positions. But no difference whatever can be perceived. Even by means of the most powerful telescopes, the slightest change in position could not be determined, although they were capable of detecting a difference only one three-thousandth part of a single degree. Nothing satisfactory was determined until 1837, when another way of measuring was adopted. Two stars, apparently very near together, were selected. Their apparent distance asunder was then measured by means of a powerful telescope connected with a most perfect micrometor. Six months afterwards, their distance from each other was measured again. If one star was really much beyond the other, this mode would be likely to show a slight difference. With a few stars, this was found actually to be the case. Some were found to change their apparent position on opposite sides of the earth's immense orbit, the difference amounting to one six-thousandth part of a degree—with others, it was only one ten-thousandth, or one twenty-thousandth part. By accurate calculation, the distance was determined. The following are some of the results:—

The nearest fixed star determined, is a very bright star (quite as bright as Sirius) in the Southern hemisphere, known as Alpha Centauri, not seen here at the north. It is twenty millions of millions of miles from us.—Light, which flies 190 thousand miles per second, would be more than three years coming from it. Sirius (or the dog star) is about three times as remote, or sixty millions of millions of miles, and its light would be ten years reaching us. The North star is ten times as far as the first named, and its light is thirty years travelling to us: so that if it were destroyed to-day, it would continue to guide the wanderer for thirty years to come.

A railway train, so swift as to travel from New York to St. Louis in a day, would be 500 years traversing the breadth of the earth's orbit: and six millions of years reaching the nearest fixed star. Had such a train left the earth in the days of Adam, and been flying on ever since, it would not have passed over just one ten-thousandth part of its journey to the polar star.

Several of the fixed stars are found to have a real progressive motion through the heavens, and the rate at which they are thus travelling onward through the immense regions of space, can be nearly determined. The one which appears to have the most rapid apparent motion, is a small star in the legs of the great bear. Its real velocity is found to be so enormous that it clears about a million miles every hour, two hundred and fifty miles a second. It is not quite so distant from us as the polar star, yet such is its remotenessa, that with this astonishing velocity, it has moved only one degree in five hundred years!

THE SUN IS MOVING ONWARD.—The discoveries of astronomers of late years, have proved that the sun with all the solar system, is travelling onward through space, towards the constellation Hercules. Some suppose it to be sweeping around in an immense orbit, and that Pleides is the grand center. This is not certain; but its progressive motion is demonstrated; for the stars on one side of the heavens are slowly closing, and on the other side separating like an open vista; while intermediately, they are passing towards the closing side. This motion is so slow apparently, as to be ascertained only by long observation with most powerful instruments. The velocity of the sun is about twenty thousand miles an hour, or four hundred times faster than the swiftest railway trains.

THE SIZE OF THE SUN.—This is not a late discovery, yet an estimate may assist the imagination. The moon is two thousand miles in diameter, but is nevertheless so far off as to appear no larger than a common-sized cheese—its distance being two hundred and forty thousand miles. The whole breadth of its orbit around the earth is but about one-half the breadth of the sun's face. A railway train would be six years in traversing the sun. If the earth were represented by a ball an inch in diameter, the sun on the same scale, would be as large as a seven-story-brick building. It is nearly a million miles in diameter, and yet, notwithstanding its dazzling brilliancy, if was seen as far off as the nearest fixed star, it would be but a twinkling point, only to be seen in the darkness of night.

THE MILKY-WAY.—This faint cloud is resolved by powerful telescopes into millions of stars. J. H. Hershel with his twenty feet reflector, calculated the number seen with that, at about five millions, with many so faint and numerous that he could not count them—while there appeared to be obscure clouds of stars beyond that the power of his telescope could not distinguish. When Lord Rosse made his great telescope (56 ft. long, 6 ft. in diameter, and costing $60,000) he still found myriads of stars not seen before, while in the milky-way, and in every part of the heavens, there appeared to be no limit to their bounds.

All the conceptions afforded by these bewildering facts, are but of finite objects. Nothing INFINITE *can ever be comprehended by man. He has never had the capacity given him for it.* What supreme folly, therefore, for man to undertake censuring, in a single instance, the wisdom of the INFINITE MIND!

In the city of London, one of the conditions of a license to keep a tavern is, that the keeper shall, without pay, cook and salt a piece of meat for any person desiring it done. Any particular individual can step into a butcher's shop, pick out his steak, and see it cooked. The only reward of the publican for his fire, labor and salt, is the chance of selling a glass of "'alf and 'alf" or ale to the beef-eater. The gratuitous part of the operation has been provided for by law for hundreds of years.

WOMAN'S POWER OF ENDURANCE.—One of the most celebrated surgeons had the magnanimity to say to a patient on whom he had just performed an excrutiating operation—"Sir, you have borne it like a man; you have done better than that, you have borne it like a woman.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

At ten minutes past ten they reached the foot of the scaffold. It had been erected in front of the palace of the Tuileries, in the square called after Louis XV., and near the spot where stood the statute of the most impure of kings—a king who died tranquilly in his bed. The condemned man was three minutes descending from the carriage. Upon quitting the Temple he had refused the red-ingote which Clery had offered to him and now appeared in a brown coat, white waistcoat, gray breeches, and white stockings.—His hair was not disordered, nor was any change perceptible in his countenance. The Abbe Firmont was dressed in black. A large open space had been kept round the scaffold, with cannon ranged on all sides; while beyond, as far as the eye could reach, stood an unarmed multitude. The executioner had opened the door of the coach, and, descending, Louis fixed his eyes upon the soldiers who surrounded him, and, with a terrible voice, cried "Silence!" The drums ceased to beat, but a signal from the officer the drummers again went on. "What treason is this?" he shouted. "I am lost! I am lost!" For it was evident that, up to this moment, he had been clinging to hope. The executioners now approached to take off a part of his clothes; he repulsed them fiercely, and himself removed the collar from his neck.—But all the blood in his body seemed to be turned into fire when they sought to tie his hands. "Tie my hands!" he shrieked. A struggle was inevitable—it came. It is indisputable, says Mercier, that Louis fought with his executioners. The Abbe Edgeworth stood by, perplexed, horrified, speechless. At last, as his master seemed to look inquiringly at him, he said, "Sir, in this additional outrage I only see a last trait of the resemblance between your majesty and the God who will give you your reward."

At these words, indignation of the man gave way to the humility of the Christian, and Louis said to the executioners, "I will drain the cup to the dregs." They tied his hands, they cut off his hair, and then, leaning on the arm of his confessor, he began, with a slow tread and sinking demeanor, to mount the steps, then very steep, of the guillotine. Upon the last step, however, he seemed suddenly to rouse, and walked rapidly across to the other side of the scaffold; when, by a sign commanding silence, he exclaimed, "I die innocent of the crimes imputed to me." His face was now very red, and, according to the narrative of his confessor, his voice was so loud that it could be heard through the streets as far as the Pont Tournament. Some other expressions were distinctly heard: "I pardon the authors of my death; and I pray Heaven that the blood you are about to shed may never be visited upon France." He was about to continue, when his voice was drowned by the renewed rolling of the drums, at a single which it is affirmed, was given by the comedian Dugayon, in anticipation of the orders of Saterre. "Silence! be silent" cried Louis XVI., losing all self control, and stamping violently with his foot. Richard, one of his executioners, then seized a pistol, and took aim at the King. It was necessary to drag him along by force. With difficulty fastened to the fatal plank, he continued to utter horrible cries only interrupted by the fall of the knife, which instantly struck off his head. Samson raised it aloft, and showed it to the people. And the people shouted, "Long live the Republic!"—*Louis Blanc's history of the French Revolution.*

THE JEALOUSY OF A DOG.—Some time since, a gentleman living on the Hudson, had a fine Newfoundland dog, who was a great favorite with the family. While this dog was confined in the yard, a pet lamb was given to one of the children, which the former soon discovered to be sharing a great portion of those caresses which he had been in the habit of receiving. This circumstance produced so great an effect on the poor animal that he fretted, and became extremely unwell, and refused to eat. Thinking that exercise might be of use to him he was let loose. No sooner was this done, than the dog watched his opportunity, and seized the lamb in his mouth. He was seen conveying it down a lane, about a quarter of a mile from his master's house, at the bottom of which the Hudson river flowed. On arriving at it, he held the lamb under water till it was drowned, and thus effectually got rid of his rival. On examining the lamb, it did not appear to have been or otherwise injured, and it might also be supposed that the dog had chosen the easiest death in removing the object of his dislike.

MARRIAGE FEE.—The late Dr. Boyington was once disputing with a farmer about the case with which a minister earned his money.

"Now," said the farmer, "when you are called on to marry a couple you never expect a less sum than three dollars—this for a few minutes service."

"Pooh!" replied the doctor, "I would agree to give you half of my very next marriage fee for a bushel of potatoes."

"Very well," said the farmer, "I'll take your offer, and bring you the potatoes."

A few days afterwards, the doctor was called on to splice a loving couple at Dog town, a place about four miles from where he lived. When the ceremony was over, the bridegroom said to the worthy mininster:

"Well parson, I'spose I must look after something for your trouble. What say you to taking one o' my terrier pups. The best breed I tell you in the country, shocking nice to have in the barn. Worth full five dollars, and I spose a figure 2 would do for the splice, eh?"

The doctor took the pup with joy. The joke was too good; he hastened to the farmer, saying: "Now friend, here is my fee, how shall we divide it?"

The farmer relished the joke so well, that he increased the potatoes to half a dozen bushels.

It must be confessed that few things make a man appear more despicable, or more prejudice his hearers against what he is going to offer, than an awkward or pitiful dress; insomuch that we fancy, had Cicero himself pronounced one of his orations with a blanket about his shoulders, more people would have laughed at his dress than admired his eloquence.

A man may edify another by his gifts, and yet be unedified himself; he may be profitable to another, and yet unprofitable to himself. The raven was an unclean bird, and not good meat, but God could make her the bearer of good meat to Elijah.

FRENCH IDEA OF OUR INDIANS.

What a man thinks of a picture, with his nose up against it, is artistically correct, just as what our neighbors think of us is like the way we look to people at a distance. Here then, is a description, given in the course of an article in a French paper on the gradual extinction of savage life upon this continent. The scene is described as having taken place at the office of the Courier des Etats-Unis, in New York, and is doubtless believed by those who read it in Paris:—

"The office of the Courrier des Etats-Unis is thronged every day with Indians, who come to ask for admission into civilized life.

One day there entered a Comanche. The tribe of Comanches is the most warlike in America.

"Pale-face!" said the Indian, "are you the editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis?"

"Yes," said the pale-face, seizing a chair to hold as a rampart between him and his visitor, till the latter should declare his intentions.

The Comanche smiled.

"Lower your weapon," said he, "I come to smoke with you the calumet of peace.—Henceforth, I follow the war-path no more. I am weary of winter hunts in Arkansas and summer ravages in Texas. I would prefer to brush your boots for a living. Stand aside! Let me pass into your dressing room. I will leave my tomahawk, meantime, on the table."

So saying, he passed into the Editor's private apartment.

Enter a Cherokee.

"Pale-face!" said he, "are you the Editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis?"

"Red-face, I am!"

"I have read often your brilliant articles while reposing, in the midst of the praries, after my hunt for the grizzly bear and the bizon! The reading of your paper has converted me. I come to you, as a friend, to undertake my civilization."

"Friend of the wilderness, I will!"

"Thank you! And as a pledge of my good intentions, here is my collection of scalps, which, in various late encounters, I have taken from the heads of my enemies.—One—that is quite fresh, you see—I have just taken, as I came up stairs, from your office-clerk, below."

"What! How? Why, red-face, you don't mean to say you have scalped my head clerk?"

"Of course I have. He sounded the war-whoop by refusing to let me come unannounced into your presence. It was my duty to the honor of my tribe to scalp him for the insult."

"Oh, red-face!—to scalp a man is to wrong him!"

"Ah! ah!—unless he is your enemy! But criticize no more my manners, till you have civilized me. From day to day, I will cease scalping and brush your boots for my living."

The Cherokee stood aside, and enter a Delaware, an Apache, a Black-foot, a Pierce-nose, and a Sioux.

All brought bear-skins, war-clubs, scalps and bows and arrows, and, in their various dialects, they cried:

"Civilize us, and we will brush your boots!"

And suddenly, with one thought, they precipitated themselves upon the boots of the Editor, and fought for the possession of them with such fury, that they were soon all dead upon the floor.

RELICS OF FEUDAL DAYS.—The custom of uncovering the head and taking off the hat, or simply touching it, is a relic of the old disarming—the removing of the hemlet, to indicate that the party thus exposed himself to the mercy of an enemy. To take off the glove was, in like manner, to ungauntlet the hand—the mere removal constituting an offer of friendship. Even now, it is considered uncivil to shake hands with the glove on.—Shaking of hands was formerly a token of truce, in which the parties took hold each of the other's weapon-hand to make sure against treachery. It was also a token of good-will. A Frenchman, a prisoner in England, once made a most ingenious use of this custom.—Having been "put up" against a negro boxer, and knowing nothing of boxing, he availed himself of the shaking of hands, before the encounter, to crush the negro's hand in his iron grip. It is said that, a few years since, a brutal fellow in Connecticut crushed a friend's hand in like manner, though he did it in sport. The bow, it is said, which is now a mark of politeness, is but an offer of the neck to the stroke of the adversary; while the courtesy peculiar to the ladies is the form of going on the knees to sue for that mercy which, in earlier ages, was difficult to get. The hair-pins worn by ladies are reduced poniards. In some parts of Sicily they are still worn of such a size as to be convertible into weapons. The car-rings were anciently badges of slavery, and were soldered so that they could not be removed from the ear. Their form indicated the owner of the slave.

LONGEVITY OF STUDENTS.—It is a popular error to suppose that scholars and literary men are shorter lived than other men. But the fact is, "on the contrary, quite the reverse." Consider, for a moment, that the *class*, compared with what are called the "professions," is a small one, and compared with the trades," is very small indeed; and then mark the result. Hardly and eminent author of modern times but affords an example of longevity. Bryon and Keats, it is true, died young—the latter by consumption; the former by irregularities that would have killed anybody. But Wadsworth, Southey, Tom Moore, and James Montgomery, lived to an advanced age. Rogers, at his decease, was above ninety-five, and DeQuincey, Walter Savage Landor, and Humboldt, are still alive and at work, at past threescore and ten. Our own country furnishes similar examples in Benton, Paulding, Irving, Hallock, and Pierpoint; all old men, but still strong in health and mental vigor. The truth is, men often *rust* out than wear out; and there is no doubt that habitual mental employment tends to keep the body young, both in fact and in appearance. Students rarely suffer from study, but, in common with the rest of mankind, are not proof against physical laziness or physical excess.

They have a man in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at all. A rattlesnake struck at his leg six times in vain, and retired in disgust. He makes all hungry who look at him, and when children meet him in the streets, they run home crying for bread.

ITEMS OF INTEREST,
—OR—
A NURSERY FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

MORAL:—

This world's not "all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;"
He that hath sooth'd a widow's woe
Or wiped an orphan's tear, doth know
There's something here of Heaven.

And he that walk's life's thorny way
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit, from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of Heaven.

He that the christian course hath run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures out life's little span
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted Heaven.

"ONLY ME."—A lady had two children—both girls. The elder one a fair child; the younger a beauty, and the mother's pet.—Her whole love centred in her. The elder was neglected, while "Sweet," (the pet name of the younger,) received every attention that love could bestow. One day, after a severe illness, the mother was sitting in the parlor, when she heard a childish step upon the stairs, and her thoughts were instantly with the favorite.

"Is that you, Sweet?" she inquired.

"No, mamma," was the sad and touching reply, "It isn't Sweet; it's only ME!"

The mother's heart smote her, and from that hour "only me" was restored to an equal place in her affections.

CALL TO OCCUPY A NEW FIELD.—A naval chaplain who has been absent from the United States three years, most of which time was spent in Brazil, where he was enabled to circulate the publications of the American Tract Society, says, "I beg to suggest to the Society the importance and feasibility of introducing their system of colportage into the empire of Brazil. I believe the Brazilians are ready to receive the Bible and religious books. There is enough of the spirit of inquiry abroad to secure attention to any works on religious subjects which might be presented by a colporteur, and my experience in distributing tracts warrants the belief that such books would be readily purchased. I am of opinion that the time has come when a depot of Bibles and religious books should be established in Rio de Janeiro. Brazil depends on Portugal for books and consequently there is no such thing as a religious literature in the empire. It is painful to think how destitute are the millions of Brazil of all religious teaching or reading. And whence should the supply come, whence so naturally as from Protestant Christians on this side the Atlantic?—It is my earnest desire and strong hope that the American Tract Society will try the experiment of supplying Brazil with a religious literature."

TEARS.—Robert Hall considered the word "tears," surpassingly beautiful. It belongs to the Saxon family he so dearly loved. The tear itself often glows like a diamond on the cheek where the rose and lily blend. Its moral beauty, as a perfect *Daguerre* of compassion and benevolence, is the greater. There are tears of gratitude and of joy. These sparkle like the morning dew. There are tears of penitence. Angels celebrate them with their heavenly harps.

It is related that an Athenean, who was hesitating whether to give his daughter in marriage to a man of worth with a small fortune, or to a rich man, who had no other recommendation, went to consult Themistocle on the subject. The philosopher, in a spirit of true wisdom, said: "I would bestow my daughter upon a man without money, rather than upon money without a man."

A simple and modest man lives unknown, until a moment, which he could not have foreseen, reveals his estimable qualities and generous actions. I compare him to the concealed flower springing from an humble stem, which escapes the view, and is discovered only by its perfume. Pride quickly fixes the eye, and he who is always his own eulogist dispenses every other person from the only obligation to praise him.

Woman, by the decree of nature, has smiles, like the kind heavens, for all creation; and when clouds intervene, and she is sad, her very tears like the rain and dew, are equally benificent.

Perhaps no man regrets any hardships he has ever endured, when he is once completely delivered from them.

The man who knowingly circulates a lie, may have, to pay the truth for it, and be punished besides.

Ingratitude is a homeless dog, which lives upon all and defends none.

Be slow to change; for change, if it be not profit, is destruction.

To reform the world, begin first with yourself, then with your neighbor.

Peter Parley is the author and editor of one hundred and seventy volumes, of which over seven millions have been sold! He has crossed the Atlantic sixteen times.

A great curse of English society is the folly, or, in many instances, rather the crime, of appearance-making. How many a ruined family might be well-doing and happily circumstanced but for this folly! how many a crime would never had been committed if it had not been for this social curse!

Abu-Horaiah was making a daily visit to the Prophet Mustafa-Mohammed, who said to him, "Oh, Abu-Horaiah let me alone every other day, that so affection may increase, that is, come not every day, that we may get more loving."

The triumph of a woman lies not in the admiration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband; and that is gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.

If a Frenchman unhesitatingly pronounces the words in the following paragraph, he may account himself a proficient in the vernacular of John Bull:—"Thimblerig Thislowato thievously thought to thrive through thick and thin by throwing his thimble about.—But he was thwarted and thwacked, and thumped, and thrashed with thirty thousand thistles and thorns, for thievously thinking to thrive through thick and thin by throwing his thimbles about."

ADVICE BY AN UNDERTAKER.—Practice tight lacing. Keep as much as possible indoors. What exercise you must take, take late at night, and keep it up until five in the morning.

THINGS HUMOROUS:—

In Memphis, Tennessee the other day, a countryman stood gazing in Mansfield's windows, where two skeletons hung suspended—one being that of a man, the other a boy. A stranger coming up—

"Whose skeleton is that?" asked the countryman pointing to the larger.

"That is Shakspeare's," said the stranger.

"And whose is that?" continued the countryman, pointing to the smaller.

"That is Shakspeare's, too," answered the wag.

"How *can* it be?"

"Why, that's him when he was a boy!" was the rejoinder.

"Oh! I never thought of that."

And our country friend walked away, wondering how them "queer cusses," the doctors, got the bones out of Shakespeare's body when he was alive!

STONE DEAD.—At an inquest lately held on the body of a man found drowned, a novel attempt at resuscitation, but one, we should imagine, that would prove quite effective, was brought to light; the witnesses examined were two rather rough-looking Irishman in pea-jackets and red whiskers,

'Well,' said the coroner, 'when you first took this body from the water, did you endeavor to restore animation?'

'That we did, yer honor,' replied the spokesman.

'What measures did you resort to?' continued the coroner.

'Place yer honor,' Teddy and I rifled his pockets, and he niver once stirred.'

The jury immediately pronounced a verdict of 'taken from the water stone *dead*.'

A correspondent of one of weekly cotemporaries, writing from Cleveland, describes a breed of Salamander safe, which we should like to have introduced into this part of the country: "One of our clerks, on Saturday, bought a Shanghae rooster, and at night, unknown to us, put it for safe keeping in the safe. That night our establishment was destroyed by fire, and the safe and the contents were exposed to a tremendous heat for thirty-six hours, at the end of which time it was hoisted out red-hot. As soon as possible it was opened, and, you may judge of our surprise, when we found within it the Shanghae rooster, leaning against the ledger—frozen to death."

"On flattery in-tent."—At a grand ball in Paris, lately, a fashionable lady, who had gone to the utmost in her extent of *crinoline*, was talking gayly to her friend General ——, who distinguished himself in the war with Russia. As she played with one of the folds of her enormous petticoat, she playfully inquired of her military friend what he thought of her *toilette* for the evening.

"Ah, Madame," he said, with a sigh, "it is more than beautiful to me!"

"How?" she asked, dropping her eyes to conceal her pleasure at the expected compliment.

"It reminds me so," said the General, "of the *tent* under which I slept so soundly, in our encampments in the Crimea!"

This from a *General* being rather *particular*, the lady pushed the analogy no father.

Woman.—It is seldom that Julius Cæsar Hannibal says anything worth quoting, but the following is not bad:

"Day may rail against women as much as day like, day can't set me up against dem. I hab always in my life found dem to be fust in lub, fust in a quarrel, fust in de dance, de fust in de ice-cream saloon, and de fust best and last in de sick room. What could we poor debbils do without dem? Let us be born as young, as ugly and as helpless as we please, and a woman's arm am open to receibe us. She it am who gubs us our fust dose ob castor oil, and puts de cloze 'pon our helpless naked limbs, and cubbers our foots and toses in long flannel petticoats; she it am who, as we grow up fills our dinners basket wid doenuts and apples as we start to skool, and likes us when we tears our trowsers."

During the long session of the present Congress, while a member was "going it on the loud," and at railroad speed, Mr. ——, of the "Old Dominion," desired to "inject" a word or two by way of interrogatory. This courtesy the member declined; but soon afterward had to beckon a page to bring a glass of water. Seizing the moment when he placed it to his lips, the Virginian remarked, "As my friend has now arrived at a *watering station*, I will take occasion to propound my question." That was one way to get a word in edgewise!

Deadly Sins.—1. Refusing to take a county newspaper.

2. Taking a newspaper and not paying for it.

3. Not advertising, when your business would be greatly benefitted thereby.

4. Getting married without sending the printer any wedding cake.

A poor son of the Emerald Isle applied for employment to an avaricious hunk, who told him he employed no Irishman.—"For," said he, "the last I had died on my hands, and I was forced to bury him at my own charge." "Ah, your honor, "said Pat, brightening up, "and is that all? Then you'll give me the place for sure I can get a certificate that I never died in the employ of any master I iver served."

Matthew Lansberry used to say, "If you wish to have a shoe made of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

'I say, John, where did you get that loafer's hat.' 'Please yer Honor,' said John, 'it's an old one of yours, that Missis gave me yesterday when you were to town.'

A witty fellow slipped down on an icy pavement. While sitting, he muttered, "I have no desire to see the town burned down, but I sincerely wish the streets were laid in ashes."

"Zounds, fellow!" exclaimed a choleric old gentleman to a very phlegmatic matter-of-fact person, "I shall go out of my wits." "Well you wont have far to go," said the phlegmatic man.

At a fair down East, a reporter gives the following in the list of premiums: "Best bed comforter—Miss Thompson."

In reference to a lady's dresses, it is no more customary to say: "The height," but, "the breadth of fashion."

Let thy mildness excuse thy power, dread to be feared. "Why may the mean not fear nor great despise."

The man who travels on a train of ideas will be apt to know more about the world than he who travels only on a train of cars.

DR. ELISHA KENT KANE.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF DR. KANE.—Judge Kane and his Son arrived at Louisville, on Saturday last, and from thence intended to proceed to Paducah, to await there the arrival of the boat having on board the remains of the late Dr. Kane, which are now on their way to their last resting place.—Great preparations are being made by the citizens of Philadelphia, to pay due respet to his memory. Since the tidings of the approaching demise of Dr. Kane, there has been many touching allusions to it; but none have more impressed us than that of his fellow voyager in the Arctic Seas, Dr. I. I. Hayes, who closed a lecture at Pittsburg a few days ago, as follows:

"I have thus briefly, ladies and gentlemen; spoken of the results of this expedition, and I think I may safely say it will compare favorably with those of any other of any time. I have already said that for its existence we are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Peabody, of London, and Mr. Grinnell, of New York, but the credit of its organization, its conduct, its success, and its ultimate safety, is due to its gallant commander, Dr. Kane.—Standing in the relation to him that I have for so long a time—my captain through a long and trying cruise—my comrade through danger—my friend through suffering—I feel that it is hardly meet for me to pass a eulogium upon this world renowned and distinguished man—nor would I more than merely mention his name in connection with his great public services, were it not that he now lies low in a foreign land, his fiery spirit scarce able to keep the breath of life within his little prostrate body. But I will not pause to pay my tribute to his worth and manhood. He needs no praise from me. He is beyond mere praise. Nothing that I may say can add to his reputation. No words of mine can open wider your hearts of genuine sympathy, nor make you feel more deeply how hard is the fate that seems so likely ere long to snatch him from the honors that cluster round him. His name has become a household word wherever deeds of manly daring find appreciation. His heart is warm as the tropic air he now breathes—pure as the Arctic snows amid which he braved disease, and death and suffering. His fame is broad as the wide circle of the Polar's setting sun.—History will record his triumphs, and mankind, in rendering its verdict upon the generation in which he lived, will encircle his name with rays of glory bright as those that beamed upon him from the Polar star of the Arctic Winter."

We make the following extract from the speech of Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, at the meeting held in that city in testimony of the eminent worth, and regret at the decease of Dr. Kane:

"During the war with Mexico, Doctor Kane obtained a release from other duties, and went out to that country to join the American army. With his ardent and chivalrous temperament, I can suppose him to have heard with regret that battles which decided the issue of the war had been already fought and won. But Providence reserved for him a distinction so appropriate to his philanthropic character, that all will perceive how much more it became him than ordinary military honors.

At the time there was employed by Gen. Scott, for purposes of communication and intelligence, a company of Mexicans who had attached themselves to the Republican cause. Dr. Kane arrived at the city of Puebla at the time when this company was returning from an expedition, and on its way to join the army. In his eagerness to reach that destination he did not wait for a worthier escort, but placed himself under their guidance.—Upon the road they met with a Mexican force, and the mutual hostility of the two forces led to an immediate encounter, in which our adherents, aided by Kane, and encouraged by his example, were victorious.

But the enmity of these renegades against their own countrymen was not restrained by the ordinary rules of warfare, and their first impulse was to improve their advantage by a massacre of their prisoners. Against this, I need not say that Kane remonstrated, and when his remonstrances proved vain, he threw himself before the intended victims, and made his own body the barrier between them and the death that menaced them.—Single-handed, his dauntless bearing prevailed in that struggle; but when I saw him, not long afterwards, he bore upon his person a wound from an intercepted blow aimed at the life of one of the prisoners; a wound from which he had not then recovered, if indeed he ever entirely recovered from the effects of it.

Here, then, I say, he won an honor consistent with that benevolence of character which was to impel him to those arduous researches, the end and aim of which were to carry aid to suffering humanity. Doubtless all of us thought with regret and sympathy of Franklin and his comrades, lost, starved, frozen up in living ice; "in the thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice;" but their call for aid seemed to reach the very heart of Kane, and he girded himself up, and roused the enthusiasm of others to noble, and powerful, and repeated efforts for their rescue.

Both branches of the Legislature have noticed in a becoming manner the death of Dr. Kane. In the Senate a series of resolutions were offered by Mr. Welsh, in testimony of the Senate's appreciation of Dr. Kane's eminent services, and regret at his untimely decease. Speeches were made by Messrs. Welsh, Jordan, Taggart, Penrose, Wright and Brewer, all expressing, in eloquent terms, the pride which they felt as Pennsylvanians, in the exploits and investigations of Dr. Kane, and a mournful feeling that his career should have been so ended. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Senate agreed, by an unanimous vote, to adjourn.

A Murder Case with a Pleasant Termination.—The people of Detroit have been much excited about a murder said to have been committed near Brownstown. It was alleged that a peddler was murdered at a house where he remained over night, and three women were arrested. The examination took place at Detroit and it was stated in the testimony that bones were found in a barrel, and blood, with human hair in it, was seen in various places about the house. The case has been fully investigated, and the counsel were about summing up the testimony when a Dutchman rose in the audience, and protested against the sheep bones and the horse hair which had been produced as evidence of a murder, being taken to represent his own body, as he was the identical peddler who was supposed to have been murdered. It was fortunate for the women that the man was forthcoming at the right time.

Shooting Case at Washington.—On Friday last, David Hume proceeded to the Pension Office, in Washington, to demand the retraction of a charge by D. C. Lee, a clerk in that office; that he, (Hume) had picked Lee's pocket, at the President's reception the night previous. Lee declined to retract, when Hume struck him with a stick. Lee thereupon shot him dead with a pistol, and soon after delivered himself to the officers. Great excitement prevails, particularly at the West end, in the Government departments.

"CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—Below will be found a communication which we clip from the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*, suggesting FRANCIS JORDON, Esq., of Bedford, our present worthy senator, as a suitable candidate for Governor. There is no man in the Commonwealth whom we whould more gladly see elected to that position than Mr. Jordan, and none, we believe, who would more fittingly grace it with all the requisites of ability, integrity, and high moral worth. A personal intimacy running through years, and a carewatchful observance of his course since in public life, enables us to speak knowingly of Mr. Jordan,'s qualifications. Without any claim to brilliant talents, yet a man of unquestioned ability, plain, practical, energetic and astute, withal unpretending, self-made and self-reliant, and above all, *essentially honest* and upright; he would make just such a Governor as the the interests of the Commonwealth at present require; and should he secure the united support of the opposition—which we trust he will—we would enter the next campaign under his lead with every assurance of well deserved success."

"MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time is fast approaching when the different parties will be making nominations for the different offices to be filled at the next October election, I would respectfully submit the name of the Hon. Frances Jordon, of Bedford county, as a suitable person to fill the office of Governor. Mr. Jordan is a young man of sterling worth and integrity, a lawyer by profession, and by his talents and industry stands at the head of his profession, and now holds a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania, where he has won for himself golden honors. Should Mr. Jordan receive the nomination, I know of no one that would be so likely to unite all the elements of opposition to the present and coming national administration."—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

"Being well, *and intimately* acquainted with Mr. Jordan, the subject of the above communication, I am free to endorse every sentiment contained therein, and as his name will be prominent before the Convention, I desire you will copy the above communication. H.

The above is sent us by an old and esteemed correspondent, whose opinion is worth much. We do not doubt the capability of Mr. Jordan, and, if properly nominated, we would willingly support him. But, at least so far as regards the nominating, we are committed to Isaac Hazlehurst; we were the first to nominate him, and nothing would afford us more pleasure than to see him the nominee, because that we know him to be sterling and true, and believe, that upon him, the opposition of State could be thoroughly united.

KANSAS FRACAS.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Lecompton, K. T., Feb. 19, gives the particulars of an affray there, in which Sheriff Sherrod and three others wounded. A meeting of Governor Geary's friends was held at the capitol to sustain his course and express disapprobation of the recent outrage to him. Sherrod and his friends came armed to break it up. When the resolutions were read, Sherrod declared that any one voting for them was a liar and coward. The excitement grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol and fired, wounding a man named Shepherd. Miscellaneous shooting then began and was continued for some time. Mr. Sherrod was shot through the head by a young man named Jones, who came from Pennsylvania with the Governor. Shepherd has two bullets in his thigh and a wound on his head—two others are slightly wounded. The Sherrod men seeing they would be overpowered, offered no violence after Sherrod fell. Young Jones was arrested by a bogus Sheriff, and after the meeting was thus broken up, Gov. Geary called out his troops to prevent his being lynched. The Governor also organized a company to defend himself, but disbanded it subsequently.

LATER.—Late advices received from Kansas do not differ materially from the first accounts of the recent affray. The Council denounced Sherrod in a resolution, condemning the assault he made upon Governor Geary, but the House sustained him by a small majority. Sherrod was not killed, as was first reported. Jones was arrested, and held to bail in $5000. He is not the Governor's Secretary.

The bill repealing the test oaths, which had passed the Council, was rejected in the House by an almost unanimous vote.

The Legislature has passed a law declaring resistance to the territorial laws punishable with death.

The following is the call for the

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the extension of Slavery and to the other equally obnoxious principle of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati platform:—who are opposed to the union of Church and State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools and in favor of protecting the ballot-box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections, are requested to elect delegates, equal in number to the present representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in Convention in the Hall of the House of Representativs, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock m., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

David Taggart,	Fr. Jordan,
John R. Harris,	S. P. M'Calmount,
James J. Lewis,	E. V. Dickey,
De-Lorma Imbrie,	C. E. Hoffman,
Paxon Vickers,	G. P. Shaw,
W. Warner,	Isaac Benson,
John H. Wintrode,	John S. Vanvoorhis,
A. W. Crawford,	R. B. Moorhead,
A. Hine,	T. Struthers,
C. S. Kauffman,	Hiram Cleaver,
John C. Sloan,	J. G. Shuman,
Jonas Augustine,	John Musselman,
C. S. Eyster,	T. J. Coffey,
Joseph Brown,	Andrew Gregg,
Joseph D. Pownall,	L. Reed,
John T. Peters,	Jas. B. Backhouse,
Nicholas Voeghtly Jr.,	P. W. Housekeeper,
James Penrose,	Wm. A. Crabb,
John Purcell,	Glenni W. Scofield,
James M. Sellers,	E. D. Gazzam,
John Withrow,	G. J. Ball,
Charles B. Penrose,	W. E. Frazer.
George T. Thorn,	J. Dock,
S. B. Chase,	Samuel Kerr,
David Mumma, Jr.,	S. S. Bishop,
John M. Gibbony,	John A. Hiestand,
Henry Souther,	John Wright;

W. E. Stevenson,

Harrisburg February 28, 1857.

REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.—A well-dressed lady attempted to cross Washington street, Boston, when a hack, rapidly driven, came suddenly upon her, and before she could turn to save herself, one of the horses caught her dress with his feet, and it seemed that she would be mercilessly trampled upon, and run over. The lady, however, with an instinct truly remarkable, resorted to the only expedient which could save her, viz: throwing her arms around the neck of one of the horses, so as to make it impossible for them to tread upon herself. She held to the horse till the driver succeeded in stopping, when she was relieved from her perilous situation, not, however, till her dress was torn completely off.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Niagara, arrived at Halifax on the 28th. ult. She reports a boisterous passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament some interest was excited by Lord Palmerston backing out of his previous contradiction that a secret treaty existed between France and Austria, guaranteeing to Austria her possessions in Italy. On Tuesday Lord Palmerston denied positively that any such treaty existed, and on Friday he admitted that it did exist, and had been signed, but said that it being purely military and non-political, it was virtually a dead letter.

Mr. D'Israeli, replied, and Mr. Palmerston retorted, each charging the other with a misstatement of facts. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Richard Cobden gave notice that he would move, firstly, that the House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities on the Canton river, and without expressing any opinion as to how far the Chinese Government afforded a cause of complaint by the non-fulfilment of the treaty of 1842, considers that the papers laid on the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent proceedings resorted to in the case of the Arrow. Secondly, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the British Commercial relations with China.

Sir Robert Peel made an amusing apology for his celebrated speech respecting Duke Constantine, Count de Morny, and the Prince Deligne. He said it was all true, but he meant no harm.

It is not intended, says the *Daily News*, to send out any troops from England to Persia. This announcement we make with the most entire confidence that it will be found to be correct,

The *Daily News* gives prominence to the following paragraph: In another column, we have stated that no troops are to be sent from England to Persia. We have equally good grounds for believing that no troops are to be sent from England to China.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 12th.—A madman attacked the Empress to-day. He was instantly arrested. No arms were found upon him. He declared his intention was merely to embrace her.

Paris letters mention that a commission has been appointed to consider the currency question, who will doubtless report on the advantage or otherwise of adopting an exclusively gold standard.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market for Wheat very dull, and quotations 2d per bushel lower than at the departure of the Asia. Flour dropping, with the turn in favor of buyers. Quotations nominal. Corn quiet at about former prices.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—It is stated that the British Government had directed the ascent of the river Niger by a screw steamer annually for the next five years, in order to obtain a perfect knowledge of the course and sources of this famous stream. The French have two screw steamers, one, the Aquitaine of 700 tons burthen, actively engaged in the navigation of the Senegal. On her first trip she ascended that river with 600 tons of goods and 100 tons of coal, and safely returned with a full cargo of gum, wax, skins, and other articles.

Our own Government, we are glad to learn are beginning to manifest a similar and lively interest in opening Africa to the civilized world. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, from its Committee on Commerce, appropriating $25,000 to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to procure a small steam vessel adapted to river navigation, to be employed in the exploration of the Niger. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope that the present Congress will not only make the necessary provision for its proper execution, but also authorize and provide for an examination of the countries east of Liberia.

DEATH OF THE ORIGINAL "UNCLE TOM."—The Indianapolis *Journal* records the death in that city on Sunday last, of Thomas Magruder, an old negro who had attained the advanced age of 110 years. He is supposed to have been the one who suggested the name and the leading features of the character in Mrs. Stowe's celebrated novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This supposition is based on the coincidence of name and character, and on the facts, says the *Journal*, that Henry Ward Beecher, when resident there, was a constant visitor of "Uncle Tom's" well acquainted with his history, and a sincere admirer of his virtues; that Mrs. Stowe herself sometimes called to see the old man, and that "Uncle Tom's Cabin," too was the name of his house among all his acquaintances, and was a familiar phrase there long before Mrs. Stowe and her brother, in Indianapolis, that "Uncle Tom" was the original, or at least the suggestion, of the hero of the "Cabin."

SHARPERS IN UTAH.—If Utah has its saints it also has its sharpers. Brother Brigham Young, high priest and first President of the Mormon Council of Latter Day Saints, at Great Salt Lake City, and acting Governor of Utah Territory, thus denounces some of the carnal-minded of the brethren: "We can pick out elders in Israel right here who can beat the world at gambling, who can handle the cards, can cut and shuffle them with the smartest rogue on God's footstool. I can produce elders here who can shave their smartest shavers, and take their money from them. We can beat the world at any game.

That will do. We give in to Saints of Utah.

Cooly Wicked.—When Palmer the poisoner, found Lord Campbell was summing up for death, he tossed a note down to his solicitor, John Smith, pencilled inside as follows:—"I wish I could put 2½ grains of strichnia into old Campbell's acidulated water, for summing up so unfairly against me." He had originally written it 1½ grain; but on second thought, it struck him that the hatest of septuagenarians would require more to kill him, and he accordingly, changed "1" into a "2" and added an "s."

DR. BURDELL.—In the Bible of this murdered man was pencilled a scriptural paraphrase, "The first death is the result of Adam's sin; *but the second death proceeds* from personal transgression." Unconsciously to himself, he had written in years gone by, the moral to his own murder. Had his personal transgression against virtue, and the law of reputable society been less, the dagger of the assassin would never have ended his days.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—The New York Tribune learns that the prospect of a good crop of fruit next season in the Western States is flattering. The wood matured well last summer, and the cold of autumn came on so gradually that fruit buds were not injured, as they frequently are in early winter, and it is therefore thought that the greatest danger of winter-killing is already past, and that the next new bids fair to be a great fruit season.

PROTECTION TO MARRIED WOMEN.—The Legislature of Missouri has just passed a bill which says:—If any man shall desert his wife, or shall, from worthlessness, drunkenness or from any other cause, fail to provide for her maintenance so that she is compelled to labor for the support of herself and family the earnings of any such wife, and any property, real or personal, purchased by her with the proceeds of her labor shall belong to her in her own right, separate and apart from her said husband, and shall not be liable for his debts, nor in any manner subject to his control.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

FEBRUARY, 26th, 1857.

Messrs Editors:—In your last a statement is given in regard to the cattle slaughtered at Spread Eagle, a statement in which I entirely concur. I was present and unaccustomed to viewing cattle of such beauty and size, notwithstanding I came within eight pounds of their weight. Porcus Michigani, like myself was I believe present, but being a better epicure consequently congraulated himself with a sunday dinner on Show beef.

I must leave the subject of beef and pork for the purpose of informing you of a sad and trying calamity. Wm. White, (the son of Samuel White, a resident of our neighbourhood,) while on his way from Scranton, to take charge of his locomotive which was at Binghampton, when about 15 miles from the former place the engine and part of the train on which he was riding, was precipitated down an embankment 150 feet. He was so scalded by the engine, and bruised by the boxes and hogsheads as they went down the embankment together, that he died in about ten days after the accident. He was brought home by a friend, (also an Engineer,) to his parents, and to day they placed his remains in the vault. His funeral was attended by a large number of his old friends.

He is said to have been one of the best and oldest Engineers upon that road, and his death is much lamented.

VELUM SAP.

THE LANCASTER BANK SWINDLE.—The appraisement of all the asserts of the Lancaster Bank is published. It is a very extensive document—too much so for us to pretend to place it before our readers. The list of drawers and endorsers, however, of the various notes owned by the bank rather surprises one, owing to the frequency of the names of W. L. Helfenstein, J. D. Bachman, Longnecker, & Bachman, Bryan, Longnecker & Co., H. Longnecker, J. H. Longnecker, H. Longnecker & Co., and others. There is also a considerable array of Philadelphia and Sunbury Stock as assets and as securities. The appraised value of all these assets of various kinds amounts to $540,895 86. The original value on the face of them was about double this amount, and on many of them there is a good deal of interest unpaid.

The Express says that the bank "charter was violated by certain Directors appearing as drawers or endorsers, or as both, for sums exceeding $8,000 at one time—the President sometimes taking out more than the amount at a single grab."

RAIL ROAD VS HICKMAN REVERSED.—In the cr.se of "The West Chester and Philadelphia Rail Road vs Eber Hickman, recently argued before the Supreme Court, a decision was made on Friday last. Chief Justice Lewis delivered the opinon *reversing* the Judgement of our Court and awarding a *venire de novo*, which in the vernacular, means that the case is to be tried over again. It will be remembered that this case did not reach the point where the defendant was called upon to produce testimony, but was disposed of by the ruling of Judge Haines on a point of evidence. It will be tried again hereafter, when all the facts in the case will be given to the jury.

A chicken belonging to Thomas Appleby, Marcus Hook, was found by a setter dog, under a wheel-barrow, where it had taken shelter from the snow storm, and remained eighteen days—alive and doing well.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Pursuant to a provision and direction of an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," approved March 1st, 1856, notice is hereby given that the following persons have severally filed, in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Delaware, their petitions, and intend applying for License under said Act at a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held March 19, 1857, appointed for that purpose.

John Garrett, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Aston.

Thomas B. Evans, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Joseph Hizer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Robert Sill, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

James P. Afflick, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

John W. Clark, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Jonathan P. Newlin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

John Way, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Eliza Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Edward Lenny, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

George Worrall, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Springfield.

Elizabeth Appleby, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Lower Chichester.

William Y. Stackhouse, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

Benjamin Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

George Wilson, Jr., for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

John G. Dyer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

George Righter, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Hiram L. Sizes, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

James H. Malin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Darby.

John Goff, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Robert Johnson, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Upper Providence.

Edwin Chandler, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Marcus Hook.

John Hart, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Tinicum.

John Reven, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Hiram Green, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

Milton H. P. Nickols, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Birmingham.

John L. Pierce, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Middletown.

John Hanley Jr., for a license to keep an eating house in the borough of Chester.

John H. Hill, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Middletown.

James Scofield, for a license too keep an eating house in the township of Aston.

George B. Barr, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Marple.

William C. Gray, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

James W. Garrett, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

George Baker, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

Humphrey J. Gibson, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Lower Chichester.

Pancoast Levis, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Nether Providence.

N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Media, Feb. 18, 1857.

ESTATE OF ISAAC MARIS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Isaac Maris, late of the township of Marple, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

BARTRAM MARIS,
Executor.

Feb. 11.

ESTATE OF LYDIA CALDWELL, DECEASED.—Notice is heraby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Caldwell, late of the township of Chester, in the county of Delaware, dec'd. has been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JOHN A. CALDWELL,
No. 16 N. Fifth st., Phila. } *Admin'rs.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, Media.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. COATS, DEC'D—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary to the estate of Samuel H. Coates, formerly of Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, have been granted to the subscribes, residing in the same township as above. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

Feb. 25. MARGARET COATS, *Ex'trix.*

ESTATE OF RICHARD MEGOWEN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement.

ROSEANNA MEGOWEN,
JOHN KUGLER,

Feb. 25.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 28th of March*, 1857, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, late of Charles Williamson, deceased, situate in the township of Nether Providence, Delaware county, being Lots Nos. 1 and 3 on a plot or draft lately surveyed and laid out in the division of said estate.

No. 1—All that certain Messuage and Lot or piece of Land, bounded by lands of Ezekiel Lorman, by lands of Jacob Byre, by lot No. 2 and by the Providence Great Road, containing six acres, two roods and twenty-four square perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a complete STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 2½ stories high cellar under, with Frame Kitchen attached, and a well of good water near the door. This Lot is in a high and healthy situation, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware and the surrounding country for many miles, in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, situate one mile from the Seat of Justice at Media, eleven and a half from the city of Philadelphia, three and a half from Chester and within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a site for a country residence.

Lot No. 3, of said draft, bounded by lands of Jane W. Haswell, the Providence Great Road and the W. Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, containing four acres, three roods and ten perches of Land, more or less. This ot is handsomely situated, being directly opposite the Providence Station on said Railroad and possesses every advantage of Lot No. 1, would make a very desirable situation for a person desirous of engaging in the Coal and Lime business, where a considerable amount of either might be sold. One large Scale for weighing Coal and Hay. Five ten per cent. Bonds of $100 each of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON,
SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Administrators.*

Also, at the same time and place, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold, of said draft, Tract

No. 2—All that certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, bounded by Lot No. 1, lands of Jacob Byre, Jane W. Haswell; the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad and the Providence Great Road, containing twenty acres, one rood and twenty-five perches more or less. The improvements consist of a large and commodious STONE MANSION HOUSE, with three rooms and a hall on the first floor, six on the second and three in the attic, cellar under, and a well of good water near the door; also a Cistern for holding rain-water, FRAME BARN, in complete order with stabling sufficient for 15 or 20 head of horses and cattle, Stone Spring House over a never-failing spring of water near the dwelling, Wagon House, Corn-house, Hog-house and other outbuildings. The Dwelling is handsomely shaded with ORNAMENTAL TREES. There is on the premises a young and thriving *ORCHARD*, containing almost every variety of Fruit Trees. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and divided into convenient enclosures under good fence, situate in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, being within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and distant from the County Seat at Media, Philadelphia and West Chester, about the same as Tract No. 2, and to persons desirous of purchasing a country residence offers inducements rarely met with.

Persons desirous of view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on J. P. Williamson, residing on Lot No. 1, or Isaac R. Williamson, residing in Media. Conditions at sale.

Feb. 18. C. R. WILLIAMSON,
SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Trustees.*

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, on *Second-day, (Monday,) the 23rd 3rd mo.*, (*March*,) 1857, all of his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of TWO HORSES, one of which can trot a mile in four minutes; TWENTY HEAD OF SUPERIOR MILCH COWS, two Heifers, two Bucks, three Ewes and Lambs and a Gentleman Goat, one Shoat, three Sows with pig by a Chester county Boar. *Farming Utensils*, consisting of one broad wheeled Wagon, 1 hoise THRESHING MACHINE, made by Gilbert & Rittenhouse, in Norristown; plows, harrows, one sett of heavy chains, cow chains, single-trees, hay ladders, cart bed and shafts, one sett of cart gears and quilers, one sett of dearborn harness, one feed chest, one feed trough, one square cupboard and one corner cupboard, &c. *Dairy Fixtures:* such as butter tubs, milk pans, churns, &c., and numerous other articles too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by HUGH HART.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Having rented my Farm, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Aston township, Delaware county, Pa., near Grubb's Bridge Station, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Direct Railroad, on *Fourth-day, (Wednesday,) 4th of 3rd mo., (March,)* my stock of Farming Utensils, consisting of FOUR HORSES, 1 of which is a fine young Mare, SEVENTEEN COWS of good quality, some with calves by their sides, and others springing to calve One Bull of good stock, and several yearling Heifers, one Buck, a lot of EWES and Lambs, of the Bakewell and Southdown improved stock; two Sows and seven Shoat Pigs.—*Farming Utensils*, consisting of one heavy Wagon with long and shafts, heavy Cart with long and shafts, Plows, heavy Harrow, Harness and chains, Grain-fan, Corn-sheller, Grain-cradles, Scythes, Forks, Rakes Hoes, Grubbing-hoes, &c. Hay by the ton—Wheat Corn and Oats by the bushel. *Dairy Fixtures:* One Horse-Power and churn one large Butter Tub with tin cooler, cream pots, milk pans, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when conditions will be made known by Aston, Feb. 18. JOHN W. THATCHER.

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSAGE and LOT OF GROUND situate on State street, in the Borough of Media:—This is new and everything about it is in complete order, water is introduced into the kitchen by means of an hydrant, is handsomely situated and would make a desirable residence for a small family. Will be sold a bargain.

If not sold by the 25th of March next it will be for rent. Apply to B. F. BAKER

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two Houses in the Borough of Media, situated one on State street, and one on Olive street. Also a small FARM, containing *Seven Acres*, situate on the Baltimore Pike, about one mile from New ton Station. For particulars apply to

EZRA LEVIS, or
Media, Feb. 4—3t CHAS. D. MANLEY.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The 3 story Brick Dwelling House, owned by Joseph S. Gill now occupied by Mrs. Davis, on State street, Media. Rent $125. Inquire of CHAS. D. MANLEY.

MARE FOR SALE.—A Good Mare coming eight years old, with foal, by Media Mink, can be purchased by applying at this office.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!—The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved Stoves of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual. R. BUCKLEY.

N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEINAU'S PURE BONE DUST.*

Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend. " 50 "
Leinau's American Fertilizer, " 25 "

Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application. Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor*,

No. 19 New Pine Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.

☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above articles. feb 18-4m

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of

Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
AT THE MEDIA

DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.

The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Parametta, Madonnas, Alapacas, DeLaines, Ginghams and Prints; Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls; Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Drillings and Canton Flannels; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Rugges; Trimmings, Hosiery, and Gloves in great varieties; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c.; also,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for.

The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in the business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTC GOODS

ever offered in the County.

The Dry Goods and the GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.

The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would solicit on behalf of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of their Goods and the cheapness of their prices.

Media, Jan. 14, 1857. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

SAVING FUND
OF THE
NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY.

Office in WALNUT Street, southwest corner of THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

Annual Statement of the Business for the official year, commencing Dec. 1, 1855, and ending Dec. 1, 1856.

	DR.	
To balance as per statement December 1, 1855,		$973,563 40
To Amount received from Depositors during the official year, from Dec. 1, 1855, to Dec. 1, 1856,		2,328,483 32
To Interest accumulated during the same period,		47,970 63
To Amount passed to the Contingent Fund during the same period,		7,329 97
	CR.	
By Amount of Principal paid to Depositors, from Dec. 1, 1855, to Dec. 1, 1856,		$1,054,105 55
By Amount of Interest paid to Depositors during the same period,		28,866 63
By Balance with the Com'y		1,374,075 01
	$3,357,347 22	$3,357,347 22
By Balance with the Company as above,		$1,374,075 01

The investments, amounting, as above, to *one million, three hundred and seventy-four thousand and seventy-five dollars, and four cents*, as per published Report of ASSETS, are made in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such first class securities as will always insure perfect security to the Depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to this old and well-established Institution.

H. L. BENNER, *President.*
ROBT. SELFRIDGE, *Vice President.*
WM. B. REED, *Secretary.*

PAPER HANGING WARE HOUSE.

J. E. VAN METER, *S. E. Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia*, offers for sale a large assortment of *WALL PAPERS* at prices ranging from six cents per piece upwards, of choice patterns, comprising

Cheap Satin Papers,	Fine Decorative Papers,
Fine Board Prints,	Fine Gold Papers,
Marble Papers,	Fine Satin Paper,
Borders and Mouldings,	Velvet Papers.

☞ New Styles Window Curtains, in great variety. Dealers supplied on most favorable terms. madim

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th; south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly suppl

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines), will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transcient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Scholay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Building; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the Advertiser, as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., MARCH 4, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

UNION.—No reasonable man will now doubt that the Opposition of our State are prepared to unite as one party, and act together in the coming State election. The only question is, in what manner shall this union be effected? Our representatives at Harrisburg have offered a plan, viz:—the adoption of a call, embracing the American and Republican principles, for a Union State Convention to be held in March next. No serious exception can be taken to it by either Americans or Republicans, although the arrangement may not be wholly satisfactory to some of them. If there be any such, to them we would say that concession and conciliation must go before, and is a necessary accompaniment of union; that it would show a very illiberal and overbearing spirit to expect to *receive, and at the same time be unwilling to give.* Such a spirit has been shown, and by men in this county, but it finds no sympathy with those Americans and Republicans who desire harmony in the ranks of the Opposition. Ourselves being actuated by this desire, it shall form no part of our purpose to pick flaws, hunt for unimportant errors, and scrape up all the circumstances attending the origin of this call, in the hope of finding something to which a slight fancy might urge objection. We believe that those who originated it were honest in their motives, that they desire a fair union of all the elements of opposition in our State to the Democracy; that the plan, if carried out in the spirit and according to the wishes of those who adopted it, will unite our forces, and place them upon the path for success. This is enough for us.—We but desire to know that the object is fair union, upon a proper basis. And in accepting it, we are not possessed of a dread that we are compromising our principles, or that we are acting in a manner that *may* result to the injury of either the Americans or Republicans. "No compromise of principles," is the cry of they who seem more anxious to loose them all by allowing our worst enemies to defeat and beat them down. It is used as a captivating bait for those who have sufficient gullibilty to believe that an alliance, (as honorable as honor can make it) may compromise principle. We are above such idle fears; and a little application of common sense will teach all better than to believe, that by partaking of and entering into this covenent—*having for its object the union of principles and parties not antagonistic*—they are bartering their opinions and political independence. It will teach them that "while principles should never be sacrificed, an enlightened policy and kind conciliation are right, wise, and proper, in giving success to a good cause."

Let it suffice then, that the design of this call is honest, that its object is fair and equitable alliance, and that it promises the advancement of our principles by defeating those opposed to them.

Now to our county, the action of which is all-important to its own citizens. It is beyond doubt that this Union State Convention will mark out the policy of the State—and that policy will be alliance. In every county union tickets will be nominated, and supported by those who truly desire the success of either the American or Republican principles. Delaware county will not remain inactive, for we know that a vast majority of her citizens are prepared for and in favor of union. It is to be hoped then, that they will act in a manner that will look only to the interests of this union, and that they will discourage and frown upon any attempt to disorganize the opposition of our county.

MARCH.—The old saying is that if "March comes in like a Lion, it will go out like a Lamb." We hope this may be the case in this instance. Sunday night, Monday and Tuesday may be classed among the coldest of the weather of the past winter. In consequence of the severity of the storm on Monday, Judge Haines did not arrive in our Borough, and of course Court was not in session, although a number of Jurors were in attendance. The cars, made out to get through on Monday morning, but the road was impassible by evening, and the sound of the whistle has not since been heard.

Since the above was in type, the cars have arrived, bringing a note from Judge Haines, ordering the discharge of the jury for the present.

Democratic Nomination for Governor.—The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Monday last. On the 24th ballot, Gen. W. F. Packer was nominated for Governor by the following vote:

Packer,	68
Witte,	51
Black,	14

At the time of our going to press the nominations for other offices had not been made.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

FIRST OF APRIL.—It is desirable that all moneys due at this office for subscription, advertising or jobbing, be received before the first day of April next. Always having heavy demands upon us at that period, our friends will confer a favor by remitting the amount of their respective bills before that time. Remittances by mail may be made at our risk. Our carriers will receive all moneys on the line of the post routes, and return receipts for the same. We hope the usual promptness of our friends will be shown in response to this call.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Michael Harvey, John Harvey and Thomas Harvey (the father and two sons,) were placed upon trial charged in six indictments with the larceny of a quantity of old iron from the Blacksmith shops of Charles P. Grant, Vernon Pyle, James Wilds, James Marshall, J. W. Dubbs and Isaac McCoy.

These larcenies were committed at different times within the last year; and suspicion having been directed to the defendants, who were frequently seen in this county, with an old horse and wagon, a watch was kept on them. On the night that the shop of Charles P. Grant was broken open and robbed of a large quantity of iron, this same horse and wagon driven by John Harvey, was seen to pass through the toll gate near Phila., loaded very heavy with iron; the toll gate keeper swore positively to John Harvey being the same person that drove the wagon through the gate and paid him for the toll. Another person, also on the lookout for this party, happened to see the wagon passing over Market Street Bridge, and followed them to their home, a house on Bedford Street, near 18th. An officer was obtained who, with Mr. Grant, who in the meantime had followed the party to the city, proceeded to the house where the iron of Mr. Grant was found in the wagon. The officer went into the house and arrested the defendants, who were all in bed, except Thomas, (who is a lad about 12 years old.) When arrested, John had his boots on, which were muddy, and appeared that he had just got into bed, as the mud was not dry. The evidence of the larcenies was very conclusive as to John Harvey; who was convicted on all the indictments, but the jury acquitted the father Michael Harvey of the larcenies, but convicted him of receiving the goods knowing them to have been stolen. Thomas Harvey the little boy, was discharged, there being no evidence to convict him. The Court sentenced John Harvey to 4 years and 6 months, and Michael Harvey to 2 years and 6 months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

This family are Irish, and have been in this country about four years, probably most of which time, they have been engaged in stealing.

Francis Dillon, a youthful looking fellow, was indicted for picking a lady's pocket at the Chester Depot. Although the evidence was, in our opinion, rather conclusive against Dillon, yet the jury acquitted him.

Dillon, without he is checked soon, is the making of one of the light fingered gentry, who infest all gatherings which afford a field for their operations.

FIRE.—Late on Tuesday evening of last week a fire was discovered in Castle Rock woods, in Edgmont township. When first seen it was raging quite fiercely, but by the strong exertions of the neighbors, a number of whom soon assembled, it was extinguished before much damage was done. Had it been discovered a few minutes later, much injury might have resulted to the surrounding property. The fire was beyond doubt the work of incendaries, as a lot of dry wood had been collected into a large heap, in order to give it a good start. It is not known by whom it was kindled, but we are informed by a correspondent in that section, that suspicion rests upon a number of boys who were seen coming in the direction of Media. Our correspondent very pertinently remarks:—"It is hoped that this neighborhood will not again be troubled by persons enjoying such dangerous sport."

CONTEST AT BALL PLAYING.—On Saturday last the pupils of Mr. Griffith's School of this Borough, and the pupils of the Upper Providence Schools had a spirited contest at Corner Ball. The game came off near the Rose Tree Hotel, and resulted in favor of the Media players, by one double corner and one berry; the berry being worth four corners. The number of games played were nine.—We understand that the Upper Providence players are not yet satisfied, and intends to have another trial on Saturday next. Corner Ball is one of the liveliest and most interesting games that can be played, and affords the very best exercise for the scholar.

ROBBERY IN HAVERFORD.—The wheelwright shop occupied by John Dubbs on the Coopertown road, in Haverford township, was entered on Tuesday night last, and robbed of a quantity of tools, consisting of saws, chisels, augers, rules, &c. Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths will have to provide themselves with other means of protection than mere locks, as there has been quite a number of shops robbed in this county during the winter. We think that if a good sharp dog was put in the shops during the night, robberies would be less frequent.

ARREST.—William McIntosh, late of this Borough, was one day last week, arrested on the charge of robbing a drover at Bizer's Hotel, Newtown Square, of a purse containing $24. It appears that he was sleeping with the drover, and in the night got up and picked his pockets. McIntosh admitted that he stole the purse, that he threw it away, but was unable to find it. As yet the property has not been recovered. McIntosh is now in jail at this place.

NEW FIRM.—While in the city the other day, we observed that our friends Hibbert & Ford, formerly of this county, have opened a very fine Dry Good Store in Spring Garden st., above eight, which they filled with a splendid assortment of the finest goods in the market. They are both young men full of enterprise, and we heartily wish them success. See Advertisment in another column.

FERTILIZERS.—It is with pleasure that we direct the attention of our Agriculturalists, to Allen & Needles, concentrated manures.—The high reputation which their fertilizers have attained in this and adjoining counties is alone sufficient to give them a large sale.—Our farmers will find them to be the most liberal dealers in the market.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening last, the barber shop of George Barrett, in this Borough, was entered and robbed of three razors and a hone. The three razors have since been recovered. It is strange that, when we have a barber here too honest to steal, his goods must be stolen from him.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Elisha Speakman, residing in Thornbury township, in this County was bitten on the hand by his dog one day las week. The hand was pierced entirely through. The dog is supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog.

The notes of the Montgomery County Bank are again in good credit and everywhere well received.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Pursuant to public notice, a Republican meeting was held at the Court House, in this Borough, on Saturday, the 28th ult.

The meeting was organized by calling James Andrews to the Chair, and appointing Sketchley Morton, and William Eyre, Vice Presidents, and Samuel Dutton, and Wm. Rhoades, Jr., Secretaries.

Joshua P. Eyre stated that Wm. D. Kelly would be in attendance at about half past two o'clock; and that Morton M'Michael and Dr. Wm. Elder would not be present. He moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft rules for the government of the Republican party; whereupon the following committee was appointed by the chair:—Joshua P. Eyre, Edward Darlington, Jacob S. Serrill, Wm. H. Grubb and Enos Williamson.

Y. S. Walter moved the appointment of a committee of nine to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, by the chair as follows:—Y. S. Walter, J. M. Broomall, James J. Lewis, Thomas Pratt, Samuel Thomas, Wm. W. Hawkins, Hugh L. Tyler, Fredirick J. Hinkson and Maris W. Leedom.

It was proposed that Joseph J. Lewis, who was present, address the meeting.—Mr. Lewis, upon being invited to the stand, spoke in substance, as follows:—

It was said by one of our distinguished orators during the last campaign, that John C. Fremont had planted the American banner nearer the stars than any other man. The principles of that party of which he was standard bearer, went beyond the stars—they reached to Heaven. The organization of the Republican party I regard as an era in human events—a period that will be memorable to all posterity. I know that this is giving it an importance which many do not ascribe to it, but it is the just sequence of prior events. The national lethargy on the principles of the government was extreme, but when this party was organized there was a recurrence to the principles and spirit of 1776. It agitated the surface of society, and gave it healing virtues. It is now proper to recur to the principle that "all men are born free and equal." A republic can stand upon that principle and that principle alone, and every departure from it will be accompanied by punishment and reproach. Has there been a period of this kind? It was in the Missouri controversy in 1819-20, when the principles of Liberty and Slavery were brought into direct collision. Was the nation then faithful to the great principle upon which the Republic was founded? A proposition of Compromise was suggested—a measure of expediency which triumphed over principle—which pointed to compromise and concession. Expediency prevailed and principle was sacrificed. Had they not then sacrificed principle, national dishonor would never have been incurred. It was a disastrous compromise, and the history of the country shows it so. The speaker then went into history to prove that the adoption of the Missouri measure compromised all the moral power which the nation commenced in 1776. He contended that it was high time to fall back upon the Declaration of Independence, and in Philadelphia, in June last, they republished it as the corner stone of this great Republican party. It was organized for that purpose, and the whole north had joined the cohorts of Liberty.—The speaker opposed compromises in any and every shape.

The chairman stated that Judge Kelly was at the Charter House, and appointed a committee to meet him. The following is a synopsis of the Judge's speech:—

I come with great pleasure to meet the Republicans of Delaware County and as a Republican of Philadelphia, to welcome all who are ready to abandon their political organizations and unite with us in establishing Republican principles. I welcome, as a good sign for the country, that Republican meetings like this, are being held in many counties of our State. I look for the day when the cheek of an American citizen will not tingle with shame by being told that his country is the most oppressive in the world. My cheek tingled with shame, when, in the streets of Paris, I was dogged by the police, and where every American citizen is looked upon as a dealer in human bodies. In England, Germany, aye, even in Turkey, where the crescent takes the place of the cross, we are looked upon as buyers and sellers of each other. Do I exaggerate the facts? Very nearly half of us are so, and this attaches to every man in the country. There is not a country on the globe where theories are so belied as in ours. We talk of the oppressions of England, but there, when a poor beggar is found in the streets, he gets aid as he travels from door to door, or when unjustly imprisoned, he appeals to a magistrate, and has the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus. Is it so here? If a poor woman with a sickly child, escapes from her bondage, can you give herself and child shelter without fear of violating the law, and being liable to a heavy penalty? She is cast into jail, has no benefit from the habeas corpus, but is used as s horse, cow, or mingy dog. You can point me to no greater despotism than that under which we live.

Again, we boast that the majority govern, that we are upon equality, &c. Over one half of the country is as remote as possible between two human beings. The theory goes that we are a self-governing people, living in accordance with the dictates of our consciences. How is it? In the Free States there is an immense majority, but where does the real government reside. What man, in the bosom of the Democratic party, who aspires to any office, dare say that Slavery is a moral wrong, and should be removed by the government? He can't be found; he isn't allowed to exist; he is stricken from the roll. It is the case with John A. Dicks, and others. If there be a candidate for tide-waiter, in the Delaware, and has a rival, I'll tell him how to kill him off. Get up a petition testifying that you have captured and delivered up a runaway slave, that your rival sheltered one, and wished him a safe journey to Canada. The former will go through, and if the latter does, I'll will be willing to swear that that the day of miracles has not yet passed. You cannot present a more heinous sin to Buchanan than that a man applying for office is opposed to slavery.

The men even of the north are not free.—You cannot wrong your brother without feeling the wrong yourself, nor with a class.—We cannot join hands with the oppressors of four millions, without ourselves feeling the weight of the power that forges the chains, if not preparing the manacles themselves.—You pay, I pay, we all pay a commsioner twice as much to declare a man a slave as a freeman. I have alluded to these facts simply to show that we are not a free people, that we are not governed by our consciences. We are politically the slaves of the slave owners of the South.

A short time since, I delivered in Philadelphia, a short address, in which I quoted *verbatum et literatum* from the will and letters of Washington. I was thanked for the address at its conclusion, but the next day was surprised by being told by the committee that "I had done them much injury by putting in that damned abolitionism. The will of George Washington, in which provision was made for some old negroes, was styled "damned abolitionism." ("Shame" was uttered from one in the audience.) Aye, Shame! and doubly shameful that the people of the north have not back bone sufficient to repel and oppose a system which induces such sentiments.

The speaker spoke of the degradation of slave labor, urged the adoption of a straight Republican State Ticket, and the Republicans of Delaware county to be uncompromising in their principles.

At the conclusion of the address, the following Finance Committee was appointed:—Townsend Speakman, A. P. Morgan, Edward A. Price and John Rowland.

The committees on rules and resolutions made reports which were acquiesed in by the meeting; but we have been unable to get copies of them, although intended by the meeting to be published in this paper. The chairman of the committee on resolutions pocketed both for his own exclusive benefit. We applied to the Secretaries for copies, and they received a promise from the gentleman, "that he would furnish us with a corrected slip before we went to press." As yet it has not come to hand, and therefore it is that we have no authorized and regularly signed report of the meeting. We exonerate the Secretaries from blame in this matter, as they no doubt relied upon the promise given.

The meeting elected Joshua P. Eyre, Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 25th inst., and Chalkley Harvey alternate Senatorial Delegate. Adjourned.

THE MURDER AT ALTOONA.—It will be recollected by our readers, that a young physician named Samuel T. Norcross, a native of Lexington, Massachusetts, was brutally murdered at Altoona, in this State, on the morning of Friday, the 16th of January, by a man named David Stringer McKim, of this county, who started from Pittsburg with him as travelling companion, Norcross being quite unwell in consequence of an abcess in the side. The murderer is still at large, though it has been but a short time since he was seen in Philadelphia.

High Constable Blackburn, of Philadelphia, has been on the search of McKim for some time past. The account obtained from various quarters in reference to this man is somewhat interesting, and may lead to his detection. The officer, after visiting Pittsburg and obtaining a full description of the alleged murderer, visited this and Chester counties, where it was found that he was suspected of the larceny of many horses.

At Altoona it was ascertained that a man answering the description was seen lurking about the building in which the inquest upon the murdered man was held, until a verdict of murder was rendered by the jury. He then disappeared, and was not traced again until the officer arrived at Reading; here it was found that he had spent several days, and then left with two women of loose morals, after having purchased dresses, jewelry, &c., for them. From this place he went to Pottsville with his female compamons, rented and furnished a house for them at the expense of $800, and here he would have been arrested but for the foolishness of a gambler who made his acquaintance.

It appears that while the supposed murderer was on his way to Pottsville with the women, the gambler entered into conversation with one of the women, and by this means received an invitation to visit the house to opened by their friends. The gambler, finding that the man had some money, determined to inveigle him into a game and strip him, but before he could accomplish his object, he (the gambler) saw in a newspaper a description of Norcross' companion and supposed murderer, but instead of having McKim arrested immediately, he commenced telegraphing to the Mayor of Philadelphia for a fuller description, and after two days had been spent in this way, the gambler came to the conclusion that McKim was the man, and he telegraphed to the Mayor to send an officer up. In the meantime the gambler had informed one of the women of his discovery he had made, and requested her to keep quiet; but she, feeling, we suppose, some compassion for the man that had clothed and fed her, informed McKim that he was suspected, and he, without admitting the truth, left Pottsville two days before the officer from Philadelphia arrived. McKim was seen after this in Philadelphia, but all traces have now been lost of him. His trunk is still at the Pennsylvania depot, and in it is a carpenter's rule with his name upon it. The furniture which he had in the house at Pottsville, and the jewelry which he gave the women, has all been seized by the authorities of Pottsville, and will be sold and the proceeds given to the heirs of the deceased. The women that lived with him were hooted and pelted with snow-balls as they were going to the depot to leave the place.

We understand that still greater inducements have been offered for the detection of the murderer. The brother of Mr. Norcross, who is quite wealthy, has offered *ten thousand dollars* to any who will arrest and have him brought to justice. The sum total of rewards now offered is *twelve thousand five hundred dollars.* This will stimulate his pursuers to still greater exertions, and we have no doubt that he will yet be captured.

CORONER.—The bill relative to the Coroner of Chester county, which we referred to last week, it appears is one for limiting the fees to medical men for *post mortem* examinations. We understand that the medical faculty of the county are unanimously opposed to making such examinations for the sum of $10, and the medical society claim the right to fix their compensation. We consider it highly improper that important bills should be smuggled through the Legislature affecting the general interests of the county, without the people of the county being consulted or having even a knowledge of their character. In reference to the bill for fixing the fees for a surgical examination of a dead body with a view of ascertaining the cause of death, the best medical skill is requisite. The administration of public justice depends upon the examination; in a criminal prosecution the life and death of a human being frequently hangs upon the result of this examination; it must therefore be carefully made. No mere botch or ignoramus is competent. The responsibility is immense, the jury, in capital cases, depending upon the judgment of the physician. To give an intelligent opinion he is obliged to examine the best medical writers, and devote days to the examination of the authorities. After which he is required to neglect his own business, and to spend a week or more at West Chester to attend the Court. At the present Court, Drs. Hutchinson and Dickey were at West Chester an entire week or more, to give their testimony upon a murder case, in which the verdict of the jury was to depend upon their examination. Their opinions were given with great intelligence, after much research and mature examination of the authorities. For their loss of time and medical skill, the extreme danger nearly always attending the cutting of a dead body, they should have a just compensation. No medical man goes upon the witness stand without careful preparation—for the Court, the jury and the counsel are to be guided by his opinions in surgery and medicine, and the life of the defendent may depend on it. Without a fair compensation, physicians will not voluntarily neglect their business, and incur the great responsiblity of making themselves witnesses in criminal cases, and public justice must suffer.

The above common sense remarks are from the editor of the West Chester *Record*. They will well apply to Delaware County, where efforts have been made to get up a feeling in favor of *holding no inquests* unless in cases of actual murder, and where the statements as promulgated by mere rumor, warn us of foul play; as well as to limit the fees of the physician and coroner. The whole salaries of all the coroners that have ever been in our county, combined, and all fees received by physicians for examinations, are not worth the mal-administration of justice to one case. Common justice to the friends of the deceased, as well as to the defendant, demand a full and fair examination, both by the coroner and medical men, and the saving of a few coppers should not act as a preventive of a full and thorough investigation into all cases of sudden death, where the causes and circumstances are not known to the community.

MESSRS EDITORS:—There is a plan on foot to get up a new paper in Media. I got hold of the facts, accidentally, last Wednesday.—As I violate no pledge of secrecy I feel justified in talking right out. You came to our town when we had no paper, and you ought to be sustained. You have been at heavy expense and ought to be remunerated. You have had a world of trouble in "worrying through" at the go off of such an enterprise and ought to have comfort ahead.

Now, I don't see what we want with two papers at Media. Nor do I think that the new concern will live to set up many types. If I could get the ear of your subscribers, I would most earnestly protest against their lending "aid or comfort" to this affair which is sprung upon our unsuspecting community.

I doubt whether any one outside the initiated has been aware of the inception, much less consummation of this effort. I say "consummation" for, would you believe! as I stumbled into the sanctum of this newspaper mad junto I found them actually conning over a first issue of their bi-heb-domidal! They evidently thought that I would go in with them, though I made no promise. Nor do I mean to do anything to hurt "THE AMERICAN." I picked up some facts which are at your service. There is considerable pretension about the concern. The terms are the modest sum of $4,00. They adopt the modern fashion of a kind of quarter sheet. There are some other things that I meant to say about the contents of the number I saw, but enough at present.

AMERICAN.

P. S. One or two things, perhaps, it would be as well to mention.

The title of the paper is "The Dew Drop." The Editors are Miss—— Senior Editor, and the Misses—— and—— Junior Editors.—The paper is *printed* in *manuscript!* The office of publication is "The Media Female Institute." A.

P. P. S. *Dont be alarmed!*

Persons who are desirous of purchasing goods of any description, cannot do better than to look over our advertising columns.—A great number of real estate and personal property sales are advertised. Those who are in want of valuable property, or about purchasing stock, should not neglect the inducements now offered.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Levis Worrall has purchased of James W. Haddock, the fine brick house and lot of ground situated on State st., in this Borough, for the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. W. intends opening a livery stable at his new place as soon as practicable. We wish him success.

FIRE.—The clearing belonging to H. Jones Brooke, near the Media Depot was set on fire on Sunday afternoon last, and was only checked by the utmost exertions of the citizens of our Borough, after it had extended over about two acres of ground.

ADVANTAGES OF GOOD STOCK.—The driving horse belonging to the late James S. Peters, of Concord township, dec'd, was sold at public sale by Philip T. Mullin on Tuesday the 24th ult., for the sum of five hundred dollars.

MARRIED,

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. Henry Sutton, near Thorntonville, Mr. JOSEPH W. SHARPLESS, to Miss ANNA E. PYLE. [Delaware County Republican please copy.]

DIED

In Rockdale, on the 1st inst., at the residence of her grand-mother, JANE YARNALL, daughter of James and Sarah Barry, aged 1 year and 9 months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Weep not, mother, for thy child,
Her soul has gone to Heaven;
A better place, more pure and mild,
Where sins are all forgiven.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court for Argument will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, for the county of Delaware, on *Thursday, April 9th*, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where business requiring attention either in the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, will be heard. N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

ATTENTION!!

The members of the late Fillmore Club of the Borough of Media and vicinity and all others favorable to the American cause, are requested to meet at their old head-quarters, *on Thursday, the 5th day of March*, 1857, for the purpose of re-organizing. Punctual attendance is required as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Executive Committee. C. H. SHAW, *Cor. Sec'y.*

ADDITIONAL PLANS OF THE BOROUGH OF MEDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that additional plans of the Borough of Media have been returned to the town council of said Borough, by William Primrose, John C. Beatty and H. Jones Brooke, with explanations necessary for a full understanding of the same, which plans may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware county, and at the chamber of the said town council for public inspection and examination; and upon petition, the said Court of Quarter Sessions, has appointed the *ninth day of April*, 1857, at the Court House, in Media, to hear any objection that may be made to said plans by any freeholder of the said Borough. ISAAC HALDEMAN,
President of Town Council.
Attest, C. H. SHAW, *Secretary.* ma 4

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, or using the vault, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to
N. F. WALTER, *President.*
JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.
SUPERINTENDENT—James Hoyard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. ma4

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Delaware:

THE GRAND JURY INQUIRING FOR THE county of Delaware, for the February Session, respectfully presents: In pursuance of the supervisory duties, the Grand Jury have visited the county offices, and county prison and find them in good repair. The Grand Jury beg leave to recommend that a Division Wall be placed across the prison yard for the purpose of more effectually separating the male from the female prisoners.

JOHN M. SHARPLESS, *Foreman.*

February 24, 1857 filed, and the Court direct the same to be published in the county papers, and a certified copy of the above report, to be furnished to the Commissioners.

By order of the Court:
SEAL. N. P. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Office of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company,
MEDIA, March 4, 1857.

A STATED MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Del. County Mutual Insurance Co. will be held at the Insurance Office in the Borough of Media, on *Monday, the 9th day of March next*, at 9 o'clock, A. M. EDWARD A. PRICE, *Sec'y.*

Office of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company,
MEDIA, Feb. 28, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Insurance Office, in the Borough of Media, on *Monday, the 9th day of March next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. EDWARD A. PRICE,
Media, March 4 1857. *Secretary.*

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Warerooms* to STATE ST., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.
ma 4 NATHAN SHAW.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished.

PEAR TREES!!

Those in want of PEAR TREES are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with choicest varieties, both Standard and on the Angers Quince Stock. Also, *Extra Early York Cabbage Seed*, just received per ship Tuscarora, likewise a large assortment of Firs, Pines, Lindens, Maples, Larches, Sycamores, &c., &c., with a general assortment of other articles generally kept in a Nursery, as Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Grape Vines, &c., &c. JACOB HEWES.
Lelperville, 3rd mo. 4, 1857.

MONEY! MONEY!!—$2000, to loan on good real estate security.
Media, March, 4 2t. EDWARD A. PRICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pa., on *Friday, the 27th of March*, 1857, the following described personal property, to wit:—

ONE SUPERIOR YOUNG MARE.—*Farming Utensils:*—Plows, Harrows, Roods, Ox-cart with tong and shafts complete, ox, plow, spline, drop and fork Chains, single and double Pieces, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Grain-cradles, Shovels, Spades, Dung Drag, Dearborn Hoop, one Jenny Lind Wagon, Horserake & Post-boring Machine complete with Augers, Cornsheller, Hay and Feed Cutters, Patent Beam, Raspberry boxes, Work Bench with screw suitable for a joiner. *Household and Kitchen Furniture:*—Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Gilt and Mahogany-Framed Looking-Glasses, Mahogany Bureaus, Work and Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Extension Tables, 60 yards Ingrain Carpet, 100 yards rag do., one handsome Dinner Sett, Tea sett of pure China, large lot of dinner and desert Plates, a quantity of large and small meat and vegetable Dishes, cellery Glasses, 10 dozen Tumblers, lot of Castors, Brittania Sett, 15 dozen Knives and Forks, lot of Carving do., table and tea Spoons, large and small Brass Kettles, corner and side Cupboards, Andirons, large Iron Pot, Preserving Kettles, Tubs, Buckets, Candle Moulds, Dippers, coal and wood Stoves, eight day Clock, Churns, Pans, &c., &c. *Bar Fixtures*—Decanters, Tumblers, Demijohns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Conditions at sale.
GEORGE KIRK, *Auctioneer.* M. B. CUMMINS.

☞ *Also*, at the same time and place, one superior young HORSE, kind and gentle in all kinds of harness; one good Eight-Dearborn with tong and shafts; one wood Wagon, one good York Wagon, (made by Watson, and sett of Harness, Horse-cart, &c. ma 4

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Media, on State street, nearly opposite the Charter House, on *Thursday, the 12th of March*, 1857, the following personal property, to wit:—EIGHT SHOATS and one HOG. *Household and Kitchen Furniture:* consisting of one Sofa, Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Tubs, Looking-Glasses, Tubs, Pots, Kettles, Pans, China and Queensware, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by A. SAMPSON.

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSUAGE and Lot of Ground, situate in the centre of the Borough of Media, on State street, and adjoining lots of Ralph Buckley and Isaac Tussey. The Lot is 20 feet front by 125 deep, running back to Jasper street. The Building is a two story brick, with hydrant at the door, 20 ft. left in front suitable for a building. There is also a Carpenter Shop and Stable on the back part of the lot. The above property can be purchased cheap. For further information apply at this office, or to
WILLIAM DOLLING,
March 4, 1857. Residing on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AND STORE GOODS AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1857, at the residence of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, a lot of carefully selected STORE GOODS, consisting of Hosiery, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Zephyrs, Sewing Silks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Under-Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Buttons, Bonnet-Ribbons, Chintzes, Linen, Flannels, Crash, &c., and a number of other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Conditions cash.
J. LEVIS WORRALL.

Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the following described REAL ESTATE: All that certain Messuage or Tenement and lot of Land, situated in the said Borough of Media, bounded on the North by Front street, on the South by Jasper street, and by land of Joseph Taylor and Lewis Levis. The improvements are a 3 story BRICK HOUSE, 20 feet front on Front street, with a view into the Court House Yard—two rooms and a half on first floor and four bed-rooms, cellar kitchen, back piazza, and stable. The lot is 20 feet front by 150 in depth. The above premises have been used as a store and dwelling, is one of the most desirable places in the Borough, for public busines or private residence. Sale positive. Conditions at sale.
Media, March 4, 1857. J. LEVIS WORRALL.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—A valuable Farm containing *ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES*, fifty of which are Woodland, situated ten miles from Philadelphia and one mile from Newton's Station, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad; for sale cheap. For further information apply at this office. ma 4-tf

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Delaware county Pa., *on Monday, the 16th day of March*, 1857, all his stock and farming utensils consisting of 21 Milch COWS, of good quality, some will calves by their sides and others springing to calve, one two year old Bull, 4 superior Farm HORSES, one of which is a good single leader; 1 Sow and pigs, and 4 Shoats.

Farming Utensils.—Consisting of 1 light pleasure Wagon, 1 market Dearborn, nearly new, with tong and shafts, 1 heavy broad wheel Cart 1 heavy broad wheel Wagon, 1 sett of Hay Ladders, 1 slop Cart, 1 Allen's mowing Machine, in use but 2 seasons, 1 large feed Chest, 3 Cutting Boxes, 1 nearly new, 1 Grain Fan, 1 five barred spike Harrow, nearly new, Hoeces, single Horserake, 2 Plows, 1 being a Robert's Plow, nearly new, double and single Trees, 2 first-rate Grain Cradles, 2 mowing Scythes, Forks, Rakes, Shovels and Hoes, 1 first-rate sett of double Harness, 1 sett single dearborn Harness, nearly new, 4 setts of Chains for single team, heavy cart Gears, 2 sett of plow do., Saddle and Bridle, Collars, Halters, &c. Hay by the ton, and a quantity of pure mercer seed Potatoes.

Dairy Fixtures:—1 large sized barrel Churn, 1 large butter Tub, 1 small do., Milk Pans, Cream Pots, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day when conditions will be made known by
CHARLES DICKINSON.

LAND SALE!
HARFORD COUNTY MARYLAND.

THE subscriber, intending to remove from the State of Maryland will offer at private sale, the FARM upon which he now resides.—The farm contains FIFTY-FOUR ARCRES OF LAND, and is situated one and a half miles, from Churchville on the Rock Run road. It is well improved by a *Dwelling House*, Barn and good Fences, water in the yard and near the Barn. If the purchaser desires a larger place, twenty-six, acres immediately adjoining can be bought at a reasonable price.

Terms made known on day of sale. If the land is sold, the subscriber will offer at public sale all his Stock, Farming Implements and Household Furniture, consisting of 3 Horses, 3 Cows, 1 yoke of Oxen, Hogs, ox Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, and other articles too tedious to mention.
ROBT. A. BARNES.
March 4 2t or D. A. MIDDLETON.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Marple township, Delaware county, Pa., *on 4th day, Wednesday, the 18th of 3d mo., March*, 1857, his entire Stock and farming Utensils, consisting of 2 good HORSES, 1 five and the other seven years old, kind and gentle in all kinds of harness; 1 pair of good Working OXEN, 9 good Milch COWS, most of them having calves by their sides, and others springing to calve. Also, 1 Bull, and 1 Heifer, 8 Shoat Pigs, 1 Sow and Pigs and 1 seed Hog.

Farming Utensils:—1 Hay Wagon, 3 Dearborn, with tong and shafts, 1 a riding Dearborn, 1 Cart, broad wheel, 1 Sleigh, 1 pair of cart Wheels, 2 Plows, 1 large Harrow, 1 Cultivator, 2 setts dearborn Harness, double and single lines, 1 heavy sett single Chains, 2 setts Plow Gears, 1 set of cart do., 2 pair of Hames, Collars, and Halters, Forked, Splice and Cow Chains, 1 Fan, 1 C

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

THOROUGHNESS IN FARMING.—We propose to preach a little sermon on *order* and *thoroughness* in farm operations this week. Order should be made the first and chiefest law of the farm. Order everywhere, and in all things—in the house and in the field: in the stable and in the barn; in the time of labor and in the times of relaxation; in the incomings and in the outgoings. So will the husbandman save himself and his from much fruitless toil, and more vexation of spirit.

And to be orderly, it is necessary that he should be thorough in all he undertakes—What is done once thoroughly will last longer, and do more service than what is done a dozen times bunglingly.

The farmer should be provided with the best of everything. His house, no matter how small, should be constructed in the very best manner; so will he save himself in fuel, colds, peradventure rheumatics, and be the gainer in health, comfort, and elasticity of spirits. His stable should be built on the best model suggested to him by his own, or his neighbor's, or his agricultural paper's experience. Its interior arrangements should be made with a view to comfort for beast and man, to labor and time-saving in feeding, and to ease of access to all parts. His barns should be carefully and thoroughly constructed, water-tight, and rat-proof, so far as may be. His fields should be in the very best attainable order; soil loose and rich, fences good, and weeds *non est*. His cattle should be of the most suitable breeds for his purposes; his instruments the best made of their kind; his help docile and industrious; his wife gentle, affectionate, and saving; and himself prudent, enterprising (the two terms are not incompatible)—a persistent reader of good agricultural newspapers, and an intelligent experimenter in that branch of agriculture which he is making his specialty.

"To have the best of everything cost too much money," urges a slow man. It costs no more than to have the worst, only you must have *less*. Farmers are apt to look too much to *quantity*, and not enough to *quality*. One good cow will cost as much as three poor ones, say: but she will give as much milk as the three, will eat no more than one of the three, and requires just one-third the attendance. We have known a farmer, owning fifteen poor cows to be dependent for milk for a whole winter upon his neighbor, an amateur, who owned but three—which were, however, of the best. Yet the fifteen cows had to be fed and cared for quite, or nearly, as much as the two which gave milk. So a man has poor, half-made, or superannuated farm implements. His horses tug harder at the plow or harrow, and make less progress than his wiser neighbor's. His own back aches more severely as he spades up his garden plot than the other's, who with a bottes spade goes through twice the ground in the same time.

So of seeds. Let him procure the best of all kinds used; the most prolific corn, the potatoes least likely to rot, the grain in greatest demand, the vegetables that will produce most with proper care. And especially for his orchard should he be careful to select and cultivate the fruits which experience has proven to be best adapted to his soil and climate, and which will bring the highest price in *his* market. Finally, the farm should be well *manned*. As a ship-captain provides himself with one sailor for every certain number of tons his vessel carries, so should the farmer make it a point to graduate the amount of his help *exactly* to the number of acres requiring to be tended, and the relative amount necessary for each crop he cultivates. It is an old story, to be sure, but a true one, that ninety farmers of every one hundred are overworked, and consequently ninety farms of every hundred are not thoroughly cultivated. That is to say, a certain amount of capital lies idle and unused from year to year, because the wise proprietor wants to "save" it. He has a talent. He will not waste it. He buries it. Better turn it up with a good subsoil plow, and the rain and the wind and the sun will double it for him.

SMALL HORSES.—The arguments may all be in favor of great size, but the facts are all the other way. Large horses are more liable to stumble and be lame than those of the middle size. They are clumsy and cannot fill themselves so quick. The largest of any class is an unnatural growth. They have risen above the usual mark, and it costs more to keep in position than it would were they on a level with their species. "Follow Nature," is a rule never to be forgotten by farmers. Large men are the best for business; large hogs are not the hogs to fatten best; and large hens are not the best to lay eggs. Extremes are to be avoided. We want well formed animals rather than such as have large bones. Odd as it may be to the theorist, short-legged soldiers are better on the march, and officers say they endure hardship longer than those of longer limbs. In choosing a horse, take care, by all means that his legs are short. If they are long and split apart like a pair of dividers, never inquire the price of the dealer. Make no offer.—*Indiana Farmer.*

PLOWING WITH THREE HORSES.—Few farmers are aware of the advantage of plowing with 3 horses, instead of using only two, as it is in common method. For breaking in colts, particularly, this is a very practicable method. A colt may be placed on the near side of a span of horses, making him pull on the end of a sweep against the span—on the principle of a steelyard, and the length to be proportioned according to the strength and endurance of the colt. The team moves steadily along in spite of the unsteady movements of the colt. To prevent the plow from running too much to land, the clevy will have to be placed far to the near side—or, better yet, a plow beam sprung sufficiently to the near side, substituted for the old one. In harrowing, also, a much greater amount of work may be done than with two horses. The three-horse team gives a power of steadiness of movement truely surprising to those who have never tried such a team before.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

WARRANTY OF HORSES.—"As much time and money is often wasted in law-suits about horses, I shall conclude with a slight notice of the law of warranty, and a summary of what constitutes unsoundness.

"The warranty must be given at the actual time of the sale; ir given either before or after, it is invalid. The warranty of a servant is binding on the master.

"A horse is unsound if lame at the time of sale, no matter whether the cause be removed or not. Corns, cough, any disease interfering with perfect freedom of breathing, crib-biting, curbs, enlarged hocks, ossification of the lateral cartilages, pumiced feet, quittor, ringbone, sand-crack, spavin, and cutting, splint, and contracted feet, when they occasion lameness. All constitute unsoundness."

[*From the Address of the President of the Provincial Agricultural Society.*]

PRUNG may be attended to this month, and what cannot be done now should be adjourned over till June. Remove all dead limbs from the orchard. Young apple trees should have their superabundant wood thinned out. Limbs that cross each other should be removed. The head of a tree may be trained to almost any desirable shape, by early pruning. A low head, formed in the shape of an inverted umbrella, is on the whole, the best, to give the growing fruit she must have air and sunlight.

C. J. HUNT,

NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot*, a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city

He also has on hand a fine assortment of

OVER-SHOES,

suitable for men and children.

TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

HALL'S RESTAURANT

IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL,

Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media.

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,

AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!

B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.

He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere

dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE FOR THE YEAR 1856.

JACKSON LYONS, *County Treasurer.*

1st mo. 1st, 1856. DR.

To balance in the Treasury,	$8,287 36
" cash received of Nicholas F. Walter, judgment fees,	24 00
" " " Charles D. Manley, rent,	10 00
" " " Dr. Morton, money returned,	3 00
" " " I. Cochran, for wood,	2 75
" " " do., use of Court House,	2 25
" " " Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,	15,408 76
" " " Adam Eckfeldt, proceeds of stray,	1 83
" " " Charles Potts, fine and costs,	32 50

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TOWNSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	Am Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Deduc	Outs'g	Am Rec
1850, L. Chiches.	Wm. H. Rigby,	95 15					95 15	
1852, Chester Bo.	William Kerlin,	19 60					19 60	
1854, Up. Prov.	Isaac Cochran,	145 50					145 50	
1855, Aston,	Thomas Swayne,	50 00						50 00
" Chester Bo.	Samuel Shaw,	613 16		44 47			168 69	400 00
" Middletown	Joshua Sharpless,	168 99						168 99
" Ridley.	T. J. Hutchinson,	82 95						82 95
								701 94

AMOUNT OF DUPLICATES FOR 1856.

T'NSHIPS.	COLLLECTORS.	A.Out	Ad's.	Disc.	Com	Dedu	Out'g	Am Rec
Aston,	Isaac Derrick,	771 96	23 76	13 23	15 65	11 10		755 74
Bethel,	Thomas Booth,	350 51	2 87	1 16	6 91	8 98		336 33
Birming.	Clarkson Way,	692 96	1 48	13 68	13 62			667 14
Ches. B.	D. B. Thompson,	1957 67				9 29	1087 28	861 18
Ches. T.	Isaac Henvis,	1540 33	12 49	54 92	29 46	25 04		1446 40
Concord,	Thos. P. Powell,	1425 29	14 64	28 70	27 89	16 74		1366 60
Chic'r L.	William Trainer,	696 32	6 35	13 70	13 66	6 18		669 13
Chic'r U.	Nathan Pennell,	519 06	8 13	4 00	10 34	5 98		506 87
Darby B.	John H. Andrews,	581 44	2 00	4 00	11 59			567 85
Darby T.	Jos. C. Bonsall,	979 53	2 00	17 45	19 14	6 96	72 38	865 60
Darby U.	Edmund Leedom,	2173 04	2 98	29 31	42 69	12 80		2091 22
Edgmont	Edward Baker,	1098 26	2 16	4 72	21 57	17 15		1056 98
Haverf'd	W. Y. Stackhouse,	1573 32	15 00	27 87	21 13	3 86		1525 46
Marple,	Sam'l Bartram,	1055 47	2 00	13 32	20 43	22 42		1001 30
Media,	Thos. Williams,	599 46	7 50	34 20	11 46		134 64	426 66
Middl't'n	Joshua Sharpless,	1442 40	12 37	26 52	27 99	28 64	437 48	934 14
Newto'n	Thos. Calvert,	1230 39				23 48	447 81	759 10
Prov. N.	Geo. W. Rigby,	1018 79	11 58	24 76	19 99	6 08	212 59	766 95
Prov. U.	Wm. P. Wilson,	701 01	3 90	22 88	13 49	7 74		660 86
Radnor,	Geo. L. Kirk,	1720 03				17 78	254 99	1447 26
Ridley,	T. J. Hutchinson,	1034 77	15 75	21 00	21 43			1008 09
Spring'd	Jos. M. Worrall,	1211 22	6 79	15 26	24 04	77		1177 94
Thorn'y	Curtis Cheyney,	1062 98	33 39	105 15	19 72	5 41		966 09
Tinicum	T. J. Hutchinson,	372 72	2 25	6 00	7 38			361 59
								22,223 48

To cash received of John M. Hall, fines,	141 00
" " " do., rent of house and lot,	50 00
" " " do., chesnut posts,	18 75
" " " P. Baker, for old lumber,	6 50
" " " J. M. Hall, fines,	11 22
" " " do., iron pipe,	18 00
" " " H. Plumstead, outstanding tax,	2 40
" " " Isaac Tussey, on account of real estate,	8,605 84
" " " R. H. Smith, coroner,	11
" " " Lewis Watkin, for arch at Sellers' bridge,	217 91
" " " N. F. Walter, judgment fees,	24 00
" " " William Trainer, for old lumber,	28 16
" " " Chester County Commissioners, for repairing bridges,	25 00
" " " nett proceeds of Commissioners' note,	1,593 40
" " " F. Fairlamb, fines,	9 50
" " " nett proceeds of Commissioners' note,	2,037 50
" " " lot of old tin sold by Commissioners	20 00
" " " three per cent. on State tax,	879 84
	$61,287 00

CR.

BY AMOUNT OF COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS PAID.

Auditors fees and expenses,	$30 00	Constables fees,	245 51
Tip staves attending Court,	200 50	Stationery and Printing,	292 57
Directors of the Poor,	26,600 00	Sellers' bridge,	500 00
Court criers fees,	98 00	Witnesses fees,	160 55
Court House and office expenses,	25 08	Coopertown bridge,	1,400 00
Improvements to County property,	155 33	Hook bridge,	292 38
Justices fees,	10 03	Jurors on roads and bridges,	250 25
Sheriff's do.,	120 00	Repairing bridges,	1,347 45
Jail expenses and prisoners board,	742 78	State Lunatic Hospital,	65 00
R. Plumstead, commissioners wages,	210 00	Repairing public building,	945 40
Thomas Pratt, do. do.,	237 00	Bridge at L. Lewis', Radnor,	1,500 00
Perciphor Baker, do. do.,	350 00	Bishop's bridge,	800 00
Samuel Leedom, do. do.,	26 00	Election officers. fees,	680 82
Jackson Lyons treasurer's, do.,	200 00	Road damages,	7,063 89
Jacob Smedley, clerk's, do.,	350 00	Assessors' fees,	795 54
District Attorney's fees,	15 00	New Court House and Jail, balance,	2,496 30
Prothonotary's fees,	542 74	Bank of Delaware County for note,	1,600 00
Eastern State Penitentiary,	276 08	Balance in the Treasury,	3,377 95
Fuel for Court House and Jail,	190 80		$61.287 00
Media Water Works, loan,	200 00		
Brandywine bridge at Pyle's ford,	4,718 92		
Yearsley's bridge, balance,	182 40		
Green's creek bridge, do.,	159 50		
Upland bridge, do.,	84 00		
Coroner's fees,	256 37		
Jurors, Grand and Traverse,	1,586 86		

THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
County Commissioners.

JACKSON LYONS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOG FUND.

1st mo. 1st, 1856. Dr.

To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	$1088 11
To amount of tax on Dogs in the following named townships, viz:	
Bethel,	$43
Chester Borough,	111
Chester Township,	102
Concord,	110
Chichester Lower,	62
Chichester Upper,	46
Darby Borough,	35
Darby Township,	84
Darby Upper,	95
Haverford,	106
Media,	23
Middletown,	88
Newtown,	88
Providence Nether,	85
Providence Upper,	53
Radnor,	125
Ridley,	100
Springfield,	61
Tinicum,	13
	$1430 00
Additional taxes received,	4 00
Outstanding taxes received,	135 38
	$2657 49

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

1852—William Kerlin, Chester,	37 65
1854—Isaac Cochran, Upper Prov.	95 00
" Stephen S. Davis, Radnor,	86 07
1856—D. B. Thompson, Chester,	111 00
" J. Sharpless, Middletown,	2 65
" Thomas Calvert, Newtown,	88 00
" George L. Kirk, R dnor,	225 00

1856. CR.

By amount of orders paid to different persons in the following named townships for Sheep destroped by dogs, viz:

Bethel,	$4 00
Chester Township,	32 00
Concord,	39 00
Darby Upper,	112 50
Haverford,	269 50
Middletown,	200 75
Newtown,	4 00
Providence Nether,	6 00
Providence Upper,	52 50
Radnor,	363 76
Ridley,	227 00
Springfield,	260 00
	$1571 00
Discounts allowed Collectors,	186 00
Commissioners " "	46 20
Outstanding taxes this year,	326 65
Balance in the Treasury,	527 64
	$2657 49

THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
County Commissioners.

NICHOLAS F. WALTER, REGISTER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

1855. DR.

Dec. 28, To am't rc'd of W.D.H.Serrill,	$16	45
" " " " Jacob Serrill,	70	67
1856.		
Jan. 14, To am't rc'd of Thos. Powell,	108	09
" " " " Jon. Ashhurst,	6	87
Apr. 8, " " " Jas. Green.	78	97
July 21, " " Robt. Barlow,	2	04
Oct. 15, " " H. Pleasants,	277	07
Balance due N. F. Walter,	5	10
	$565	26

1856. CR.

By balance due N. F. Walter, at last sellement,	$4	50
Apr. 7, By cash paid collateral appraiser	1	50
" 17, " " State Treasurer as per receipt,	235	20
" " " " collateral app'er,	1	50
July 1, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	29	40
" 21 " " collateral app'er,	1	50
Dec. 16, " " State Treasurer, as per receipt,	259	16
" " Auditors fees,	4	50
Commissions on $550 15, at 5 per cent,	28	00
	$565	26

We, the subscribers, Auditors of the county of Delaware, do hereby certify that we have examined the forgoing account, and find the same correct as above stated.

Witness our hand this 6th day of Jan., 1857.

W. Y. HOOPES,
J. LEWIS GARRETT,
WM. D. PENNELL,
Auditors.

Feb. 11,

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Station N. E. Cor. of 18th and Market st

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1856.

On and after to-day, the cars leave Philadelphia at 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave Lenni at 8 and 12 A. M., and 5P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Lenni, at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Package and quarterly or commutation tickets can be had on application at the Office, N. E. cornes of Eighteenth and Market streets.

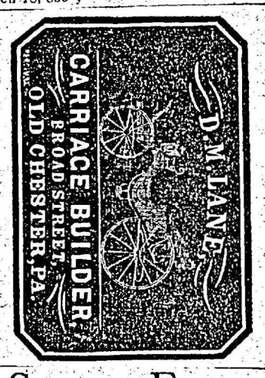
H. JONES BROOKE,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
July 9. *For Trustees.*

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to **HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE,** Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same

WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND
United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.

All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

FIVE PER CENT
SAVING FUND,

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Actual Capital, as a guarantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock. INTEREST FIVE PER CENT; The moneys always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent, interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell.	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Haddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,

S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banking Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens,

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.

Media, March 26, 1856.

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

BUY ONE PACKAGE OF W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S **EXTRACT OF CELORI**, the only certain cure known. It, purely vegetable and entirely drives the disease out of the system and leaves it pure and healthy. This medicine is made from an herb that grows on the Pacific Coast in Mexico, but is not known in this climate. It has been used for upwards of fifty years with great success by an eminent Castillion doctor. I can give the names and residence of over five hundred persons that have used this medicine and been thoroughly cured in and around the city of Philadelphia. So you can place every confidence in it. Sold wholesale and retale by the manufacturer, and in Delaware county by

Wm. T. Simpson, Druggist, Media
A. McDowell's Store, Rockdale,
Allen & Bickley, Chester,
R. A. Longhead, Marcus Hook. sep 21

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.

July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

NEW WHOLE SALE DRUG STORE.—N SPENCER THOMAS, *No. 20, South 2nd Street, Philadelphia.* Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicine, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lean, Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggist, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise promply attended to. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods sent to any of Wharves of Railroad Stations. Prices low and Goods Warranted. mar. 19 1y.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25

GEORGE H. HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED calls attention to their stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which is kept at the *Media Book & Stationery Store* in South Avenue.

The stock of **BOOKS** and all other articles usually kept at a STORE of this description now on hand and for sale by the subscribers, is warranted to be new and of the recent date, and in the best order. The undersigned promise to all their patrons to give in every instance a fair and honest equivalent for the money invested by the purchaser acting upon the principle that "right wrongs no one." A number of useful articles will be found in their Store at all times which will be sold to all wishing to buy as cheap as it is possible for any man to sell them and do justice to himself and his neighbors. WALL PAPER, Window Curtains and Fire Board Patterns sold at city prices. Also, Thermometers.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals, always on hand, and furnished weekly, monthly, or by the year at Publishers terms.

Public Ledger,	Police Gazette,
Phila. Morning Times.	Star Spangled Banner,
Evening Bulletin,	Yankee Privateer,
Evening Journal,	Sunday Dispatch,
Dollar Newspaper,	Irish American,
Frank Leslies Illustrated	Del., co., Republican,
Gazette of Fashions,	Media Advertiser,
New York Ledger,	Ballous Pictorial,
Flag of our Union,	Ballous Dollar Monthly
Weekly Pennsylvanian,	Uncle Sam,
Daily Pennsylvania,	Yankee Notions,
N. Y. Daily Tribune,	Putnams Maggazine,
Boston Pilot,	Harper do.
Godery's Lady's Book,	Daily News,
Ledger of Romance,	Catholic Visitor,
Weekly Tribune,	Waverly Magazine,
Nick Nax,	Dollar Newspaper.

Counterfeit Deteeton, for every month in the year, received as soon as published.

Any paper not in the foregoing List, will be furnished when desired.

Persons in want of any article or articles are invited to call and examine. The subscribers have started this enterprise with a view to the benefit and advantage of the Literary Public and now do and ever intend to do a legitimate business in their line. Schools furnished at wholesale prices. School Directors and others living at a distance in want of any books or other articles not here enumerated by sending their names and orders, will have the articles forwarded to them as soon as possible; all in order completely PACKED and MARKED.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & Co.

ABRAM P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,

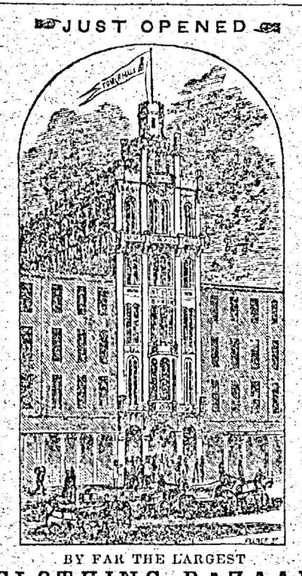
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and insert *Artificial Teeth* on the most approved plan, which for comfort, beauty, strength and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Also, great care taken to preserve the teeth, and teeth extracted with the least possible pain. Ether administered if desired.

Office—Front street, 2d door above Orange, opposite southwest corner of the Court House Square, Media. ABRAM P. SMEDLEY.

N. B.—Call at the office and examine specimens. Advice gratis. may1

JUST OPENED



BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT — BALTIMORE TOWER HALL

BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
UNEQUALED FOR
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1814, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut sts., Phila.,

Sole Manufacturer of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER*, which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

HAMS, SHOULDERS, PORK, DRIED BEEF, Tongues, Fish, Boots Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, together with an assortment of every article generally used by housekeepers.

Marcus Hook, Feb. 1. H. J. GIBSON.

WILLIAM MORRIS
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philaelphia; Jan. 7.

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and Mussey, of Cincinnati. The following is from the Scientific American.

"A Truss which could be relied upon for the radical cure of Hurnia or Rupture, has long been a desiratum to the surgical profession—and the science and ingenuity of the most skillful surgical mechanicians of this country and of Europe has been, until recently, exercised in vain to construct a pad of proper form. Mr. S. N. Marsh has recently obtained a patent for a Truss, in which two pads, instead of the usual single one, are employed; one in the form of a ring surrounding the other, which is in the form of a ball, the ring being for the purpose of closing the external and internal abdominal rings, while the ball produces pressure upon the inguinal canal, to create adhesive inflammation, for the purpose of effecting adhesion and closure. The pressure of the latter pad is graduated by a screw. By this Truss the most obstinate rupture can be healed, and a radical cure be effected in a time varying with the nature of the case. It has met with the most unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent surgeons of this and other cities, and we are enabled to recommend it from a personal knowledge of a case of long standing, which was perfectly and speedily cured by it, without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Also Trusses or all kinds varying in price from $1 to $30, This Truss is scientifically applied by C. Marsh, & Co., No. 25 South Seventh street, first door above Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

C. Marsh & Co., have also for sale Marsh's celebrated Shoulder Braces, Female supporters, and the imported Raw Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. may 9. 1y.

SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

GEORGE BARRATT, has opened a Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon on South Avenue, Media, where he is prepared to do all work in his line. His Saloon will be open until 10 o'clock, on Sunday mornings. Terms positively cash.

N. B.—The subscriber will be absent on Monday's.

Media, September 10-'56

JOHN MARSH,
Masonic Temple, Chestnut

STREET, above Seventh, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns, Bennett & Co., and J. Marsh. Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Fisk & Co., varying in prices from $45 to $175. All kinds of musical merchandize for sale, cheap SHEET MUSIC received daily from all the publishers in the country, forming with our own extensive cause, talog one of the largest stocks in the Union

Philadelph

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3—NO. 3 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., MARCH 11, 1857. WHOLE NO 107.

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greates variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
AT THE MEDIA
DRY GOODS & GROCERY EMPORIUM.

The subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the citizens of Delaware county to their extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. Having just received and opened a beautiful selection of Black and Fancy Dress Silks; Merinoes, Cashmeres, Paramettas, Madonnas, Alapacas, DeLaines, Ginghams and Prints: Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Shawls: Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Drillings and Canton Flannels; a variety of Ingrain, Hemp, Rag and Venitian Carpets, Mattings, Floor Cloths, and Ruggs: Trimmings, Hosiery, and Gloves in great varieties: Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Travelling Bags, &c., &c., &c., also,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions, Queensware, Earthenware, Hardware for builders at manufacturers' prices, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c., &c., in fact, almost every article usually called for.

The senior of the establishment having had an experience of forty years in the business; being acquainted with the largest and best importing houses in Philadelphia, and having purchased their stock exclusively for Cash, enables them to offer to the public the most extensive, best selected, and cheapest assortment of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTC GOODS* ever offered in the County.

The DRY GOODS and GROCERIES are kept in seperate Departments. An arrangement highly advantageous to customers, convenient, and extremely more pleasant in the selection of their purchases.

The senior in tendering his thanks for past favors, would solicit on behalf of the firm a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of their Goods and the cheapness of their prices.

I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

Media, Jan. 14, 1857.

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces*, ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

PAPER HANGING WARE HOUSE.

J. E. VAN METER, *S. E. Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia*, offers for sale a large assortment of *WALL PAPERS* at prices ranging from six cents per piece upwards, of choice patterns, comprising

Cheap Satin Papers,	Fire Decorative Papers,
Fire Board Prints,	Fine Gold Papers,
Marble Papers,	Fine Satin Paper,
Borders and Mouldings,	Oak Papers.

☞ New Styles Window Curtains, in great variety. Dealers supplied on most favorable terms. ma43m

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 06 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 28 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $34, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $4, Silver Teaspoons, set, $2, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Lovers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 8 1y.

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.

BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash, and we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

W. M. B. BALL, WASH. M. WORRALL,
Sept. 3, '56, tf E. C. DEAL.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charte House, Media, Delaware county* ap 10.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA
Office in the Court House. nov 26

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan21

GRAIN WANTED,
THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

DO YOU WISH TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEW YORK LEDGER? Send $2 in letter to *JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.*, Booksellers, Media, Delaware county, and it will gladden you each week in a year. ma 4

JUST RECEIVED a lot of *CABAS, LADIES' SATCHELS*, Fancy Purses with chains, at CUMMINS & CO'S, South Avenue, Media.

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON

WHAT IS SOLITUDE?

BY CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

Not in the shady wood,
Not in the craggy glen,
Not where the sleeping echoes brood
In caves untrod by man;
Not by the sea swept shore
Where loitering surges break,
Not on the mountain hour,
Not by the breezeless lake;
Not in the desert plain
Where man had never stood,
Whether on isle or main—
Not there is solitude!

There are birds in the woodland bowers,
Voices in lonely dells,
And streams that talk to the listening hours
In earth's most secret cells,
There is life on the foam-flecked sand
By ocean's curling lip,
And life on the still lake's strand
'Mid flowers that o'er it dip;
There is life in the tossing pines
That the plume the mountain's crest,
And life in the courser's mane that shines
As he scour's the desert's breast.

But go to the crowded mart,
'Mid the sordid haunts of men,
Go there and ask thy heart,
What answer makes it then?
Go where the wine cups gleaming
In hall or festal grot:
Where love-lit eyes are beaming,
But love itself is not;
Go—if thou wouldst be lonely—
Where the phantom Pleasure's woed,
And own that there—there only—
'Mid crowds is solitude.

CURING A BAD HABIT.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

The lamp burned rather dimly. Sundry nullifying incrustations had gathered upon the wick, which Susan superstitiously declared were "letters" for her; at any rate, they made their light darkness, and if they were letters at all, they were "dead letters," so that it became necessary to remove them.

"I wish you would bring me the lamp scissors, Thomas. I can't see worth a cent."

Ugh! to get up again! But "Lady Dedlock" was about to say something smart, and he was anxious to know what it was.

All right again.

"Now let us know what 'Lady Dedlock' has to say," said Tom, stretching himself once more.

Susan continued the reading for five minutes, and then stopped again.

"My throat is all dried up. I wish you would get me some water. There is some in the pail in the back room."

Tom got the water, and Susan went on again.

Tap, tap, tap.

"Somebody at the door, Thomas."

"Take the light, Susan, and see who it is."

"*You* go, Thomas."

Tom *did* go. It was only a man who wanted to know where Mr. Peter Pendleton lived.

Once more Tom was settled, but the fire got down, and Susan wanted him to fix it, though the wood lay by the fire-place.

"I guess I won't hear any more to-night, Susan; I will go to bed now" said he yawning.

"There's only two more pages to the end of the chapter."

"I am too fatigued;" and Tom retired in disgust.

Three years after.

Tom sat in the store smoking a long nine. For nearly a year he had spent his evenings there, smoking and telling stories, till long after bedtime.

What for? Tom used to have such cozy times at home evenings. Why didn't he stay there now, instead of loafing about the stores and associating with all the rowdies and vagabonds of Spindleville?

We are sorry to say it; but Tom's house is no longer a pleasant place to him. He could never sit down there half an hour without his wife asked him to do something which more properly belonged to her, and which she could do just as well as he.

That very evening he had sat down before the fire in his comfortable sitting-room, to make out some bills against some of his customers. He had got the items of Mr. Pendleton's account on the paper, and was running up the column of figures.

"Tom I wish you would get a pitcher of water; I am almost choked," interrupted Susan, who sat at the other side of the table, making a little apron for the next baby.

"Forty-one, forty-seven, fifty-two," said Tom, continuing to add up the figures.

"The pitcher is on the table in the kitchen."

"Sixty-three, seventy-eight, eighty—"

"Rinse it out before you put it in the pail."

"Zero, carry eight."

"Come, Tom, will you?"

"Eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"I am almost choked," said Susan, reaching over and taking hold of his arm. "Get me some water, will you?"

"Get it yourself—eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"That is polite, I must say."

"Twenty-one, twenty-eight—"

"Will you get the water, or not?"

"No, I won't!"

"It did not use to be so," snivelled Susan, "when I asked you to do anything for me—"

"Like a darned fool I done it—eight, eleven, sixteen—"

"You are an altered man; you are off now almost every evening," whined the poor wife. We pity her while we point out her fault.

"There!" exclaimed Tom, closing his account in a pet, and putting it back into the secretary. "I should as soon think of doing anything in Topnet as here."

Seizing his hat, he rushed out of the house, and made his way to the store where we found him at the opening of this chapter.

He had not been gone more than half-an-hour, before uncle Tim, her mother's brother, a solid, substantial old farmer, who took a great interest in Susan's welfare, made her a call.

The poor wife's tears were scarcely dry, and her eyes were swollen with weeping.—She believed herself to be the most cruelly abused woman in Spindleville—a martyr to the harshness and cruelty of her husband.

"Where's Tom?" asked uncle Tim.

"He is not at home. You know he never stops in the house evenings now," replied Susan, struggling to repress a flood of tears.

"What's the matter Susie? You look as though you had been crying," continued the old man, kindly. "I am 'fraid Tom ain't so good a fellow as we used to think he was."

Susan only shook her head, and uncle Tim sat in silence for a few minutes. Suddenly the poor wife, no longer able to hold her grief, burst in tears, and sobbed like a child.

"What's the matter, Susie?"

"Tom was so very cross to me to-night."

"How did it happen?" asked the old man, who had been a close observer of his niece's domestic relations, and who already understood the matter very well.

"Why, you see he was making out bills, and I asked him to bring me a pitcher of water. Then he scolded terribly."

"I have been afraid of this since the first week you were married," added Uncle Tim.

"I am sure I do everything I can to please him, but he grows worse and worse."

"I 'spose you won't thank me, Susie, for telling you it is mostly your fault?"

"My fault, uncle?"

"In my opinion."

"Why, uncle?"

"I remember nigh three years ago, passing some time in the house here one night; Tom had come in from work dreadful tired that day, throwing himself upon the sofa to rest his tired bones. I remember, too, you made him get up four times within an hour to get things for you, that you might have just as well have got for yourself."

"Was there any harm in that?"

"Sartin; when he was all tired out, you ought not to have bothered him. Things have been goin' on in this way. You ask him to do things that make him fret. Men folks ought to bring in the wood and water, and do the heavy work about the house; but when you make a nigger servant of 'em, they won't stand it."

Susan reviewed the past, and she could trace a great many of their little quarrels to the source which Uncle Tim had pointed out as the foundation of their discord.

"I s'pose you have read Poor Richard's Almanac, and the 'old saw' it contains; but I'm goin' to give you a *new* 'saw'—Never ask another to do for you what you can just as well do yourself."

Uncle Tim took his leave, and Susan set herself to thinking very vigorously. The result of her reflections was a resolution to make the new "saw" a principle of every day life.

It was faithfully applied, and was oil upon the troubled waters of the sea of matrimony. Tom soon discovered the difference, and after a while the matter was talked over between themselves.

Again home was pleasant to him, even more pleasant than it had ever been before. Peace was entirely restored, and Tom is seldom disturbed—never for unnecessary demands, so much for the "new saw."

THE LION AND ANTELOPE.

Dr. Livingstone gives a very interesting description of a fight he witnessed in Africa between a lion and antelope. The doctor and his guides had just emerged from a narrow defile between two rocky hills, where they heard an angry howl, which they knew to be that of the "monarch of the forest."—At the distance of not more than forty yards in advance of them, a gemsbok stood at bay, while a huge tawny lion was crouched on a rocky platform, above the level of a plain, evidently meditating an attack on the antelope; only a space of about twenty feet separated the two animals. The lion appeared to be animated with the greatest fury,—the gemsbok was apparently calm and resolute—presenting his well fortified head to the enemy. The lion cautiously changed his position, descended to the plain, and made a circuit, obviously for the purpose of attacking the gemsbok in the rear, but the latter was on the alert and still turned his head toward his antagonist. This manœuvring lasted for half an hour, when it appeared to the observers that the gemsbok used a stratagem to induce the lion to make his assault. The flank of the antelope was for a moment presented to his fierce assailant.

As quick as lightning, the lion made a spring, but while he was yet in the air, the gemsbok turned his head, bending his neck so as to present one of his spears like a horn at the lion's breast. A terrible laceration was the consequence, the lion fell back on his haunches, and showed a ghastly wound in the lower part of his neck. He uttered a howl of rage and anguish, and backed off to the distance of fifty yards, seeming half disposed to give up the contest; but hunger, fury, or revenge once more impelled him forward. His second assault was more furious and headlong; he rushed at the gemsbok, and attempted to leap over the formidable horns in order to alight on his back. The gemsbok, still standing on the defensive, elevated his head, speared the lion in the side, and inflicted what the spectators believed to be a mortal wound, as the horns penetrated to the depth of six or eight inches. Again, the lion retreated groaning and limping in a manner which showed that he had been severely hurt, but he soon collected all his energies for another attack. At the instant of collision, the gemsbok presented a horn so as to strike the lion immediately between his fore-legs, and so forcible was the stroke that the whole length of the horn was buried in the lion's body. For nearly a minute, the two beast's stood motionless; then the gemsbok, slowly backing, withdrew his horn, and the lion tottered and fell on his side, his limbs quivering in the agonies of death.—The victor made a triumphant flourish of his heels, and trotted off apparently without receiving the least injury in the conflict.

Here is a fifty-year old *jeu d'esprit* that is quite as good as new." A rich old gentleman of the name of Gould married a girl not yet out of her 'teens.' After the wedding, he wrote the following couplet, to inform a friend of the happy event:

"You see, my dear Doctor,
Though eighty years old,
A girl of nineteen
Falls in love with old Gould!"

To which the Doctor replied:

"A girl of nineteen
May love Gould, it is true,
But believe me, dear sir,
It is *gold* without 'u.!"

CHINESE WAR!—The official marine force of the Celestial empire at Canton have adopted a singular mode of warfare. Despairing of success in ordinary contest with a British fleet, they, every night, approach the ships of war on the windward side, and explode some sort of vessel which fills the most fetid air conceivable. The ships are so impregnated with this horrid smell as to be almost unimhabitable. How soon the British power will ex-stinked, is, at present, the anxious thought in the Celestial Empire.

MARTIN LUTHER.

A course, rugged, plebeian face it was, with great crags of cheek bones—a wild amount of passionate energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes were floods of sorrow, and deepest melancholy, sweetness and mystery were all there. And often did they seem to meet in Luther the very opposite points in a man's character. He, for example, of whom Ritcher had said that his words were half battles, he, when he first began to preach, suffered unheard of agony.

"O, Dr. Staupitz," said he, to the vicar-general of his order, "I cannot do it. I shall die in three months. Indeed, I cannot do it."

Dr. Staupitz, a wise and considerate man, said, upon this:

"Well, Sir Martin, if you must die, you must but remember that they need good heads up yonder, too. So preach, man, preach, and then live or die, as it happens."

So Luther preached, and lived, and he became, indeed, one great whirlwind of energy, to work without resting in this world; and also before he died, he wrote very many books—books in which the true man was—for in the midst of all they denounced and cursed, what touches of tenderness lay!—Look at the table-talk, for example. We see it in a little bird, having alighted at sunset on a bough of a tree that grew in Luther's garden.

Luther looked up at it and said: "That little bird, how it covers down its wings, sleeps there so still and fearless, though over it are the infinite starry spaces, and the great blue depths of immensity! Yet it fears not—it is at home. The God that made it too is there!" The same gentle spirit of lyrical admiration is in other passages of his books. Coming home from Leipsic in the autumn season, he breaks forth in living wonder at the fields of corn:

"How it stands there," he says, "erect on its beautiful taper stem, and bending its beautiful golden head in it—the bread of man sent to him yet another year!" Such thoughts as these are as little windows, through which we see into the interior of the serene depths of Martin Luther's soul, and see visible, across its tempests and clouds, a whole heaven of light and love. He might have painted, he might have sung—could have been beautiful like Raphael, erect like Michael Angelo. As it was, the streams of energy and modesty had met in his active spirit.—Perhaps, indeed, in all men of his genius, one quality stronger developed might force out other qualities. Here was Luther a savage kind of a man, as people thought him—a wild Orson of a man—a man whose speech was ordinarily a wild torrent that went tearing down rocks and trees—and behold him speaking like a woman or child!—*Records of the Great.*

THE WORLD.—We must neither leave the world, nor love it.

The world promises comforts, and pays sorrows.

Riches and prosperity will either kill with care, or surfeit with delight.

Be not proud of riches, but afraid of them, lest they be as silver bars to cross the way to heaven.

We put a price upon riches, but riches cannot put a price upon us.

'Tis a sad thing when a man can have no comfort but in diversions, no joy but in forgetting himself.

Love the men of the world, but not the things of the world.

We should endeaver to pass through this world with a cheerful indifference.

It is our business in this world to secure an interest in the next.

As you love your soul beware of the world; it hath slain its thousand and ten thousands. What ruined Lot's wife?—the world. What ruined Judas?—the world. What ruined Simon Magus?—the world. And, What shall it profit a mun if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?

To speak the truth freely, riches are dust, honors are shadows, pleasure's are bubbles, and man a lump of vanity, compounded of sin and misery.—*Rev. John Mason.*

AN EDITOR'S STORY.—The editor of the Philadelphia Mercury recently attended a Spirit Circle. He thus describes the closing scene:

After a recess of ten or fifteen minutes, the medium again went into the state and wrote out:—

"The first man is present. He addresses you from the celestial sphere."

"Is that you, Adam?"

"Adam was my name when in the flesh."

"Will you please favor me with answers to a few simple questions?"

"Propound them?"

"Where is the Garden of Eden located?"

"*In Kansas.*',

"Was Eve an obedient 'helpmeet?'

"She was a model wife until beguiled by the serpent—after that a perfect devil in petti—I mean fig leaves."

"In what part of the world was the tower of Babel erected?"

"In White County, Indiana, near Wolf Mound."

"Who were the parents of Kane's wife?"

This question capped the climax. The table at which we were seated suddenly turned a summersault—capsized and extinguished the lamp—upset the medium and the maiden lady—and amid the wreck of furniture and the crash of glass, I made my exit through the back door, and rushing down a dark alley, gained the street, minus my right coat-tail, which I left in the mouth of the bull-dog in the yard.

End of the World at Hand.—Paris is very much excited by an astronomical controversy at which *all* do not laugh! The two most eminent astronomers, one of France, the other of Germany, are arguing whether the world is to come to an end *on the thirteenth of June next!* All the scientific world, it appears, have long been uneasy at the approach of a COMET to our earth; and though it is conceded by the disbelievers that the *contact* must take place in June next, they argue (or Mons. Babinet, the French astronomer, for them,) that, as comets are but atmospheric affairs, it will not materially affect us. The German, on the contrary, says that it will not merely be the passing of "a gentleman who smokes," but that its centre is solid fire, and that the surface of the earth will be turned into a sea of fiery lava, by his formidable cigar! The millennium, of course, is to turn out a fiction, and Mr. Barnum will barely have time to get well of his bilious fever. (We beg new subscribers to the American & Advertiser to keep sending in their "two-dollar bills in advance," however—disinterestedly reminding them that the less *paper* they have about them; the later they will be, of course, to catch fire.)

HOW LONG OUGHT WE TO LIVE?

MONSIEUR FLOURENS, a French Academician, says that we ought to live one hundred years. The last *Edinburg Review*, in an article which reminds the reader of Sir Henry Holland, thinks eighty a more reasonable limit to life. Evidently the Frenchman's theory is not logically sound. His vital equation—Life—5 Growths—meaning that animals live five periods of equal length, during the first of which they attain their full growth, is unsupported by any serious evidence. But the argument from analogy—that the average of life might be prolonged—is well worthy of attention. No one doubts that we shorten life by our excesses and follies. How long would it be, were we to live with a view to its prolongation?

Poverty of material cripples us again in our endeavors to derive principles from recorded individual instances of longevity.—On Mr. Whitehurst's authority, we have the naked statement that James Bowles, of Kenilworth, England, died at the age of 152, in the year 1656. In 1845, an Irish woman, named Bridget Devine, who had been a handloom weaver for eighty years, and a pauper for twenty, died in the work-house, aged 147. The celebrated case of the Countess of Desmond is pretty well authenticated. The record says that she died in 1612, aged 148 (Granger asserts that she was much older;) and it is well established that she danced whe she was over 100, and actually walked from Bristol to London when she was 140 years of age, in order to obtain some trifle of her confiscated property. A famous Dane, Christian Jacobson Drackenburg, died 1772, aged 146. A well known physician, Dr. Mead, of Hertfordshire, England, died 1652, aged 148. One of Cromwell's Captains, an Irishman by birth, Thomas Winslow, died 1776, aged 146. It is asserted by West Indian authorities, that a negress, a slave in Jamaica, died in 1812, at the age of 147; her age was computed, apparently, by calculations based on an earthquake which she said she remembered. As we ascend in the catalogue, it will be noticed that the evidence becomes more scanty, and the cases more suspicious. There died near Bergen, in Norway, in 1797, a peasant named Jonas Surington, whose age was said to be 159. His faculties were unimpaired at the time of his death; the day before he died he called his family together, and divided his property among them. He left a wife, who was a young woman, and a large family of children, the eldest of whom was 103, and the youngest nine years of age. This is a case which one would like to see substantiated by very incontrovertible evidence.

A Hungarian, named John Rovin, is said to have died in 1741, at the age of 172.—What adds to the marvelous character of his case, is the fact that his wife was only eight years younger, and died in the same year, having lived with her husband 148 years.—Their youngest son was 116 when he died.

At Cordova, in South America, in the year 1780, a judicial inquiry was instituted by the authorities to determine the age of a negress by the name of Louisa Truxo. She testified that she perfectly remembered Fernando Truxo, the bishop, who gave her as his contribution toward a university fund; he died in 1614. Another negress, who was said to be 120—the Spanish record says, "known to be 120"—testified that when she was a child Louisa was an elderly woman. On this evidence the authorities of Cordova concluded that Louisa was, as she asserted, 175 years old.

In 1787, Jonas Warren, the "father of fisherman," died near Ballydole, Ireland, after having followed the calling of a fisherman for ninety-five years—till within a short period before his death. He was understood to be 167 years of age—on what grounds, we are left to conjecture.

In the Banat of Temeswær, in Hungary, record is kept of a peasant named Petratsch Zartan, who is said to have been born at Koffock, in 1537, and to have died at Kevereteh, in 1724, at the age of 185 years. A short time before his death he walked to the post-house to beg alms from travellers; his sight was bad, but his other faculties were in good preservation. He saw his great-great-great grand-children, and carried them on his back. Count Wallis had his portrait painted, with an inscription under it, stating that his youngest son at the time of his death was 97. This case, marvelous as it is, seems pretty well authenticated.

Two cases are recorded by Mr. Bailey, in his Annals of Longevity, which throw even this Hungarian into the shade; unfortunately, the evidence is obviously inadequate.—One is that of an Englishman, Thomas Carn, whom the parish register of Shoreditch affirms to have died in 1588, *at the age of* 207, having paid allegiance to twelve monarchs.—The other is that of a Russian—name not given—whom the *St. Petersburg Gazette* mentioned as having died in 1812, *at an age exceeding* 200. But, for purposes of serious calculation, these statements can not be accepted.

The best authenticated and most famous cases of extreme longevity are those of Henry Jenkins and Thomas Parr.

Henry Jenkins, who, for a century or so, exercised the calling of a fisherman, in Yorkshire, England, died at Bolton, in 1670, at the reputed age of 169. We are not informed whether there was any legal evidence of the date of his birth, though there may have been. But he asserted that he was twelve years old when the battle of Flodden Field fought, in 1513, and that he had driven a cart, laden with arrows for the combatants, to the battlefield. Four or five men, reputed to be centenarians, testified that he was an elderly man when they were children;—and his age was so generally admitted, that in a case in which he testified, in 1665, his evidence was given as "the evidence of Henry Jenkins, of Ellerto-upon-Swale, laborer, aged 157 years." Eighty years after his death, the popular belief in his longevity was enunciated in an inscription on a monument to his memory at Bolton. On the whole, in the absence of authentic official testimony, we are inclined to consider the circumstantial evidence in his case as very strong. His length of life can be realized, if we add that it covered a period equal to that extending from the Witchcraft Delusion in New England, and the Leisler Revolution in New York, to the present day—nearly three average full lives.

We lack documentary evidence of Parr's birth also—at least, it may be presumed that none such exists, as none of his biographers allude to it. But the notoriety of his age, and the public honors that were paid him during his lifetime, afford a strong probability that the date was well established. It seems for instance, that it was well known that he was eighty when he married his first wife, with whom he lived thirty-two years; that he was a widower ten years; that he married a second wife at 122, and lived thirty years with her. These facts, which form a chain of perfect evidence, are probably established by official testimony.

His case is by far the most remarkable in the annals of longevity, both from the extraordinary vigor of the man, and from the care which was taken in his lifetime to ascertain and record his mode of living. He was a farmer; and up to the age of 130 was able to dig, plow, and thrash.

It has been stated that he married at eighty. By this marriage he had two children, who died young. When he was 105 he did penance in Alderbury Church for the seduction of a young woman, who had just borne him an illegitimate child. By his second marriage, at 122, he had a daughter. When he died, his body was examined by the famous Harvey, and it was discovered that his viscera were strong and sound, his heart large, fibrous, and fat, his brain entire and firm, and all his organs generally in a healthy state. His death was caused by the injudicious kindness of the Earl of Arundel, who took him up to London, to present him to Charles the First. The journey almost killed the old man; the people thronged round the carriage in such crowds that he was almost stifled. And after his arrival in the capital, his noble friends wisely bethought themselves that by high feeding he might regain the strength which he had lately lost; so they killed him with rich dishes and fine wines. Dr. Harvey declared that, so far as he could judge, he might have lived many years longer but for this error.

His strength was very considerable; his health excellent. He lived during the last year of his life principally on skimmed-milk-cheese, coarse bread, milk, whey, and small beer. He was fond of garlic, and consumed quantities of butter. Like most old men, he ate frequently, rising from his bed at night to assuage his appetite. But he was not a large eater, and does not seem to have drunk small beer as a daily beverage.

There are several principles in the science of longevity which the life of Parr illustrates. In the first place, all our records show that the people who live longest are farmers.—Agriculture is the first of all callings, in respect of health. The only trade which seems to vie with it in this point is soldiering, which appears likewise to be a healthy occupation. All other callings are far behind these two. Perhaps the third best is the ministry, which is found to be conductive to longevity. One can understand that mechanics in cities must be short-lived; and it is also easy to perceive why lawyers and doctors do not live to great ages, as a general rule; but it is rather surprising that sailors seldom grow very old. Such is the fact. Hardships on the water, seemingly, produce the contrary effects to hardships on the land.—There are several well-known instances of statesman, and men of science and letters, reaching great ages—the names of Humboldt Goethe, Carroll of Maryland, Newton, Kepler, Halley, Hebbes, Heyne, Dandolo, etc., will at once occur to every mind; but these are the exceptions. The average of life among the men who spin out their brains in cobwebs is low.

Artists, on the contrary, live to great ages. It has been estimated that the average duration of artists' lives is actually fifty-five years, and over twelve per cent. of artists usually live beyond eighty. Michael Angelo at ninety was still a giant.

Again, it is very remarkable that among centenarians the instances of premature deaths—to risk a Hibernicism—are very common. Quite a large proportion of the old people who have lived over 100 years died of some imprudence or other. One old pauper foolishly gets run over and prematurely killed at 119; Mrs. Butcher died of a broken heart at 104; old Jones would have lived to the age of Methuselah, had he not—in comparative youth, when he was a boy of 102—let himself fall from a roof, and broke both his thighs. The fact is, so far as longevity records tell, there is no such thing as dying of old age; and if old men and old women would only take care of themselves, and not go breaking their bones, and tumbling off roofs, there is no saying what age they might not reach.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A RAT STORY.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," relates the following rat story:

I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constellation. We were fitting out for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions. A plank was resting on the sills of one of the ports which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth.—We managed to capture them both, and found, to our surprise, the one led by the other was blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortable quarter's for a three year's cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and landed them both on the wharf. How many there are in the world to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!

We once heard of an old fellow, famous all over the country for tough yarns, tell the following. He was telling what heavy wheat he had seen in the State of New York. "My father," said he, "once had a field of wheat, the heads of which were so close together, that the wild turkeys, when they came to eat it, could walk around on the top of it, anywhere." We suggested that the turkeys might have been small ones. "No sir," continued he, "they were very large ones. I shot one of them, one day, and when I took hold of his legs to carry him, his head dragged in the snow behind me!" "A curious country you must have had, to have snow in harvest!" "Well, I declare," said he, looking a little foolish; "I have parts of two stories mixed!"

A LOFTY ANSWER.—There is species of retort so far superior to the common run of answers, that it may very properly lay claim to a higher rank. Of this kind is the following:

Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, asked Sir Robert Sutton, at a review of his tall grenadiers, "if he thought an equal number of English could beat them?"

"Sir," replied Sir Robert, "I do not venture to assert that; but I believe that half the number would try."

THE ART OF MURDER.—It seems to be a popular superstition that the perpetrator of a murder must necessarily have some clue to his detection. Yet it is by no means so uncommon a thing as is generally supposed; for this crime to escape detection by the officers of justice. The Burdell case looks much as if it might be one of this kind. Many of our readers may remember a murder committed at the corner of Broadway and Leonare street some years since, on a man named Corlies; if we remember the name rightly. All that was known at the time was, the victim was called out of the Carlton-House bar-room into Broadway, and soon after was found dead on the pavement, having been shot. The Coroner called his jury together, and a protracted inquest was held, but no clue to the author of the murder was found. The jury were obliged to bring in a verdict of murder by hands unknown; nor to this day, have the authorities been able to fix the responsibility, for Corlies murder upon any one.

We now propose to state some circumstances derived from what we deem entirely authentic sources, in connection with that mysterious assassination, which go to show that, contrary to the general impression, in the multitude of parties to a murder there is safety, and also, murder is sometimes perpetrated in the most exposed and public places without detection.

The murdered man as we have given to understand, formed an attachment for the beautiful wife of a wealthy citizen of N. York, —a man whose generosity of nature and strong personal qualities had drawn around him a set of devoted friends—most of them, like himself in the sporting line. The lady as false as fair, returned the guilty love guiltily, and was locked on—by a husband whose devotion to her was such that he could not give her up even after what had passed. He made overtures to the determined Lothario—first by threats which were unheeded; then by bribes, which were partially successful, so that, on receiving a sum of money, the seducer promised to leave the city for the term of the lady's natural life.

A few months saw the money spent and the man returned, and pacing up and down the pavement opposite the lady's place of detention, (as she only went out well attended,) making signals, &c., to her: and she, inconsistent in her infidelity, replying to them with determined purpose to effect her escape in some way. The husband, still unwilling to abandon her to herself, renewed his overtures to the intrusive gentleman, and made an agreement to pay down another certain sum to secure his perpetual absence. The latter agreed a second time to come to an arrangement, but before the money had been paid, backed out of the agreement, and utterly refused to make any promise in the matter. He continued his demonstrations towards the lady, and the consequence was that he was called out from the bar-room of the Carlton House, on the fatal afternoon—it was, we believe, about dusk—and found some half dozen men on the pavement at the corner. Which of those six it was that did the deed, *they* know, but Corlies was shot as he stood among them; the six men got into six cabs which were in waiting, backed up to the curb and were driven in six different directions, each driver being an accomplice and so the guilty flirtation ended.—*New York Post.*

Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams—a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship—a bridle bit is a little thing, but see its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the large part of large buildings together, a word, a look, a frown,—all are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind the little things. Pay that little debt—if it's a promise, redeem it—if it's a shilling hand it over—you know not what important event hangs upon it. Keep your word sacredly—keep it to the children, they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. *Mind the little things.*

Matter-of-fact Answer.—When William H. Crawford was Secretary of the Treasury, he wrote to the Collector of Mobile, Silas Dinsmore, to ascertain the length of the river Tombigbee, which request he worded to this effect:

"How far does the Tombigbee run up?"

To which the laconic collector replied:

"The Tombigbee does not run up at all, it runs down;" and was by the return mail dismissed from office.

A Comment.—"Julia, my love—what a pity that so sweet a figure as yours should be so hidden by them hodious hoops and that despisable crinoline."

"Simon, my duck—the figure may be reduced to fractions by the lumbageous hand of time—but my dear, hoops are immortal and bound to last three or four weeks, any how, before the fashion goes out."

A favorite magpie, which had been accustomed to receive its daily bits from the mouth of its mistress, one day perched as usual on her shoulder, and inserted his beak between her lips, not, as it was proved, to receive, but to give or hide; for as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green, fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth.

Here's a song for the times:

"Meet me by moonlight—a loan
Is all that I ask of thee."

They serenade the bankers out west with this air, or rather this strain. The responsive bankers issue in return—moonshine.

A lady recently entered a rail-car where three or four men were smoking cigars. One of them immediately said to her,

"Madam, is smoking disagreeable to you?"

"Indeed I do not know, sir," said she; "no gentleman ever smoked in my presence."

"Madam," said old Bogen to his boarding-house keeper, "in primitive countries beef is often the legal tender; but, madam," said he, emphatically thrusting his fork into the steak, "all the laws in Christendom couldn't make *this* beef *tender.*"

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest and most poetic is that given by a lady. "A gentleman," said she, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

Well might Coleridge say that the fairest flower he ever saw climbing round a poor man's window was not so beautiful in his eyes as the Bible which he saw lying within

BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath, "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven hast ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government; except the desire, ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance.—But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.—What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, "that the will of the majority shall govern," to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories. Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any territory, nor to exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of little practical importance, besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever that may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a constitution, with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subjected only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practicle nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance.—Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been a prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgement of the people.—Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are nearly forgotten. But the question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefit, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union, and that estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault—the bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy. To the North not more than to the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence, that the king of Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish, until it shall have been peacefully instrumental by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption.—Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation.—It produces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and and promoting expedients to claim public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the Navy—which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation—as well as to the defence of our extensive sea coast. It is beyond all question the principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufacturers, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, and individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvment of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the New States and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such immigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized. The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true one, as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms, or by the plainest implication. Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war making power, Congress may appropriate money to wards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war"—"to raise and support armies"—"to provide a navy" and to call out the militia to "repel invasion." Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is secured that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Nor is it possible to afford this protection to California and our pacific possessions, except by means of a military road through the territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive, that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Beside, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to prevent an invasion.

I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been ascertained. It may be right, that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart.

We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this, not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank—neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively demanded by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory, that whilst other nations have extended their dominons by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people, to blend their destinies with their own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should in the future acquire territory, unless sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain, if in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution—whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, was delivered on Friday last by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following all-important points: First—That negroes, whether slave or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Second—That the ordinance of 1787 had no independent force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest territory, on negroes not citizens by the Constitution. Third—That the provisions of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, inso far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress and "void" and of no legal effect to that end. In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court decided the following incidental points:

First. The expression "Territory and other property" of the Union in the Constitution, applies; "in terms" only, to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Second—The rights of the citizens of the United States emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government there depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which define in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.—Third—As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in Federal Territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a territorial government organized by it under the Constitution. Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affectad by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return, his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri. As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Courts of the United States, the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Justices Catron, Nelson, and others, coincided with Taney.

Judge M'Lean's Dissenting Opinion.—In the U. S. Supreme Court, on Saturday morning, Justice McLean delivered his views, arguing that slavery is limited to the range of the State where established by mere municipal law. If Congress deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to the territory, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therin. The power to acquire territory carries with it the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the territory the law of the State from which he removes—hence the Missouri Compromise is constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of the freedom of Dred Scott and his family, who were free under decisions for the last twenty-eight years.

He maintained that native-born colored persons can be citizens of the State and o the United States; that Dred Scott and hi family were free when they returned to Mis s souri; that the power of Congress to make all needful regulations respecting the territory was not, as the majority of the Court expressed, limited to territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of Constitution, but has been applied to five subsequent acquisitions of lands; that Congress has the power to exclude slavery from the territories, having established eight territorial governments without it and recognized slavery in six, from the days of Washington to John Quincy Adams.

These opinions occupied five hours in delivery. Justics Wayne, Grier, Campbell, and Daniels, had papers expressing their views on certain points of the opinion of the Court, but did not read them.

PAY OF GENERAL SCOTT.—The question of pay and allowances to Lieut. Gen. Scott, was fortunately settled during the closing hours of the late session of Congress. The arrearages due the veteran, it is understood, will amount to about $32,400, and his annual pay and emoluments will hereafter be fifteen thousand dollars. A grateful nation, we are sure, will cordially approve this proceeding, and deem it far less a measure of liberality than of justice. The people will concur with Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, in the propriety of granting to a laurelled hero and a consummate General that fair requital which his brilliant military services have so richly deserved, and which other nations always accorded to those who had sustained the honor of their country.—*National Intelligencer.*

BUCHANAN'S CABINET.—The President, on Saturday, March 7, sent in the following nominations of Cabinet officers:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Treasury—Howell. Cobb, of Georgia.

Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—Anson O. Brown, of Tennessee.

Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.

The nominations were immediately confirmed by the Senate.

The vilest pun we recollect of reading was made by Sekyl, upon an old lady who was brought forward to prove a tender made to a certain party.

Garrow, forbear! that tough old jade
Can never prove a tender maid.

In Liverpool there is one beer-shop to 160 of the population, and the arrests for crime one to every fifteen of the people.

The purest joy that we can experience in one we love, is to see that person a source of happiness to others.

An epitaph on a well-known *auctioneer's* tomb-stone was

"Going—*going*—GONE."

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little, you may often look over it altogether.

A Mormon advertises in a Cincinnati newspaper for a wife to take to Utah with him. He says "the lady may rely on having no future rivals in his affections!"

A COMPILATION
OF THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

The New Jersey Sussex Herald gives an account of one of the most harrowing catastrophes by fire of which we ever remember to have heard of. On Monday night last, Mr. Jeremiah B. Peters, of Beemerville who with his family had retired at an early hour, was awoke from his sleep by a strong smell of burning timber, and found that the upper part of his house was in flames. He immediately endeavored to gain access to the sleeping apartments of three of his children, who occupied that part of the house from which the fire was bursting forth but on ascending the stairs he was driven back by a volume of smoke and fire. Frantic with the thought that his children were perishing without being able to get to their assistance, it was but the work of a moment to get to the outside of the building and move a ladder, which was at hand, to the chamber window. But who can describe the father's feelings upon finding that the charred and smouldering roof was already toppling, and ere another minute the mass of burning timber fell in, burying in its ruins his beloved children. The charred remains of but one of the number were discovered after the fire, which totally destroyed the house.

DR. KANE'S DOG.—The Arctic dog brought home by Dr. Kane has strayed away off in Allegheny. He has become the property of James McArthur, timber dealer in Oramel.—The recently intense cold weather, has kept this large, black, shaggy animal in high spirits. When they take him into the forest among the timber hewers, where he can do no harm, and remove his muzzle, he cuts all sorts of pranks, seeking the deepest drifts, and actually burying himself for delight; you can see the dry snow move, but no semblance of a dog, till on a sudden out he pops, giving his hairy fleece a tremendous shake, and away he runs for another dive. Mr. McArthur calls him, "Es-ki-mo." (Esquimaux:) not a very smooth name, but characteristic. To look "Esk" fair in the face, you see almost the likeness of a black bear, though his eyes are rather languid. His long soft shaggy covering is nearly equal in bulk to his body. When left to run at large in the village he wears a muzzle to prevent his destroying the pigs and chickens.—*Newark Advertiser.*

HE DIED AT HIS POST.—A sad but beautiful and touching scene was witnessed at the accident at the Du Page bridge. On the morn after the accident the slow tolling of a bell was heard. On looking to see whence it came, it was discovered to proceed from the engine as it lay submerged in the water.—The waves as they foamed, and surged over the sunken engine swayed the bell, which, alone with the smoke pipe appeared above the water, and caused it to give forth its sound. When the engine was raised from the water, the engineer was found in a standing posture, with his stiff, cold, icy hand firmly grasping the throttle valve, as though amid the the thick darkness, he had discovered the perilous condition of the train, and had sprung to avert the ruin. But, it was too late—the engine and train, with its precious freight of life and property, went down and during the dreary night the engine bell and the mad rushing waters rang out a solemn requiem for the dead.—*Joliet (Illinois.) Democrat.*

The city of St. Louis challenges competition in the spirit of blood-guiltiness which prevails. The News of that city, of the 7th inst. says:—Since last Friday three foul murders have been committed in and near St. Louis—the killing of Mr. Jacoby by a drunken journeyman whom he attempted to put out of the house, the shooting of a man in Illinoistown for carving off (it could not be called stealing,) a lot of shucks; and the fatal shooting of Strother yesterday by a man who was enraged because the deceased had aroused him from a drunken sleep. Verily, human life must be held dog cheap in St. Louis, when three men are killed in four days and for a provocation, in each case, which would not even have warranted a blow.

The train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, which arrived here at one o'clock P. M. on Monday, ran over an unknown man about four and a half miles below this city. He was lying upon the track in a state of intoxication, and before the train could be stopped the cars were upon him, absolutely cutting him into fragments. His heart and liver were lying upon one side of the track, his arms on the other side, and his legs in another place. The spectacle was shocking to behold. He had a whisky bottle in his pocket at the time of his death.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE BURDELL MURDER.—The last story concerning the murder of Dr. Burdell is told on the authority of a man who claims to be familiar with the "sporting characters" of New York, who says he has information that Dr. Burdell spent the early part of the fatal night in a well known gambling house down town—that he left for home with about three thousand dollars in his pocket, which he had won—and that he was followed closely by the loser.

John B. Gough, at the close of his lecture in Chicago, a few evenings ago, was presented with a beautiful casket, filled with gold coin, and a rich, elaborate vase, the whole cost of the testimonial being $500. The presentation was made in behalf of "two hundred ladies of that city.

The New York correspondent of the Phila. Inquirer of Feb. 27, states that a physician named Champney died last evening, in consequence of having slightly cut his finger, with a scalpel, while making a post-mortem examination by order of the Coroner a day or two ago.

Of the 15,000 emigrants which came to this country last year, in Enoch Train & Co's line of Boston packets more than one half had their passages prepaid by their friends on this side.

The draft of Washington's Farewell Address, in his own handwriting, has recently been stolen from the State department at Washington, and all Mr. Marcy's efforts to recover it have been unsuccessful.

The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law prohibiting naturalized foreigners from exercising the right of franchise until one year after qualification.

A warm discussion is going on at Hightstown between the Methodist and Universalist ministers, each claiming to be the most Christian-like in the promulgation of their faith.

The New York Tribune suggests the erection of a statue to the memory of Dr. Kane, eitlier in New York or any other city which may be thought a better locality.

The remains of Dr. Kane arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning. To-day the body will be transferred to Philadelphia.

A law is now in force in the city of New York, which imposes a fine of *ten dollars*, for every glass of liquor sold on a Sunday.

A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of two millions of dollars an acre.

Judge Wilmot has *not* declined being a candidate for the office of Governor.

Simon Green will be executed at Harrisburg on Wednesday next.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Pursuant to a provision and direction of an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," approved March 1st, 1856, notice is hereby given that the following persons have severally filed, in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Delaware, their petitions, and intend applying for License under said Act at a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held March 19, 1857, appointed for that purpose.

John Garrett, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Aston.

Thomas B. Evans, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Joseph Hizer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Newtown.

Robert Sill, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

James P. Afflick, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

John W. Clark, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Jonathan P. Newlin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

John Way, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Eliza Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Edward Lenny, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Ridley.

George Worrall, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Springfield.

Elizabeth Appleby, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Lower Chichester.

William Y. Stackhouse, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Haverford.

Benjamin Kirk, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

George Wilson, Jr., for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

John G. Dyer, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

George Righter, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Radnor.

Hiram L. Sines, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

James H. Malin, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Darby.

John Goff, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Chester.

Robert Johnson, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Upper Providence.

Edwin Chandler, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the borough of Marcus Hook.

John Hart, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Tinicum.

John Reven, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Concord.

Hiram Green, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Edgmont.

Milton H. P. Nickols, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Birmingham.

John L. Pierce, for a license to keep an inn or tavern in the township of Middletown.

John Hanley, Jr., for a license to keep an eating house in the borough of Chester.

John H. Hill, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Middletown.

James Scofield, for a license too keep an eating house in the township of Aston.

George B. Barr, for a license to keep an eating house in the township of Marple.

William C. Gray, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

James W. Garrett, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connection with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

George Baker, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the borough of Chester.

Humphrey J. Gibson, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Lower Chichester.

Pancoast Levis, for a license to sell not less than one gallon, in connexion with other goods, wares and merchandize, at his store in the township of Nether Providence.

N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Media, Feb. 18, 1857.

ESTATE OF ISAAC MARIS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Isaac Maris, late of the township of Marple, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present to the undersigned for settlement. BARTRAM MARIS, *Executor.*
Feb. 11.

ESTATE OF LYDIA CALDWELL, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Caldwell, late of the township of Chester, in the county of Delaware, dec'd. has been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JOHN A. CALDWELL, No. 16 N. Fifth st., Phila.
JOHN C. BEATTY, Media, } *Admin'trs.*

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. COATS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary to the estate of Samuel H. Coates, formerly of Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, have been granted to the subscribes residing in the same township as above. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

Feb. 25. MARGARET COATS, *Ex'trix.*

ESTATE OF RICHARD MEGOWEN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement.

ROSEANNA MEGOWEN,
JOHN KUGLER,
Feb, 25.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!! The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual. R. BUCKLEY.
N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEANAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*
Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend " 50 "
Leina's American Fertilizer, " 25 "
Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POT ASH: 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application. Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.
☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above artildes. feb 18-4m

REMOVAL. The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Warerooms* to STATE ST., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.

NATHAN SHAW.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma 4

PEAR TREES!! Those in want of PEAR TREES are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with choicest varieties, both Standard and on the Angers Quince Stock. Also, *Extra Early York Cabbage Seed,* just received per ship Tuscarora, likewise a large assortment of Firs, Pines, Lindens, Maples, Larches, Sycamores, &c., &c., with a general assortment of other articles generally kept in a Nursery, as Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Grape Vines, &c., &c. JACOB HEWES.
Leiperville, 3rd mo. 4, 1857.

MONEY! MONEY!!—$2000, to loan on good real estate security,
Media, March, 4 2t. EDWARD A. PRICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 28th of March,* 1857, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, late of Charles Williamson, deceased, situate in the township of Nether Providence, Delaware county, being Lots Nos. 1 and 3 on a plot or draft lately surveyed and laid out in the division of said estate.

No. 1—All that certain Messuage and Lot or piece of Land, bounded by lands of Ezekiel Norman, by lands of Jacob Byre, by lot No. 2 and by the Providence Great Road, containing six acres, two roods and twenty-four square perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a complete STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 2½ stories high cellar under, with Frame Kitchen attached, and a well of good water near the door. This Lot is in a high and healthy situation, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware and the surrounding country for many miles, in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, situate one mile from the Seat of Justice at Media, eleven and a half from the city of Philadelphia, three and a half from Chester and within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and is worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a site for a country residence.

Lot No. 3, of said draft, bounded by lands of Jane W. Haswell, the Providence Great Road and the W. Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, containing four acres, three roods and ten perches of Land, more or less. This lot is handsomely situated, being directly opposite the Providence Station on said Railroad and possesses every advantage of Lot No. 1, would make a very desirable situation for a person desirous of engaging in the Coal and Lime business, where a considerable amount of either might be sold. One large Scale for weighing Coal and Hay. Five ten per cent. Bonds of $100 each of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON, SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Administrators.*

Also, at the same time and place, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold, of said draft, Tract

No. 2—All that certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, bounded by Lot No. 1, lands of Jacob Byre, Jane W. Haswell, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad and the Providence Great Road, containing twenty acres, one rood and twenty-five perches more or less. The improvements consist of a large and commodious SPECIMEN MANSION HOUSE, with three rooms and a hall on the first floor, six on the second and three in the attic, cellar under, and a well of good water near the door; also a Cistern for holding rain-water, FRAME BARN, in complete order with stabling sufficient for 15 or 20 head of horses and cattle, Stone Spring House over a never-failing spring of water near the dwelling, Wood-house, Ice-house, Wagon-house and other outbuildings. The Dwelling is handsomely shaded with ORNAMENTAL TREES. There is on the premises a young and thriving *ORCHARD*, containing almost every variety of Fruit Trees. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and divided into convenient enclosures under good fence, situate in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, being within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and distant from the County Seat at Media, Philadelphia and West Chester, about the same as Tract No. 2, and to persons desirous of purchasing a country residence offers inducements rarely met with.

Persons desirous of view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on J. P. Williamson, residing on Lot No. 1, or Chas. R. Williamson, residing in Media. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON, SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Trustees.*
Feb. 18.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, on the residence of the subscriber, in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, on *Second-day, (Monday,) the 23d 3rd mo.,* (*March,*) 1857, all of his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of TWO HORSES, one of which can trot a mile in four minutes; TWENTY HEAD OF SUPERIOR MILCH COWS, two Heifers, two Bucks, three Ewes and Lambs and a Gentleman Goat, one Shoat, three Sows with pig by a Chester county boar. *Farming Utensils:* consisting of one broad wheeled Wagon, Horse THRESHING MACHINE, made by Gilbert & Rittenhouse, in Norristown; plows, harrows, one sett of heavy chains, cow chains, single-trees, hay ladders, cart bed and shafts, one sett of cart gears and quilers, one sett of dearborn harness, one feed chest, one feed trough, one square cupboard and one corner cupboard, &c. *Dairy Fixtures:* such as butter tubs, milk pans, churns, &c., and numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by HUGH HART.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pa., on *Friday, the 27th of March,* 1857, the following described personal property, to wit:—

Farming Utensils:—Plows, Harrows, Hoes, Ox-cart with tong and shafts complete, ox, plow, spice, drop and fork Chains, single and double Trees, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Grain-cradles, Shovels, Spades, Dung Drag, Dearborn Tong, one Jenny Lind Wagon, Horserake, Post-boring Machine complete with Augers, Cornsheller, Hay and Feed Cutters, Patent Churn, Raspberry boxes, Work Bench with screw suitable for a joiner. *Household and Kitchen Furniture:*—Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking-Glasses, Mahogany Bureaus, Work and Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Extension Tables, 60 yards Ingrain Carpet, 100 yards rag do., one handsome Dinner Sett, Tea sett of pure China, large lot of dinner and dessert Plates, a quantity of large and small Dishes, one and vegetable Dishes, cellery Glasses, 10 dozen Tumblers, lot of Castors, Brittania Sett, 15 dozen Knives and Forks, lot of Carving do., table and tea Spoons, large and small Brass Kettles, corner and side Cupboards, Andirons, large Iron Pot, Preserving Kettles, Tubs, Buckets, Candle Dippers, coal and wood Stoves, eight day Clock, Churns, Pans, &c., &c. *Bar Fixtures:*—Decanters, Tumblers, Demijohns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Conditions at sale. M. B. CUMMINS.

GEORGE KIRK, *Auctioneer.*

☞ *Also*, at the same time and place, one superior young HORSE, kind and gentle in all kinds of harness; one good light Dearborn with tong and shafts, one wood Wagon, one good York Wagon, (made by Watson, and sett of Harness, Horse-cart, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Media, on State street, nearly opposite the Charter House, on *Thursday, the 12th of March,* 1857, the following personal property, to wit:—EIGHT SHOATS and one HOG. *Household and Kitchen Furniture:* consisting of one Sofa, Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, three Stoves, Carpetting, Looking-Glasses, Tubs, Pots, Kettles, Pans, China and Queensware, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by A. SAMPSON.

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSUage and Lot of Ground, situate in the centre of the Borough of Media, on State street, and adjoining lots of Ralph Buckley and Isaac Massey. The Lot is 20 feet front by 120 deep, running back to Jasper street. The Building is a two story brick, with hydrant at the door, 20 ft. left in front suitable for a building. There is also a Carpenter Shop and Stable on the back part of the lot. The above property can be purchased cheap. For further information apply at this office, or to WILLIAM DOLLING,
March 4, 1857. Residing on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AND STORE GOODS AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF MARCH, 1857, at the residence of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, a lot of carefully selected STORE GOODS, consisting of Hosiery, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Zephyrs, Sewing Silks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Under-Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Buttons, Bonnet-Ribbons, Chinces, Linen, Flannels, Crash, &c., and a number of other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Conditions cash.

J. LEVIS WORRALL.

Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the following described REAL ESTATE: All that certain Messuage or Tenement and lot of Land, situated in the said Borough of Media, bounded on the North by Front street, on the South by Jasper street, and by land of Joseph Taylor and Lewis Levis. The improvements are a 3 story BRICK HOUSE, 40 feet front on Front street, with a view into the Court House Yard—two rooms and a half on first floor and four bed-rooms, cellar kitchen, back

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Scholay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., MARCH 11, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

UNION COUNTY MEETING.—We invite attention to the call published at the head of our local column, for a Union County Meeting, to elect Delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of this month, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, to be supported at the ensuing general election.

The movement on the part of our Representatives at Harrisburg—looking to a complete union of the entire Opposition—is of the greatest importance to all. There is not the least doubt that the people of Pennsylvania are by an immense majority opposed to the principles of the Buchanan administration, as announced by the Cincinnati Platform, and they have the power, and should exert it, of preventing the party sustaining this administration, from controlling the State. This power is ineffective while harmony and union does not exist, and it is necessary that this movement should be sustained, and that every county should be represented in this Convention. Prior to the issuing of this call, no movement has been made by the citizens of our County to secure representation in this Convention; the delegates elected at the late Republican meeting being elected for the purpose of representing the County in a Republicna State Convention, called by Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Delaware County, with her union sentiment, as expressed through the ballot-box last fall, should be represented in a Convention that will place in nomination a union ticket for the support of her citizens.—Therefore it is that Americans, Republicans, and every shade of the opposition are invited to convene in County Meeting, at the Charter House, on Thursday, the 19th inst.

The United States Supreme Court has at length given its decision in the Dred Scott case. By this decision we learn that an Negro is not a citizen of the United States, and that the Missouri Compromise Act is unconstitutional. The N. Y. Tribune, says in an article on this subject. "this decision, we need hardly say, is entitled to just so much moral weight as would be the judgment of a majority of those congregated in any Washington bar-room; it is a *dictum* prescribed by the stump to the bench, the bowie-knife sticking in the stump ready for instant use if needed." This is severe language, but the remarks are true. To take a just and common sense view of the matter it seems hard that a person born and reared in this country is not a citizen thereof. Since this is the fact we are anxious to know what species the negro belongs. Can it be as one of our friends the other day remarked, that "he is an Irishman turned inside out." The learned Judges should have informed the country on this important point in their decision.—As to the Missouri Compromise, it is a great shame that a compact formed by the wisest and greatest statesmen this country ever gave birth to, should be gainsayed by a vile set of political hucksters, and biggoted demagogues.

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the Persia we have three days later intelligence from Europe. Lord Napier, the British Minister to the United States, arrived in the Persia. Affairs at Canton are assuming a still more warlike aspect. It is reported that the city has been entirely destroyed. His Excellency, Peter Parker, the U. S. Commissioner, appears to be dabbling most unnecessarily in the business of the Chinese. He seems to be contemplating renewed acts of aggression against the Government. Has his "Excellency," Mr. Peter Parker, authority, under our laws, to be making war against the Chinese? If he has not, it is time that he has received a very forcible intimation to that effect, from the President.

The Russians have resumed the Circassian war.

The London produce markets are generally unchanged.

On Friday last, Mr. Bigler, Senator from this State, presented to the Senate the protest of forty-four members of the House of Representatives, and the protest of fifteen members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, against the proceedings under which Simon Cameron claims to represent this State in the United States Senate.

DEPARTURE OF MR. SUMNER FOR EUROPE. Mr. Sumner took his departure for Europe in the Steamer Fulton; on Saturday last.—When the boat left the Dock a salute of thirty-one guns was fired. Mr. Sumner, although still quite feeble in body, appeared to be in good spirits.

The American State Council of Pennsylvania, met at Altoona, on Tuesday, March 3d, and was called to order by John J. Clyde, President, who stated that in consequence of a detention on the railroad, the Secretary was not present; whereupon William C. A. Lawrence, of Harrisburg, was elected Secretary *pro. tem*. After the examination of credentials and the transaction of the usual preliminary business, Wm. C. A. Lawrence, of Harrisburg, Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, Joseph Casey, of Harrisburg, JohnB. Simons, of Huntington county, M. H. Jolly, of Altoona, John H. Shibley, of Perry county, William F. Shaw, of Lewiston, and John J. Clyde were appointed a committee to take into consideration the propriety of a union with the other wings of the opposition of Pennsylvania in the formation of a ticket for State officers, who, at the afternoon session, reported the following, viz:

Whereas, It is manifest that the different wings of the Opposition party in this State are unable to overcome their common adversary except by means of a union and concentration of force; And whereas, It is proper and prudent there should be a union of these elements, therefore,

Resolved, That the American party is in favor of, and heartily desires a union with the other wings of the Opposition party, in the formation of a State ticket upon any basis which recognizes the great cardinal features of Americanism.

Resolved, that when the Council adjourns, it adjourn to meet in Altoona on Wednesday April 15, 1857.

After having been discussed at some length, the preample and resolutions were adopted, and having transacted some other business, the Council adjourned.

Thus is the position of the American party in Pennsylvania shown to be in favor of union—of the nomination of but one general opposition ticket to the Democracy. This is the only true policy, and all should wisely embrace it. If all parties show an equal spirit of conciliation, all doubts of the success of the Union State ticket will be at an end.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

FIRST OF APRIL.—It is desirable that all moneys due at this office for subscription, advertising or jobbing, be received before the first day of April next. Always having heavy demands upon us at that period, our friends will confer a favor by remitting the amount of their respective bills before that time. Remittances by mail may be made at our risk. Our carriers will receive all moneys on the line of the post routes, and return receipts for the same. We hope the usual promptness of our friends will be shown in response to this call.

Union County Meeting.

To the Citizens of Delaware County:

At a meeting of the Opposition members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, held in Harrisburg, February 23, 1857, a call for a Union State Convention was issued, to convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th of March, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election; and in accordance with this call, "all who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to the other equally obnoxious principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati Platform, who are opposed to the Union of Church and State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot-box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections," are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, *on Thursday, the nineteenth day of March, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Union State Convention. MANY CITIZENS.

We have not yet received "that fixed up slip" of the resolutions and rules adopted by the late Republican meeting; and yet our amiable friend, the chairman of the committee, whose apparent duty it was (judging by his acts) not only to report resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, but to *pocket* them, *has given us "the slip!"* This may appear like a contradiction, yet it is not. We comprehend it, as will all others who have had "the slip." But we are not alone in our misery, or glory, or whatever it may be. We have the companionship of the Secretaries, who too have had "the slip." Unfortunately it is of the wrong kind, and a second opportunity for publishing the official proceedings, has been passed over. Our case fully verifies the proverb that "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip," while to suit the case of our opponent it should be rendered, "There's many a slip of the cup *to* the lip."

FORGERY.—During the fore part of last week an attempt was made to obtain the sum of $45 from Mr. Samuel Caley by means of a forged note, purporting to be signed by that gentleman's son. Information was subsequently obtained that the rascal had operated upon Mr. John Sellers, of Upper Darby, and obtained from him $90. It appears that on the morning of the day on which the forgery was committed a respectable looking man stopped the team of Samuel Caley, Sr., of Newtown, in the road, and learned from the driver that he was on his way from the farm of Mr. Caley to the mill of Mr. Sellers with a load of wheat, and that several other loads had been previously conveyed to the same place. The rascal then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Caley, and representing himself as a resident of New Jersey in search of a farm to purchase, induced that gentleman to accompany him to the place of a neighbor (Nathan Pratt,) and after examining the farm carefully, expressed himself highly pleased with it, and obtained the address of Mr. P., in order, as he alleged, to correspond with him upon the subject. He subsequently procured the address of Mr. Caley. With this autograph he filled up an order for ninety dollars, with the signature of Mr. Caley attached, and presented it for payment to a son of Mr. Sellers, who immediately cashed it. The villian stated that the money was due him as a balance, for a pair of mules which he had sold to Mr. Caley.

Mr. John Lee Pierce, of Red Lion, Chester county, has rented the Black Horse Tavern, in Middletown, this county. This stand is an old and well known drove stand, and is now occupied by Mr. Allen Chandler.

At a meeting of the Delaware County Insurance company, held in this Borough on Monday last, the old Board of Directors were re-elected to serve the ensuing year.

SUPREME COURT.

NISI PRIUS.—Justice Lowrie.—Jas. Mendenhall, for himself and others, vs. The West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company. An application upon a bill in equity to sell out the West Chester and Philadelphia R. R. Co., for the benefit of the bondholders, a class of whom is represented by pltff., on the ground of insolvency of the company. The respondents answer that, though embarrassed pecuniarily, yet it is a hopeful difficulty. The case is being argued by Wm. M. Meredith, Peter McCall and E. K. Price, for respondents.

This cause will, of course, be carried before the court in banc for final decision, and I shall, therefore, restrict myself to a very brief statement of the principle which at present impress my mind as being of ruling influence in its decision with the hope that if erroneous they may be corrected at the next stage of the cause.

This bill is for creditors under the mortgage of $300,000 due 1st of April, 1859, and it asks for a sale of the Railroad and its appurtenances and equipments, and of all the real and personal property embraced in the mortgage; because the Company has failed to pay the interest, and has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, and the franchises of the Company are in danger of being forfeited by a failure to complete the road in the time limited by lay.

I cannot find that the mortgage expressly authorises a sale of the road and appurtenances until the bonds are due and unpaid.—Is it necessary to imply an authority as connected with the circumstances which have arisen since. Carrying out the spirit of the arrangement intended to be expressed in the mortgage, would the parties have required and authorised a sale, had they had an anticipation of the possibility of such a state of affairs as have since arisen.

I put the question in this form because contracts like laws, can never in terms, fully provide for unanticipated events, and many matters would be left without a rule to govern them, or would be subjected to an unsuitable and unintended rule, unless we construe the contract or law according to its spirit, so as to add to, or subtract from the letter of its provisions, in order to accomodate it to the true exigencies of the case, and make it express what would have been expressed by the parties had they been able to anticipate the probability of such a state of affairs as now exists.

It is eminently a function of equity to correct the deciencies in the expression of contracts as well as of laws, so that they shall be applied according to their true spirit.

The real design of this mortgage was to secure the prompt payment of other contracts, both debt and interest. From the failure of the company to complete and equip their road, even the interest is not secured in the form expressed in the moatgage and all the estate mortgaged is likely to be lost. Must the principal intention fail because of the inadequateness of the means provided under an anticipation of a different condition of things.

It is a very common thing for such failures to take place in the anticipatory arrangements made in last wills, and then the special intent is moulded to suit the anticipated circumstances, so as to effectuate the general intent even contrary to the special one. The same principle is applied when a contractor is prevented by some unanticipated circumstances not under his control from fully completing his contract, and yet is allowed to recover for so much as he has done, though his contract makes compensation to depend upon the completion of the work. And the equity control over mortgages is strongly illustrated by the fact, that they are never enforced in favor of the mortgage according to the letter, but with a generous indulgence that fully accords with their spirit. This Company have confessed themselves insolvent as emphatically as it is possible to do it, by making a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and by their answer in this case, and the plaintiffs are left without any legal security for their claims unless the road be so speedily sold as to lease abundant time to the purchasers to complete it. To refuse to allow process to commence until April, 1859, and thus have but one year for carrying out the process to a sale, and for the completion of the road afterwards, would endanger all the money invested in it. Possibly, the Legislature might again extend the time for the completion of the road, but the rights of parties are not to be tested by such a possibility.

But the assignment for the benefit of creditors presents this case in another aspect.—It is a surrender of all the Company's property to public administration for the benefit of their creditors. It is, indeed, sadly complicated by the rights of prior mortgagers and embarrassed about a doubt about its validity, so far as it applies to the Road and its appurtenances. But still it requires a sale without any unreasonable delay, and it allows no delay intended for the profit of the Company. It is necessarily a waiver of the time fixed for payment of the debts, for, when the law settles up estates of dead or insolvent persons, or sells lands clear of liens, it does not wait until the debts against them are due before paying them.

These plaintiffs are creditors entitled to claim under the assignments, and may therefore insist on its prompt execution. They may therefore accept the waiver of time this is involved in the act of assignment, and clear the way for the speedy action of the assignees, by consenting to and demanding a present sale on this mortgage given in trust for their debts, which is adequate to convert the road and all its corporate franchises into money. I have said nothing of the supplemental answer of the new Board of Managers, because it really does not alter the case.—They have only a *hope* that the Company may redeem itself from insolvency, if they can negotiate a new loan. I should not like to put it out of their power to make an effort to effectuate this, and shall give them time for it in the order of sale.

Let the decree be drawn up in favor of the plaintiffs, with costs, and with directions to the trustees of the mortgage to proceed, on or after the 1st of July next, to give notice, according to the rule provided in the mortgage, of the intended sale of the property embraced in mortgage, and to sell the same subject to the prior mortgage given for the benefit of others, amounting to $400,000, at such time in the month of September, and on such terms of payment as shall be approved by John K. Findley, Esq., Master in Chancery of this Court.—*Bulletin.*

FIRE.—There came very near being a fire at the Office of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company in this Borough, on Friday night last. While Edward A. Price, Secretary of the Company, was in the Office, he accidentally upset the fluid lamp, spilling this dangerous and combustible mixture over the tables, which instantly took fire, burning the covers therefrom, a number of papers, blank policies, &c. The fire communicated to the curtains in front of his library, which were entirely burnt off. The shelving and a number of valuable law books were also considerably scorched. The accident occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, and there being no one in the Office but Mr. Price, he fought the flames, and cried *fire*. By his great exertions, the fire was nearly subdued before help was at hand. The loss is estimated at about $30.

The Types and fixtures of the Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat at Chester, was not sold according to notice, as the owner came forward and cashed some of the supposed bad bills contracted by the establishment, thereby stopping the sacrifice of the material.

COLD WINTERS.

On the 11th of December 1681, the Delaware river froze entirely over in one night, and the winter was very severe. In December 1704, snow fell to the depth of three feet, the Delaware closed; and the whole winter was intensely cold. In March, 1725, snow fell in one night to the depth of two feet. In the winter of 1738, the Delaware was closed with ice for three months. The winter of 1737 was intensely cold, many persons froze to death. The winter of 1740 the Delaware was closed with ice until the 11th of March. The winter of 1741 was intensely cold, many cattle and deer were frozen to death. Breadstuffs and provisions were so scarce, that many persons in this State subsisted on the deer found dead. As late as the 19th of April the snow was three feet deep. During the winter of 1760, the weather was open, but the spring months were excessively cold. On the 31st of December 1764, the Delaware was frozen from shore to shore in one night, and the winter was severely cold. Snow fell on the 28th of March, to the depth of 2½ feet. The winters of 1771-2 were intensely cold, the Delaware closed for three months. One the 9th of January 1773 the mercury was 9° below zero. 1780 was a memorable cold winter, the ice on the Delaware was three feet thick, and continued fast 3½ months; squirls and partriges were frozen to death. The winter and spring of 1789 was severely cold, fires were necessary until the first of June.—1797 was intensely cold, the mercury frequently sinking from 10 to 13° below 0.—A gill of brandy was put in a saucer, and placed in an open lot north of the city, on the 9th of January, and a ring of ice formed around the edge an inch broad, and a gill of water placed near it froze solid in ten minutes. The winter of 1799 was long and severe. On the 14th of March there was a deep snow, and on the 6th of June a severe frost. The winter of 1800, was very cold from the 6th of January to the 8th of March, there was snow two feet deep on a level.—The winter of 1806 was long and severe; fires were continued in parlors until the 13th of June. The winter of 1809 was mild until the first week in February, when cold balanced accounts with ten per cent. interest. The winter of 1815 was very cold and fuel scarce and high. Oak wood sold for $14 and hickory for $16 a cord. On the 16th of Feb. 1821, the mercury was 10° below zero; in New York 12° below zero, in Boston 17°; in Salem, Mass., 20°. The winters of 1831-32-33-34 were excessively cold. In the month of January 1831, there was one of the greatest snow storms that had occurred for many years. The snow blew into banks ten feet high, and completely buried up the wagons on the north side of Market street, Phila. Another deep snow fell on the 21st and 22d, which so completely blocked up the roads as to prevent any one from entering the city for three days, and the cold was intense. On the 4th of March, 1852 the mercury sunk to 0°. In 1836, the Delaware was blocked up with ice until the 17th of March. The winters of 1836-38 were very cold. In Portland, Me., the snow was six feet deep on a level. During the latter part of the winter of 1836 the weather was extremely cold, and a vast quantity of snow covered the ground.

In Utica; N. Y., the drifts were forty feet deep. There was more snow in April of that year than any on record. In Bangor, Me., the snow feel on the 6th of April, together with that already on the ground, measured six feet deep. The quantity that fell during the whole winter and spring was 15 feet. The winters of 1855-56, will long be remembered as being exceedingly cold, as well for the good sleighing which lasted nine or ten weeks. The lowest fall of the mercury was from 9 to 21½° below zero.—The coldest day on record at Philadelphia, was the 29th of Jan. 1780. The mercury sunk to 18° below zero; but in the State of Maine it sunk to 40° below, when it froze the bulb and burst. It was supposed to be the coldest winter since the settlement of the country, and the only one in which there was no thaw. The greatest snow storm on record, was that which occurred on the 18th of February, 1717, and continued for four days without ceasing. The account is in the Massachusetts Historical collection. When it ceased the snow was about eight feet on a level, and in narrow streets much deeper.—In many places it was blown into banks of a wonderful height. The day after it ceased snowing, it rained sufficiently to wet the snow about four inches, when it cleared away intensely cold, and froze hard enough to bear both man and beast. In Boston, paths were dug out under the snow, so that opposite neighbors could pass across the to each others houses, and they would also cross on the crust to their chamber windows to visit each other. It was in vain to try to make roads on the snow. Vast numbers of animals of all descriptions perished.

Many persons who had not a supply of wood laid in were compelled to burn their furniture. Snow was melted for drink and cooking, and what few males there were compelled to stop for a long time.

A SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.—An Act passed the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 14th, for annulling the marriage contract of "David H. Batchtell and Catharine his wife." It has yet to pass the Senate, and we hope it will do so speedily.—Our readers will recollect that this is the case of Miss Jacquett, of Chatham, Chester county, who about a year ago, was at a small party with Mr. Bachtell where the one publicly challenged the other to get married—by way of a joke. The banter was mutually accepted; the gentleman and lady jumped into a vehicle, posted off to a neighboring clergyman—the knot was tied—but the lady, having showed her spirit, declared she would carry the joke no furthrr. Both parties soon found they had gone to far.—Mr. Bachtell was a gentleman of property in Ohio. He could no longer make title to his real estate! The young lady who reigned as a village belle, soon found she had been trifling with edge tools. It was an act of youthful indiscretion for which the law had provided no remedy.

It should be said in extenuation of the young lady, that her ignorance of the binding obligation of the ceremony is not a matter of so much surprise, but it can hardly be doubted that Mr. Batchell was well posted up; and is therefore the party responsible for the act.—*Record.*

ANOTHER CONTEST AT BALL PLAYING.—Quite a spirited match at corner ball, came off between the pupils of Mr. Griffith's School in this Borough, and the Middletown players, on Saturday last. We are informed by those that were present, that the contest was very close, and the Media boys came off but one game ahead. This is the second match game that the boys of our Borough, have had with adjoining townships, and in each instance have proved the *victors*. They are as yet Champions, No. 1.

AN INTERESTING SCENE, took place in the Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Chester on Sunday week.—About thirty of the Scholars who are about to leave on the first of April—a large portion of them with their parents to Michigan, were ranged in a line before the altar, to take a final leave of their school-mates, teachers and pastor, and to receive from the Superintendents, little tokens of remembrance, to be treasured up as records of their associations here. Many of them will never return; and when pathetically addressed, many a tear glistened in the eyes of both teachers and scholars.—*Record.*

The population of New York is dying at about the rate of one in every seventeen minutes day and night all the year round.

MARCH 5TH, 1757.

Messrs Editors:—Political excitement is over for the present, and little is said about Kansas. People hurl but few anathemas at their political opponents. The Whigs, Republicans and Americans are permitted to enjoy a short season of rest. The Democrats nevertheless are busy in search of office. The Radnor Baptists are holding a series of meetings, (night and day) trying to bring sinners to God. Boys go to vendues in the day-time, and to meeting at night. When we consider the number of children that are nightly permitted to go to this place, and their unguarded acts in going and returning, we are led to censure. I cannot harbor such an unjust thought that any child is benefitted morally, physically, or mentally by going through the mud, cold, or rain a mile to night meeting. Conversion under such circumstances rarely has a lasting effect. I believe in little children going to the lord, but not when it is so dark and cold that they and their parents would be better off in bed. I do not believe in sacrificing children's health and their moral worth on the altar of sinful profession. Parents or School Teachers who act thus labor under the greatest delusion. If there was actual necessity for it, the case would be different, but many parents permit their children to idle away their previous time in Ball Playing matches, or in skating on the mill pond, on the sabbath-day, and yet profess to feel a great concern if they do not attend night meetings.

How irrational! now inharmonious with that profession! "Oh consistency thou art a jewel." A man's duty to his children is a duty he owes to God. But it is not our place to censure; it rests between them and a high power. I would only speak for the welfare of the child, for many have contracted colds that have brought disease and death. The doctors of divinity have done but little good for their bodies and perhaps less for their souls.

Now Fathers, Teachers, and Preachers, allow children to attend Sabbath-School on the Sabbath day; Public School during the week, send them to bed at a proper hour, and you will be commended to mercy on the other side of Jordan. VELUM SAP.

The Burdell case has clearly demonstrated the necessity for a law requiring all marriages to be matter of record. As the law now is, a holder of real estate, *bona fide*, yet privately, marries. This act invests his wife with a lien on his real estate. While the marriage remains undivulged, he sells and conveys a portion of his land, executes the deed individually, and receives the purchase money. After a time the purchaser makes a sale, and exhibits the said deed as an evidence of his title. But in the meantime, it appears that the original seller was actually married when he executed his deed, and his wife not being a party to the deed, has a right of dower as a lien on the property. If, then, marriages can be kept secret, ought they not to be subject of record with all the formalities usual in matters touching such property?

A New Sell.—A young friend of ours passing up Chestnut street, yesterday, was accossted by quite a respectable looking gentleman, by whom he was invited to enter an establishment on that great boulevard, well known to our citizens, in which place it appears he was "sold" a new suit of clothing of Granville Stokes' far famed manufacture. We advise ou readers in quest of beautiful "goods" to "follow suit."

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT FOR ONE YEAR.—The appropriation bills passed by Congress foot up $57,779,569—a considerable amount for the people to pay out of their earnings: The items are as follows: Civil list, $8,512,104; Army, $14,089,645; Navy $11,359,782; Fortifications, $2,805,000;—Degislative, Judiciary, &c., $6,688,791; Post Office, $14,324,247. We have not yet reached the annual cost of the British Government which is estimated by the Chancellor for this year at 65,474,000 pounds—equal, in our money, to $327,370,000, or about five times the cost of the United States Government, with about the same amount of population.

The Policy of the New Administration.—Mr. Buchanan, in his inaugural address on Wednesday, intimated what would be the policy of the incoming administration. The Ostend Circular doctrine got the cold shoulder, and the new President intimated that it would be his constant effort to encourage his fellow citizens to consult their own interests by getting their garments at the brown stone clothing hall of Rockhill and Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chestnut St., Phila.

MARRIED,

At Friends' Meeting House, Middletown, on Fifth-day, the 5th inst., JOSHUA T. BALLINGER of Leeds Point, Atlantic County, New Jersey, to LYDIA S. daughter of Abraham Pennell of the former place.

In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Newton Heston, Lieutenant GEORGE L. WHEELER, of the United States Revenue Service, to Miss ELIZA LONG, late of Delaware county, Pa.

In Paschalville, on the 26th ult., by Rev J. A. Watson, Mr. THOMAS C. EVANS to Miss PHOEBE ANN THOMPSON, daughter of the late Joshua Thompson, all of Delaware county.

DIED.

In Upper Providence, on Sunday morning the 8th inst., WILLIAM S. son of Edward and Lydia Baker, in the 5th year of his age.

We once a little Willie had,
He was our only pride;
We loved him, Ah! perhaps too well,
For soon he slept and died.

* * *

After a short illness, at Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. JAMES PYOTT, formerly of this county, aged 52 years.

In Howellville, on the 20th ult., WILLIAM ELLWOOD, son of Joseph F. and Mary D. Taylor, aged 3 years and 14 days.

In Chester, on the 1st inst., MARY, daughter of John and Hannah Maloney, in the 4th year of her age.

In Lower Chichester, on the 4th inst., TACY ANN HEACOCK, wife of Isaac Haycock, aged about 41 years.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR, &c.—Phila. March 9.—The market for flour is steady. Good is offered at $6 25 a $6 45. Sales of better brands for home consumption at $6 50, and extra and fancy brands at $6 80 a $8. There is very little export demand. Rye flour is worth $3 75 per bbl. Corn meal is dull at $3 45; for Brandywine, fresh ground.

Grain.—Wheat is dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of prime Penn. red are making at $1 36-47, and $1 60-63 for good white. Rye is inactive; sales of Penn. at 80 a 82c. Corn is in fair request; sales of old at 68c, and new yellow at 64c. Oats are steady; sales of Penn. at 43 a 44c per bus.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is in demand. Sales of prime at 78 a $8 50 per 64 lbs. Sales of Timothy at $3 75 and Red Top at $3 50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, March 9.—650 cattle arrived at Lowrie's Avenue Droveyard during the week. 60 head of Virginia cattle, fine quality for $11 a $11 50 per 100 lbs 60 head Ohio for $10 50 a $11 50, 50 head Lancaster, do., Chester county, do.—200 cattle in different lots at $9 50 a $11 50. Markets rather dull at the above prices.—250 head of horses arrived slowly, and sold at good prices. Prices for fresh cows from $25 to $50; dry, from $20 to $30 per head. 4000 sheep arrived, selling brisk, at from 10 ta 13 cents, dressed.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—A boy about 16 years of age is wanted at this office to learn the printing buisness. Must be good at reading and spelling. None other need make application.

GIRL WANTED.—A girl capable of doing all kinds of housework can hear of a good situation by making application at this office. None need apply unless competent to discharge the general duties of a housekeeper.

Fire Brick and Cement,
CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick
FEED, HAY AND STRAW.
The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 6m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same demand with
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST
from the day of deposit. For list of managers and office, see daily papers. apr. 9-1y

Equality to all! Uniformity of Prices! A new feature in ousiness! Every one his own Salesman.
JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market st., above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.
Remember the CRESCENT, in Market, above 6th, No. 200, Phila. ap 23 1y JONES & Co.

FERTILIZERS.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Ashland Coal,
BROKEN, Egg and Stove Coal,
From the Above celebrated mines,
at the lowest cash prices.
6000 prime Cedar Rails of a
Superior quality.
Darby, July 30, HUGH P. LLOYD & SON

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, in South Media, Delaware county, Pa., a 2½ story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on each floor, a Kitchen adjoining, with a Well of excellent water and a Pump therein, in the Kitchen. The House has been built within the last year. The Lot is thirty feet front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth; within one-fourth of a mile from of the Manchester Station, on the direct West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. For a further description and terms, call on the subscriber, on the premises. [mh11-3t*] PHILIP S. BISHOP.

WOOD AT PUBLIC SALE.—A large lot of Wood will be exposed at public sale on *Tuesday, the 24th day of March*, 1857, on the property of George O. Morris, residing in Radnor Township, Delaware county, Pa., near the ten mile stone, on the Westchester road, consisting of about 200 cords of WOOD, well seasoned. 50 cords Hickory, and the balance principally Oak.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, (noon,) on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by. EDWARD HUSKINS,
JAMES HUSKINS,
March 11, ts. *Proprietors.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Will be exposed at public sale, on *Monday, the 23d day of March*, 1857, twenty-seven ACRES OF LAND, more or less situate in Darby township, Delaware county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Rice, Samuel Tribet, deceased, and Sheldrick & Matson. The land is of the best quality, and is well watered, by a never failing stream passing through the place. For a country residence or Truck in purposes, it cannot be surpassed. There is also a good Stone Quarry on the premises.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day when conditions will be made known by
March 11, ts. DANIEL RICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County.
In the matter of the Account of John Larkin Jr. and Joseph of R. Morris, Assignees of Lees, Smith &c.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, to Audit and make *pro-rata* distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the said Assignees, to and among the creditors of the said Lees, Smith & Co., will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the Public House of John G Dyer, in the Borough of Chester, and county of Delaware, on Tuesday the Seventh day of April A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place, all persons having claims in the fund, aforesaid, are required to present them properly authenticated, to HENRY B. EDWARDS,
March 11, 1857. *Auditor.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of buisness.
The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers published in the United States, or Europe; by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.
Just received, Lepman's superior Erassing Pencils, Eyelet machines, &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.
March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

LAND SURVEYS
CAREFULLY MADE AND
DEEDS WRITTEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER
residing in Edgmont, Del. Co. Pa.
Mr 11 6t* ISAAC YARNALL.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the FILLMORE & DONALDSON CLUB OF MEDIA at their Club Room on Monday evening next. The meeting will be organized at 7 o'clock.
The members of the CHESTER AND ROCKDALE Clubs are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings, as matters of importance are to be transacted. By order of Ex. Committee.
W. W. JAMES, Sec'y.

CARPETINGS!
J. S. DEPUY & SONS,
MASONIC HALL, CHESTNUT ST.,
BELOW EIGHTH, PHILADELPHIA,
Would call the attention of the public to the large and varied assortment of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
Which they are selling very cheap for cash or City Acceptances, wholesale and Retail. ma 11—1m

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE, PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint, American Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens, 25 to 33 cts. Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.05 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c, &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no 26ly.

Garden, field & flower seeds.
FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade, or supplied in bulk.
CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,
Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box, for $1,00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c., &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.
Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

FOR SALE.—A BOND AND JUDGMENT for $3000, the first Lien on 160 Acres of Land. Interest paid punctually. Apply to
mr 11 JESSE BISHOP.

ROWLAND & CO., on March 14th, will have a lot of fresh Cows, Feeders and Fat Cattle, from Lehigh county, for sale at the Rose Tree Hotel.

$5 REWARD will be paid for the recovery of a Horse which was stolen from the Shop of the subscriber on the night of the 1st inst, and a further reward of $10 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. GEORGE BARRETT.
Media, March 11, 1857.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.—The Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Rail Road Company, are requested to meet at the Charter House, in the

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

PROPER DEPTH TO PLOW.—The depth of plowing is a question which must depend on many circumstances. I plow all of my own land from eight to to twelve inches deep.—Much of it is sandy, and I manure heavily.—The deeper such land is plowed, the better it will stand the dronght, because the roots will strike deeper; and on light soils, however much the manure may be diffused, the roots of the plants are sure to pursue and and find it. On my heavy, clay soil, in turning over the sod after drying—say once or twice in half a dozen years—to exterminate the bad grasses and briers which spring up after a few years, I am suspicious that I have usually plowed deeper than is profitable. In my next experiment for which I am preparing a large compost heap of night soil and swamp mud, I propose to run the plow to the depth of about eight inches, apply the compost, harrow it well, and sow my seed in August or early in September.—On such land, which has a strong affinity for ammonia, there will be little loss by evaporation, and the young grass roots will find their food at hand for a start. In after life much of their nourishment is deprived from the air and water; and the heaviest portions of the manure they will have to seize upon, before it washes below their reach. For several years I have used the sod and subsoil plow, and run a foot deep for my head crops; but upon a stiff clay, which has been plowed but five or six inches before, I should deem such an opperation dangerous. A deep soil is desirable everywhere; but it must be deepened gradually, unless bountifully manured. In our rocky soil, it is often impossible to plow more than eight inches, though I believe it is well established that a *granite* subsoil, taken even from the bottom of a well will become fertile merely by exposure to the air, so that on such soils we have little danger to apprehend from deep cultivation.—*H. F. French, in New England Farmer.*

BUTTER.—The Tribune inquires: "Will salt preserve butter?" No; that question is easily answered. Salt is added to butter for two reasons:—One is to assist in its preservation, the dairy woman vainly thinking that plenty of salt will keep the butter sweet.—Another set add salt with dishonest motives, with the idea that all the salt put in the butter is sold at the full price the butter brings. It is a great mistake. Every pound of salt put in butter over what is needed to give it a flavor, instead of bringing a cash return to the butter-maker, proves a positive loss, because it reduces the value of every pound of butter so oversalted, frequently as much as three cents a pound. Butter is not preserved by salt. It will keep just as long and just as sweet as olive oil, without salt, if no other substance is incorporated with it. It is the casceine of milk that spoils the butter; and unless free from that, no art can keep it sweet. Butter should be churned at sixty-five degrees, and immediately after reduced to forty degrees, and the less it is touched by human hands the better.

CURE FOR HEAVES.—Take some weed commonly called *smart weed*, that grows along the road-side, or in the fields in low places; steep it in boiling water till the strength is all out, and give the horse one quart of the liquid every day for eight or ten days. Mix it with bran or shorts if he will eat, if not, pour it down him with a bottle. Give him green or cut-feed wet up with water during the operation, and I will warrant a cure.—Horses with heaves will be troubled with it about as bad this dry and dusty weather, as they will in the spring of the year. This medicine is so simple, and easy to be obtained, that some may not think it their while to try it; but simple medicines many times prove more effectual than those obtained at a great expense. Now is the time to secure the weed, and I say to those interested, try it.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A FACT FOR OUR HORTICULTURAL READERS.—It has been discovered that for the generality of flowers, and more especially for geraniums, and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano or any other yet discovered; plants placed in soils, displaying more beauty and vigor when watered with this composition, than those growing in the richest mould, and only sprinkled with water.—Try it on your flower pots, ladies.

HOW TO RAISE AND FEED FOWLS.—Being often importuned, by letters, for my opinion in regard to the manner of raising and feeding fowls, I am induced to give my views through the columns of your valuable and widely-circulated journal.

In the first place, I would recommend to all who intend to breed fowls, whether for pleasure, convenience or profit, to procure some pure breed, of whatever variety they fancy, and then breed them pure, and improve upon them, year after year, by selecting their finest, best modeled pullets for breeding purposes, and by changing the yokes yearly, so as to avoid breeding "in and in." By pursuing this course, fowls may be increased in size and beauty to an extent perfectly astonishing. By the opposite course the largest varieties may be reduced to the size of the smallest bantum. Follow the same rule in breeding to the feathers. Take a pair of black bantums, with only one white feather, and select from their offspring, for breeding purposes, those which have the most white feathers, and the stock will, in a few years be changed from black to white.

In order to breed fowls successfully, it is of the first importance that they have a suitable building, for so long as the old plan of keeping them in damp under-ground hovels, or in close, unventilating buildings, with perhaps one whole side of glass, by which means they are heated as hot as an oven through the day, just so long shall we hear of their having all manner of distempers, and that breeding poultry is unprovitable.

SPOILING POTATOES.—Is it any wonder that we rarely if ever see such a thing as good potatoes in the city, where every dealer takes the most effectual way in his power to spoil them for food? Is it possible that people who grow potatoes, or those who are constantly dealing in them, do not know that they are always injured by exposure to the light, and if the exposure is continued long enough, they are utterly ruined? So great is the change that a tuber, naturally mealy, nutritious and palatable, is changed by exposure to light, and by that alone, during its ripening period, to a green, bitter, watery mass, and every hour that a potatoe is exposed to the light, after taking it out of its dark bed where it grew, it is injured in some degree, though not actually spoiled until it has been exposed for a long period. There is no way of preserving potatoes fit to eat except by keeping them in darkness. Let this be remembered.

WHEAT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Will you allow me to state through the columns of your paper, that wheat makes excellent coffee? It can be had for three cents per pound, while imported coffee is sixteen. Mixed, one half wheat, the greatest lover of coffee would not discover the difference.—We have often used clear wheat in our family, and think it excellent. It is certainly to be preferred to the extracts so commonly used; and is also useful to persons whose health will not allow them to use the other coffee. It should be well dried and roasted, or it will boil thick like starch.—*Ex.*

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
HIBBERT & FORD

TAKES this method of informing their friends and patrons of Delaware county that they have opened the splendid NEW STORE, No. 100 SPRING GARDEN ST. FOURTH DOOR above EIGHTH, South side, which they have filled with a splendid new stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Such as Challas, Persian and Pacific DeLanes, from 10 to 25 cts.

BKACK FANCY SILKS,

full assortment. Black from 75 cts to $1,50.
Fancy do 37 cts to $1,75.

GINGHAMS AND LAWNS,

Large assortment from 10 to 25cts.

MUSLIN AND LINENS,

Best makes, New Market and Macon Sheetings. We will warrant our muslins 10 per cent cheaper than any other Store in the city for the simple reason that we are able to pay the cash down for what we buy.

LACES, COLLARS & EMBROIDERIES we have a full assortment of at the lowest prices in the city.

PARTICULARN ATTETION paid to the assortment of plain Goods. Friends will find it their advantage to give us a call.

A general invitation is given to the Delaware Countians by HIBBERT & FORD.

ABRAHAM D. HIBBERT. WILLIAM B. FORD.
March 4th 1857.

1857! Beautiful Spring Goods!

THORNLEY & CHISM, *N. E. Corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia,* have great pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have this season purchased the most elegant stock of *DRESS GOODS* which they have ever had, and they are selling them usually *very cheap!!* 2150 yards very fine White Brilliantes, at 10 cts.; an immense variety of French, English and American Prints; a splendid stock of De Lanes, Challies, Cucals, Valincia Plaids, Luxor Plaids, Ghatta Lalnes, Barages, Challie Robes, Barage Robes, Silk Robes, Lawn Robes; a superb stock of Organdie and other Lawns, &c., &c.

SILKS! SHAWLS!! MANTILLAS!!!

Our Black Silks are farfamed for cheapness and good wear. Black Silks at 65, 75, 87½, $1.00, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00; Black Moir Antiques, Watered Silks, Satin Plaids, Rich Dress Silks, Plain Poulettes, every color; Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, Thibet Shawlss, Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. under regular prices.—The newest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

STAPLE GOODS, IRISH LINENS, MUSLINS.

Best make of Irish Linens of our own importation, also Auction Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Crashes, Diapers, &c. We keep a tremendous stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggits, Mattings, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, for Men and Boys wear, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., at

THORNLEY & CHISM'S

'One price cash store,' Harrison's White Building.

☞ We invite the attention of 'close cash wholesale buyers.' 'No misrepresentations to effect sales.'

The Standard Remedies!!
DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.

THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.

DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of an external Remedy.—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numpness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Pains of every character.

CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.

DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Diseases of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King streets, Wilmington, Del.,* and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, DRUGGIST, *Media;* ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester;* GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont,* and by dealers generally. mp4

Marshall Calkins, M. D.,

PROFESSOR IN THE *ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA,* may be consulted at his Office, *No. 319 Race street, above Ninth, Philadelphia.*

Dr. Calkins in his treatment selects from every system of practice those remedies that experience, and the Sciences of Physiology and Pathology, prove to be best adapted to the removal of Disease, and rejects, as injurious, and unscientific the use of Mercury, in all its various forms, Antimony, Arsenic, and General Blood-Letting, because he has learned from experience and the logical deductions of Science, that remedies, derived mostly from the vegetable kingdom, are much more efficient in restoring health than mineral poisons and venesection, and at the same time, that they do not injure the constitution by corrosion or otherwise.

As an evidence of his literary and professional acquisitions, and his success in the practice of Medicine the State of Massachusetts, he refers the public to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Monson, Mass.
Hon. S. C. KNOWLTON, Worcester, Mass.
HON. N. P. BANKS, Speaker of the House of Rep.
Ex-Governor GEORGE S. BONTWELL, Groton, Mass.
MINER RAYMOND, D. D., Wilbraham, Mass.
S. D. BUTTON, Esq., Connecticut.
ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., President Union College

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,

No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS,* which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sixes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars,* at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Mecutchen,
MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smute and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.

Residence: No. 51 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smut Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Bolting Cloths. ma 4-3m

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

DIRECTORS:

Sketchley Morton, William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt, Charles Palmer,
Levis Miller, William Eves,
John Larkin, Jr. Robert M. Thomas,
Charles R. Williamson.

SURVEYORS.

Lewis Green, Marple; James Eves, Aston; Henry Pratt, Newtown; Nehemiah Broomall, Upper Chichester; William W. Clement and W. C. Hawkins, Upper Darby; Isaac Yarnall, Edgmont; Hiram Cleaver, Radnor; John Ottey, Darby; Bartine Smith, Haverford; John D. White, Lower Chichester.

SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*
EDWARD S. PRICE, *Secretary.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*

☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 3 Lentild Court, to *No 475. North Second Street above Brown, Philadelphia,* where he has constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy

Cakes and Candies,

Wholesale and Retail at the lowest cash prices.

JACOB SIEGLER,
February 11, 1857. Bread and Cake Baker.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS!!!

Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Gums, for Full and Winter Trade, of every Quality and Style; at DUNBARRS OVER PRICE WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT & SHOE STORE,

76 S. SECOND ST., COR. CARTER ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Where is the best Retial Stock in the city, mostly of his own make, and choice selections from Eastern Markets; selling at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention paid to Youth's and Children's Shoes, and Easy Shoes for Old Ladies.

Always on hand a large stock of PURE GUMS. Also, Goodyear's Gums of every style.

CUSTOM WORK MADE NEATLY & PROMPTLY. All Dunbarr asks is a call. Satisfaction guartied. mar 12-1y

Opposite the Media Depot!

VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 15th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN F. CLINE.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 16th, south side, Philadelphia. ap. 30, 1y.

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Warehouse, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, east side, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.

Families are especfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a

PERMANENT MANURE

ave been thoroughly established.

Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied upon as the

BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,

and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.

Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.

CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Klett* branded on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime,* as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a

GENUINE ARTICLE.
PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.
($2½ cents per lb.)

A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.

Since last fall there has been imported but *one cargo* of the celebrated

PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,

which we offer for sale in small lots.

FISH MANURE.

A supply of this valuable article for sale.

PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.
(1½ CENT PER LB.)

No 1 Government Peruvian Guano

For sale at the lowest rates.

The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,

First door above Chestnut st., Philada.

☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,

NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot,* a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city

He also has on hand a fine assortment of

OVER-SHOES,

suitable for men and children.

TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves

pa ia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD.

G. friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.

He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH, PHILADELPHIA.

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low prices for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all Kinds. House KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.

WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver tablespoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver dessert do., $9 to $13; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. ept. 17, 1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county; mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A shar of public patronage is respectfully solicited,

ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PRGVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'
GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment, and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by PETER GRIFFEE,
Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET

Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,

Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.

COFFIN PLATES,

with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

HALL'S RESTAURANT

IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL,
Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media,

Superintendent's Office of the WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD

Station N. E. Cor. of 18th and Market st
Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1856.

On and after to-day, the cars leave Philadelphia at 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave Lenni at 8 and 12 A. M., and 5P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Lenni, at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Package and quarterly or commutation tickets can be had on application at the Office, N. E. cornes of Eighteenth and Market streets.

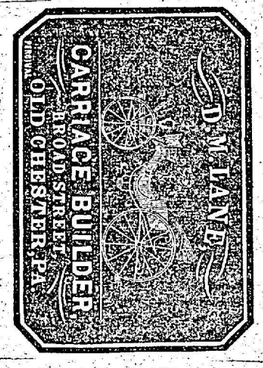
H. JONES BROOKE,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
July 9. *For Trustees.*

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE, Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions,* the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same

WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND
United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the depositor.

All sums are received and PAID BACK ON DEMAND, without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

FIVE PER CENT
SAVING FUND,

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Paid up $100,000 Actual Capital, as guarantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 3 to 9 o'clock. INTEREST FIVE PER CENT; The moneyis always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent. interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Pauly,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Buddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Tinulium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,

S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

A QUINCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens,

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ponderette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
M dia, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.

July 31 1y. DANIEL McCILNTOCK.

Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

NEW WHOLE SALE DRUG STORE.—N SPENCER THOMAS, *No. 26, South 2nd Street, Philadelphia.* Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicine, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lean, Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggist, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods sent to any of Wharves of Railroad Stations. Prices low and Goods Warranted. mar. 19 1y

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.

S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila,*

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25

GEORGE H. HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

Bottling Establishment.

JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. ☞ Address, Box No. 68, Chester, Penna. Chester, Sept. 17.

Quilts, Muslins, Linens,

WAMSUTTA AND WILLIAMSVILLE SHIRTINGS,
Hamilton and Utica Good Sheetings,
All the good made Muslins cheap by the pieces,
Fine and Heavy Linens of the best bleach,
Excellent, Heavy, Pure Linens, at 40 cts worth 50,
Marseilles Quilts—full stock, wholesale prices,
Allendale White Spreads, 87½ cts to $1 50,
TABLE DAMASKS,
Superior Quality in cloths or by the yard,
Diapers, Towels, Doylies, Napkins, Tickings,
Fine Flannels in great variety.

COOPER & CONRAD,
S. E. corner of 9th and Market sts. Phila.

N. B.—Selling Remnant, old stock, and Winter Goods at great sacrifices. sep 17-tf

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!

A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE.

URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granuated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.

For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* febl1

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge. Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thanking for the liberal patronage of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.

N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets. Chester, July 30.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.—Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S

Cheap Clothing establishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys' clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.

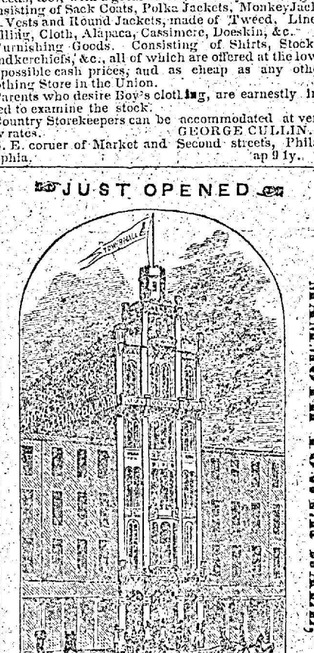
Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.

Parents who desire Boy's clothing, are earnestly invited to examine the stock.

Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN.

S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

☞ JUST OPENED ☜



BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH. SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

☞ UNEQUALED FOR

IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*

NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any unusual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
*N. E. corner Fifth and Chesn

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 4 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., MARCH 18, 1857. WHOLE NO 108.

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY



CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEINAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*
Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend " 50 "
Leinau's American Fertilizer, 25 "
Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.
☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above artildes. feb 18-4m

REMOVAL.



The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet-Wareroom* to STATE ST., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.
NATHAN SHAW.
N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma 4

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 239 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
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On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 8 1y.

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ROWLAND & CO., on March 14th, will have a lot of fresh Cows, Feeders and Fat Cattle, from Lehigh county, for sale at the Rose Tree Hotel.

MUSIC.

BY HARRY CORNWALL.

Hark! Music speaks from out the wood and streams;
Amidst the winds, amidst the harmonious rain;
It fills the voice with sweets, the eye with beams;
It stirs the heart; it charms the sting from pain.

Great memory hoards it 'midst her golden themes;
The wise man keeps it with his learned gain;
The minstrel hears it in his listening dreams;
And no one doth deem it vain.

Whatever thing doth bring a joy unstain'd
Unto the soul, if rightly understood,
Is one more ingot to our fortune gain'd,
Is wisdom to the wise, good to the good.

"Sing then, divine one!"—thus a lover sigh'd
To one who sat beside him fair and young,
Preluding with coquettish conscious pride,
And checked the half-born music on her tongue.

Sing maiden,—gentle maiden!
Sing for me, sing to me;
With a heart not overladen,
Nor too full of glee.
Give thy voice its way divine;
Let thine eyes, sweet spirits shine;
Not too bright but also tender,
Softness stealing half their splendor.
Sing,—but touch a sadder strain,
Till our eyes are hid in rain.
Tell of those whose hopes are wreck'd
On that cruel strand, neglect;
Widow poor and unbefriended;
Virgin dreams in ruin ended;
All the pleasure, all the pain,
That hideth from the world's disdain.

Sing,—an airer, blither measure,
Full and overflown with pleasure;
Sing, with smiles and dimpling mouth,
Opening like the sunny south,
When it breathes among the roses,
And a thousand sweets discloses.

Sing, fair child of music, sing
Like love—hope—sorrow—anything;
Like a sparkling, murmuring river,
Running its blue race forever;
Like the sounds that haunt the sun,
When the god's bright day is done;
Like the voice of dreaming night,
Tender, touching, airy, light;
Not a wind, but just a breeze
Moving in the citron trees;
Like the first sweet murmur creeping
Or love's lips, (when pride is sleeping),
Love's first unforgotten word,
By maiden in the silence heard,
Heard, headed, and repeated oft,
In mimic whisper, low and soft,—
Yet what matter for the strain,
Be it joy or be it pain,
So thy now imprisoned voice
In its matchless strength rejoice;
So it burst its fetters strong,
And soar forth on winged song?

THE FATAL CRINOLINE.

A SAD TALE OF WOMAN'S WRONGS.

In the Rue St. Martin le Grand, there lived lately the happiest married couple in all Paris—M. Valdemont, a chemist, and his beautiful wife Jeannette. Madame Jeannette adored her husband, who was, in truth, a very intelligent and kind-hearted man, and of some eminence in his profession; and he in return worshipped his "heart's delight," as he called his wife, with a fervor which scarce permitted him aught else but her comfort and pleasure. The felicity of this youthful pair was the talk of all the street, and Valdemont was the envy of all his bachelor friends.

Madame Valdemont had but one failing.—She eagerly studied the fashions; and having once seen in the shop-windows, or in the street, a new cut of dress, a smaller and more modest bonnet than she then possessed, had no peace of mind till her graceful form or queenly head was decked in the new style. Valdemont was too indulgent and wise a husband to interfere with these his wife's petty weaknesses, and generally gladly procured for her all that she asked.

Coming in to his dinner one day, he noticed upon the countenance of his Jeannette that expression of faint, melancholic longing which the indulgent husband will readily recognize as the unfailing tell-tale of some new-born desire.

"What is it, Heart's delight?" asked he, as, dinner finished, they sat over their coffee.

"Nothing, dearest Charles," was the answer, in that peculiar tone of voice which assures the listening husband that 'nothing' means everything.

"You seem feverish, dearest," suggested Valdemont. "Permit me to send for the doctor."

"No, no, pray do not," begged Madame. "Indeed, I feel quite well, but—" and she hesitated.

"Well—but what, Heart's delight?" asked the husband. "If you have a wish unfulfilled, pray tell it me. You know if it is in my power you shall have all your heart desires."

There was yet a little pretty hesitation on Madame Jeannette's part, but after sundry encouraging requests from her husband, she at length spoke out.

"It is a wish which I know you will declare absurd; but I will tell it since you ask me to. You have long ridiculed the new fashion by which the dresses of the ladies are so beautifully distended. I was at first of your mind, and thought the hoops unbearable.—But alas! I see plainly that unless one follows this fashion, she will become the laughing-stock of her lady friends. And walking out this morning, I saw, in the Boulevard de la Madaleine, the most beautiful crinolines!—Dear Charles, I feel that the happiness of my life depends on the purchase of the *magasin.* I shall not dare to go out upon the Boulevard again, without having previously my dress arranged in the new style."

This said, Madame Valdemont reclined upon the ottoman, overcome by her feelings, and casting looks of agonized entreaty at her lord, who was, meantime, with saddened expression, carefully examining the flowers upon the wall-paper of the room.

"Dearest Jeannette," he said at last, "you know how gladly I have always fulfilled your lightest wish. But this time, darling, I must remonstrate. I have an unconquerable dislike to crinoline."

"But I shall become sick with disappointment, I am sure, urges madame.

"I trust your common sense, and your love for your husband, will prevent such a calamity, my dear," answered Valdemont; "for I must assure you that this one of your wishes must be disappointed. Crinoline you cannot have."

At these cruel words Jeannette, weeping with disappointed, withdrew to her bedroom and locked the door on her hard-hearted spouse, threatening never to emerge from this apartment till her wish was granted; and preferring death by starvation to life without crinoline.

What was Valdemont to do? Sorrow-stricken at this sudden interruption of her cherished bliss, but experiencing an exceedingly strong aversion to the article which was the unfortunate cause of the disagreement, he retired to his laboritory to muse upon the course of his affairs. Here musing, he finally came upon a solution of the difficulty. For are not all things possible to genius?

It was already night when he knocked at the door of his wife's self-constituted prison.

"Pray open. It is I, Jeannette."

"Without the crinoline there is no entrance here," resounded from the chamber, in a firm, yet agitated voice.

"Your wishes shall be fulfilled," was the answer; and in the same moment the door was opened, and Jeannette took in one arm her husband and in the other hand her longed-for garment.

What a shameful deceit! There was no crinoline, but a simple skirt, colorless and formless. Jeannette would have fainted, but Valdemont begged her to restrain the impulse and attend upon his motions; whereupon he drew out a small elastic pipe and through it blew with might and main into the shapeless garment, which shortly developed itself into the noblest and most colossal proportions.—It was of India-rubber cloth, and the fruit of Valdemont's genius and domestic trouble.

Jeannette, as may be supposed, was almost beside herself with joy at this discovery, the size and grace of which far surpassed the most famous crinoline. She hugged her husband to her heart, and thereafter each day walked out upon the Boulevards, the envy of all the ladies, who beheld in the circumference of her dress their most cherished hopes excelled.

But, though the happiness of his wife was now complete, there were some disagreeable circumstances attending upon this new peace. He found himself cruelly separated from his wife by his unrelaxing invention. When arrayed in her new garment no one could approach within less than four feet of her person. To kiss her was evidently impracticable to the affectionate husband. To walk out as of yore, arm in arm, was also in the catalogue of impossibilities. He could not even reach her extended hand, and was obliged to devise a small tray fastened to a stick, by means of which to reach to her such smaller articles as she needed.

But more fatal than all this to his happiness, and even to his health, was the diurnal necessity for filling with air the fatal garment. The exertion was too great for him, and shortly his lungs became seriously affected. But here his chemical knowledge came again to his aid. He constructed vessels in which he was enabled to compress, by mechanical processes such quantities of air as sufficed to extend to its greatest latitude his wife's skirt. The aperture in this needed only to be securely fastened to an opening in the air-vessel and a spigot turned, when, in a very few moments, the compressed air rushed into and extended the loved garment.

One evening Valdemont had gone out on business. His wife, who desired to attend a party, stood ready dressed upon the floor, anxiously waiting for his return—for she lacked yet one thing of completeness—she was not inflated. The minutes flew by, the time drew near for her departure, yet no Valdemont appeared. Despairing of his return, madame at last sends her *femme de chambre* into the laboratory for her air vessel, with the determination themselves to make the application. The girl returns quickly with the receiver, fastens the vent securely to the short connecting pipe, and withdraws the stopper. The inflation proceeds with marvellous celerity and in a few moments madame, to her extreme delight, has attained a greater breadth than ever before. But alas! suddenly the poor woman feels herself drawn upward from her feet by some mysterious power. Shrieking vainly for help, she is wafted out of the open door into the garden, and then the frantic servant sees her ascend with terrific rapidity into mid-air, disappearing finally in the clouds.

Just then Valdemont returns to her home. He hears the screams of the servant girl, and hastens to inquire the cause. She points to the suppositious air-receiver, yet lying upon the floor. In one moment the dreadful truth flashes across his mind. The receiver used contained not air but hydrogen gas, very highly compressed, intended for the inflation of a monster balloon! His Jeanette, by his own criminal carelessness, had misapplied the dangerous gas, and was now, alas! floating away, at random, through space.

* * * * * * *

Walking along the Paris Boulevards of late you may see a forlorn looking man, staring with vacant, soulless eyes toward the heavens, as though hoping to descry some extraordinary thing in the clouds. It is the unfortunate Valdemont, who, bereft at one fell blow of his senses, and of the wife of his bosom, now vainly gazes after the loved one lost.

It is known that there are certain laws which govern comets and other slightly luminous bodies moving in eccentric orbits.—These laws of motion being applied by a distinguished French astronomer to the case of Valdemont, he has determined that she will be again visible to the unassisted eye of observers in 8 years, 2 months, and 12 days. It is hoped that on the occurrence of that event measures may be taken to secure the unfortunate lady, and prevent her farther rambling through space. But it is feared that ere that time arrives crinoline will be gone out of fashion, and she will, on beholding the comely shapes of the fashionable ladies of that sensible day, die of mortification at the recollection of her former inflated folly.

The pleasure of love is in loving. We are happier in the passion we feel, than in that which we excite.

Money in your purse will credit you—wisdom in your head will adorn you—but both in your necessity will serve you.

THE LAST DAYS OF PAULINE.

Thus far, vice and excess had been the most conspicuous features in Pauline's conduct; she now showed herself capable of heroism, sacrifice, and devotion—qualities which the world has a right to expect of those who, though not born, are at least bred upon the steps of the throne. She had spent the winter of 1813-14 at Nyce and Ayres in the South of France. On the 20th of April Napoleon left Fortainbleau for Elba, after what has been stigmatized as "a scene of desertion never equalled in any age of the world—tergiversations too hideous to be credible, if not recorded by eye witnesses." Pauline quitted Ayres in order to meet him near Frejus; while waiting she witnessed many of the fearful tumults which were excited by the passage of "Corisican tyrant." She saw his statues overturned and his life menaced. The brother and sister met at Lue, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the 26th of April. Napoleon entered the chamber of the Princess; she extended her arms but burst into tears on seeing that he wore an Austrian uniform as a disguise

"Why this uniform?" she asked.

"Why, Pauline," returned Napoleon reproachfully, "would you have me dead?"

Pauline looked at him steadily, and said, "I can not embrace you in that dress. Oh, Napoleon, what have you done!"

Napoleon withdrew and changed his costume. He returned in the uniform of the Old Guard. Pauline pressed him to her heart again and again, as astonishing those who best knew her by this unexpected burst of feeling.

But Pauline could act as well as weep.—She with Madame Mere, followed Napoleon to Elba in October of the same year. She abandoned the frivolities and gaiet'es to which, for years, she had been accustomed, and devoted herself with untiring energy to furthering the plans formed for his escape.—

She placed all her jewels at his disposal.—Napoleon never used them. They were in his carriage at Waterloo, which was taken by the Allies, and exhibited for money in London. The diamonds had disappeared, it was never known into whose hands they had fallen. On the 26th of February, 1815, she gave a ball, to all the principal personages of Elba, and that very night Napoleon stepped on board the brig l'Inconstant, and weighed anchor for France. Pauline and Napoleon never met again. She returned to Rome and he to Paris, from whence, by way of Waterloo, he passed on to St. Helena.

Don Camillo was now compelled by the restoration of Piedmont to the Austrian rule, to resume his allegiance as a Roman subject. He refused, however, to see or receive his wife; but the Pope took the matter into his own hands, and appointed a committee of Cardinals to decide upon a method of reconciliation. The prince was ordered to share his palace with the princess, and to place one hundred and fifty thousand francs a year at her disposal. He obeyed, but ungraciously, and finally retired to Florence, where he built a palace for his own private use, leaving to her the undivided control of his superb establishment at Rome.

Pauline was still marvelously beautiful, through her health was delicate and her constitution impaired. She was surrounded with admirers, the most ardent of whom was Lord Brougham. He was admitted to the mysteries of her toilet, and she allowed him to sit upon the floor before her and hold her feet in his hands. He was also permitted as a great favor, to hand pins to her dressing maids when they needed them in the arrangement of her person.

"How can you take pleasure," some one asked her, "in the society of men who have imprisoned your brother at St. Helena?"

"Can you not understand" she replied vehemently, "that I enjoy the sight of these men, once so arrogant, now humbling themselves to the dust of my sandals? Can you not see that the complaints of that British peer are sweet music to my soul? He stands for hours to give pins to my waiting maid, because they are to touch my person. He has the courage to confront the caprices of a woman, but he does not dare to speak before his parliament in behalf of that woman's brother, that he may be more kindly treated in his accursed dungeon at St. Helena! And this man hopes that I may love him! And the others hope that I may love them! If I had neither heart nor soul, perhaps I might! Let them love on and suffer the penalty."

Pauline became convinced in 1821 that Napoleon was dying at St. Helena. She wrote a letter to Lord Liverpool, then prime Minister of England, in which she earnestly begged, in the name of all the members of the family, that her brother might be removed to a less dangerous climate. "If so reasonable a request be refused," she said, "it will be pronouncing his sentence of death—in which case I beg permission to depart for St. Helena, to join my brother and receive his last sigh. I feel that the moments of his life are numbered and I should forever reproach myself if I did not use all the means in my power to alleviate his sufferings and testify my devotion."

The earl of Liverpool granted the latter portion of her request, but too late. Napoleon was already dead at the date of Pauline's appeal.

She now sank into a rapid decline, though she continued to live in a constant whirl of gayety. Foreigners visiting Rome, formed her principal society; they found her entertainments hospitable, refined and sumptuous. Early in 1826 she went to Pisa for a change of air. It was evident to herself, as well as to her friends, that she could not long survive.

She now performed the last eccentricity of an eccentric life. Though possessed of no fortune whatever, and living on the forced bounty of her husband, she composed and executed an imposing instrument which she called her will. In this she made large and numerous legacies, forming in the aggregate a sum of princely magnificence. Don Camillo now recalled her to Florence, where a reconciliation was effected, and mutual forgiveness extended. The Princess Borghese expired in the arms of the Prince on the 9th of June, 1823, with a generosity of which he hardly seemed capable, and which she had certainly done nothing to deserve, he recognized and paid the bequests she had made without consulting or considering the state of his fortune.

Napoleon often mentioned Pauline at St. Helena. He considered her the handsomest woman of her time, and said that artists were accustomed to speak of her as the modern Venus de Medici. When at Nice, she established, he said, a daily line of baggage wagons to and from Paris, to bring her supplies of the new fashions. "Had I known it," he added, she would have been soundly scolded. After all, she was the kindest creature in the world."

A GOOD STORY.

A merchant at Munich, having obtained a large fortune, gave each of his three daughters a large sum, and married them to three brothers, sons of a worthy man at Hamburg. He reserved to himself a large capital, and his sons-in-law employed all their efforts to induce him to give it to them. At last, by flattery and demonstrations of affection, they got the old man's money. But from that time they began to show indifference for him, and at last totally neglected him. The good old man was very wretched, and what was worse, very poor. One day his youngest daughter went to him. In the course of conversation she suggested to him that he might obtain the good will of her and her sisters husbands, and obtain from them all that he needed, by pretending to be still rich. The old man, seeing the idea was a good one, resolved at once to act on it. He went to a friend of his, a banker, and obtained an advance of money, and the loan of a service of plate.

The next day he invited his sons-in-law to dinner. They were astonished to find a service of plate on the table, and still more so when the servant brought the old man a letter, and he exclaimed, 'What! let an old friend be embarrased for ten thousand florins!' and he went and got the sum from his strong box, saying:—'There—take it to your master?' 'You see,' said he, 'I am still rich!' The sons-in-law were confounded, and each, with great earnestness, immediately pressed the old man to go and live with him, promising him that he should receive every attention, and every thing he could possibly wish for. But the old man laid down his conditions—that he should have his own apartments and domestics, a carriage, and a certain sum placed at his disposal. To this, the sons-in-law eagerly consented.

For some time the old man lived comfortably enough, and wherever he went he took the precaution to carry with him his strong box, which was very heavy. A little while ago he fell ill. His sons-in-law pressed him to make his will, but he said his intention was to divide the contents of his strong box equally between them and a friend, and that they and his executor should have a key.—About a fortnight ago he died. By a writing which he left behind him, he directed that the box should not be opened until five days after his interment—that he should be buried with the greatest pomp—and that each poor man in the town should receive a new suit of clothes and a florin. At last the day for opening the strong box arrived.—The sons-in-law, to their bitter mortification, found, not as they had expected, money or securities to a large amount but lead and stones.

WILD WOMAN IN MARENGO CO., ALA.—Linden, Ala., is all astir on account of a wild Woman that recently appeared in the woods and hills of that neighborhood to a party of huntsmen. She is a medium sized woman, fair and quite naked with the exception of moccasins. She runs with great velocity, leaping on all fours over every impediment like an antelope. The Linden *Jeffersonian* says:—

When discovered by a party of huntsmen, she was concealed among some brush and ran away on their approach. This is we believe, the first instance of a wild person being seen in Alabama, and with the exception of the wild man said to have been seen somewhere in the southern part of Arkansas, is the only instance we remember to have heard of.

Another Editor who was one of a hunting party who also saw her, says she was accompanied by a large rain of remarkable whiteness, by whose wool she held on when running up hills and springing over rocks.—This ram appeared attached to this wild and singular creature and seemed like her defender, to warn her of danger and protect her.—It appears that some 15 years ago a little girl a daughter of a French woman, residing on the banks of the Tombigbee river, was lost as well as a pet lamb of hers. They were never after heard from, so that many supposed the little girl and her lamb had been drowned. The question now is, can this wild woman of Marengo county, be the same. It is highly probable, but how she has existed during 15 years in the woods, away from all intercourse with the world is a mystery.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT (?) PHYSIOLOGICALLY EXPLAINED.—To Doctor Currie, the physician of Liverpool and biographer of Robert Burns, we owe the following "reasons why" ladies talk more than men: "Female occupations (says he) require much more use of speech because they are duties in detail. Besides, their occupation being generally sedentary, the respiration is left at liberty. Their nerves being more delicate, their sensibility as well as fancy is more lively—the consequence of which is a *more frequent utterance of thought,* a greater fluency of speech, and a distinct articulation at an earlier age. May it not therefore be the case, that the reason why women are frequently supposed to be inferior in knowledge to men, is because that talking more than men, they more frequently display their deficiencies?

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.—An impressive specimen of the untutored eloquence of the Red Men is afforded in the defiance of the Chieftain of the Creek Nation to the General who had captured him: "I fought against you at Fort Mimms—I fought against you in Georgia—I did you all the injury I could—I would have done you more—the warriors who were faithful all died by my side—they died in battle—I mourn over their loss, but they are gone to glory—I am their Chief—a captive, but a soldier. Do your utmost—I shall not disgrace their memories." In the mouth of an Indian captive, words like these are not words of course; they mean what they say, and speak of nerve and spirit stung to the limit of human endurance.

Man doubles all the evils of his fate by pondering over them; a scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small peril a great danger, and a slight sickness often ends in death by brooding apprehensions.

The past is the grave, the present the coffin, and the future the cradle of liberty. It is, perhaps, quite as well to locate it in the future, for too many now mistake it for licentiousness.

THE BOLD DAMARAS.—Two Hill Damaras had, it seems, gone in search of honey, and having found a bees' nest in the cleft of a rock, one of them made his way through the confined aperture that led to it, for the purpose of possessing himself of the honey comb. But he had not long been thus engaged when he discovered a narrow circular passage, leading apparently right through the nest. He told this to his comrade on the outside, who suggested that it was probably caused by a serpent. However, seeing nothing to indicate the reptile's presence, he resumed his labor, and, having secured the honey-comb, was about to withdraw from the aperture, when, to his horror, he saw a huge ondara making towards him. The reptile passed the poor fellow in the first instance, but suddenly turning round, it plunged its murderous fangs into the man's body. The poison was of so virulent a nature as to cause almost instantaneous death. The survivor, witnessing the fate of his friend, fled precipitately. On his way home, however, and when his agitation had subsided, he determined to avenge himself on the reptile, and early the following day he returned to put his plan into execution.

Having seen the serpent leave the aperture in question, he slipped unperceived into it, and quietly awaited the reptile's return.—As soon as he observed it approaching, he coolly placed his open hand across the narrowest part of the passage, and, just as the monster's eyes glared within, he grasped it by the throat, and, by striking its head to and fro against the rocks on either side, soon succeeded in destroying it.

Once a lion found his way into the church at Richtenfeldt. The alarm being given, the Damaras, assegai in hand, rushed to the spot, and seizing him by the tail and ears, dragged him bodily out of the sacred edifice. —*Anderson's Exploration in Southern Africa.*

CAUTION TO LOVERS.—A young gentleman, residing in the neighborhood of Richmond, had occasion, a short time ago, to drive his pretty cousin Fanny down to Windsor in a gig. Little Charlie, a brother of Fanny's, accompanied and sat between them in the gig; but, as he was only five or six years of age, was considered nobody. Unfortunately, however, the urchin had got a new hat that very day, of which he was exceedingly proud. Finding, on his arrival at Windsor, that it had sustained some injury during the journey, he rushed to his mamma to complain. "I declare, mamma," he cried, "I'll never ride in a gig between sister Fanny and cousin George again." "Why so, my dear?" inquired mamma.—"Because," he replied, "they've crushed my new hat all to pieces, with leaning over me to kiss each other, all the way from Richmond."

HORSE'S COATS.—Lately going to the country to spend a few weeks with a friend of mine, I drove a very handsome horse and a good un—but was always annoyed about his coat, it was more like a lot of bristles than a horse's smooth skin, and all the grooming he could get "wouldn't do no good." My friend, who is a great horse-breeder, and fancier, made me try giving him a few carrots every day to eat out of my hand saying that he would have a good smooth coat in three weeks—and he was right, for in that time my horse had a beautiful, sleek, glossy coat, and all from eating a few carrots daily. He tells me it is infallible.

THE WORLD OF INSECTS.—In number they are legions. Professor Agassiz says, that more than a lifetime would be necessary to enumerate the various species of insects and describe their appearance. Meiger, a German, collected and described 600 species of flies which he collected in a distance of ten miles in circumference. There have been collected in Europe 20,000 species of insects preying on wheat. In Berlin, two Professors are engaged collecting, observing, and describing insects and their habits, and already they have published five large volumes upon the insects which attack forest trees.

"Arrah, Teddy, an' wasn't yer name Teddy O'Byrne before you left ould Ireland?"

"Sure it was, my darlint."

"But, my jewel, why then do you add the s, and call it Teddy O'Byrnes, now?"

"Why, hav'nt I been married since I kem to Amiriky! And are you so ignorant of gramatics that you don't know when one thing is added to another it becomes a plural?"

Dean Mavrie, a large land-owner and an exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions. His courtship was said to be as follows:—Having one day mounted his horse, with only one sheep-skin as a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and, without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him. On her coming, he told her that the Lord had sent him to marry her. Betty replied, "The Lord's will be done."

LAW.—In a chancery suit, one of the counsel describing the boundaries of his client's land, said in showing the plan of it:

"We lie on this side, my lord."

The opposite counsel then said: "And we lie on that side."

The chancellor, with a good humored grin, observed:

"If you lie on both sides, whom will ye have me believe?"

In England the latest returns show that out of the entire population the Smiths reckon 1 in 73; Jones, 1 in 76; Williams, 1 in 115; Taylor, 1 in 148; Davies, 1 in 162;—Brown, 1 in 174. If Brown feels aggrieved at his position on this list, he may find comfort in knowing that his initial letter commences more English names than any other letter in the alphabet.

There is at least one kind of memory, that grows better as we grow old—the memory alluded to in the following paragraph:—

"There is a man out West so forgetful of faces, that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from other ladies; but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes."

Fears being entertained for the safety of the man who attained the pinnacle of bliss, he was requested to come down. The man who arrived at the summit of happiness does not think much of the prospect.

A lie, though it be killed and dead, can sting sometimes—like a dead wasp.

SABBATH READING.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE BIBLE RECORD.—The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus alludes to the discoveries made by Sir Henry Rawlinson in Assyria confirmatory of the truth of the Bible Record:

Among the recent public lectures in London, you may be struck with that of Sir Henry Rawlinson, on late Oriental discoveries in relation to the Bible. It occupies nearly an hour and a half. Sir Henry expaciated on some of the most important results of his discoveries in Assyria, constituting a verification of scripture history; he illustrated his topic by numerous drawings and models taken from the sculptures now in the British Museum. He could educe, by abundant coincidences, the authenticity of the Holy writ.

The earliest period to which the inscriptions he had found referred, was about 2000 years before Christ. The whole country of Assyria had been excavated in the course of his researches; a multitude of inscriptions had been deciphered, and in many instances, they confirmed, in the minutest details, the pages of scripture, and explained passages which he had hitherto obscured. The instances which he cited them with instruction and force; the interpretation or derivation of names in particular. The earliest connection of the Chaldees and Indians and the Babylonian mythology, the ethnology, and geography of the Assyrians the historical records, all are illustrated; in every case, there is an entire agreement with the Bible. The lecturer inferred from his studies that the Book of Job belonging to a time about 700 before Christ. In the inscription there is a period of nearly a thousand years, without mention of Judea, but during that period, there was no inducement for intercourse between the Assyrians and the Jews. The visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon was verified. So, the wars between Sennacherib and Hezekiah. There were four distinct captivities of the Jews. Some inscriptions referred to the time of Nebuchadnezzar, others threw light on the existence and actions of Belshazzar who was joint King with his father Minus, and who shut himself up in Nineveh.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I would rather, when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood should stand over me, and say:—"There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young. No one knew it, but he aided me in time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children:—"There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parian or Italian marble.—The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimatiou, than the most costly cenotaph ever read.—*Dr. Sharp.*

OLD WOMAN.—If a whimsical or ridiculous story is told of any one, it is sure to relate to an old woman. If a man lacks wit, or is in any way eccentric in his ideas of neatness and propriety, he is called an old woman.—A deficiency of firmness of purpose or timidity in intercourse with the world, subjects one to a similar epithet; and yet what does the commun sense of this saying amount to. Simply this, that a man is like his mother.—And who, pray, is a real mother. A being filled with devoted and disinterested love for her offspring. Did any one ever hear of a selfish mother?—of one who would not practice self-denial that she might minister to her children? Here, then, is a trait which is in reality old-womanism, and the old one, in our mind, that distinguishes the peculiarities of the venerable females from those of selfish, bombastic man!

How many sick ones
Wish they were healthy;
How many beggar men
Wish they were wealthy;
How many ugly ones
Wish they were pretty;
How many stupid ones
Wish they were witty;
How many bachelors
Wish they were married;
How many benedicts
Wish they had tarried.
Single or double,
Life's full of trouble;
Riches are stubble,
Pleasure's a bubble.

So far as the Bible is concerned, *simplicity* of interpretation is essential to that simplicity of heart which is the "good ground" for the "good seed." Faith withers and dies in the shade of artificial and labored explanation.

A good conscience is better than two witnesses—it will consume your grief as the sun dissolves ice. It is a spring when you are thirsty—a staff when you are weary—a screen when the sun burns you—a pillow in death.

There is a great difference between talking and acting. The men who promiso the most, and talk the loudest, are men who flinch at the moment of need, and turn the cold shoulder.

Sincerity does not consist of speaking your mind upon all occasions, but in doing so when silence would be censurable and falsehood inexcusable.

A wife wrote to her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus. "Oh, tell me not that absence conqers love! the longer you stay away the better I like you."

Pope says:—"A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong; which is but saying, in other words, that he is *wiser* to-day than he was yesterday."

A pleasant wife is a rainbow in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests.

Troubles are like babies, that only grow bigger by nursing.

If we can still love those who have made us suffer, we love them all the more.

CHESTER, March 9, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—I was pleased a few weeks since to see an educational column started in your paper. It savoured strongly, I thought, of the true spirit of the times, and pointed unerringly to those improvements in the workings of educational systems, which the agitation of the subject through the medium of the press, can only effect. For a week or two I read the column with interest. I found it to abound in ideas—some, perhaps, exceptionable but all respectable and reformatory. The little items of practical importance to the *operator on ideas*, and to those who have ideas to be developed were receiving earnest thought.—This is enough. If the human mind really sets itself to work thinking, it will eventually think *right*. And right thinking will lead to right action. But my pleasure was far exceeded by the regret I felt at finding the educational column supplanted by other matter after an ephemeral existence of a very few weeks.

I have good reason for believing that such matter would be ever welcome to your columns, and, hence concluded, that we have been minus such matter for a few weeks, for the simple reason that you had none to give us. Now this will not do. One gentleman, who was to write over the signature of D, has given it up. Very *well*—or rather very *bad*. The arrangement is faulty, if those who would wish to write, dare not do so until their turns come, alphabetically. This is not a *sine qua mon*. It matters not in such a case if E comes before A, or if G and H change places with their more forward friend.

I was waited upon this evening, by a friend interested in the matter, who importuned me to fill up the vacancy in the contributors. I expressed myself as willing to do so—especially if it was possible that an article from me would again resusitate the enterpeise.—Fearing any delay, I have set myself to work forthwith, and find myself scribbling away, giving you the circumstances attending my introduction to the company. I begin to think that my whole article will be introductory. As such you will please regard it, and not judge, at present, of my lack of educational ideas, from the barrenness of *these* pencillings. Perhaps I may succeed in bringing to life a few ideas. Every new one, is, at a low estimate, worth a dollar. This would make an article, containing even *one* idea, a valuable one where money is estimated, as it is represented to be in the vicinity of one of our friends, who is a teacher.

He thinks, if he should offer four pence a piece for parental visitations, he would always be under the necessity of being in readiness to receive company. My friend, to whom I before referred, as soliciting something from me in the shape of an article for the papers, read me a letter from one of the class of teachers which evinced the right spirit. I wish all could read it. That is, I wish its contents could be made public.—Logically speaking, it is my candid opinion after mature deliberation, that, if it were not a *private* letter, it could be. It seems he has written an article, and is now waiting quite patiently, or rather impatiently for his turn. I think his turn comes at any time. At any rate, if his public sayings bear any likeness in point of spirit, to his letter we would always be glad to hear from him. Now let me say one or two things upon the manner of imparting instructions in Grammar. No branch taught in our schools is so much abused. In this subject, as in everything else, there is nothing like making a good beginning. Commence by conversing freely with the pupils; and continue the practice.—Place great importance upon moral instruction. Indeed this should be the only instruction for some time. See that your own conversation is correct, and insist upon it in your pupils. Take every possible method to awaken thought, and develop ideas.—Talk much about things, their qualities attributes, relations, and the correct method of talking and writing concerning them.—But dont teach all at once. We mistake by hurrying. Commence by writing the language from the blackboard. Then be critical and teach the pupils also to be so. See that every word written is spelled correctly, every Capital letter correctly placed, and every rest noted with its proper mark of punctuation. Well, I think I have said enough for this time. I trust these remarks will not appear dogmatical. They are by no means intended to be such. Ways and means are various. Let us think dispassionately and select if possible the best. Wake up fellow teachers, if asleep; and if awake, let us hear from you. We labor in a great and good cause, and have much to encourage us. Let us each contribute his or her mite, and we can all accumulate a fund that will tell with tremendous power, upon the advancement and prosperity of our schools. D.

MESSRS. COOPER & VERNON:—Our friend, the editor of the *Republican*, in his remarks in connection with the Physicians of Delaware county, permit me to say, is entirely out of place, and uncalled for.

The Physicians of Delaware County consider themselves entirely competent; and it is their desire to be permitted to manage their own business in their own way. In conclusion we would say that no explanation or apology from our esteemed friend will be expected or deemed necessary; therefore our friend will not be under the necessity of resorting to his emollient aromatic salve which he applied so frequently with success.

RIDLEY.

GOV. GEARY.—A dispatch has been received from Kansas, via St. Louis, announcing the resignation of Governor Geary, and desiring that he may be relieved of further duty as speedily as possible. His reason for this is the impossibility of administering faithfully and satisfactorily the duties of his office, so long as the present organized opposition to him remains in force.

It is rumored at Washington that the President will urge the Governor to remain, by promising to bring about a better state of things; but should he still refuse, it is rumored that Samuel W. Black, of Pennsylvania, will be nominated for the office.

The Indiana Senate have passed to a second reading, a bill providing that every person who shall desire to indulge in the drinking of spirituous or malt liquors, shall procure a yearly license or permit from the Clerk of the Court—the Clerk to keep a registry of all persons who may apply for permits. All fines or violations of the law to benevolent institutions; all persons who shall sell to persons who have no permission to drink, to be fined in heavy sums, &c.—The reading of the bill was received with considerable mirth.

The Policy of the New Administration.—Mr. Buchanan, in his inaugural address on Wednesday, intimated what would be the policy of the incoming administration. The Ostend Circular doctrine got the cold shoulder, and the new President intimated that it would be his constant effort to encourage his fellow citizens to consult their own interests by getting their garments at the brown stone clothing hall of Rockhill and Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chestnut St., Phila.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.—A German will keep awake for hours to study metaphysics. When an Englishman studies them, it is to induce him to go to sleep.

THE WASHINGTON RAT CATASTROPHE—DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.—It was hoped, when, a week or two ago, we informed our readers of the extraordinary rumor regarding the rat poisoning case at the National Hotel in Washington, no further developments would manifest themselves beyond the mere sickness of the guests who had partaken so freely of the water provided for their use; but the *Cleveland Plaindealer* subsequently informed us that a Mr. Lenox, from the State of Ohio, who had been sojourning at Washington, and who was a guest at the National Hotel at the time of the excitement caused by so much sickness, "was taken sick, started for home, and died on the way," and in our columns of yesterday was a notice of the death of the wife of a respectable citizen of New York, who, it is rumored, died a victim to sickness caused by participation of the water drawn from the tanks of the National Hotel at Washington. The following is the notice alluded to.

"On Wednesday evening, March 11, in the 27th year of her age, Susan Martha, wife of Jay L. Adams, and only daughter of Peter R. Warner."

This lady, according to the information by our reporter, having been on a visit to Savannah was returning home by way of Washington, where she stopped at the National Hotel. She was taken with a violent fit of sickness, presenting the same symptoms as the other victims, and upon returning home to New York became rapidly worse, until Wednesday evening last, when she died.—Of course rumor at once gave the origin of the cause of her death a location, and put it down as the place mentioned above. Although an effort was made to suppress any tendency which would give such a rumor publicity and thereby leave an impression of its validity upon the public mind, yet it transpired sufficiently to reach the ear of our reporter, who, upon inquiry yesterday, ascertained that a post mortem examination had been made to determine upon the cause of death. At first the cause of Mrs. Adam's death had been set down as "inflammation of the lungs." This, however, it would seem has been superseded by the result of the post-mortem examination, which, it is said was conducted by four of the ablest physicians in the city. The statement made to our reporter was the following: "That the stomach was ascertained to have been partially eaten away; the bowels manifested symptoms of violent inflammation; the lungs were congested, and the kidneys severely affected." These results were reluctantly narrated to two or three friends, who have named it over again; and as there is no disgrace in being, accidentally, the victim in such a case, as that at Washington or in being related to a victim, we give this to our readers—not with any desire to parade before the public anything of a revolting character, but rather as an incentive to care and watchfulness in any attempt to destroy vermin. There may be other instances in which death has ensued, in which a like care has been exercised to prevent publicity. While we deeply sympathize with those who are deprived of valued and beloved friends, yet we can see no reason why the public should not know the consequences of the want of foresight and calculation.—*Tribune*.

Gen. Packer, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, is a printer by trade. The two U. S. Senators and the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, were also formerly printers.

The Chicago Democratic Press tell the following story, and vouches for its truth:—There was a crowd in the office of the City Marshal yesterday, where the good natured official was selling wood to the poor.—"Stand back, all of you, and let the woman with a baby have a chance." The crowd complied, again and again, woman after woman, each with a baby in her arms, pressing onward to the desk. The Marshal took it cool for awhile, but finally the infant began to assume a familiar look and an examination was had when it turned out that the mother was lending her baby to her acquaintance, to secure for them the immunities which she herself enjoyed. There was a laugh all around, and a fresh start. Jim ayers that the last borrower of the baby pinched it to make it excite additional sympathy.

By accounts from Greytown to Feb. 20 received via Aspinwall, Havana and New Orleans, it would seem that the fillibusters under Lockridge and Tigus had succeeded in forcing their way up the San Juan as far as the Castillo Rapids. The post at Sarapiqui had falling into their hands, having been abandoned by the Costo Ricans. The buildings at Castillo had mostly been burnt, and though the Costa Ricans still retained the fort it was expected that it would soon be taken. The Scott, one of the river boats, had fallen into the hands of the fillibusters, but with the machinery too much damaged for use. Another of the river boats had been burnt by the Costo Ricans. Castillo Rapids are about half-way up the San Juan. Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of the lake is still in the hands of the Costa Ricans; as are the lake steamers and the junction with Walker is still far from being effected. The account from New-Orleans; being the story of the fillibusters themselves, must be received with all due allowance, especially in what relates to the losses inflicted on the Costa Ricans. From Walker himself there is no further news the last dates from his camp being those formerly reported, of Feb. 3.

The New York Express says that Miss Augusta Cunningham is lying quite ill, and that the sisters are worn out with anxiety and trouble. Their sad situation has been taken advantage of by some heartless villians, who have annoyed them by offensive Valentines and insulting proposals. The Express adds:

Such conduct is too mean and dispicable, almost for belief, and if discovered the unconscionable perpetrators should be punished with the utmost severity. It is said that the hand-writing of some of these missives, although disguised, has furnished a clue to the authors, and steps will be taken to bring them to punishment. The young ladies have not left their homes during the week, therefore the statement of a weekly print that on Tuesday last they promenaded down Broadway with Mr. Snodgrass is, of course, unfounded.

SELLING UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—A man has been arrested in New Jersey on the charge of selling unwholesome meat. The meat consisted of 57 quarters of veal, which was almost of the consistency of jelly, and the Calves were not probably more than three days old when killed. He was held in the paltry sum of three hundred dollars to answer the charge. Persons purchasing veal should be careful to see that it is sufficiently matured.

"There's where the boys fit for college," said the Professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to the school in Bedford Street. "Did they?" said the old lady, with animation; "and if they fit for college before they went, they didn't fight afterward?" "Yes," said he, smiling and favoring the conceit; "yes, but the fight was with the head, and not with the hands." "Butted, did they?"

WHIPPING AN EDITOR.—The Speaker of the New Brunswick House of Assembly undertook to horsewhip the editor of the St. Johns Leader, for some comments upon his notes. But the editor took the whip from him, and the Hon. Speaker was pinned to the wall by a printer, and afterwards fined $5.

THE GREAT RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

TORONTO, March 13, 1857.

We learn the following particulars of the Railroad accident at Hamilton, from a gentleman who left the scene of disaster this morning. The accident occurred on the Great Western Railway at the bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, which is elevated some sixty feet above the water. The bridge swings, and it is supposed that the train which passed for the East a short time before, had sunk the bridge so much that the locomotive of this train was obstructed by the abutments to such a degree that the passenger cars were raised up and thrown into the Canal.—The train was the local accommodation from Toronto to Hamilton, and left Toronto at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The number of passengers was estimated at from 75 to 100 of whom only 15 were taken alive from the wreck, and of these 5 have since died. The water in the Canal is 18 feet deep, and nearly all those not immediately killed were drowned. The engine and tender with the engineer and fireman were pitched headlong into the Canal and are buried 20 feet below the suface. The baggage car and the two passenger cars are completely shattered, and one of the latter turned bottom side upwards and nearly submerged. When our informant arrived this morning the parties were still busy in extricating the bodies from the wreck In an outhouse adjoining the station-house at Hamilton about 50 or 60 corpses of men women and children, were lying on one floor. No inquiry into the cause of the accident has yet been held. Most of the passengers were from Hamilton, Toronto and the adjoining towns. Samuel Zimmerman of Niagara Falls Isaac Buchanan of Hamilton, Vice President of the Road, and Capt. Twokey, a popular commander on Lake Ontario, are among the victims. Only one of the lady passengers was saved, and she was much cut and bruised. A German lad in the hind car seeing the conductor hastily retreating to the back door took alarm and followed him, and he, the conductor, and three others were the only ones who escaped with trifling injuries.—Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Managing Director of the Railway, Dr. Macklem and Mr. Thomas C. Street of Chippewa, were on the train, and although considerably injured, escaped with their lives.—*Tribune*.

A COWHIDING AFFAIR IN WILMINGTON.—A correspondent of the Tribune makes the following developments, which for a quiet little city like Wilmington Del., may be regarded as somewhat novel and very exciting. He says.

On Wednesday night the 25th ult., we had for this city certainly an extraordinary scene Mr. John C. Patterson, an eminent lawyer of this city, one who is esteemed and respected by all who know him, had cause to suspect the fidelity of his wife. She is one of the most beautiful women in the city. Accordingly he placed spies upon her, who found that she was in the habit of walking until late at night in the outskirts of the city with a French gentleman a resident of New-Orleans, who is visiting this city for the purpose of having an iron steamboat built at Messrs. Betts, Pusey, Jones & Co.'s. On the night above mentioned her husband, after following her in company with his brothers, his brother-in-law, Lieut. Webster, and others, and seeing her enter his back gate, reproached her with her conduct; and sending for Thomas Hawkins, the High Constable of the city, sent by him for her parents, and sent her home. Then sallying out with his friends, he attacked the French gentleman on the steps of B. T. Turner's hotel, striking him, to begin with, a dreadful blow in the face with a cowhide. The gentleman being thus suddenly assaulted, ran, shrieking for "guards and police." But rows are so unfrequent in this city that all we deem it necessary to keep, is a constable or so, and of course they were not there to protect him.—He ran, shrieking murder, down Shipley st. thinking, I suppose, that his assailants intended to murder him, and dashed into the dwelling of Mr. Jackson Pusey, a gentleman whom he had been in the habit of visiting.—Mr. Patterson dashed in after him, accompanied by his friends. He ran into the parlor, where his friend had been in the habit of receiving him. Mr. Patterson followed him, the door of the parlor was immediately locked, and some say Mr. Patterson alone, and others also assaulted him. There he was beaten with a cowhide for the space of about twenty minutes. In the meantime the shrieks of murder attracted the crowd, who rushed in, and were on the point of breaking the door open, when it was unlocked, and the gentleman dreadfully injured was carried up stairs to one of Mr. Pusey's chambers. A cry was raised from the crowd of "lynch him lynch him," (meaning Patterson). But getting on the step he called out, "I am John C. Patterson, you know my residence, I will answer for the deed." Knowing from the character of the man that he must have received some great provocation, the crowd dispersed.

The parlor where this desperate conflict occurred is reduced to a perfect wreck. The walls and furniture are stained with blood. The furniture is all cracked and broken.—The hand-screw mirror is smashed to pieces and the blinds are so twisted and broken that it has been found impossible to close the windows. Mr. and Mrs. Pusey were out at the time. The servants ran up stairs and locked themselves in the upper chambers, nearly frightened to death.

This affair has here convulsed our whole community. Public opinion is divided.—Some condemn and some justify the assault; but all condemn the invasion of a citizen's residence and engaging in a conflict in his dwelling. The gentleman assaulted, since his residence in Wilmington (before this unfortunate occurrence), had won many friends among our citizens. He was every day becoming better and better liked.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The House of Representative of this State has just passed the following bill:

An act relating to the competency of witnesses,

Be it enacted &c.,

Section 1. No person offered as a witness shall be excluded from giving evidence, either in person or by deposition, in any Court or before any person having authority to receive evidence, by reason of any religious belief, or want of religious belief of the person so offered.

Sec. 2. Evidence of disbelief in the existence of God may be received to affect the credibility, but not the competency of any person testifying.

Sec. 3. The evidence of any person offered as a witness, who does believe in the existence of God, shall be taken under his solemn affirmation, subject to the pains and penalties of perjury; provided, the fact that he does not believe in the existence of God shall be made to appear to the Court or person having authority to receive his evidence before he is sworn.

—This bill puts the whole matter on its true footing—admit all the revelant testimony that is offered, and then let its credibility and value be thoroughly sifted. A criminal or notorious reprobate may give testimony which supplies an important link in a chain of evidence, vindicating impeached innocence or securing the conviction of guilt. Atheism may affect a witness's credibility, but cannot justly deprive the party whom his evidence would favor of his right to have that testimony given and weigh with the jury for whatever it may seem to be worth. We trust this bill is destined to become a law, not merely in Massachusetts but in all other States.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND OF THE HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT of Delaware County, as settled by the Auditors, for the year 1856.

Dr. ISAAC TUSSEY, *Treasurer.*

To cash in Treasurer's hand at last settlement,	$285	52
Rec'd of County Treasurer,	26,600	00
" for sale of real estate,	24,912	12
" for boarders,	526	64
" for the use of Kate R. Jones,	253	75
" for the use of John M. Vogdes,	152	10
" for clothing A. Rively,	6	65
" for burying Thomas Pierson,	3	00
" for rent of house and lots,	183	00
" for 4 indentures and cancelling two,	6	00
" for hauling and work,	21	83
" for 814,900 brick clay,	103	35
" 95 loads sand	33	00
" 75 perch of stone,	43	71
" 168 lbs. ham,	20	21
" 184½ lbs. lard,	25	42
" 80½ lbs. scummings,	6	91
" butter and eggs,	54	47
" 12 lbs. beef,	1	50
" 1¾ acres grass,	22	25
" ½ ton of hay,	10	00
" pasture,	18	20
" flour and middlings,	10	75
" 9½ bushels corn,	5	60
" 36 bundles straw,	2	25
" 1 horse,	190	00
" fat cattle,	106	00
" 1 cow and three calves,	60	00
" 19 pigs,	41	00
" 2 sheep and 21 lambs,	80	50
" hides and skins,	39	84
" 16½ cords wood,	36	87
" 72 pair hubbs,	18	00
" empty barrels,	3	20
" onion setts,	9	80
" 46 bushels potatoes,	23	00
" old iron,	2	19
" molasses,		16
" from Phila. Alms House,	19	86
	53,856	75

1st mo. 1st, 1856.		
No. of paupers in the house,	84	
Born in the house,	9	
Admitted to 12th mo. 31, '56,	112	
Of whom were whites, 164	205	
" " colored, 41		
Of whom were discharged,	83	
Eloped,	10	
Removed,	2	
Died,	13	
Bound,	4	
Remaining 12th mo. 31, '56,	93—205	
No. receiving out-door relief,	105	
Whole no. supported and assisted during the year,	310	
Average no. supported in the house during the year,	98	

Produce of the Farm.

1870 lbs. pork, 4400 lbs. beef, 300 lbs. veal, 40 lbs. mutton, 35 lbs. lard, 300 lbs. tallow, 292 lbs. butter, 93 bushels wheat, 250 bushels corn, 250 bushels potatoes 100 bushels turnips.

Cr.

By County Treasurer.

Paid Jackson Lyons on account of real estate,	24,014	60
By House Expenses.		
4874 lbs. pork,	379	01
70 lbs. mutton,	10	17
5654 lbs. beef,	430	53
1379 lbs. sugar,	123	99
360 lbs. coffee,	40	17
57½ lbs. tea,	19	77
201 lbs. tobacco,	27	62
111½ bbls. middlings,	568	83
212 bushels corn,	137	95
10 herring,	50	42
4600 herring,	22	08
dried apples and peaches,	14	46
40 bus. corn meal,	25	94
55 lbs. soap,	3	87
191 gallons molasses,	77	90
126 shad,	24	45
8½ baskets sweet potatoes,	7	17
peppers, beans and cabbage plants,	4	74
12 lbs. pepper,	1	50
58 cheese,	7	53
13 sacks of salt,	14	37½
sand,		31
½ bbl. mackerel,	5	00
wick and shades,		68
crackers,	1	63
spice and essence,		37
rice,		38
cranberries and raisins,	1	50
	2002	36½
By Manufactory.		
leather and findings, 74 70½	74	70½
By Repairs.		
Repairing pump,	2	75
exchange of stoves,	13	50
wheel and pump,	50	00
air chamber,	1	25
2356 ft. of boards,	42	05
50 lbs. nails,	2	46
iron pipes,	10	16
butts, locks and screws,		88½
oil paint, &c.,	1	83
tacks, files, glass and putty,	2	49
repairing hydraulic,	5	75
	134	02
By Clothing.		
403½ yards muslin, 33 05½		
117½ yds. drill, 12 63½		
148½ yds. prints, 11 00½		
39½ yds. gingham and check, 4 90		
34 yds. flannel, 5 56		
59½ yds. cottonade, 11 29		
24½ yds. satinett, 10 06		
34 yds. stripe, 3 60		
8 yds. delaine, 3 60		
13 yds. chintz, 1 07½		
9 yds. jean, 1 95		
17 pair hose, 3 13		
15 pair of mitts, 4 25		
13 hats, 1 75		
7 pairs shoes, 8 78		
buttons and cutting roundabout, 49		
	115	02½
By Furniture.		
Earthenware, 13 10		
tinware, 6 99		
iron and holloware, 10 23½		
woodware, 6 94		
2 coffee mills, 1 75		
brass kettle, 1 87½		
looking glass, 1 62		
58¼ yds. linen, 11 45		
3½ doz. plates, 2 26		
2½ dozen brooms, 9 37½		
brushes, 11 09½		
2 baskets, 95		
combs, 50		
repairing tin ware, 1 37½		
stove, 12 50		
	91	99½
By Fuel.		
33 tons of coal, 166 00	166	00
For Funeral Expenses.		
Burying paupers out of the house, 24 00	24	00
State Lunatic Hospital.		
For board of Sidney Free, Samuel Maris, Elenor Coil, E. Branson, B. Dunn, and Sarah McGlaughlin,	678	49
Fees and Removals.		
For bringing in paupers, 30 46½		
" removing " 32 97		
	63	43½
By Boarders.		
For board of Directors and Superintendent of new building,	52	27
By Awards.		
For use of Kate R. Jones,	353	75
By Wages.		
On farm, 439 50		
In the house, 247 00		
	686	50

By Farm.

225 bushels oats,	92	50
133 bus. corn,	94	51
22 bus. meal,	20	60
1 peck timothy seed,	1	25
1 peck broom corn seed,		19
phosphate and guano,	153	12
12 tons hay,	231	25
horse,	150	00
exchange of horse,	20	00
yoke of oxen,	145	00
4 steers,	160	00
10 cows,	224	00
sheep and lambs,	75	00
harness and repairing do.,	50	44
drilling and threshing grain,	11	40
pasture,	50	00
smithwork,	43	66¾
wheelwright,	90	87½
cribs,	7	78
barrels,	6	00
Borough tax,	14	96
200 ft. boards, 15 bus. lime,	5	30
axes and hatchet,	3	75
feed cutter,	12	00
369 shingles,	3	69
shoeing horse,		28
rake,		31
forks and handles,	1	80
scythe and stone,		54
nails and spikes,	1	56
bucket and rope,		66
plow shares,	1	26
feed chest and hames,	3	00
2 curry combs,		53
2 spades,	1	43
keg of tar,		90
plow lines,		25
bucket,		75
wrench,	1	50
scythe pole,		45
lock and gimlet,		18¾
spriggs and tacks,		22
	1681	30½

Absent Poor.

Assisting paupers out of the house,	1392	33½

By Various Charges.

Medicine,	35	09¾
expenses on business,	35	97
freight,	11	55
200 lbs. potash,	17	25
publishing annual statement	40	00
advertising real estate, &c.,	25	75
one year's subscription to *Media Advertiser*.	2	00
entering mortgage,	2	00
thread, &c.,	9	40½
blank books,	5	85
stationery and postage,	4	23
one last,		44
lime,	1	75
bleaching salts & precipitate,	1	00
sweeping chimneys,	2	25
castile soap,	1	00
vegetables,	4	49½
five gallons of oil,	6	56
spice,	2	35
gratuities of paupers,	3	00
repairing clock,	1	00
spicket, rosin and lustre,	1	05
copperas,		43¾
three bottles of India ink,		63
wappers and hearway,	1	20
turpentine and mustard,		77½
matches,		50
various small articles,	3	68½

New Building.

To contractor, on acc't of new building,	15710	68
digging cellar, &c.,	342	77
on real estate,	3299	00
interest on bond,	757	38
superintendent,	100	00
date stone,	16	00
D. Otley, for work,	39	76
surveying,	14	00
drawing deed and mortgage,	7	00
water pipe,	342	12
lumber and sawing,	139	08
range and boilers,	213	75
tank,	169	60
	21151	14

Philadelphia Alms House.

for support of our poor,	90	41

Salaries.

Wm. Trainer; Directer,	111	50
Joseph B. Leedom,	99	50
Jacob Byre,	78	50
Drs. Rowland and Smith,	80	00
John M. Broomall, Counseller	40	00
Isaac Tussey, Stewart, Clerk, and Treasurer, and wife as Matron,	550	00
	959	50

Treasurer.

Cash in Treasurer's hands, 1st mo. 1,	13	48¼
	53856	75

Dr.

Treasurer in account with Cook's Estate.

Amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	5	39
One year's interest,	33	36
	38	75

Cr.

For assisting out door poor.	32	50
In Treasurer's hands, 12th mo., 31, 1856,	6	25
	38	75

Dr.

Treasurer in ac't with J. Mercer's estate.

Amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	1005	00
One year's interest,	60	00
	1065	00

Cr.

Paid Phœbe Mercer,	55	00
" Isaac Mercer,	5	00
In Treasurer's hands,	1005	00
	1065	90

JOSEPH B. LEEDOM,
JACOB BYRE,
S. A. BARTON,
3d mo. 16. *Directors of the Poor*

ESTATE OF ISAAC MARIS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Isaac Maris, late of the township of Marple, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present to the undersigned for settlement. BARTRAM MARIS,
Feb. 11. *Executor.*

ESTATE OF LYDIA CALDWELL, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Caldwell, late of the township of Chester, in the county of Delaware, dec'd. has been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JOHN A. CALDWELL, No. 16 N. Fifth st., Phila.
JOHN C. BEATTY, Media. } *Admin'trs.*

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. COATS, DEC'D—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary to the estate of Samuel H. Coates, formerly of Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, have been granted to the subscribes. residing in the same township as above. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.
Feb. 25. MARGARET COATS, *Ex'trix.*

ESTATE OF RICHARD MEGOWEN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement.
ROSEANNA MEGOWEN,
JOHN KUGLER,
Feb. 25.



STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!—The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW-WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual, R. BUCKLEY.
N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally; that he has removed from No. 3 Lætitia Court, to *No. 475 North Second Street above Brown, Philadelphia*, where he has constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy

Cakes and Candies,

Whol esale and Retail at the lowest cash prices.
JACOB SIEGLER,
February 11, 1857. Bread and Cake Baker.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 28th of March, 1857*, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, late of Charles Williamson, deceased, situate in the township of Nether Providence, Delaware county, being Lots Nos. 1 and 3 on a plot or draft lately surveyed and laid out in the division of said estate.

No. 1—All that certain Messuage and Lot or piece of Land, bounded by lands of Ezekiel Norman, by lands of Jacob Byre, by lot No. 2 and by the Providence Great Road, containing six acres, two roods and twenty-four square perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a complete STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 2½ stories high cellar under, with Frame Kitchen attached, and a well of good water near the door. This Lot is in a high and healthy situation, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware and the surrounding country for many miles, in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, situate one mile from the Seat of Justice at Media, eleven and a half from the city of Philadelphia, three and a half from Chester and within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a site for a country residence.

Lot No. 3, of said draft, bounded by lands of Jane W. Haswell, the Providence Great Road and the W. Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, containing four acres, three roods and ten perches of Land, more or less. This lot is handsomely situated, being directly opposite the Providence Station on said Railroad and possesses every advantage of Lot No. 1, would make a very desirable situation for a person desirous of engaging in the Coal and Lime business, where a considerable amount of lumber might be sold. One large Scale for weighing Coal and Hay. Five ten per cent. Bonds of $100 each of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON,
SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Administrators.*

Also, at the same time and place, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold, of said draft, Tract

No. 2—All that certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, bounded by Lot No. 1, lands of Jacob Byre, Jane W. Haswell, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad and the Providence Great Road, containing twenty acres, one rood and twenty-five perches more or less. The improvements consist of a large and commodious STONE MANSION HOUSE, with three rooms and a hall on the first floor, six on the second and three in the attic, cellar under, and a well of good water near the door; also a Cistern for holding rain-water, FRAME BARN in complete order with stabling sufficient for 15 or 20 head of horses and cattle, Stone Spring House over a never-failing spring of water near the Dwelling, Wood-house, Ice-house, Wagon-house and other outbuildings. The Dwelling is handsomely shaded with ORNAMENTAL TREES. There is on the premises a young and thriving *ORCHARD*, containing almost every variety of Fruit Trees. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and divided into convenient enclosures under good fence, situate in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, being within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and distant from the County Seat at Media, Philadelphia and West Chester, about the same as Tract No. 2, and to persons desirous of purchasing a country residence offers inducements rarely met with.

Persons desirous of view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on J. P. Williamson, residing on Lot No. 1, or Chas. R. Williamson, residing in Media. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON,
Feb. 18. SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, } *Trustees.*

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, on *Second-day, (Monday,) the 23rd 3rd mo.*, (*March*,) 1857, all of his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of TWO HORSES, one of which can trot a mile in four minutes; TWENTY HEAD OF SUPERIOR MILCH COWS, two Heifers, two Bulls, fifty Ewes and Lambs and a Gentleman Goat, one Shoat, three Sows with pig by a Chester county hog. *Farming Utensils*: consisting of one broad wheeled Wagon, 1 horse THRESHING MACHINE, made by Gilbert & Rittenhouse, in Norristown, plows, harrows, one sett of heavy chains, cow chains, single-trees, hay ladders, cart bed and shafts, one sett of carriage and gullers, one sett of dearborn harness, one feed chest, one feed trough, one square cupboard and one corner cupboard, &c. *Dairy Fixtures*: such as butter tubs, milk pans, churns, &c., and numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by HUGH HART.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pa., on *Friday, the 27th of March*, 1857, the following described personal property, to wit:—ONE SUPERIOR YOTNG MARE.—*Farming Utensils*:—Plows, Harrows, Hoes, Ox-cart with tong and shafts complete, ox plow, splice, drop and fork Chains, single and double Trees, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Grain-cradles, Shoveles, Spades, Dung Drag, Dearborn Tong, one Jenny Lind Wagon, Horsrake, Post-boring Machine complete with Augers, Cornsheller, Hay and Feed Cutters, Patent Beam, Raspberry boxes, Work Bench with screw suitable for

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Schollay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞ "The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., MARCH 18, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA"

Union County Meeting.

To the Citizens of Delaware County:

At a meeting of the Opposition members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, held in Harrisburg, February 23, 1857, a call for a Union State Convention was issued, to convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th of March, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election; and in accordance with this call, "all who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to the other equally obnoxious principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati Platform, who are opposed to the Union of Church and State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections" are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, *on Thursday, the nineteenth day of March*, 1857, *at 2 o'clock, P. M.* for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Union State Convention. MANY CITIZENS.

The editor of the *Republican*, in his last issue, alludes with considerable feeling to the union county meeting to be held in this Borough, on the 19th inst. He speaks of it as a feeble attempt of a few disorganizers about Media, whose aims are to defeat the Republican party. In reply, it is but necessary to say that the people of Delaware County are too well acquainted with his course to have any confidence in his assertions. His whole course has been a continued disorganizing one; every issue of his paper adds but new attempts, and any effort by him to shift the charge upon the shoulders of others will be useless. We will quote a few only of his attempts at disorganization. In 1844 he refused to raise the nominee of the Whig party, the sage of Ashland, for the Presidency. Subsequently he refused to support William Eyre for Commissioner, and caused the election of a Democrat to that office. Still later he opposed the regular nominee of the Whig party for Prothonotary. In the campaign of 1855 he bitterly denounced the Republican movement, and it is within the recollection and knowledge of all that by his agency the whole Democratic ticked was elected. The stigma of "disorganization" is alone applicable to himself.—He is the best friend the Democrats have, because, by his miserable bickering and quarrelling, and by his obnoxious disunion course, he secures the accomplishment of their ends by producing ill-feeling in the ranks of the opposition.

Let it suffice for all that the Union County Meeting was called by men who are sincerely opposed to the Democracy—that Delaware county needs a fit representative in the Union State Convention—and that a proper one will be sent.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—The protest from the Democratic members of the Legislature of this State against Simon Cameron's holding a seat in the United States Senate, turns out a mere fizzle. The committee to whom the protest was referred, report that there is nothing in the charges. On Friday last, Mr. Bigler made a flaming speech against the admission of his new colleague and it appears from his remarks that twenty-five of the Democratic members who signed the protest had called upon Cameron, and said that it was all a humbug, and that they had only done so, for fear of incurring the displeasure of some influential dispensers of public patronage by a refusal. The editor of the *Chester county Republican* will certainly have nothing more to say about the matter hereafter.

FIRST OF APRIL.—It is desirable that all moneys due at this office for subscription, advertising or jobbing, be received before the first day of April next. Always having heavy demands upon us at that period, our friends will confer a favor by remitting the amount of their respective bills before that time. Remittances by mail may be made at our risk. Our carriers will receive all moneys on the line of the post routes, and return receipts for the same. We hope the usual promptness of our friends will be shown in response to this call.

NEW LIVERY STABLES.—J. Levis Worrall has opened new livery stables on the corner of Baker and Orange Sts., in this Borough, where he designs keeping constantly for hire a good stock of good horses, carriages, &c.—For particulars see his advertisement.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

JURY LIST—GRAND INQUEST, MAY TERM, 1857.—Robert Dutton, Foreman, Chester Borough; George G. Fell, Media; William Doling, Media; Randall Pratt, Marple; Robt. Playford, Upper Providence; John Sharpless, Nether Providence; Daniel Birtwell, Chester Borough; Edward Lewis, Middletown; George A. Swayne, Darby Township; Maris Waddle, Middletown; Samuel Starr, Chester Borough; William Ward, Tinicum; Joseph T. Haycock, Newtown; John Esry, Birmingham; Westley Clark, Bethel; Joseph Ladimous, Chester Borough; J. Burrows McKeever, Chester Borough; D. Reese Esry, Chester Township; Ephraim Inskeep, Darby Township; Stephen Ogden, Springfield; Henry Huddleson, Aston; Eli Seal, Birmingham; Howard Lewis, Nether Providence; Richardson Shoemaker, Chester Borough.

TRAVERSE JURY—FIRST WEEK.—George Sheaff, Haverford; Edward Burk, Ridley:—Joseph Zell, Haverford; John W. Hance, Bethel; Daniel C. Green, Lower Chichester; John Brooks;. Chester Borough; William Webster, Middletown; Samuel Hale, Marple; Thomas S. Levis, Springfield; Joseph Sprancey, Lower Chichester; George J. Steward, Aston; Joseph Davis, Radnor; J. Engle Hinkson, Chester Township; Washington Bishop, Upper Providence; William P. Beatty, Springfield; Walter Arnold, Chester Borough; Joseph Mendenhall, Edgmont:—Charles P. Walter, Aston; John F. Taylor, Marple; Joshua P. Eyre, Chester Borough; Garrett Thatcher, Thornbury; John Rhoades, Springfield; Thomas Swayne, Aston: Anthony McCoy, Aston; James Pennell, Middletown; John Pratt, Newtown; Alfred Darlington, Middletown; Joseph Dunn, Upper Providence; David Abbott, Chester Borough; William Trout, Chester Borough; Charles P. Grant, Upper Darby; George Wilson, Jr, Chester Borough; John Entwisle, Chester Borough; John H. Andrews, Darby Borough; Maris W. Leedom, Haverford; Samuel Painter, Birmingham; David T. Newlin, Lower Chichester; Charles R. Williamson, Media; T. Chalkley Bartram, Darby Borough; John Williams, Media; William Jones, Darby Borough; William Coffman, Upper Providence; Humphrey J. Gibson, Lower Chichester:—John H. Smedley, Middletown; Humphrey Yearsley, Middletown; William Lear, Chester Borough; William Pyle, Middletown;—Franklin Lloyd, Darby Borough; Joseph H. Hinkson, Chester Borough; Charles Bittle, Radnor; Friend Pyle, Concord; Curtis Cheyney, Thornbury; Thomas Gesner, Ridley;—Samuel Register, Bethel; Myers S. Longstredth, Darby Township; William Cobourn, Chester Borough; Daniel Husbands. Concord; Thomas Reed, Upper Darby; Samuel J. Rose, Chester Borough; Neal Duffee, Ridley.

SECOND WEEK.—Mortimore Bickley, Chester Borough; J. Lewis Crozier, Chester Township; Peter McHoes, Aston; Joseph Robinson, Lower Chichester; David Paxson, Marple; Ephraim Jackson, Upper Darby:—Richard Broades, Ridley; William Hill, Upper Providence; William C. Gray, Chester Borough; Elwood Tyson, Aston; George McClellen, Newtown; George W. Grim, N. Providence; Thomas V. Cooper, Media; Mordecai Lawrence, Haverford; William Eves, Jr., N. Providence; Leonard Snyder, Springfield; William Bryan, U. Darby; John Levis, Springfield; J. Morgan Hunter, U. Providence; William J. Sharpless, Chester Borough; Samuel Davis, Haverford; William C. Hawkins, Upper Darby; Edward Evans, Chester Borough; Hiram Kipe, Thornbury; Edwin Mortin, Lower Chichester; John F. Vanleer, Middletown; Joseph Bunting, Darby Borough; William B. Roberts, Lower Chichester; Edward H. Engle, Chester Township; William Eyre, Jr., Chester Borough; Thomas Hance, Aston; John Wetherell, Chester Township; Daniel Broomall, Thornbury; Hickman Myers, Thornbury; James Huston, Chester Borough; Lewis H. Bullock, Birmingham; William H. Clemens, Radnor; William H. Munroe, Chester Borough; Job Rulon, Chester Borough; Eber Lewis, Marple; Enoch Mattock, Radnor; Alfred Bunting, Lower Chichester; James Shearer, Springfield; David Caley, Newtown; William P. Wilson, Upper Providence; Stephen W. Otty, Aston; Edward B. Wetherall, Radnor: James Pennell Broomall, Lower Chichester.

Pursuant to a public call, a number of physicians convened at the Washington Hotel, in the Borough of Chester, on Monday, the 16th inst., and organized by the appointment of Dr. J. J. Porter, President, and Dr. Edward Maris, Secretary, pro tempore.

On motion of Dr. Emanuel, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. Be it resolved that we do now proceed to form ourselves into an Association, to be called the Delaware County Medical Society.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the said society.

3d. That the said committee after the completion of its duties shall report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, on Thursday, March 31st, at two o'clock P. M. to consider and adopt the Constitution so prepared.

The chair appointed Drs. Emanuel, Barton, Bonsall, R. H. Smith, Budd and Price, as a committee in pursuance of the above resolution.

On motion the meeting adjourned to the time and place above specified.

J. J. PORTER, *Pres.*

E. MARIS, *Sec.*

LOOK OUT FOR MAD DOGS.—A dog having all the symptoms of Hydrophobia passed through Upper Providence, near the Rose Tree Hotel, one day last week. It is not known from what direction he came as h appeared to be taking a circuitous route; when last seen he was in the neighborhood of Edward Lewis' Mill near this Borough. We are informed that he bit a number of dogs in this vicinity. He was a white Bull Dog with short ears.

Another dog was seen in the same neighborhood, having symptoms of Hydrophobia, on Monday last.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Persons desirous of giving the Chinese Sugar Cane a trial, and have not yet had an opportunity of procuring the seed, are recommended to go to the Agricultural Warehouse of Paschall Morris and Co., N. E. corner of 7th and Market Sts., Phila. where all kinds of seeds can be had in large or small quantities; also any description of the most improved farming implements now in use by the husbandman. We refer the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of P. Morris & Co., elsewhere.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, the 10th inst., as Joseph Davis of Radnar township, was crossing the Railroad at Morgan's Corner, with a horse and Sleigh, the animal became frightened and stopped on the track, when a train of Cars run over the horse, killing him instantly and dragging him some fifty feet upon the track. Mr. Davis did not see the train, and had he not been informed of its approach by some person who happened to be near by, he would doubtless have shared the fate of the horse, as it was he barely escaped in time to save his life.

ROBBERY.—*Pursuit and Escape of the Thief.*—A week or two ago, John B. Ducket, residing near Willistown, had his paper mill robbed of a lot of copper pipe, spigets, &c., altogether amounting in value to $150. On Saturday morning last information to this effect was given to L. R. Houpt, constable at Rockdale, who immediat ly procured a warrant to search the house of Patrick Henry, also of Rockdale. The latter, without knowing the constable's business, made no resistance, and no effort to escape, until part of the stolen property was discovered in his house, when he immediately "legged-it" across the fields toward Chester creek, distant from his house about one mile. He was pursued by several persons who were incompany with the constable, but being very fleet of foot he succeeded in getting across Chester creek before his pursuers had reached it. Here, it is said, he waited until they had reached the opposite shore, when he commenced cursing and swearing at them, and defied them to catch him. His persuers were unwilling to wade across the creek, so the chase was given up, and the fugitive allowed to escape. It may be here mentioned that constable Houpt had not sufficient suspicion that Henry was guilty of the theft to warrant his immediate arrest, and for that reason no attempt was made to arrest him until after the search was made and the property discovered. Patrick Henry is a middle aged man, about 6 feet in height, with light complexion, sandy whiskers, light grey eyes, and has very good address. At the time of his escape he wore a brown coat, light pantaloons, and a white slouch hat. Mr. Duckett offers a small reward.

It is said that copper pipe has been missed from the mills of Mr. Crozier and Mr. Hill, but with with what truth we cannot say.

ANOTHER.—The mill of Isaac Morgan, of Aston township, was last week robbed of a large amount of copper pipe. Patrick Henry, the man mentioned above, is strongly suspected of this theft. Information of this robbery was received by constable Houpt on Saturday morning last. It will remembered that a short time previous to the election the bell was stolen from the cupalo of Mr. Morgan's mill.

STILL ANOTHER.—On Friday night week, John Clay, of Rockdale, was robbed of two bales of rags; which he had left over night on the front porch of his dwelling, purposing taking them to Philadelphia the next morning to sell. However, Mr. Thief interrupted his sale by the taking the *bales* of rags and giving for security "*leg bail!*"

A correspondent from Rockdale, sends us the following in regard to the robbery of Mr. Duckett's mill.

Robbery—Arrest of the Freebooter—His Ingenious Escape.—Messrs. Editors:—Our village was thrown into quite an unusual excitement on Saturday last, the 14th inst., by the arrest and subsequent escape of one Patrick Henry, a resident of this place, of whom it was alleged had violated the law, by the non-observance of the Eighth Commandment—*Thou shalt not steal.*

It appears that on Friday night, said Patrick drove up to Duckett's factory in Chester county, and there loaded up a quantity of brass pipes, and other articles of value, not his own, to the amount of fifty dollars, or thereabouts, and without delay drove off with the booty reaching home sometime during the night, and before the morning light had all nicely stowed away, under the impression no doubt that all was safe.

But, unfortunately for Pat, a deep snow had fallen during the night, and early next morning a number of men with our constable and a search warrant, were at Patrick's door having tracked his wagon the entire distance.

Upon entering the house they found Patrick quite composed, after his night's fatigue, together with a quantity of brass, which they at once identified as belonging to Duckett. After announcing the object of their visit, Patrick became quite surprised at their presumption—but finally gave way, seeing that the brass afforded them an occular demonstration of his guilt—and thus made a peaceable surrender. But before leaving the house, Patrick proposed "*drinks round*" to which they agreed—and, while thus en aged, he made tracks and left, leaving them enjoying the benefits of his hospitality. They at once commenced pursuit, but finding he could out them, they began dropping off one by one, the official setting the example—and thus effected his escape—and is still a fugitive from Justice.

There are other persons in the neighborhood, of whom it is thought has been connected with Patrick, in the pursuit of his midnight depredations, whose movements in the future, will be more closely scrutinized, for the purpose of knowing by what means other than honest labor, they have of obtaining a livelihood.

Yours, V.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF NORCROSS.—A telegraph dispatch was received in Philadelphia, in reference to the arrest of McKim, the alleged murderer of Mr. Norcross, at Altoona, Penn. Since then, we have learned some of the particulars of the arrest, from High Constable Blackburn, and F. C. Hayes, the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which will no doubt, prove interesting to our readers.

It appears that Aaron Wolf and F. A. B. Koons of Bloomsburg, Pa., had some business which led them to cross the North Mountain, a spar of the Alleghanies, and afriding about ten miles they came to a roadside Inn, known as the Pond Hotel. Here they alighted, and when the hostler appeared to take charge of the horses, the travellers recognized in the hostler, the murderer of Norcross, the published description which they had on their persons suiting in every particular the man before them.

While McKim went to the stable *with* the horse, Wolf and Koons entered the tavern, and after making a confidant of the landlord, borrowed a rifle loaded with ball. With this they went into the yard, and as McKim came from the stable, Wolf presented the rifle at his breast, at the same time saying, "*you are wanted.*" McKim at once apprehended the cause of the action, and asked Wolf in a trembling manner if he was an officer, to which Wolf replied that he was, and intended to take him in charge. McKim made no resistance, but submitted quietly to the binding of his arms. In this condition he was taken to Bloomsburg, and from thence he will be conveyed to Harrisburg to await his trial.

McKim, when arrested, had one of the handbills on his person, giving a description of himself, and on his way to Bloomsburg, acknowledged that he had travelled with Norcross from Pittsburg, but positively denied having killed him. He says that he loved Norcross as a brother, and would not have harmed him.

After his arrival at Bloomsburg, the excitement among the citizens of that place was most intense, even to a lynching degree, but by the precaution and firmness of the authorities, all manifestation of that kind were nipped in the bud.

McKim is affable and polite in his manner, and does not look much like a man who would commit murder, or be guilty of the many robberies imputed to him. But the truth of these stories will be made manifest on his trial, which will shortly take place.

LECTURE.—Rev. B. S. Huntington of the Aston Ridge Seminary, will ecture at West Branch Chapel before The people's Literary Institute to-morrow evening. Subject—the *Planetary System*. This lecture from the known ability of the speaker will doubtless be very interesting.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ST. PATRICK.

It will be remembered that yesterday two years hence, the effigy of the venerable Saint Patrick was found suspended by the neck in the Court House of this Borough, and that his pocket contained a Will, granting legacies to many of our citizens. Sufficient time, we hope, has passed, to effectually heal all the wounds made by this remarkable document, and we presume that those who then looked upon it in anger, will now view it in a more favorable light, and regard it, as do we, as a very good joke. As it has never before appeared in a newspaper, we produce it, in high honor to the anniversary of the man who frightened the snakes from "Ould Ireland."

In the name of St. Peter, Amen:—I, St. Patrick, being at this time weak in body, but of sound mind and memory thanks be to his Holiness Pope Pius IX for the same, but considering the time as an evidence of the uncertainty of my life, and believing that ere long myself and relations will have to quit this land and seek protection in another Climate, where the hand of persecutors will not follow, do make this, my last Will and Testament as follows:—Item:—I give and bequeath to my dear relative Charles R. Williamson, my old boots that he recently half soled. Item:—I give and bequeath unto my Grandson Oliver Yocum my Hat as a token of my approval of the able manner in which he yokes witnesses when deputized to serve a Subpœna. Item:—I give and bequeath to my friend Charles Williamson, Sr., my old coat, for his watchfulness over the morals of Rotten Row. Item:—I give and bequeath to my dear relative Reuben Litzenburg, my old Trowsers for discovering the secret meeting place of the Know Nothings; also my Volume of Purdon. Item:—I give my face to my dear Brother Mark Packard as a token of Friendship and Esteem, said face to be used at Camp Meetings. Item:—I give and bequeath unto my respected Sons, Isaac Tussey and Isaac Cochran, the contents of my bottle in acknowledgement of the great kindness they have done to the Borough in the persecution of Richard Gibbs for daring to carry liquor into such a holy place. Item:—I give and bequeath unto the Editors of the Media Advertiser, my body immediately after my spirits shall have left it, in token of admiration for the "Twelve Banditts of Castle Rock," for the conclusion of which I have prolonged my wretched existence.—Item:—I give and bequeath unto my dear Grandson, Y. S. Walters, the holy rag now in my possession, which was once wrapped round the Pope's great toe, also all my animosity against them blackguards, the Know Nothings. Item:—I give and bequeath to the defender of Messrs. Greeley & Willis and Co. one barrel of Old Rye in the store house of said firm, for the able manner in which he defended my poor relations from the vindictive attacks of Temperance Committees. Item:—I give and bequeath to my old companion, Father Briggs, one barrel of Old Mongehala, and a pack of cards for his use during his anticipated confinement in Limbo. Item:—I give and bequeath to my Cousin, Ezra Levis, all my old Cases untried in Court; Also my standard Works on Elocution. Item:—I give and bequeath to my dear Brother Baron Patrick, my Douay Bible, which I brought from Ireland. I also give my brother all my Stock in the Direct Railroad Company, together with the seven per cent. bonds in said Co; I also give to my said Brother Baron the sum of $10,000 in trust to and for the following uses viz:—In trust that he, my said Brother, will apply the sum of $1000 in the purchase of Books; on the subjects of Orthography, Etomology and English Grammar, for the use of his son Jesse, and it is my earnest wish that his said son Jesse being already sufficiently versed in the classics, shall spend two hours per day in the study of that useful branch of Education. In further trust to invest the sum of $4000 in Railroad Stock, the dividends thereof to be paid to his son Samuel Otty during his natural life, and at his death to his male children as a token of my esteem for his efficient services in guarding the morals of Media, and also for his regard for the Temperance Cause in the, capture of that desperate law breaker, Richard Gibbs:—Item:—I give and bequeath to my intelligent friend, the present Prothonotary, my patent scratchers, to be used in place of his fingers, also my patent speed syrup for the purpose of accelerating his motions. Item:—I give and bequeath to my friend Otley, the contract for supplying the Borough of Media with Gas; also my house and lot situated in Kennett Square, in order that he may reside among intelligent men. Item:—I give to my son Aaron James, ten thousand of my superior common segars, which I imported from Ireland. Also my long gun and also the privilege of hunting rabbits on my farm in Upper Providence, now in the tenure of the Directors of the Poor, also all the suckers that he may be able to catch in the streams on said farm. Item:—I give and devise to my Grandson, C. D. Manley, my standard Works on the Irish people, also the new Ritual discovered by the editors of the Pennsylvania, as a token of respect for the very strong and conclusive Argument he made at the recent debate on Know Nothingism, and his readiness to meet the question at any time but not then. Item: I give and devise to my friend John M. Broomall, my vacant seat in Congress; also the privilege of joining any secret party that may ensure his re-election. Item:—I give and devise to my solicitor E. Darlington Esq., my Morgan's Book on Free Masonry.—Item:—I give and bequeath to my dear relation, the Proprietor of the Charter House, all my title of *Nobility*, also a license to sell spiritious liquors for the present year.—Item:—I give and devise to my son Wessel, my Shillalah to protect him from midnight assaults, while passing along the road, also my pinch back watch and chain that I purchased in the old country. Also my bottle of the Essence of potatoe hair oil, also my brains. Item:—I give to my nephew John Haddock, two ounces of my Grand Mother's wit. Item:—I give and bequeath to my esteemed relation Thomas Forscythe, half a ton of Coal, and my easy chair to keep him comfortable during the next discussion on Know Nothingism; also $500 to defray the expenses at the Charter House, on the recent debate held there. Item:—I give and bequeath to my son Isaac Cochran, the privilege of ringing the bell on my death being discovered. Item:—I give and bequeath to my Grandson, Nimrod Strickland, all my Democratic Principles; also my Goose, which I purchased in Cork; also the privilege of mending my old clothes before they are delivered to my devises. And lastly, I appoint my two friends H. Jones Brooke and J. C. Beatty, the Executors, of this, my last will, giving to each of them the sum of $1000 as a compensation for all the labor they may perform in the execution thereof, provided they shall put their heads amicably together in order to do Justice to my devises.

L. S.

SAINT PATRICK.

The attention of farmers is directed to the Advertisement of Charles Blakiston. His warehouse is west of Market St., Bridge, and very convenient to persons in this section.

MARRYING HER COACHMAN.—An Irishman named John Dean has just issued legal proceedings in New York to get possession of his alleged wife, who is the daughter of his employer, named Boker, an extensive importer of wnie and liquors. The young lady is 22 years old and Deans affidavit alleges that she is shut up in her father's house against her will and that he was married to her on the 4th instant by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield.—It appears that Mr. Boker has a place at Tarrytown, and Dean is his coachman. During the absence of Mr. B. in this city attending to his business, Dean was in the habit of taking the daughter out riding in her father's carriage, and through this kind of intercourse, according to Deans' story, became enamored of each other, which fact coming to the ears of Mr. B. he dismissed the coachman from his service. Dean, through a family servant, found means, however, of communicating with Mary, and being in the city on the occasion referred to, he met her by appointment, and they were secretly married.—*N. Y. Express.*

William T. Peirce Treasurer of the Borough of Media, in account with said Borough.

Dr.	
To balance in treasury, at last settlement, 3d mo., 4th, 1856:	352 24
To cash received of H. Jones Brooke, administrator of John Hardcastle, dec'd, late Treasurer, on account for Borough loan	200 00
for Borough loan	1600 00
for Water rents,	425 00
Discount on Morris &c., &c., bill for Pipe, &c.	379 50
for fines and costs on Cows taken up,	52 18
John C. Price, (Burgess,) on account of John Way, for Curbing and paving,	10 35
John C. Price, (Burgess) the proceeds of a Cow, taken up and sold by Sam'l Otty, high Constable, as a nuisance,	45 00
Rob't Rowland, late supervisor,	5 43
	3 64
	2781 60

Cr.	
In account with said Borough.	
By orders paid,	
Election officers expenses	4 00
for Assessing Borough,	7 50
Superintendent of water Works,	35 45
Morris & Co., for Iron Pipe, hauling, &c.,	1086 44
Joseph Stroud, in full of Ram and Interest due him according to contract as per order,	212 00
Interest on loan &c.,	491 95
White washing fence around basin,	8 00
Supervisor for repairing sts., &c.,	109 25
Laying and Pluming Iron Pipe, &c., for extension of Water in sts.	353 13
Constables' fees,	5 85
Geo. G. Fell, on account of Wm. Beeby for Curbing and paving,	95 70
Cooper & Vernon, Printing,	7 00
Wm. Beeby, for stone crossings,	31 14
Sam'l M. Henderson, Agent of Railroad,	12 54
S. P. Rush, repairs at Dam, &c.,	89 84
1st mo. 16, 1857, Balance in Treasurer as settled by the Auditors, this day,	231 81
WM. T. PEIRCE, Treasurer.	2781 60

We the undersigned Auditors of the Boro' of Media, met at the Charter House, January 16, 1857, and after a careful examination of the accounts of William T. Peirce, Treasurer of said Borough, certify, the same to be correct, leaving a balance in the treasury of two hundred and thirty-one dollars, and eighty-one cents. We also find a balance due the Borough from the Administrator of John Hardcastle, late Treasurer, dec'd, of ninety-two dollars and twenty-four cents.

THOMAS KITTS,
JOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Auditors.

Receipts and expenditures of the corporation of the Borough of Media, from the 1st of January 1856, to the 1st of Jan. 1857, in expenditures of water pipe in streets, &c., as will appear by the following statement

Dr.	
To additional loan,	$1600 00
Discounts on bill, Iron pipe and Branches sold,	52 18
dificit on loan,	92 48
	$1744 66

Cr.	
By dificit on loan, last report	80 53
Cash paid Jos. Stroud, for Ram,	200 00
Interest one year on the same	12 00
Iron pipe and hauling,	1098 73
Laying and Pluming the same,	353 13
	$1744 66

MEDIA, March 3, 1857.

Account of receipts for water rents as received by watering committee.

Received from	Jno. C. Beatty, C. H. Shaw, Ann Hinkson,	for water rent to Aug. 16 1857, $50 00
	Jno. Mason, 1st June,	67 00
	A. J. Anttels,	
	H. Jones Brooke, ferule Dec. 31,	1 50
	Jesse Bishop, Dec. 31,	8 00
	B. F. Baker,	5 00
	Ralph Buckley,	7 00
	W. C. Broadhead,	8 00
	Isaac Cochran,	5 00
	Mr. Carlisle,	5 00
	Wm. Coyle,	5 00
	Wm. Dolling,	5 00
	Wm. V. Black,	7 00
	Jos. S. Gitt,	5 00
	D. R. Hawkins,	11 00
	Isaac Haldeman,	20 00
	Jas. W. Haddock,	17 00
	Aaron James,	5 00
	D. A. Middletown,	2 00
	C. D. Manley,	5 00
	Dutton Ottly,	7 00
	Thos. Pratt,	25 00
	S. P. Rush,	5 00
	A. P. Smedley,	5 00
	R. H. Smith,	5 00
	Ezra Levis,	10 00
	Geo. Smith, M. D.,	10 00
	Mary Ann Dicks,	5 00
	Isaac Tussy,	5 00
	C. R. Williamson,	8 00
	Susan Thomas,	6 67
	Aaron James, for ferule and use water for building purposes,	4 50
	received from John C. Beatty, for ferule,	1 50
	Ann Hinkson,	1 50
	C. H. Shaw,	1 50
	J. G. Haddock, ferule and use of water for building purposes,	4 50
	Thos. Pratt, Fremont meeting,	2 50
	A. Worrall, building purposes,	1 50
		$354 33
	John G. Haddock, for ferule	$1 50
	Daniel Rice, for ferule and use of water,	3 00
	John C. Price,	1 50
	Jos. D. Henderson,	1 50

Attest, C. H. SHAW, *Clerk.*
C. R. WILLIAMSON,
NATHAN SHAW,
CLAYTON SMITH, } *Com.*

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Flour is dull. Good will not bring more than $6. Sales of better brands for home consumption at $6 25a638, and extra and fancy brands at $6 87a7 50. There is very little export demand. Rye Flour is held at $4 per bbl.—Corn Meal is selling at $3¼ per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red are making at $1 42a1 45, and $1 57a161 for good white. Rye is steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 81a82c. Corn is in fair request; sales of old at 69c., and new yellow at 66 a 67c., afloat, and 64 a 65 in the cars and in store. Oats are steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 44 a 45 per bushel. Sales of Barley Malt at $1 60.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in demand. Sales of prime at $7¼ a 8¾ per 64 lbs., and some fair quality at $7 75. Timothy ranges from $3 25 a 3 75, and Flaxseed at $1 85 a 190.—Sales of Red Top at $3 50.

CATTLE MARKET.—Six hundred and fifty head of Cattle arrived at Lourie's Avenue Drove Yard during the week. Beef Cattle $11 50 per 100 lbs; 150 cattle sold at different prices by various owners. Markets closed dull. 5000 Sheep arrived; good quality, prices from $4 to $9 per head, and from 11 to 13c. per lb. dressed 50 head Cows and Calves arrived; markets rather dull; sold at from $30 to $50 per head. 250 head of horses; selling slowly at high prices.

MARRIED.

At Village Green, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Henry G. King, Mr. VERNON T. PYLE to Miss CATHERINE EDWARDS, all of this county. [West Chester papers please copy.]

At Paschallville, on the 26th ult., by Rev. J. L. Watson, Mr. THOMAS C. EVANS to Miss PHEBE ANN, daughter of the late Joshua Thompson, both of Haverford township, this county.

On the 12th inst., in West Philadelphia, by Rev. Robt. H. Pattison, Mr. ISAAC H. DERRICK, of Delaware county, Pa., to Miss MARY JANE HOWARD, of West Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst., by Friends' ceremony, SAMUEL TROTH to ANNA, daughter of Nathaniel Speakman, of Delaware county, Pa.

On the 28th ult., by Friends' ceremony, at the House of Isaael J. Bartram, in Willistown, J. HIBBERD BARTRAM of the same place, to ELIZABETH M. DUTTON, of Newtown, Del. county.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., MARY E., wife of Thomas M. Baker, and daughter of Samuel Starr, of Chester, in the 23d year of her age.

At Marcus Hook, on the 9th inst., Mrs GRACE W. RHEES WALKER, wife of Rev. Joseph Walker.

In Upper Darby, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, ANNA, wife of Maurice E. Gilmour, and daughter of Wm. and Mary Middleton in the 24th of her age.

One flower grew among the rest,
And bid so fair to bloom;
That scarce a thought of anxious care
Foretold its sudden doom.

But while it thus in beauty bloomed,
That rich and priceless gem;
A monstor seized it with his grasp,
And tore it from its stem.

And now it lies a victim cold,
To moulder and decay;
For thus it is that blooming youth,
With age must pass away.

M. E. G.

In Aston, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., MARY MACKLIN, wife of Samuel Macklin, in the 21st year of her age.

GIRL WANTED.—A girl capable of doing all kinds of housework can hear of a good situation by making application at this office. None need apply unless competent to discharge the general duties of a housekeeper.

Fire Brick and Cement,
CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STRAW.

The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia July 30, 9m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same demand with
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST
from the day of deposit. For list of managers and office, see daily papers. apr. 9-1y

PEAR TREES!!
Those in want of PEAR TREES are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with choicest varieties, both standard and on the Angers Quince Stock. Also, *Extra Early York Cabbage Seed*, just received per ship Tuscarora, likewise a large assortment of Firs, Pines, Lindens, Maples, Larches, Sycamores, &c., &c., with a general assortment of other articles generally kept in a Nursery, as Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Grape Vines, &c., &c. JACOB HEWES.
Leiperville, 3rd mo. 4, 1857.

FERTILIZERS.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Poudarette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Ashland Coal,
BROKEN, Egg and Stove Coal,
From the Above celebrated mines,
at the lowest cash prices.
6000 prime Cedar Rails of a Superior quality.
Darby, July 30, HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court for Argument will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, for the county of Delaware, on *Thursday*, April 9th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where business requiring attention either in the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, will be heard. N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*



DEARBORN FOR SALE.
—The subscriber offers for sale a first rate DEARBORN, with iron axles, suitable for a Market Wagon.
SAMUEL HALE.
Hale's Store, Marple, Feb. 4, 1857.

New Dry Goods and Grocery
STORE, N. W. corner of Upland and Broad streets, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
The subscribers call the attention of customers to their new stock of Goods, which they will sell at the lowest prices, comprising ALPACAS, SILKS, Velvets, Coberges, Delaines Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, Flannels, Linens, Handkerchiefs, &c. Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, for men and boy's wear. Hosiery, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, Hardware, Queens, Earthen and Glassware, Fine Groceries, choice Teas and Spices of kinds.
June 18. G. & L. M. LARKIN.

Carpets! Carpets!!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Media, and surrounding neighborhood, that he still continues CARPET WEAVING at his house, on the Providence road, North of Worrell's Boarding House, and is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.
READY-MADE CARPET
of excellent quality, and various styles, always on hand at low cash prices. Chains of all colors furnished. He has had much experience in his trade, and the greatest care will be taken to please his friends and the public. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed by the citizens generally, he hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
my18. HENRY A. BRENSINGER.

GRASS SEEDS!
*ORCHARD and

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

ADVICE IN FARMING.—A Farmer in Chester county, Pa., who has a good farm of 92 partly paid for, informs us that he finds his family expenses annually increasing with a growing family, and that it requires exertion and economy "to make both ends meet."—His land yields about sixty bushels of corn per acre, 15 to 25 of wheat, and 30 to 50 of oats.

He inquires, first, as to the propriety of removing west, but dislikes to break up time-honored associations. On this point he is the best judge—we may merely remark that a western residence has its advantages and evils. Its advantages are cheapness of purchase and fertility; its disadvantages are remoteness from market, and consequently low prices; scarcity of labor; deficiency of timber in many places, cost of removing; and if new land is bought at a low price, the cost and labor before all the desired household and farm buildings are provided. On the whole, the advantages of each appear *generally* to be about equally balanced; and if the same degree of economy and labor were practised at the East, as necessity alone impels at the west, about equal results would be obtained.

He inquires, secondly, as to the probable profit of the following mode, namely, to convert his farm chiefly into grass land, and render it as productive as western prairie.—Instead of selling, as heretofore, all the grain he could raise, he proposes to buy all and raise no more except corn and millet for cattle feed—to keep but animals before harvest so as to save plenty of grass for hay—and to buy a heavy stock of western steers early in autumn, to fatten and sell again in winter. He thinks that by chopping his fodder, grinding the grain, and steaming the food, he may fatten from 50 to 100 yearly, and get from $20 to $40 advance on each. He would thus secure a large amount of manure, and by the addition of bones, keep the land in the best condition. Most of the labor would be done at a season when labor is cheap.

So far as we may judge, we would not advise so sudden and complete a revolution in the existing mode of farming. Untried systems should always be adopted cautiously, until actual trial proves their value. It is best, in all cases, to feel one's way. There are often unforseen difficulties, not discovered till a full experiment is made. Our correspondent has not, probably, kept enough animals to maintain alone the best condition of his land, and now he proposes the other extreme. Mixed husbandry, well conducted is always the most profitable. But it is better to have too many than too few animals. An average of sixty bushels of corn per acre, and of twenty bushels of wheat, as with the present management, are crops, and we would not discard a wheat crop of this amount, with increased means of fertility.—The experiment may be tried the first year with ten or fifteen western cattle; and if not so successful as expected, there will be something to fall back upon; but if the experiment proves profitable, the number may be increased—but in any case we would not discard a proper proportion of grain crops.—The success of fattening the cattle will depend on the relative prices of the western animals, and of the same after they are fattened; and fluctuations in these prices might in some years reduce or even destroy all the profits.

Experiments have been made with steaming or otherwise cooking food for cattle, but they have not warranted the expenditure in fixtures, labor, and fuel. Cutting and grinding have, however, proved of much importance. Cooking food for swine, unlike that for cattle, has been found to greatly to increase its value.

SELECTING CORN AND POTATOES FOR SEED.—"Like produces like," is an axiom often quoted in favor of the selection of the best seed for planting. Where a new variety—a *new* individual is to be produced, nothing can be more true. Every time, for instance, that *seed* is planted—(and by "seed" we mean the ripened grains produced from flowers, as with corn, wheat and turnips)—a *new* and *distinct individual* is afforded from every seed planted; and if these seeds are liable to vary in their proucts, (as with the *apple*,) a *new variety* is produced by each. Some vary much less than others. The different sorts of wheat, for instance, produce the same when sown, for many successive generations, with scarcely any variation. A very slow change, however, does actually take place, and a few rare plants may be found, among the millions in a large field, which have varied considerably from the seed sown. By selecting these rare seeds only, planting them, and then observing the same course with their product, new and distinct varieties are obtained.

The same result takes place by the careful selection of the seed of corn. By continually selecting the ears soonest ripe, early sorts are procured; by choosing the largest ears only, large varieties are obtained; and by taking those exclusively where ears are found on a stalk, prolific sorts become permanently established. It is much easier to select seed corn, in this way, than seed wheat; and the practice should be adopted by every farmer.

Reasoning from analogy, many suppose it to be equally important to select *large potatoes* for "seed." But a great point of distinction is here overlooked. In planting a crop of potatoes, *new* individuals are not yielded. The *tubers*, which are only an enlargement of that portions of the stem beneath the soil, furnish eyes or buds, and the *same* variety or individual is increased and extended, but no new one is produced. A pink-eye potato was in the first place obtained from seed taken from the ripened balls. It thus became a distinct variety or individual. But the operation of cutting and planting the tubers, is on an extension or multiplication of the *same* individual—the result is still pink-eye potatoes, without the slightest shade of variation—no more than if the original plant was allowed to grow without disturbance, until it had became a large stool of many plants.—An Isabella grape may be multiplied by *layers*—but every plant thus produced is only a *portion* of the parent. It can never, by this process, become a new sort. The same result takes place in budding or grafting. A Baldwin apple tree may bear ten thousands buds. These ten thousand buds may be taken from it and each inserted into a separate stock or seedling, and thus ten thousand Baldwin trees be obtained. But every one will be only a *portion* of the same original tree—and no variation whatever, will take place in point of character from the parent. But if *seed* from the apples be sown, new individuals, now varieties are at once obtained.

For the reasons already given, it is far less important to select large potatoes for planting, than to make selections of the best ears of corn. In one point of view, it is of no consequence whatever, whether large or small potatoes are planted. We know several skilful cultivators, who have supplied the market for many years, with the largest and finest potatoes, who say there is *no difference whatever*. We think, however, there *may* be a difference; and it sometime becomes of some importance. Small potatoes, for importance under ordinary management, will yield stalks more abundantly from their more numerous eyes; and the product will consequently be more in number, and smaller in size. Again, when the ground is very dry, large tubers will furnish a longer supply of moisture to the young plant, giving it a more vigorous start. A variety, likewise, *may*, by long continued bad cultivation, become constitutionally enfeebled, just in the same way that a tree may become stunted, and require some years and favorable influence to restore it.—We think, however, that the result is very small or very rare, so far as the potato is concerned.

On the whole, therefore, while we would urge, as of great importance, the practice of choosing the largest or earliest ears of corn for seed, (and in fact the best of any grain or seed produced from flowers) we are compelled both by theory, and from the practice of many experienced and skilful cultivators, to regard this practice as relates to potatoes, as of fanless importance; and by avoiding too thick a growth of stalks, or a dry soil, of very little consequence whatever.—*Country Gentleman.*

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

HIBBERT & FORD

TAKES this method of informing their friends and patrons of Delaware county, that they have opened the splendid NEW STORE, No. 100 SPRING GARDEN ST. FOURTH DOOR above EIGHTH, South side, which they have filled with a splendid new stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Such as Challas, Persian and Pacific DeLanes, from 10 to 25 cts.

BLACK FANCY SILKS,

full assortment. Black from 75 cts to $1.50.

Fancy do 37 cts to $1,75.

GINGHAMS AND LAWNS,

Large assortment from 10 to 25cts.

MUSLIN AND LINENS,

Best makes, New Market and Macon Sheetings. We will warrant our muslins 10 per cent cheaper than any other Store in the city for the simple reason that we are able to pay the cash down for what we buy.

LACES, COLLARS & EMBROIDERIES

we have a full assortment of at the lowest prices in the city.

PARTICULARN ATTETION paid to the assortment of plain Goods. Friends will find it their advantage to give us a call.

A general invitation is given to the Delaware Countians by HIBBERT & FORD.

ABRAHAM B. HIBBERT. WILLIAM B. FORD.

March 4th 1857.

The Standard Remedies!!

DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.

THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.

DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of an external Remedy—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numbness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Pains of every character.

CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—"J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.

DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Diseases of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King streets, Wilmington, Del.*, and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, Druggist, *Media*; ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester*; GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont*, and by dealers generally. ma4

FREDERICK JUMELLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,

No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS*, which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sizes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars*, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO, at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Mecutchen,

MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smutt and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.

Residence: No. 61 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Shop: HANDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Rolling Cloths. ma 4-3m

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS!!!

Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Gums, for Fall and Winter Trade, of every Quality and Style, at

DUNBARR'S ONE PRICE WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT & SHOE STORE,

76 S. SECOND ST., COR. CARTER ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Where is the best Retial Stock in the city, mostly of his own make, and choice selections from Eastern Markets; selling at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention paid to Youth's and Children's Shoes, and Easy Shoes for Old Ladies.

Always on hand a large stock of PURE GUMS. Also, Goodyear's Gums of every style.

CUSTOM WORK MADE NEATLY & PROMPTLY. All Dunbarr asks is a call. Satisfaction guartied. mar 13-1y

Opposite the Media Depot!

VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN F. CLINE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap. 30, 1y

JAMES MITTON, Wholesale and Retail Tea Ware house, No 65 North Eighth street above Arch, eastside, Philadelphia. Dealer in Tea and Coffee exclusively.

Families are respectfully invited to give him a call. mar 26 1y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of buisness.

The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers published in the United States, or Europe; by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.

Just received, Lepman's superior Brassing Pencils, Eyelet machines &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.

March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

LAND SURVEYS

CAREFULLY MADE AND

DEEDS WRITTEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER

residing in Edgmont, Del. Co. Pa.

Mr 11 6t* ISAAC YARNALL.

WM. HILLARY'S

WHOLESALE, PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND

CHEMICAL STORE,

NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD,

PHILADELPHIA.

White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint; American Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead. Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens, 25 to 38 cts. Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.63 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds; Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c. &c.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no 26 1y.

Garden, field & flower seeds

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade, or supplied in bulk.

CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,

Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box, for $1.00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c. &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.

Agricultural Implements and Seed Store, march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

GRAIN WANTED.

THE highest market price will be paid for *WHEAT CORN* and *OATS* by the subscribers; also

FLOUR AND FEED,

Constantly on hand and for sale.

BEATTY & OGDEN.

Springfield Mills, Oct. 29, 1856.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a

PERMANENT MANURE

ave been thoroughly established.

Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied upon as the

BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,

and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.

Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.

CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Klett* branded on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime*, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a

GENUINE ARTICLE.

PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.

(2½ cents per lb.)

A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.

Since last fall there has been imported but *one large* of the celebrated

PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,

which we offer for sale in small lots.

FISH MANURE,

A supply of this valuable article for sale.

PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.

(1½ CENT PER LB.)

No 1 Government Peruvian Guano

For sale at the lowest rates.

The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,

First door above Chesnut st., Philada.

☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,

NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot*, a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonab terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city

He also has on hand a fine assortment of *OVER-SHOES*, suitable for men and children.

TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture, and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves

Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,

AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!

G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.

He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO. 451, MARKET ST. ABOVE TWELFTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.

WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.

No. 699 Market street, above 10th,

One Square from the Media Depot, Phila

N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st. (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quarter, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver tablespoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $2 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A shar of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ALLEN & BICKLEY,

Duggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'

GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound, judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS; and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by PETER GRIFFEE,

Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

THOMAS OWENS,

DEALER IN

IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET

Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.

Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,

UNDERTAKER,

Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.

COFFIN PLATES,

with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.

FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.

RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.

October 8, 1y.

HALL'S RESTAURANT,

IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL,

Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media.

Superintendent's Office of the

WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD

Station N. E. Cor. of 18th and Market st

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1856.

On and after to-day, the cars leave Philadelphia at 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave Lenni at 8 and 12 A. M., and 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Lenni, at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Package and quarterly or commutation tickets can be had on application at the Office, N. E. cornes of Eighteenth and Market streets.

H. JONES BROOKE,

SAMUEL B. THOMAS.

July 9. *For Trustees.*

W. M. T. INNES,

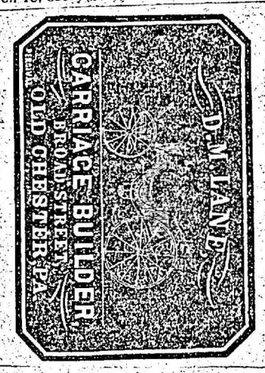
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE, Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. T. INNES,

March 18, 855-y. Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND

United States Co.

Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850

Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.

All sums are received and PAID BACK ON DEMAND, without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.

On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.

The Saving Fund of the United States Company has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.

By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.

President—Stephen R. Crawford.

Vice-President—Lawrence Johnson.

Secretary and Treasurer—Pliny Fisk.

Teller—James R. Hunter.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George Mellemy,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

FIVE PER CENT

SAVING FUND.

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. ☞ $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 6th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. The money is always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent. interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth,
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*

ap 0 tf. J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Clock Establishment,

S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens,

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!

Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.

Media, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modestand unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.

July 31 1y. DANIEL McCILNTOCK.

Baily and Brother,

NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,

ABOVE NINTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

NEW WHOLE SALE DRUG STORE.—N SPENCER THOMAS, *No. 26, South 2nd Street, Philadelphia.* Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicine, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggist, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods sent to any of Wharves of Railroad Stations. Prices low and Goods Warranted. mar. 19 1y.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish —took the premium at the Crystal Palace.

S. TORAM,

nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,

NO. 83 DOCK STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25

GEORGE H HART, *President.*

CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

Bottleing Establishment

JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. ☞ Address, Box No. 63, Chester, Penna. Chester, Sept. 17.

New STORE & New GOODS

ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED

DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.

BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 193, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

W. M. B. BALL,

WASH. M. WORRALL,

E. C. DEAL.

Sept. 3,-'56, tf

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!

A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE!

URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granuated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.

For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* feb11

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 10, 6m.

N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.

Chester, July 30.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.

Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S

Cheap Clothing establishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.

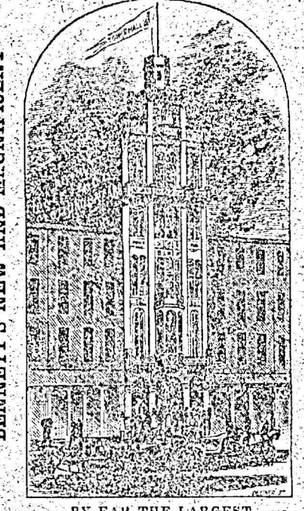
Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.

Parents who desire Boy's clothing are earnestly invited to examine the stock.

Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN

S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

JUST OPENED



BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MARBLE FRONT TOWER HALL,

BY FAR THE LARGEST

CLOTHING BAZAAR

IN THE WORLD!

No. 184 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,

PHILADELPHIA,

With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

☞ UNEQUALED FOR

IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!

Also a large stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*

JOHN M. BENNETT, *Proprietor*

NOTE—The Tower Hall was established in 1814, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis; Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipt for allevitating Bronchial affections, possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness, and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice, will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.

A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut sts., Phila.,

Sole Manufacturer of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER*, which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

LUMBER AND COAL.

THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will please call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.

Marcus Hook, March5, 1856.

WILLIAM MORRIS

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street*, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.

Philaeelphia; Jan. 7.

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and Mussey, of

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 5 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., MARCH 25, 1857. WHOLE NO 109.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND OF THE HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT of Delaware County, as settled by the Auditors, for the year 1856.

Dr. ISAAC TUSSEY, *Treasurer.*

To cash in Treasurer's hand at last settlement,		$285 52
Rec'd of County Treasurer,	26,600 00	
" for sale of real estate,	24,912 12	
" for boarders,	526 64	
" for the use of Kate R. Jones,	253 75	
" for the use of John M. Vogdes,	152 10	
" for clothing A. Rively,	6 65	
" for burying Thomas Pierson,	3 00	
" for rent of house and lots,	183 00	
" for 4 indentures and cancelling two,	6 00	
" for hauling and work,	21 83	
" for 814,900 brick clay,	103 35	
" 95 loads sand	33 00	
" 75 perch of stone,	43 71	
" 168 lbs. ham,	20 21	
" 184½ lbs. lard,	25 42	
" 80½ lbs. scummings,	6 91	
" butter and eggs,	54 47	
" 12 lbs. beef,	1 50	
" 1⅞ acres grass,	22 25	
" ½ ton of hay,	10 00	
" pasture,	18 20	
" flour and middlings,	10 75	
" 9½ bushels corn,	5 60	
" 36 bundles straw,	2 25	
" 1 horse,	190 00	
" fat cattle.	106 00	
" 1 cow and three calves,	60 00	
" 19 pigs,	41 00	
" 2 sheep and 21 lambs,	80 50	
" hides and skins,	39 84	
" 16½ cords wood,	36 87	
" 72 pair hubbs,	18 00	
" empty barrels,	3 20	
" onion setts,	9 80	
" 46 bushels potatoes,	23 00	
" old iron,	2 19	
" molasses,	16	
" from Phila. Alms House,	19 86	
		53,856 75

1st mo. 1st, 1856.	
No. of paupers in the house,	84
Born in the house,	9
Admitted to 12thmo. 31, '56,	112
Of whom were whites, 164 } " " colored, 41 }	205
Of whom were discharged,	83
Eloped,	10
Removed,	2
Died,	13
Bound,	4
Remaining 12th mo. 31, '56,	93—205
No. receiving out-door relief,	105
Whole no. supported and assisted during the year,	310
Average no. supported in the house during the year,	98

Produce of the Farm.

1870 lbs. pork, 4400 lbs. beef, 300 lbs. veal, 40 lbs. mutton, 35 lbs. lard, 300 lbs. tallow, 292 lbs. butter, 93 bushels wheat, 250 bushels corn, 250 bushels potatoes 150 bushels turnips.

Cr.

By County Treasurer.

Paid Jackson Lyons on account of real estate,		24,014 60
By House Expenses.		
4874 lbs. pork,	379 01	
70 lbs. mutton,	10 17	
5654 lbs. beef,	430 53	
1379 lbs. sugar,	123 99	
360 lbs. coffee,	40 17	
57½ lbs. tea,	19 77	
201 lbs. tobacco,	27 62	
111½ bbls. middlings,	568 83	
212 bushels corn,	137 95	
10 herring,	50 42	
4600 herring,	22 08	
dried apples and peaches,	14 46	
40 bus. corn meal,	25 94	
55 lbs. soap,	3 87	
191 gallons molasses,	77 90	
126 shad,	24 45	
8½ baskets sweet potatoes,	7 17	
peppers, beans and cabbage plants,	4 74	
12 lbs. pepper,	1 50	
58 cheese,	7 53	
13 sacks of salt,	14 37½	
sand,	31	
½ bbl. mackerel,	5 00	
wick and shades,	68	
crackers,	1 63	
spice and essence,	37	
rice,	38	
cranberries and raisins,	1 50	
		2002 36½
By Manufactory.		
leather and findings,	74 70½	74 70½
By Repairs.		
Repairing pump,	2 75	
exchange of stoves,	13 50	
wheel and pump,	50 00	
air chamber,	1 25	
2356 ft. of boards,	42 05	
50 lbs. nails,	2 46	
iron pipes,	10 16	
butts, locks and screws,	88½	
oil paint, &c.,	1 83	
tacks, files, glass and putty,	2 49	
repairing hydraulic,	5 75	
		134 02
By Clothing.		
403½ yards muslin,	33 05½	
117½ yds. drill,	12 63½	
148¾ yds. prints,	11 00½	
39½ yds. gingham and check,	4 90	
34 yds. flannel,	5 56	
59¼ yds. cottonade,	11 29	
24½ yds. satinett,	10 06	
34 yds. stripe,	3 60	
8 yds. delaine!	3 60	
13 yds. chintz,	1 07½	
9 yds. jean,	1 95	
17 pair hose,	3 13	
15 pair of mitts,	4 25	
13 hats;	1 75	
7 pairs shoes,	8 78	
buttons and cutting roundabout,	49	
		115 02½
By Furniture.		
Earthenware,	13 10	
tinware,	6 99	
iron and holloware,	10 23½	
woodware,	6 94	
2 coffee mills,	1 75	
brass kettle,	1 87½	
looking glass,	1 62	
58¼ yds. linen,	11 45	
3½ doz. plates,	2 26	
2½ dozen brooms,	9 37½	
brushes,	11 09½	
2 baskets,	95	
combs,	50	
repairing tin ware,	1 37½	
stove,	12 50	
		91 99½
By Fuel.		
33 tons of coal,	166 00	166 00
For Funeral Expenses.		
Burying paupers out of the house,	24 00	24 00
State Lunatic Hospital.		
For board of Sidney Free, Samnel Maris, Elenor Coil, E. Branson, B. Dunn, and Sarah McGlaughlin,		678 49
Fees and Removals.		
For bringing in paupers,	30 46½	
" removing "	32 97	
		63 43½
By Boarders.		
For board of Directors and Superintendent of new building,		52 27
By Awards.		
For use of Kate R. Jones,		353 75
By Wages.		
On farm,	439 50	
In the house,	247 00	
		686 50
By Farm.		
225 bushels oats,	92 50	
133 bus. corn,	94 51	
22 bus. meal,	20 60	
1 peck timothy seed,	1 25	
1 peck broom corn seed,	19	
phosphate and guano,	153 12	
12 tons hay,	231 25	
horse,	150 00	
exchange of horse,	20 00	
yoke of oxen,	145 00	
4 steers,	160 00	
10 cows,	224 00	
sheep and lambs,	75 00	
harness and repairing do.,	50 44	
drilling and threshing grain,	11 40	
pasture,	50 00	
smithwork,	43 66¾	
wheelwright,	90 87½	
cribs,	7 78	
barrels,	6 00	
Borough tax,	14 96	
200 ft. boards, 15 bus. lime,	5 30	
axes and hatchet,	3 75	
feed cutter.	12 00	
369 shingles,	3 69	
shoeing horse,	28	
rake,	31	
forks and handles,	1 80	
scythe and stone,	54	
nails and spikes,	1 56	
bucket and rope,	66	
plow shares,	1 26	
feed chest and hames,	3 00	
2 curry combs,	53	
2 spades,	1 43	
keg of tar,	90	
plow lines,	25	
bucket,	75	
wrench,	1 50	
scythe pole,	45	
lock and gimlet,	18¾	
spriggs and tacks,	22	
		1681 30½
Absent Poor.		
Assisting paupers out of the house,		1392 33½
By Various Charges.		
Medicine,	35 09¾	
expenses on business,	35 97	
freight,	11 55	
200 lbs. potash,	17 25	
publishing annual statement	40 00	
advertising real estate, &c.,	25 75	
one year's subscription to *Media Advertiser.*	2 00	
entering mortgage,	2 00	
thread, &c.,	9 40½	
blank books,	5 85	
stationery and postage,	4 23	
one last,	44	
lime,	1 75	
bleaching salts & precipitate,	1 00	
sweeping chimneys,	2 25	
castile soap,	1 00	
vegetables,	4 49½	
five gallons of oil,	6 56	
spice,	2 35	
gratuities of paupers,	3 00	
repairing clock,	1 00	
spicket, rosin and lustre,	1 05	
copperas,	43¾	
three bottles of India ink,	63	
wappers and beeswax,	1 20	
turpentine and mustard,	77¾	
matches,	50	
various small articles,	3 68¾	
New Building.		
To contractor, on acc't of new building.	15710 68	
digging cellar, &c.,	342 77	
on real estate,	3299 00	
interest on bond,	757 38	
superintendent,	100 00	
date stone,	16 00	
D. Otley, for work,	39 76	
surveying,	14 00	
drawing deed and mortgage,	7 00	
water pipe,	342 12	
lumber and sawing,	139 08	
range and boilers,	213 75	
tank,	169 60	
		21151 14
Philadelphia Alms House.		
for support of our poor,		90 41
Salaries.		
Wm. Trainer; Directer,	111 50	
Joseph B. Leedom,	99 50	
Jacob Byre,	78 50	
Drs. Rowland and Smith,	80 00	
John M. Broomall, Counseller	40 00	
Isaac Tussey, Stewart, Clerk, and Treasurer, and wife as Matron,	550 00	
		959 50
Treasurer.		
Cash in Treasurer's hands, 1st mo. 1,		13 48½
		53856 75

Dr.

Treasurer in account with Cook's Estate.

Amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	5 39	
One year's interest,	33 36	
		38 75
Cr.		
For assisting out door poor.	32 50	
In Treasurer's hands, 12th mo., 31, 1856,	6 25	
		38 75

Dr.

Treasurer in ac't with J. Mercer's estate.

Amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	1005 00	
One year's interest,	60 00	
		1065 00
Cr.		
Paid Phœbe Mercer,	55 00	
" Isaac Mercer,	5 00	
In Treasurer's hands,	1005 00	
		1065 90

JOSEPH B. LEEDOM,
JACOB BYRE,
S. A. BARTON,
3d mo. 16. *Directors of the Poor*

From Life Illustated.

OH, CHERISH ME.

Oh, cherish me, my loved one dear,
The world is stern and cold;
It freeze's up affection's tear,
And smiles alone on gold.

I've felt its rude, chill, withering blast,
Its heartless, haughty frown—
They've o'er my soul a shadow cast,
And weighed my spirits down.

Oh! woman's heart was never made
To buffer life alone;
And woman true will seek the aid
Of man to guide her on.

There's something in the world's cold scorn
Which binds my heart to thee;
As some poor, lone, frail, trembling vine,
Clings to its sheltering tree.

Then cherish me, my loved one dear,
And do not deem me cold,
The volumes in a woman's tear
Were never wrote or told!

JOSEPH SMITH,

THE MORMON PROPHET.

Thirty years ago there lived near Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, an obscure individual, whose name has since become familiar to the world. That individual was Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. A sketch of this person's life is interesting, not because we find anything to admire, but because it presents to our view the origin of Mormonism—one of the most extravagant humbugs that was ever witnessed. The idea of a new religion originating in a person possessing less than ordinary abilities, and rapidly increasing in numbers till both the Old and the New World contain multitudes of proselytes, is a subject of much interest. To give the reader an idea of the origin of this singular sect, is the object of the present essay. The family of which Joseph was a member was large, remarkable neither for intelligence nor industry. His father possessed a visionary mind, and cherished the notion that a prophet would arise out of his family. It is hard to say why he should arrive at this conclusion, yet the means of accomplishing his wishes were evidently in his own power, for it was soon announced to the world that a brother of Joseph was the expected prophet. It is evident that this appointment was not made by Divine authority, else so serious a mistake could not have occurred, for the prophet suddenly died—died of surfeit—of eating too much raw turnip! The hopes of the ambitious father were not to be blasted by this unfortunate occurrence, for it was soon known to the people of Stafford street, where they resided; that Joseph was the successor of his brother. In order to obtain a clear idea of the prophet's career, it will be necessary to refer to his early years. The boyhood of Joseph was passed on the farm of his father. During the winter months he attended the district school, where he acquired the little knowledge which he possessed. He is remembered by his schoolmates as being idle, and was regarded by all as a dull scholar. As a young man his prospects were anything but cheering. He was engaged in no steady employment, and might often be found lounging around the bar-rooms of Palmyra, in company with persons as worthless and idle as himself. This was the character of Joseph Smith up to the time of his prophetic career, and no one would have surmised that he was to become the founder of a new religion or an inglorious martyr of Nauvoo.

Joseph's prophetic powers were first directed to the acquisition of wealth, and money-digging so on engaged the attention of the family and part of the neighborhood in which they lived. Night after night these fanatics labored, urged on by visions of untold wealth. Excavations were made in the hillside and valley, but Fortune, the fickle goddess, refused to smile upon them. Their golden visions were fruitless; the prophecy was false. At this state of affairs a circumstance occurred which retrieved the waning hopes of the prophet, and gave a new direction to his genius. This was the discovery of the Book of Mormon or Mormon Bible.—This event proved to be the origin of Mormonism—the feeble germ which produced the tree of giant proportions, whose branches have extended over a large part of the known world. It was pretended by the prophet that this record was found on a hill, below the surface of the ground, written on plates of gold. This being transcribed by a mysterious process, became the work now known as the Mormon Bible. This is the fabulous account of its origin. Its authentic history is as follows:—It was written by a Vermont clergyman named Spalding. It was intended merely as a work of fiction, and was entitled "The Manuscript Found," The author died before its circulation, and, after various fortunes, it fell into the hands of Joseph Smith, who at once made it accessary to his ambitious schemes. It is probable that the book owes its origin to that sentiment which prompts us to venerate old manuscripts, which contain an account of men and times long since passed away. It professed to be the history of a people which had its origin at the time of the confusion of tongues, and whose prophet's name was Mormon. The style of the book is in imitation of the Holy Bible, but in point of beauty of diction, sublimity of character, and divinity of its Author, it holds no comparison. The only work with which the Mormon bible can be compared is the Koran. Each is the oracle of a false religion, and the author of each was an imposter. Well may Mormonism blush at its parentage. The life of its founder exhibits no feature worthy of imitation, and his character is associated with all that is vicious and immoral. Mormonism itself is but a specious humbug, whose vital principle is polygamy. Such is the man—such the religion of which he was the founder.

BRIGHAM YOUNG WITH HIS TEMPER UP.—Brigham Young the Mormon prophet, thus denounces a man named Gideon, who had the audacity to question his prophetic character, and the purity of the "spiritual wife" system: "Who is this Gideon that has come amongst you? He used to sell tape in St. Louis, and now he is here to blaspheme the Lord and and to destroy the house of Israel. And what should ye, children of the convent, do in return for this evil work? Out with the bowie knives we wore like breastpins at Nauvoo and in the name of God and the prophet give him hell!"

ROMANCE IN ITALY.

A tragical specimen of Italian jealousy took last week, at the Pope's favorite Summer residence, the once famous but now deserted sea-coast town of Porto d'Anzio. The women of that and the neighboring town of Nettuno are celebrated for their beauty, but the charms of a young girl, daughter of a fisherman of Port d'Anzio, have for some time past entitled her to a pre-eminent rank, even in that town of beauties. A young man belonging to a noble family of Orvieto, while casually sojourning in [illegible] d'Anzio, became enamored of the fisherman's daughter to such a degree as to overlook all differences of rank and to wish for a union with the object of his passion; but his parents put a stop to his matrimonial intentions by suddenly summoning him back to Orvieto, and keeping him there in expectation of some suitable project. The young girl, thus unwillingly abandoned by her lover, was soon after courted by one of her own townsmen, quite a youth, and son of the Municipal Secretary, who professed the most ardent attachment to her, and offered to marry her, although totally unprepared to meet the expenses of the matrimonial state. While these unsatisfactory propositions were pending, the Orvieton lover sent a letter, stating that, by the decease of his parents he had become master of his own actions, and he should lose no time in returning to Port d'Anzio, to fulfil his promise of marrying the fisherman's daughter. This piece of intelligence was favorably received by the old man and the young girl, and their expectations were realized towards the end of last week by seeing the amorous Count arrive from Rome, ladened with presents for his intended bride.

The necessary preliminaries having been summarily arranged, the impatient lovers were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the bride being fashionably attired in the wedding dress and bonnet brought to her husband for the occasion. It would be superfluous to hint at the rage and disappointment of the discarded suitor. He passed his morning in smoking and playing at billiards, hardly replying to the sarcastic remarks of his friends, who expatiated upon the beauty of the bride, and the becomingness of her new dress. In the afternoon, however, he was roused by seeing the bridegroom and bride, with her father and little brother, set out for Nettuno, a neighboring town about two miles distant, in a *carrettino*, or chaise. He immediately left the billiard table; and went home for his double-barreled fowling piece, telling his mother that he was going to shoot a hare, whose heart and liver he intended to have for supper that very evening. Thus armed, he proceeded toward Nettuno, and waited for his victims at a turn of the road. The bridal party meanwhile, returning gaily from a visit to Nettuno and the Church of San Rocco, came in sight of the assassin, standing with his gun in the middle of the road. The bride was seized with a panic and exclaimed, "Oh, Dio! there is Peoluccio!" But her husband had re-assured her, and told her there was nothing to be alarmed at, as a proof of which he stoped his horse on reaching his rival, and said to him, "Good evening, Paola, where are you going?" to which the other replied, 'Do you not see? I am going to shoot a hare;" presenting at the same time his piece at the bride.—She shrieked out, "Spare our lives, Paola!" Her husband threw his arms around her, but Paola sternly repled, "It is too late!" and firing immediately, shot the bride through the heart with a bullet, and broke her husband's arm with three slugs, with which the first barrel of the gun was loaded.

Seeing that his rival was not killed, Paoli fired his other barrel without effect, and was proceeding coolly to reload, when the Count urged his horse into a gallop, and made at once for Porto d'Anzio. The murderer, a youth not more than 18 years old, then struck into the forest, and made the best of his way to the crime-haunted regions of Campe Morto, a vast estate belonging to a chapter of St. Peter, and situated in such a pestiferous region of the Campagna, that it has always been considered a sanctuary for murderers and robbers, who have remained time out of mind unmolested within its precincts, and employed as laborers for more honest workmen.

WONDERFUL TREES.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

Found in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The trunk rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and attains the size of a man's body. The fruit grows to about to the size of a child's head. When used for food, it is gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes, when it becomes a wholesome bread, and in taste somewhat resembles fresh wheat bread. This is a very useful tree to the natives; for, besides its fruit, which supplies the food, its trunk furnishes timber for their houses and canoes, the gum which exudes from it serves as pitch for the vessels, and from the fibres of the inner bark a cloth is made to cover their persons.

THE IVORY NUT TREE.

The proper name is the Tagua plant. It is one of the numerous family of palms, of the order designated as screw pine tribe, and is common in South America. The natives use their leaves to cover their cottages, and from the nuts make buttons and various other articles. In an early state, the nuts contain a sweet milky liquid, which afterwards assumes a solidity nearly equal to ivory, and will admit of a high polish. It is known as ivory nut, or vegetable ivory, and has recently been brought into use for various purposes.

THE TALLOW TREE.

A native of China, and derives its name from the fact that a substance is obtained from it resembling tallow, and which is used for the same purposes. It grows from twenty to forty feet in height.

CANNON BALL TREE.

This tree, a native of Germany, grows to the height of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bunches, and exhaling a rich perfume. The fruit resembles enormous cannon-balls, hence the name. However, some may say it has been so called because of the noise which the balls make in bursting. From the shell domestic utensils are made, and the contents contain several kinds of acids, besides sugar and gum, and furnish the materials for making an excellent drink in sickness.

THE WEEPING TREE.

In the country of the La Plata this tree, which is perrenial, is found. Its branches are wide spreading and the leaves large and bell-shaped, forming upright cups, which collect and condense the plentiful dews of night, and afford a delicious draught to the thirsty traveller. Each one of these cups hold from a gill to a quart of water.—The peculiarity of the tree consists in its extreme sensitiveness. When rudely touched a shower of drops like tears rain from these cups, giving the simple-minded inhabitants the idea that the tree is weeping.

THE NOCTURNAL TREE.

This is so called, because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset, no flowers are to be seen; and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them, than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year. It is a tropical plant.

Results of the Arctic Expeditions.

EPISODES OF HISTORY.

The Arctic Expedition, which caused the death of Kane, may be regarded as one of the episodes of life, aside from the great stream of events. Historically, man has been a constant conquerer of the earth. His business was to subdue it and derive substances from it. But, in pursuing this conquest, he instinctively takes the path of a genial and productive climate. When we pass the fiftieth degree of latitude population begins to thin. When we pass the sixtieth it has become very thin, and men begin to dwarf, gaining their subsistence by hard toils and severe endurance. Above seventy degrees man is not a permanent inhabitant. He wanders over those inhospitable regions, and builds his snow hut where he can catch fish and hunt the reindeer. Around the Arctic regions nature dwells in cold and gloomy magnificence, her long nights illuminated only by the splendor of the electric Aurora, and her brief summers, bringing forth only a few stunted plants. Why should man trust himself in such a climate and amidst such dangers? That many enlightened, and even wise men, have encountered those dangers, is a great and glorious testimony to the real progress of the human race. For the adventurers in such voyages have not gone for money, for office, or any object of vulgar ambition. They have gone from the love of science and of knowledge. They have gone because science had advanced so far that it became an object of scientific interest to solve what had not been solved, to know what had not been known of the uninhabited portions of the earth. Hence, our day has been so full of exploring expeditions of all kinds, into all regions of the earth.

The first interest felt in Arctic voyages originated, it is true in commercial questions. It arose from the idea of a northwest passage to the Pacific. Had such a route—a practicable one—been discovered, its advantages to commerce would have been immense. It would have shortened the distance from Europe to China and India by thousands of miles. But, as no new discoveries were made, it was clearly ascertained that, if any such passage existed, it was commercially impracticable. For the last half century, therefore, the inquiry has been wholly a scientific and geographical one.

The first great interest in the popular mind was excited by the voyage of Parry.—His descriptions were remarkably interesting, and doubtless many of our readers have dwelt with delight on the pages which described the winter at Melville Island. Parry discovered various points and passages unknown before. The interest in the discovery of the Northwest passage was revived, and then followed the expeditions of Back and Franklin. The last navigator was so bold and persevering, and at last met with so mysterious and melancholy a fate, as to excite the universal sympathy which has since been felt, both for his sufferings and the sorrows of his noble wife. Expedition after expedition has followed for the last eight years—both English and American. The most remarkable of these was the Grinnell expedition, for the noble generosity of the private donor and the skill and gallantry with which it was conducted.

The expedition which Dr. Kane commanded was the *second* Grinnell expedition. It is one whose interesting memories have just been given to the public, and whose hardships caused the death of the hero whose character we are about to honor in honoring his remains.

When we look back over the various voyages and innumerable efforts which have been made to discover a Nothwest Passage, we may ask what has all this labor, loss, and toil accomplished? More has really been accomplished than we are apt to give credit for. We shall endeavor to give a summary of the principal discoveries.

1. The immense remains of animals found in the ice by early navigators are a curious, if not a valuable result. Animals of the elephant kind, and even what seemed large serpents, were discovered imbedded in the ice, near Greenland, by some of the early navigators.

2. The *definition* of the American coast was never known till within the last half dozen years. The discoveries of Parry, Back, Franklin, Kane, and the last English expeditions, have *defined* the North coast of America. It is accurately bounded, we now know, by the ocean. It is ocean-bound on all sides.

3. The Northwest Passage has been discovered. It actually exists. So that geographical ploblem is at rest.

4. But it is equally well established that the Nothwest Passage is utterly impracticable for commercial purposes It is nearly always frozen, and, when it is not, too dangerous for any voyage of commerce.

The summary of the operations of Dr. Kane is as follows:

1. The survey and delineation of the North coast of Greenland, to its termination by a great glacier.

2 The survey of this glacier mass, and its extension to the land named Washington.

3. The discovery of a large channel to the Northwest, free from ice, and leading to an open, expanding area equally free, and the whole embracing an area of four thousand two hundred miles.

4. The discovery and delineation of a large tract of land, forming the extension nothward of the American continent.

5. The completed survey of the American coast to the South and West, as far as Cape Sabine, completing the circuit of the Straits and Bay heretofore known, at their southermost opening, as Smith's Soumd.

Thus terminated the voyage of Dr. Kane, and the last of the discoveries which have signalized the Arctic regions of America.—The cold ice of the North has been the land of Crusades to the modern adventurer. The contest with the elements has been pursued with all the skill of science and the courage of heroism. If war has crowned its heroes, and the church consecrated its saints, surely science may be allowed in this latter day, to glorify the names of its martyrs. Such were Franklin and Kane, and to their names posterity will yield its tribute of honor and renown.

THE WANDERING JEW.

"Ahasuerus, the Jew, crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel. Near two thousand years have elapsed since he was first goaded by never-ending restlessness to rove the pole from pole. When our Lord was wearied with the burden of his cross and wanted to rest before the door of Ahasuerus, the unfeeling wretch drove him away with brutality. The Saviour of mankind staggered, sinking under the heavy load, but uttered no complaint. An angel of death appeared before Ahasuerus, and exclaimed, indignantly, 'Barbarian! thou hast denied rest to the Son of man; be it denied thee also, until he comes to judge the world.'

'A black demon, let loose from hell upon Ahasuerus, goads him now from country to country; he is denied the consolation which death affords, and precluded from the rest of the peaceful grave.'

"Ahasuerus crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel; he shook the dust from his beard; and taking up one of the skulls heaped there, hurled it down the eminence; it rebounded from the earth in shivered atoms.—'This was my father!' roared Ahasuerus.—Seven more skulls rolled down from rock to rock; while the infuriated Jew following them with ghastly looks, exclaimed, 'And these were my wives!' He still continued to hurl down skull after skull, roaring in dreadful accents, 'And these—and these—and these were my children. They *could die;*—but I! reprobate wretch; alas! I can not die! Dreadful, beyond conception, is the judgement that hangs over me. Jerusalem fell; I crushed the sucking babe, and precipitated myself into the destructive flames. I cursed the Roman; but alas! the restless curse held me by the hair—and I could not die!

"Rome, the giantess, fell; I placed myself before the falling statue; she fell, and did not crush me! Nations sprung up and disappeared before me; but I remained and did not die. From cloud encircled cliffs did I precipitate myself into the ocean; but the foaming billows cast me upon the shore, and the burning arrow of existence pierced my cold breast again. I leaped into Etna's flaming abyss, and roared with the giants for ten long months, polluting, with my groans, the Mount's sulphureous mouth; ah, ten long months! The volcano fermented, and, in a fiery stream of lava, cast me up. I lay torn by the torture snakes of hell, amid the glowing cinders, and yet continue to exist. A forest was on fire; I darted, on wings of fury and despair,, into the crackling wood. Fire dropped upon me from the trees, but the flames only singed my limbs; alas! it could not consume them. I now mixed with the butchers of mankind, and plunged in the tempest of the raging battle. I roared defiance to the infuriated Gaul—defiance to the victorious German; but arrows and spears rebounded in shivers from my body. The Saracen's flaming sword broke upon my skull; balls in vain, hissed upon me; the lightnings of battle glared harmless around my loins; in vain did the elephant trample on me, in vain the iron hoof of the wrathful steed! The mine, big with destructive power burst upon me, and hurled me high in the air; I fell on heaps of smoking limbs, but was only singed. The giant's steel club rebounded from my body, the executioner's hand could not strangle me; the tiger's tooth could not pierce me; nor would the hungry lion in the circus devour me. I cohabited with poisonous snakes, and pinched the red crest of the dragon. The serpent stung but could not destroy me; the dragon tormented but dared not devour me. I now provoked the fury of tyrants; I said to Nero—'Thou art a bloodhound!' I said to Christhern—'Thou art a bloodhound!' I said to Muley Ismail—'Thou art a bloodhound!' The tyrants invented torments, but did not kill me.—Ha! not to be able to die—not to be permitted to rest after the toils of life, to be doomed, to be imprisoned forever in the clay formed dungeon—to be forever clogged with this worthless body, its load of diseases and infirmities—to be condemned to hold, for milleniums, that yawning monster Sameness; and Time, that hungry hyena, ever bearing children, and ever devouring again her offspring! Ha! not be permitted to die! Awful avenger in heaven! hast thou in thine army of wrath a punishment more dreadful?—then let it thunder upon me; command a hurricane to sweep me down to the foot of Carmel, that I there may lie extended; may pant—and writhe—and die!"

This fragment is the translation of a part of some German work, whose title I have vainly endeavored to discover. I picked it up, dirty and torn, some years ago, in Lincoln's-inn-fields.—*Shelly.*

CHINESE STOICISM.—The Abbe Hue observes, in his book on the Chinese Empire, that the astonishing calmness with which the Chinese see the approach of death, does not fail when the last moment arrives. They expire with the most incomparable tranquility, without any of the emotions, the agitations, the agonies, that usually render the moment of death so terrific. Their life goes out gently, like a lamp that has no more oil. It appears to us that this is to be attributed first, to their soft and lymphatic temperament; and, secondly, to their entire want of religious feeling.

A CHINESE OATH.—A number of Chinamen were called as witnesses in a police court in New York, last week. They testified after the manner prescribed by their religion.—Taking a piece of yellow paper, the witness traced upon it certain Chinese characters, and then setting fire to it, knelt before the flames and repeated the words of the oath while it burned.

If a body knows a body who doesn't advertise, shouldn't a body tell that body he isn't very wise?

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable called, "stop thief!"

Charlie and Julia met at S——'s yesterday—quarelled and parted forever—met again this evening and were married!

SABBATH READING.

ATHEISM.—Really, there can be no atheism. The sentient soul cannot deny that which is the spring and sun of its own life. The more a man is enlightened, the more he must comprehend and inwardly confess a God, though he may seem not to adore—whilst the lowest idolator of the Fetish, and rudest savage is not without its deity. God is the universal necessity not of the human soul alone, but all visible and invisible thing he who sets himself up as disdaining to acknowledge a God can but excite in every mind a mingled credulity pity and contempt. In the pride of vain philosophy, fools sometimes apparently sensible men will pretend to disbelieve in God but they only deceive themselves or seek to deceive others. In the darkness of night, and on the confines of the grave they confess their error—they shudder at the thought. The soul looking out over the abyss blank they would, if possible, have created of mortal dissolution, can play the hypocrite no longer. Men who hold the idea of God light in the merry days of life, call upon and cling to him most despeately in the hour of agony. The necessity of such an infinite shield, against which to repose our feebleness, destroys the possibility of actual atheism. What a fool he must be who would reject God to prove there is nothing greater than man. In a few days, and all the boasters' greatness will be dust and oblivion—while the God whom he derided—though clinging to him with desperation to the last—will survive as glorious and benificent as though the would-be atheist had never existed.

NOBILITY AND HAPPINESS OF CHRISTIANITY.—Christianity, in the language of Bishop Berkeley, in his "Alciphron," "neither enjoins the nastiness of the Cynic nor the insensibility of the Stoic. Can there be a higher ambition than to overcome the world, or a wiser than to subdue ourselves, or a more comfortable doctrine than the remission of sins, or a more joyful prospect than that of having our base nature renewed and assimulated to the Deity—our being made fellow-citizens with Angels and Sons of God? Did ever Pythagoreans, or Platonists, or Stoics, even in idea or in wish, propose to the mind of man purer means or a nobler end? How great a share of happiness depends upon Hope! How totally is this extinguished by the minute [infidel] philosophy? On the other hand, how is it cherished and raised by the Gospel! Let any one who thinks in earnest but consider these things, and then say which he thinks deserveth best of mankind—he who recommends, or he who runs down Christiamty? Which he thinks likeliest to lead a happy life, to be a hopeful son, an honest dealer, a worthy patriot—he who sincerely believes the Gospel, or he who believes not one tittle of it? He who aims at being a child of God, or he who is contented to be thought, and to be, one of Epicurus's hogs?"

LOVE THE DEPARTED.—The love that survives the tomb' says Irving, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul.

If it had its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when overwhelming bursts of grief are calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsed agony over the present ruin of all that we most loved are softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the day of its loveliness. Who would root sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it for either the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

THE BIBLE.—It lives in the ear like a music that can never be forgotten, like the sound of church bells which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities seem to be almost things rather than mere words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of seriousness. The memery of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words.—It is the representative of his best memento, and all that there has been about him of self and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him for ever out of his bible. It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never soiled.

Give me to-day, the sincere heart that perceives Christ in me an Almighty Saviour from all evil, and confesses him as such; and no matter how weak or frail I am, from hereditary or other causes, I have planted in me a germ that will unfold and take in my whole nature. It will give me a heavenly body, a sound mind, and a loving heart;—and, sooner or later, I shall become a well-grown man.—*Pitt.*

Eager for selfish gratification, thirsting for riches or fame, many have no sooner entered upon the theatre of life than the maxims of prudence are scornfully flung aside, and a reckless career begun, regardless of consequences. Thus it is we see multitudes of the rising generation casting off the fear of God and man, while licentiousness and fraud, distrust and ruin abound.

"MOTHER IS NOT WILLING I SHOULD GO."—This remark was made in the writer's hearing a short time since, by an intelligent amiable youth, in reference to attending a place of worship where it is believed error is taught, and as it involves a most important principle, it is worthy of a passing notice.

Obedience to parents is surely not a peculiarly prevalent principle with the young of the present day, but wherever it is seen gives large promise of future good. Where is the young man who seeks the council of an experienced father, or defers to the advice of a judicious mother? Happy, indeed, were such instances common.

CHRISTIAN LOVE.—The more believers love God, the more they love one another; as the lines of a circle, the nearer they come to the center, the nearer they come to each other. —*Charnock.*

ONE SIN.—The devil will suffer us, nay, if it were possible, he would help us to put away every sin but one, if he could be sure we would keep that one.

Light is only a blessing when it guides us into the way of duty and obedience.

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—A correspondent of the *Cassville* (Ga.) *Standard* says that there is now living in Murray County, Ga., on the waters of Holly Creek, a revolutionary veteran who has attained the age of 134. His name is John Hames. He is known throughout the region in which he lives by the appellative, "Gran'sir Hames." Gran'sir is contracted for Grandsire. A Grandsire he truly is. As I was on my way to visit this relic of the expired eighteenth century, I inquired of an oldish gentleman of about sixty if he knew him. "Oh yes, I know him," said he, "he is my grandfather!"

John Hames was born in Mecklenburg Co., Va., and was a lad ten years old when Washington was in his cradle. He was thirty two when Braddock met his defeat in the Monongahela. He and several of his neighbors set forth to join the headstrong and ill-fated commander, but, after several days' march, were turned back by the news of his overthrow. He migrated to South Carolina nearly a hundred years ago. He was in thirteen considerable conflicts during the War of Independence, and in skirmishes and rencounters with Indians, with Tories and with British, many beyond number. He was with Gates at Camden, with Morgan at the Cowpens, with Greene at Hillsboro' and Eutaw, and with Marion in many a bold rush into a tory camp or red-coat quarters.

KANSAS FREE STATE CONVENTION.—The Kansas Free State Convention was in session at Topeka on the 11th inst. The Committee on a platform reported a series of resolutions setting forth that the people of the Territory cannot participate in the election under the recent Constitutional Convention act, without compromising their rights as American citizens, and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens, and urging upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as State under it; that peaceful relations between the citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people and the territory, and they earnestly appeal to all men to submit all differences of opinion, growing out of the question of domestic institutions, to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech or ballot-box shall be held as a just cause of departure from this policy; that no tests shall be made for membership of the Free State Party, save the exclusion of slavery from Kansas. The resolutions further declare an inflexible determination to abide by their principles.

THE ARTIC REGIONS.—It has been determined by the British Government to abandon all further search for the remains of Sir John Franklin. In the House of Commons on a recent occasion, Mr Napier invited attention to an appeal in favor of another search, and urged the Government to send a new expedition. Captain Scobell seconded the movement. It was opposed by Admiral Alcott from a conviction of its fruitlessness and Sir Charles wood considered that any further search would be useless destruction of human life. He thought now no hope was left of discovering any of the party. It had been decided upon the best evidence that none had lived after the year 1853. The ships were lost, and the most valuable articles that could be found had been discovered, and he thought that was sufficient evidence to conclude that all were dead, as those valuable records would never have been abandoned. For those reasons, feeling nevertheless great regret that many would be disappointed in the result, he could not take upon himself the risk of despatching a new expedition to the Artic Regions. Mr. Whiteside took similar views, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has finally come to a decision upon this question.—The Providence Journal of Saturday morning says:

"The House, by a vote of 38 to 20, resolved that 'every person who shall commit murder shall be imprisoned for life;' and by a vote of 48 to 10, refused to declare that murder committed by a convict in the State Prison shall be punished with death. On the latter question, the strongest advocates of capital punishment united with the extreme philanthropists, holding that human life ought not to be held more sacred in the State Prison than out of it. The Senate concurred with the House on the first of these propositions, and the law on this subject, therefore, will remain as it has been since the year 1853, when capital punishment was abolished."

PAYING TO SUPPORT ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—A novel and strange case of alimony has just been decided at Louisville, Ky. A man named Ferguson separated from his wife and she sued for allimony. A settlement was made he agreeing to pay $500 a year during her life. Subsequently; the parties were divorced, and neither party was restricted from marrying again—the husband relying upon the religious faith of his wife (she being a Catholic) to prevent her from taking another husband. She did marry, however, and Mr. Ferguson thereupon stopped the supplies. He didn't relish the idea of feeding and clothing another man's wife, without deriving some little benefit from the outlay. A suit was brought to compel the payment of the $500 per annum and it was decided in favor of the wife

WHO IS ENTITLED TO IT.—Gen. Jackson left a gold snuff-box to the City of New York to be bestowed upon the most valiant in defending his country's rights, and it has been a subject of discussion ever since who is entitled to be the owner of it till the period of his death. Men have since defended their country's rights in war, and bear honorable marks of the service on their persons; but such is human nature and love of country, that nobody is willing to confess any one man's superiority in particular, though each thinks his own deserts give him very strong claims to the possession of the interesting relic. Somebody seems to have settled the difficulty in his own favor, for while the city has been discussing the subject, the box appears to have been individually appropriated and it is not now to be found.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—The bill to add ten steam sloops of war to the navy failed in the House of Representatives. Just before the adjournment, however, the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill agreed upon a clause authorizing the immediate construction of five such vessels, instead of ten, and appropriating one million of dollars for the purpose. A provision was also added for the addition of one thousand seamen to the present list of seven thousand five hundred. The bill so amended was passed by both Houses and signed by the President.

TROUBLE IN UTAH.—The Washington Star says there is positive information in that city that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States archives, court records, &c., in Utah Territory; that they have demanded the appointment of one of two schedules of federal officers, both headed by Brigham Young for Governor, with the avowal of the purpose of driving any other out of the Territory by force of arms. The truth is, the Mormons are already practically in a state of rebellion. We look to Mr. Buchanan for prompt action to suppress the "twin relic of barbarism" which defiles the Territory of Utah.

The West Tennessee Whig published at Jacksan, says the wheat crop in that region never looked better, and the prospect was fair for a large yield.

UTAH.—*Dreadful State of Affairs—Brigham Young to be superceded, and an army sent to the Territory.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writes.

A letter was received here from W. W. Drummond, United States Supreme Judge in Utah Territory, by the administration. It gives a sad and deplorable picture of matters in that Territory. The following is taken from the letter.

The leading men of the church are more traitorous. Only a few days since all the papers, records, dockets, and nine hundred volumes of the laws, were taken out of the Supreme Court clerk's office and burned.—And this is not the only instance of the kind. I say to you again, and through you to the President, it is impossible for us to enforce the laws in this Territory. Every man here holds his life at the will of Brigham Young; and here we are without protection. I am firmly of opinion that Babbit was murdered by Mormons, under direction of Brigham Young, and not by Indians. Murder is a common thing here, and Mormons cannot be punished with a Mormon jury, witnesses, officers, and Governor to pardon. It is too cruel and must not be endured. A man, not a member of the church, is murdered, robbed castrated, and imprisoned, solely for questioning the authority of the Church. Persons are now in the penitentiary, convicted before the Probate Judge, who are wholly innocent of any crime. Is there any other country where this abuse would be endured? Let all, then, take hold, and crush out one of the most treasonable organizations in America.

The Administration having had the matter under serious consideration, and will soon appoint a Governor I understand, who will take sufficient military force into the Territory to carry out the laws to the fullest extent.

FORTY-TWO YEARS COURTSHIP.—We find in the New York News, the following marriage notice.

"At Wilmington on the 28th of February, Asahel L. Beers, of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Ann Rider. Their united ages are 124 years and the courtship commenced 42 years since.

A 42 years courtship! Why during that time we have concluded one war with England, and almost had two more, have invented railroads and steam printing presses, had a war with Mexico, invented the eclectric telegraph, brought out spirit-rapping and discovered the northwest passage, annexed Texas and brought to light the gold of California; have extended our national area two or three thousand square miles, and arrived at such a point of civilization as to appoint special corruption and investigating committees in Congress. What great results have been attained, all about us, during the forty-two years it has taken the modest Mr. Beers to "pop the question!"

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A BOY.—A lad named Tracy, 14 years of age, on Saturday forenoon last, was passing through Colt's Meadows, carrying the dinner of one of the workmen of the armory, and was passing along where the snow was about a foot deep, when he suddenly found himself going down, down, down, he knew not where; but to use his own expression he thought he was "going to heaven or the other place, sure." When he struck the bottom he found himself in five feet of water, at the bottom of a forty foot well, with a smooth brick wall, all the way up. Fortunately, on coming to the surface of the water, he found a stout plank, upon which he supported himself for half an hour calling for help but no help came. Getting desperate, the boy out with his knife, and, while holding on with one hand to the plank cut off his boots, tore off his coat and vest, and then, bracing his back against the wall and his feet on the other side, he commenced working his way up by inches. After struggling in this way for half an hour, he succeeded in reaching daylight, completely exhausted, but thankful to escape with his life. His escape from death was remarkable under the circumstances.—*Hartford Courant.*

CURIOUS.—The N. Y. *Times* relates the following rather singular circumstance in relation to the murder of Dr. Burdell.

The bottom of the boots which the deceased wore are covered with blood, showing in itself that he must have fought terribly after he received some of his wounds. By the side of the closet door, which is thickly splashed with blood, hangs a political chart, on which is printed the names of the candidates and the three platforms of the three great parties in the last Presidential struggle. Curious enough, upon that sentence in the Republican platform which reads, "Murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished," a blood spot has fallen on the word "murders," and another on the word unpunished;" the sentence proceeds—"and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter,"—this passage is marked significantly, as by an index finger, by a long spirt of blood.

REMARKABLE INDIVIDUAL.—The Easton *Express* says:—"A revolutionary patriot, a native of Long Island, passed through our town on Monday last, on his way to his place of nativity, having walked all the way from the State of Illinois. He seemed in excellent condition to complete his journey. He gave his age at 110 years. His faculties were all well preserved; the trying scenes of the struggle for Independence being as fresh in his memory as the events of yesterday. He was the most antiquated specimen of humanity we had ever seen, and the robust appearance of the man suggested a doubt as to his age, though we have no reason to believe that he was in error as to his age. How few of the vast brotherhood of humanity ever attain half that period of life. The average, we believe, does not much exceed 40 years, and in this fast age that ought to be considered pretty good."

Cuba is well prepared for defence against the fillibusters. The Paris Patrie informs us that the army on the island numbers 20,000 infantry and 1500 calvary, making altogether a force of 45,500 men. Then, the fortifications are all in good condition and constant improvements are being made upon them. The naval force has been augmented, and there are military stores, etc., sufficient to arm and equip 60,000 men in a month. It is sheer folly to think of any attempt to wrest the island from the grasp of Spain by mere fillibuster invasion, as it is impossible to get up the latter on a scale sufficiently large to effect the purpose.

THE ADVANTAGE OF FILIBUSTERING.—Five thousand four hundred Americans have perished in battle and by fever, in Nicaragua since Walker's usurpation, and yet he is no nearer establishing his power than the first day he landed upon Nicaraguan soil. There were probably among this number many a great deal better than their leaders, who had been seduced to join the undertaking from romantic notions of extending the area of freedom among a people enjoying as much liberty as themselves.

UNION CONVENTION.—The American Democrat of Thursday last, published at Carlisle, Pa. says:—

The Republicans and Americans, held a "Union" Convention, in this place, on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention. James R. Smith, Esq. and B. F. Lee, were appointed delegates with instructions to support Hon. Lemuel Todd, for Governor.

CHINA.

Advices from China to the 15th December say that the Emperer had prohibited his subjects from trading with the English under penalty of death.

HONG KONG, Jan. 15.—No further operations have taken place against Canton. The official despatches gives the details of an attempt on the part of the Chinese, to re-take the Tee to-tum Fort and an attack on the British ships by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack was well concerted, being made at low water, when the large ships could not manœuvre but was brilliantly repelled. Admiral Seymour had abandoned the Dutch Fort and Factory Gardens, and strengthened his position lower down the river. Recruits were expected from Sinapore. All the western suburbs of Canton were burnedon the 12th of January, by that English. A large fire had also occured inside the city. The Mandarins of the various districts had issued the most blood-thirsty edict against the English, and had offered rewards for assassinations and incendiarism.

At Hong Kong all the Chinese have been ordered to quit the services of foreigners, and return under penalty or the destruction of their relatives remaining at home. Consequently nearly all the Chinese servants had left their situations. Letters received from Hamburg, says the private Advices from Hong Kong are most alarming. The bombardment of Canton had excited the Chinese to a general movement against foreigners. The populace are begining to show unusual courage creating great apprehensions. The movement is not confined in China alone but has spread to singapore where the foreign residents have been obliged to arm themselves against street attacks from the infuriated Chinese and Malays. Another letter received from Hamburg says the fire in the suburbs of Canton spread until the whole city became one sheet of flames.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—It appears by the intelligence from Europe that the war in China, which Admiral Seymour and the representative of the British Government in China have undertaken on their own account does not receive the sanction of the British people. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cobden's motion condemning the war was carried against the ministry by a majority of 16. This is a rebuke which the ministry will have to respect, and the orders will probably be that Admiral Seymour must stop his pastime of bombarding and burning cities down, because the Government of China refuses to allow its sovereignty and its laws to be treated with disrespect by foreigners.

This unnecessary and authorized war against the Chinese, in which by some fatal error our own functionaries have suffered themselves to be involved, has roused the spirit and hatred of the nation against all the foreign residents, and they have been obliged to arm themselves against assassination, so infuriated have the people become. This feeling has extended even into the Malay settlement, as far as Singapore, belonging to the British, in the Southeastern extremity of Asia, and must necessarily affect the interests of Commerce and trade in that quarter of the world. It is much easier to set mischief in operation than it is to stop its progress, and from the determination of the Chinese to destroy their own cities rather than submit to the exactions of strangers, it is likely that the cost of the present war to England will be something more than that of the powder expended upon the Chinese forts.

CRINOLINE IN RHYME.—A lady with a crinoline, was walking down the street—her feathers fluttered in the air—her hoops stuck out a feet. She walked the earth as if she felt of it she was no part, and proudly did she step along, for pride was in her heart.—She did not see a curly dog, which walked close by her side, all save the bushy tail of which her crinoline did hide. His tail the dog with pleasure shook—it fluttered in the wind, and from the lady's crinoline stuck out a foot behind. A crowd the tail soon did espy, as it waved to and fro, and like a rudder seemed to pilot which way the maid should go. The curly dog right pleased was he such quarters he had got, and walked beside the lady in a kind of doggish trot. Each step the lady now did take, served to increase her train, while those who followed in the wake roared out with might and main.—Some held their sides and laughed so hard, and many fairly cried, and many even still confess that day they'd like to died."—But still the lady sailed along, in crinoline and pride, unmindful of the crowd behind, or dog close by her side. But soon another dog espied the tail which fluttered free—it so provoked his doggish ire he could not let it be—but with a deep, ferocious growl, for battle straight he went, and 'neath the lady's crinoline both dogs were quickly pent. They fought 'tis said one hour or more—the lady nothing knew, but with her head erect sailed on, and did her way pursue. Some say she never would have known at all about the fight, had not the dog mistook and gave her "limb" an awful bite. But since that day I've heard it said, the lady ne'er was seen upon the street with so much pride—and *such* a crinoline.

SHARP FOR A FEMALE.—A "lady" of Philadelphia, of about 25 years of age, and with not the best of reputation, made a very bold attempt, in that city, last week, to gain a rich husband and respectable connexions.—She was sometimes visited by a retired merchant, who resided in an aristocratic part of the city, and who had a large family of grown-up children, all of whom are married, and very respectable. On this merchant she concluded to make her attack; and accordingly, on one of his visits, induced him to drink some liquor with her, which she had drugged sufficiently to make him completely stupid, and entirely submissive to her will. She then sent for an Alderman and requested that he should marry them. The Alderman made some excuse for returning to his Office before performing the ceremony, and while absent informed the children of the merchant of his condition. They immediately rescued him from the toils of his fair enchantress, who hurled upon them a shower of that invective which a disappointed woman can so readily command. This is but another evidence of the dangers to which innocent unsuspecting men are exposed.

A TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.—A letter from Vienna, in an English paper says:—"Two suicides have taken place here within the last week. A singular event has occurred at Pesth, under tragic circumstances. A Hungarian lawyer and his wife had arrived in the city with their young daughter, aged twelve years, for the purpose of soliciting an appointment as judge. Their general appearance was elegant, and the lady was much remarked, at the theatres, on account of the dazzling brilliancy of her complexion. One evening the entire family dressed as for a *fete*, went to the banks of the Danube, and tied together by a cord, the child in the middle, leaped into the river in the midst of the pieces of ice which were drifting by. A piercing shriek escaped the mother, and with assistance the parents were dragged out, but the child had sunk. The father was dead, and the mother, on gaining the shore, was found to be mad."

Mrs. Eno, a married woman living in New Haven Ky., killed a man named Robert Ford, in Bardstown last week, for seducing her by means of chloroform some time since. She met him in a store and shot him with a pistol.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE FUGITIVE SLAVES.—On Tuesday morning last our town was thrown into much commotion in consequence of an almost successful attempt to capture eight runaway slaves, for which rewards are offered of upward of $3,000. It seems that some time during Monday a man come to Sheriff Green with the information that he had discovered eight runaway negroes, and had made arrangements to have them in Dover that night, the negroes supposing they were to be concealed in town until the next night and then wend their way upward. Accordingly about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, the man and the negroes appeared at the jail. While the Sheriff was dressing, they all entered the jail, went up stairs (in the dark,) found an open room and went into it, but there being no fire they came out into the entry.

By this time the Sheriff had dressed and followed them upstairs, supposing that he would find them in one of the rooms and that all he would have to do would be to close and bolt the door. On discovering that they were all in the entry, the Sheriff returned to his room for his revolver. The negroes, anxious to get to a fire, followed him down and were all in the Sheriff's room, where his wife and children were asleep, before he could seize his revolver. By this time the suspicions of one of the negroes were aroused, and with the exclamation "he didn't like the looks ob de place; I'se gwine out o' dis," he bolted for the window. The Sheriff seized him, and while engaged in the struggle the rest of the negroes burst through another window and escaped, first scattering the fire over the floor, the *man* standing trembling in the door like the veriest craven-hearted coward. The Sheriff alarmed by his family and the fire, let go the negro for a moment, when in an instant he bounded through the window and was gone. Thus they all escaped. Six of them were tracked to a house in Camden, but the officers could not enter for the want of sufficient warrant which the magistrates said they had no power to give. On Tuesday night it is currently reported, the six were conveyed to the house of a man residing near Willow Grove whence they were forwarded up the country by the forest roads, or rather on the underground railroad. The other two were seen, shortly after the escape from the jail, going out of Dover in a northerly direction. The fault of the escape is attributed entirely to the hogishness of the man who tolled the negroes into Dover. Greedy to get the whole reward, he would not permit a small force to share it with him, and he got none. The negroes were all armed with cudgels and pistols.—The rewards offered for their apprehension vary from $300 to $400 each.—*Dover Reporter*, March 13.

THE FORTUNES OF WALLER.—The last accounts from Nicaragua leave Walker just where he has been for the last two months, shut up at Rivas, strongly fortified but unable to get any assistance, and too weak to make any impression upon the Costa Ricans. He has made several assaults upon them at San George, but was beaten back with loss. At one time he had entered San George and surprised the Costa Ricans, but his troops either panic struck or mutinous, refused to advance, and the garrison becoming aroused by his movements, Walker had to withdraw. Walker is continually liable to flank movements, which render his communication with the sea coast on the Pacific very uncertain. General Sanders lost 50 men in an attack of this kind while going from Rivas to San Juan del Sur. On the 4th of March cannonading was heard in the direction of Rivas, and a rumor prevailed in San Juan, when the steamer left, that the Costa Ricans, taking advantage of the departure of a portion of Walker's force, had attacked Rivas in large numbers, but had been repulsed with a loss of four hundred men. This news requires confirmation. Walker has sixteen pieces of artillery, and his men, according to some accounts, are well clothed and furnished with an abundance of food, but are said to be much disaffected.

On the Atlantic side of the Isthmus the operations of the fillibusters have been equally unfortunate. Col. Titus, who proved to be a bully in Kansas, has shown the necessary concomitants of that character in Nicaragua. After Lockridge's success at Scrapiqui, he sent Titus against the Costa Ricans who had taken position at an old fort a few miles further up the river. Titus demanded a surrender. The Costa Ricans temporized long enough to bring all the San Carlos garrison down upon Titus, and before the armistice was concluded they attacked him and compelled him to retreat in wild confusion.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.—In view of the anticipated invasion of Mexico by Spain, it has become necessary for our government to keep a strict watch over any interference on the part of Europe with the North American continent. It is understood in Washington that Col. Butterfield, who brought Mr. Forsyth's resent treaty, has returned again with dispatches and the programme of a new commercial treaty, but nothing is said whether it looks to the acquisition of Sonora and Lower California. In connection with this subject our European advices state that the Spanish ministry has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico. The expedition to concentrate at Havana will altogether consist of thirty vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language and religion; but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

NEW GRENADA.—The advices by the steamer Tennessee are not satisfactory as to the settlement of difficulties between our government and New Grenada, resulting from the Panama massacre. It is reported that Commissioner Morse, as well as our resident Minister, Mr. Bowlin, had demanded their passports, as all pacific overtures had been rejected. The tone of public sentiment on the Isthmus seems violent against our country, and we are led to apprehend difficulties in that quarter.

RICH SCENES.—The closing scenes of the Nebraska Legislature were exciting. The Governor vetoed six bank charters because it was alleged that they were corruptly passed. A crowd of indignant people pursued the members charged with corruption into the office of the Territorial Secretary, to inflict personal chastisement. A member pulled out his revolver, and the Secretary drove the whole crowd into the street, when the members made their escape.

A RICH CABINET.—The following is given in one of the public journals as an estimate of the wealth in real estate and otherwise, of the different members of the Cabinet:—

Lewis Cass, say	$2,000,000
Howell Cobb,	500,000
Jacob Thompson,	1,000,000
John B. Floyd,	500,000
Messrs. Toucy, Black and Brown,	500,000
Total,	$4,500,000

TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN.—The income of the Marquis of Westminster, is said, is £400,000 per annum, equal to $5,000 per day, or over $3 for every minute of time, night and day, through the year. Every tick of the clock throws a dime into his pocket.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pa., on *seventh-day, Saturday, the 28th of 3d mo., March*, 1857, the following personal property, viz:

Household and Kitchen Furniture:—Consisting of Bed, Bedsteads and Beading, Tables, Chairs, one Settee, Cupboard, one cook Stove, parlor, do., ten plate, do., one 24 hour Clock, Carpetting, Queens and Earthenware, Tubs, Buckets, one Brass Kettle, one small Churn, Milk Pans, a lot of Carpenter Tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known by

JACOB R. PENNELL.

Middletown, March 18, ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Having rented my Farm, I will sell at public sale on the premises, the township of Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., *on Thursday, the 26th day of March*, 1857, my entire Stock and farming Utensils, consisting of FIVE HORSES, one of which is a first-rate leader, and one a fast trotter:—THREE COLTS, one coming three years old, one coming two years and one ten months old, Hickory stock. FIVE COWS, springing five 3 year old Heifers, Devon stock, one 3 year old Bull, one Sow with pig, 1 Seed Wagon, 2 large market Dearborns, 2 trotting Sulkeys, York Wagon, nearly new, 2 heavy narrow-wheeled Wagons, broad-wheeled Ox-Cart, and horse Cart.—Two pair of Hay Ladders, Corn Sheller, two Plows, tow spike Harrows, two Cultivators, Cutting Box, Dung-drag, Hay-forks and Rakes, Cider Barrels three Grain Cradles, grass Scythes and Poles, three setts of plow Gears, two setts of Dearbon Harness, two setts of light silver-mounted Harness, nearly new. Wheat by the bushel—sixteen acres of Wheat in the ground, a lot of POULTRY, and a number of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon, when attendance will will begiven and conditions made known by WILLIAM CROSLEY.

Newtown, March 18.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, in South Media, Delaware county, Pa., a 2½ story FRAME HOUSE, with two rooms on each floor, a Kitchen adjoining, with a Well of excellent water and a Pump therein in the Kitchen. The House has been built within the last year. The Lot is thirty feet front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth; within one-fourth of a mile from of the Manchester Station, on the direct West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. For a further description and terms, call on the subscriber, on the premises. [mh11-3t*] PHILIP S. BISHOP.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 28th of March*, 1857, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, late of Charles Williamson, deceased, situate in the township of Nether Providence, Delaware county, being Lots Nos. 1 and 3 on a plot or draft lately surveyed and laid out in the division of said estate.

No. 1—All that certain Messuage and Lot or piece of Land, bounded by lands of Ezekiel Norman, by lands of Jacob Byre, by lot No. 2 and by the Providence Great Road, containing six acres, two roods and twenty-four square perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a complete STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 2½ stories high cellar under, with Frame Kitchen attached, and a well of good water near the door. This Lot is in a high and healthy situation, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware and the surrounding country for many miles, in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, situate one mile from the Seat of Justice at Media, eleven and a half from the city of Philadelphia, three and a half from Chester and within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a site for a country residence.

Lot No. 3, of said draft, bounded by lands of Jane W. Haswell, the Providence Great Road and the W. Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, containing four acres, three roods and ten perches of Land, more or less. This Lot is handsomely situated, being directly opposite the Providence Station on said Railroad and possesses every advantage of Lot No. 1, would make a very desirable situation for a person desirous of engaging in the Coal and Lime business, where a considerable amount of either might be sold. One large Scale for weighing Coal and Hay. Five ten per cent. Bonds of $100 each of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON, } *Administrators.*
SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, }

Also, at the same time and place, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold, of said draft, Tract

No. 2—All that certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, bounded by Lot No. 1, lands of Jacob Byre, Jane W. Haswell, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad and the Providence Great Road, containing twenty acres, one rood and twenty-five perches more or less. The improvements consist of a large and commodious STONE MANSION HOUSE, with three rooms and a hall on the first floor, six on the second and three in the attic, cellar under, and a well of good water near the door; also a Cistern for holding rain-water, FRAME BARN. In complete order and stabling sufficient for 15 or 20 head of horses and cattle, Stone Spring House over a never-failing spring of water near the Dwelling, Wood-house, Ice-house, Wagon-house and other outbuildings. The Dwelling is handsomely shaded with ORNAMENTAL TREES. There is on the premises a young and thriving *ORCHARD*, containing almost every variety of Fruit Trees. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and divided into convenient enclosures under good fence, situate in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship of different denominations, being within a few minutes walk of the Providence Station on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and distant from the County Seat at Media, Philadelphia and West Chester, about the same as Tract No. 2, and to persons desirous of purchasing a country residence offers inducements rarely met with.

Persons desirous of view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on J. P. Williamson, residing on Lot No. 1, or Chas. R. Williamson, residing in Media. Conditions at sale.

C. R. WILLIAMSON, } *Trustees.*
Feb. 18. SIDNEY WILLIAMSON, }

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pa., on *Friday, the 27th of March*, 1857, the following described personal property, to wit:—

ONE SUPERIOR YOTNG MARE.—*Farming Utensils:*—Plows, Harrows, Hoes, Axes, Cross-cut with long and shafts complete, ox, plow, splice, drop and fork Chains, single and double Trees, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Grain-cradles, Shoveles, Spades, Dung Drag, Dearborn Tong, one Jenny Lind Wagon, Horserake, Post-boring Machine complete with Augers, Cornsheller, Hay and Feed Cutters, Patent Beam, Raspberry boxes, Work Bench with screw suitable for a joiner. *Household and Kitchen Furniture:*—Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking-Glasses, Mahogany Bureaus, Work and Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Extension Tables, 60 yards Ingrain Carpet, 100 yards rag do., one handsome Dinner Sett, Tea sett of pure China, large lot of dinner and desert Plates, a quantity of large and small meat and vegetable Dishes, cellery Glasses, 10 dozen Tumblers, lot of Castors, Brittania Sett, 15 dozen Knives and Forks, lot of Carving do., table and tea Spoons, large and small Brass Kettles, corner and side Cupboards, Andirons, large Iron Pot, Preserving Kettles, Tubs, Buckets, Candle Dippers, coal and wood Stoves, eight day Clock, Churns, Pans, &c., &c. *Bar Fixtures:*—Decanters, Tumblers, Demijohns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Conditions at sale. M. B. CUMMINS.

GEORGE KIRK, *Auctioneer.*

☞ *Also*, at the same time and place, one superior young HORSE, kind and gentle in all kinds of harness; one good light Dearborn with tong and shafts, one wood Wagon, one good York Wagon, (made by Watson, and sett of Harness, Horse-cart, &c.

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSUAGE and Lot of Ground, situate in the centre of the Borough of Media, on State street, and adjoining lots of Ralph Buckley and Isaac Tussey. The Lot is 20 feet front by 125 deep, running back to Jasper street. The Building is a two story brick, with hydrant at the door, 20 ft. left in front suitable for a building. There is also a Carpenter Shop and Stable on the back part of the lot. The above property can be purchased cheap. For further information apply at this office, or to

WILLIAM DOLLING,
March 4, 1857. Residing on the premises.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—A valuable Farm containing *ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES*, fifty of which are Woodland, situated ten miles from Philadelphia and one mile from Newton's Station, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad; for sale cheap. For further information apply at this office. ma 4-tf

HOUSE TO RENT.—The 3 story Brick Dwelling House, owned by Joseph S. Gitt, now occupied by Mrs. Davis, on State street, Media. Rent $125. Inquire of CHAS. D. MANLEY,

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Delaware:

THE GRAND JURY INQUIRING FOR THE county of Delaware, for the February Session, respectfully presents: In pursuance of the supervisory duties, the Grand Jury have resited the county offices, and county prison and find them all in good repair. The Grand Jury beg leave to recommend that a Division Wall be placed across the prison yard for the purpose of more effectually separating the male from the female prisoners.

JOHN M. SHARPLESS, *Foreman.*

February 24, 1857 filed, and the Court direct the same to be published in the county papers, and a certified copy of the above report, to be furntshed to the Commissioners

By order of the Court
SEAL. N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

GRASS SEEDS!
ORCHARD and HERD GRASS SEEDS, on hand and for sale by
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West end of Market street Bridge,
Philadelphia, March 18, 6ts.

EMBROIDERIES, JUST OPENED some of the cheapest lots of Scrips and Jaconet Collars and Setts ever offered, fine work,
COOPER & CONARD,
South east corner of 9th and Market sts.

BLACK ALAPACAS FROM NEW YORK, a full line of pure Mohair Lustor, Black Alpacas at the old cheap prices. Some very fine goods
COOPER & CONARD,
South east corner 9th and Market sts., Phila.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County.

In the matter of the Account of John Larkin Jr. and Joseph of R. Morris, Assignees of Lees, Smith &c.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, to Audit and make *pro-rata* distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the said Assignees, to and among the creditors of the said Lees, Smith & Co., will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the Public House of John G Dyer, in the Borough of Chester, and county of Delaware, on Tuesday the Seventh day of April A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place, all persons having claims in the fund, aforesaid, are required to present them properly authenticated, to HENRY B. EDWARDS,
March 11, 1857. *Auditor.*

MARE FOR SALE.—A Good Mare coming eight years old, with foal, by Media Mink, can be purchased by applying at this office.

ADDITIONAL PLANS OF THE BOROUGH OF MEDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that additional plans of the Borough of Media have been returned to the town Council of said Borough, by William Primrose, John C. Beatty and H. Jones Brooke, with explanations necessary for a full understanding of the same, which plans may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware county, and at the chamber of the said town council for public inspection and examination: and upon petition, the said Court of Quarter Sessions, has appointed the *ninth day of April*, 1857, at the Court House, in Media, to hear any objection that may be made to said plans by any freeholder of the said Borough. ISAAC HALDEMAN,
President of Town Council.
Attest, C. H. SHAW, *Secretary.* ma 4

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, or using the vault, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to

N. F. WALTER, *President.*

JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.
SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. ma4

1857! Beautiful Spring Goods!

THORNLEY & CHISM, *N. E. Corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia*, have great pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have this season purchased the most elegant stock of *DRESS GOODS* which they have ever had, and they are selling them usually *very cheap!!* 2150 yards very fine White Brilliantes, at 16 cts.; an immense variety of French, English and American Prints; a splendid stock of De Lanes, Challies, Cucals, Valincia Plaids, Luxor Plaids, Chatta Laines, Barages, Challic Robes, Barage Robes, Silk Robes, Lawn Robes; a superb stock of Organdie and other Lawns, &c., &c.

SILKS! SHAWLS!! MANTILLAS!!!

Our Black Silks are farfamed for cheapness and good wear. Black Silks at 65, 75, 87½, $1.06, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00; Black Moir Antiques, Watered Silks, Satin Plaids, Rich Dress Silks, Plain Poultesois, every color; Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. under regular prices.—The newest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

STAPLE GOODS, IRISH LINENS, MUSLINS.

Best make of Irish Linens of our own importation, also Auction Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Crashes, Diapers, &c. We keep a tremendous stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggits, Mattings, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, for Men and Boys wear, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

THORNLEY & CHISM'S
'One price cash store,' Harrison's White Building.
☞ We invite the attention of 'close cash wholesale buyers.' 'No misrepresentations to effect sales.'

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

DENSLOW & CO., *No. 21 South Front street, Philadelphia*, Commission Merchants, and wholesale dealers in all kinds of LEAF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO and CIGARS. Have constantly on hand and for sale low, all kinds of *American and Spanish Leaf Tobaccos*, selected with special reference to manufacturers' use.

All articles sold, warranted to be as represented and every opportunity afforded for examination.

Purchasers at a distance can send their orders and rely upon being as faithfully served as if the goods were cited in person. oct 29-1y

HARDWARE FOR BUILDERS, Nails at Manufacturers prices, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

CLOVER AND GARDEN SEEDS of superior quality, at the Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium.
Media March 11, '57. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

SITUATION WANTED.—Wanted by a boy 16 years of age, a situation as Clerk in a country Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Apply at this office.

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceric can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON

HOUSEKEEPERS Furnishing Goods, Carpets &c. at city prices, at the Media Dry Go

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transcient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Schollay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., MARCH 25, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA

M'KIM.—We have, ever since the murder of Norcross, entertained the opinion that M'Kim would ultimately be arrested, not only from the large rewards offered for his capture, but that he made little or no effort to get beyond the reach of his pursuers.—Handbills, minutely describing his person, were conspicuously posted up in almost every village and hamlet in the State, and not only here, but in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, and other States. This was well known to M'Kim. He knew that while in either of the States named he was standing upon dangerous ground; yet he made no effort to get beyond their boundaries. In almost every instance in which he appeared in public, his acts were so unguarded as to create suspicion in the minds of those with whom he came in contact, and, when aware of the suspicions thus engendered, his hasty and rash exits but added confirmation to them. Two months—long months—especially long to a criminal upon whose head there rests a price—did he thus act. Sixty days!—twenty-five hundred dollars!—time sufficient to have got beyond the grasp of the law, and money more than sufficient to bear all his expenses. Yet, like most other men guilty of crime, he appears to have lost all the cunning which he possessed prior to the commission of the deed—and, by his own imprudence fell an easy prey to his captors—to men who were not even looking for him.

And now, he is secure from all escape, and will, on the 29th of April next, be arraigned for trial before the Court of Blair County, upon the charge of the murder of Norcross, where a train of circumstantial evidence will be brought to bear against him, such as will render it next to impossible for a jury to return a verdict of "not guilty."

THE COUNTY MEETING AT WEST CHESTER.—The meeting held at West Chester, on the 14th inst., to appoint Delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 25th inst., pursuant to a call issued by the members of the Legislature, was characterized by the utmost good feeling, and a sincere desire for union and harmony in the ranks of the opposition. Hugh E. Steele was appointed Senatorial Delegate; John S. Bowen, Wm. W. Davis and John Cornog, Representative Delegates, with instructions to support Joseph J. Lewis for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and Robert Parke for Canal Commissioner. The following are the 6th, 7th and 8th resolutions adopted by the meeting. For want of room we are obliged to omit the others.

Resolved, That the false cry of fraud with which the party in power meets every onward step of advancing Freedom, will not avail them to cover their own systematic and almost boundless corruption of the ballot box, by which alone, as was notorious at the time and has been abundantly confirmed by judicial investigations, they *seemed* to carry the State elections last October, in Pennsylvania and Indiana; and without which, there is every reason to believe, they would not now be in possession of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That apart from these well-established facts, the multiplied rumors, charges and suspicions of fraud, which have abounded of late years, especially in our large cities, and the opportunities for its extensive and successful practice which undeniably exist, and which the public refuse to believe are not embraced, demand such speedy legislation from our State government as will more sacredly, and under far severer penalties, secure the ballot box from violation.

Resolved, That the reign of terror which prevents all freedom of speech and of the press in slaveholding States, has its counterpart in the system of espionage and party-discipline by which the self-styled democratic party suppresses the same dangerous enemies to its success among its followers in the North; and to both together is chiefly due that wide spread corruption of the springs of political power, which is now, more than all other causes combined, weakening the bonds of the American Union and threatening the very existence of our free institutions.

In speaking of the meeting the *Record* of Tuesday the 17th inst., remarks:—

The County meeting at the Court House, on Saturday last, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg, in opposition to the National Administration, was a gratifying exhibition of a spirit of harmony and good policy. The necessity of a Union of all opposed to the policy which Gen. Peirce has bequeathed to his successor, was felt and appreciated; and we believe nothing was done or said which will not meet a hearty response on the part of the People of Chester County.

Nine tenths of the Counties in this State have pursued the same conciliatory course, and why should Delaware County do otherwise? Why is it that men who pretend to be working for the good of the party are continually talking about disorganization? Simply because they wish to be its leaders and are incapable of the trust.

CAUSES OF GOV. GEARY'S RESIGNATION.—At length we have a story of the wrongs inflicted by the Border Ruffians in Kansas, which may be credited, and which cannot be branded as an "Abolition lie."

Gov. Geary states the cause of his resignation to be the failure of ex-President Pierce to fulfil the pledges made at the time of his acceptance of the appointment. The promises of Mr. Pierce were to support him with the United States army, the militia, and the Treasury, if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid, either in men or money from the President, he has paid $12,000 out of his own pocket, for the support of his administration; and with regard to military support he has even been refused a detachment of two companies of cavalry, for which he applied under the most urgent circumstances, and received the haughty answer from the officer in command, that the army was not employed to protect him. In addition, the Judiciary of the territory, as well as the military of the Governm.nt refused its support. Judge Lecompte thwarted him on all occasions, and having the means to execute his judicial decrees, was enabled to over-rule him in every important measure.

Again, throughout his whole official career he has been an object of hatred to an organized and sworn band of conspirators in the territory. He states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country until he left, to assassinate him provided his official career should deviate from that course which they had marked out for him. His life thus in constant jeopardy, the judiciary bitterly opposed to him, the military inactive and stubborn, and the Government without money or means of any kind, he was necessarily compelled to decline.—The Governor says he regrets the step he was obliged to take most sincerely, and feels confident that had he received the assistance promised him, he could have administered the affairs of the territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the robberies, arsons and murders at the hands of the Pro-Slavery ruffians, which have taken place in Kansas, the Governor says that half has not yet been told. He says: The murder of Buffum by Hayes was one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious affairs ever witnessed. The Governor reached the spot a few moments after the affair occurred. As the poor fellow was lying upon the earth in his agonies, the blood streaming from his wounds, and the cold sweat of death upon his brow, he seized the Governor's hand, and declared that as he looked for mercy hereafter, he was innocent of all causes of offense—that it was a most foul and unprovoked murder. He asked his assassin why he sought his life or desired to take his property—that upon his efforts depended the subsistence of an aged father and mother, a deaf and dumb brother and a sister—that he himself was a cripple, and therefore harmless. To this appeal he was a "d——d Abolitionist, and that they intended to destroy the whole of them." Upon which Hayes, one of the gang, seized him by the collar, and, placing the pistol against his stomach, shot him.

The Governor pledged him, while he held his cold hand in his own, that he would use all his power to bring his murderer to justice. "I spent," said the Governor, "five hundred dollars to have his assassin arrested; and I would have spent five thousand dollars had it been necessary." It is well known that the Governor had Hayes arrested, but scarcely was he in prison, when Lecompte issued a writ of habeas corpus, had him released and set at liberty upon *straw* bail. Hayes is now in Missouri, and is playing the gentleman. The Governor further states, that after the release of Hayes, Surveyor General Calhoun took occasion, in a public speech upon the matter, to declare that the discharge of Hayes was perfectly legal, and that it was a mistake to suppose the Territorial laws were enacted for the benefit of any other persons than the Pro-Slavery men.

Speaking of the insult offered him, which led to the death of Sherrard, the Governor gave a detailed account of the transaction, and the manner in which his assassination had been previously planned. His own firmness, however, prevented its execution. Sherrard, the Governor states, waylaid him in the Hall of the Legislature. He discovered them, and knew their purpose; and when Sherrard spake to him he made no reply, but passed on, when Sherrard spat upon his back several times. As soon as these facts became known, a public meeting was held, composed principally of Pro-Slavery men, for the purpose of denouncing the act. It was at this meeting that Sherrard was shot. When the resolutions were read, Sherrard said that any man who indorsed them was a "liar, a coward and scoundrel." Mr. Sheppard then arose and said that he indorsed them, and that he was neither a liar, a coward, or scoundrel. Sherrard then drew his revolver, and commenced shooting at Shepperd, who received three balls into his body. Mr. S. then snapped a pistol at Sherrard, but it failing fire, he rushed upon him and struck him with his weapon. They were separated; and Sherrard then drew another pistol and advanced upon Jones, whom he had previously insulted because he was a member of the Governor's household. Jones, perceiving his danger, drew his pistol in self-defense; a number of shots were then fired at the same time, and Sherrard fell.—The Governor also complains of obstruction and mutilation of his correspondence.

All these, the wrongs of Kansas, of her people and executive, demand speedy redress. Will it be obtained from the administration of Buchanan? We wish that we could hope so.

With the exception of our friend Sanderson, of the *Daily News*, Walter of the *Republican*, and a few others who agree with them, the opposition editors and press of the State, heartily coincide with the call for the Union State Convention, issued by our representatives at Harrisburg.

Have any of our readers heard of that "fixed up slip?" Any information, within one week, will be thankfully received at this office. Let not a fifth opportunity for publishing the proceedings of the late Republican meeting be passed over.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

FIRST OF APRIL.—It is desirable that all moneys due at this office for subscription, advertising or jobbing, be received before the first day of April next. Always having heavy demands upon us at that period, our friends will confer a favor by remitting the amount of their respective bills before that time. Remittances by mail may be made at our risk. Our carriers will receive all moneys on the line of the post routes, and return receipts for the same. We hope the usual promptness of our friends will be shown in response to this call.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court was held in this Borough on Thursday last, Associate Judges Andrews and Hinkson present, at which licenses were granted to the following named persons, agreeably to the prayer of their petitions:

John Garrett, Aston.
Thomas B. Evans, Radnor.
Joseph Hizer, Newtown.
James P. Afflick, Haverford.
Jonathan P. Newlin, Ridley.
Eliza Kirk, Radnor.
Edward Lenny, Ridley.
George Worrall, Springfield.
Elizabeth Appleby, Lower Chichester.
William Y. Stackhouse, Haverford.
Benjamin Kirk, Radnor.
George Wrighter, Middletown.
James H. Malin, Darby.
John Reven—Birmingham.
Stores.—William C. Gray, Chester.
James M. Garrett, Chester.
George Baker, Chester.
Eating House.—John Hanley, Jr., Chester.

All other applications were postponed until the 9th of April next, when there will be an Adjourned Court.

ORPHANS' COURT.—Estate of Charles Williamson, dec'd. Report of order of sale made, and alias order granted.

Estate of James, S. Peters, dec'd. Report of sale read and confirmed.

Estate of Richard Megowen, dec'd. Report of sale read and confirmed nisi.

Estate of John Hardcastle, dec'd. Report of Sale read and confirmed.

On petition, Charles R. Williamson was appointed guardian of the minor children of Charles Vanosten, dec'd.

UNION COUNTY MEETING.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in the Charter House, Media, on Thursday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent Delaware County in the Union State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Abel Lodge to the Chair, and appointing W. W. James and Joseph Taylor Secretaries.

On motion, H. Jones Brooke, Esq., was by acclamation elected Delegate, and James J. Lewis, Esq., alternate Delegate.

Mr. Brooke made a few remarks, in which he stated that, "in Convention, all his influence should be directed toward concentrating the opposition forces upon one State ticket. He believed that ultraism would there be thrown aside, that wise and moderate counsels would prevail, and that a complete and thorough Union would be effected. Adjourned.

ABEL LODGE, *President.*
W. W. JAMES, } *Secretaries.*
JOS. TAYLOR, }

A petition largely signed by our citizens, with a bill to create the Borough of Media, into a separate election district, will be presented to the Legislature this week, for adoption or rejection. If this bill passes, "The qualified voters of the Borough shall hold their General, Special, and Borough elections at the Charter House, and that Thomas T. Williams shall act as Judge, and Samuel Otty, and Samuel P. Rush as Inspectors of said Elections, until the next annual election for the same officers, under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, relating to General, Township, and Special Elections."

A Correspondent in Marple, furnishes us with the following interesting items, which speak well for that township. We hope he will continue to favor us with matters of importance which may transpire in that locality.

LARGE HOGS.—John M. Moore of Marple, slaughtered two Hogs, about New Years, fifteen months old, weighing 985 pounds.

Also, two Hogs slaughtered by Philip Moore, weighing 1288 pounds, the larger being 26 months old, weight 780 pounds:—smaller 20 months old, weighing 580 pounds.

These Hogs were all dressed cleaned or cleaned light as it is called, and are of the Delaware County Stock.

A Turkey was killed last Christmas, by Philip Moore, weighing 26 pounds, which sold for $7 in the Philadelphia Market.

A CHALLENGE.—A lot of fifty fat sheep was sold to Mr. John Goodier, victualler, of Philadelphia, at Thomas Evans' Fox Chase Inn, Newtown, Delaware county, for $750, weighing alive 162½ pounds average. This lot of sheep were driven in a drove from Ohio, last summer, by T. R. Davis, of West Chester, and fed by Evett Harvey, of Pocopson township, Chester county. Mr. Harvey challenges the State to beat it. Mr. Goodier will have some of the sheep at his stalls, No. 70 Eighth street market, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The steamboat Major Reybold, from Salem, and the schooner Telegraph, bound to Boston, came in collision near Chester, causing much damage to the former. A number of the passengers and the hands on board the Reybold narrowly escaped being crushed by the collision. The passengers were brought up to the city by the steamboat Balloon, and the freight on the Reybold will be transferred to a steamboat chartered for the purpose. The Reybold was run ashore on the flats to prevent her from sinking. The steamboat Logan will take the place of the Reybold on the Salem line.

Jonah Moore of Upper Providence came very near being shot one night last week.—It appears that his dog was making a great barking, when he went out of the house to see what was the matter, and just as he got outside of the door, a gun was fired, the contents passing between him and the dog, they being only about a foot apart. Who the person was that fired the gun, is a mystery, as the darkness of the night prevented his being seen.

LECTURES.—Prof. Calkins of Phila., will commence a course of six lectures, before the "People's Literary Institute" at Rockdale, in Aston Township, on Saturday evening next. The subject of his first lecture will be—"Medicine, and its various Ancient and Modern Theories."

He will deliver one lecture every Saturday evening. These lectures will certainly be instructive and entertaining.

BARN BURNED.—Last Thursday evening, the barn of John Shales, in Brandywine Hundred, Del., together with ten tons of hay, 500 bushels of corn, 200 of oats, 100 of wheat, poultry, threshing machines, harness, &c., was burned to the ground. Loss, $2,500; insured for $1,000.

DARBY, March, 23d 1857.

Disastrous Fire!—About 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday the 20th inst., our quiet town was thrown into a state of alarm by the startling cry of Fire! It was soon ascertained that the large stone building situated near the bridge, and known as the "Bee Hive" was on fire. Every effort was made to arrest the progress of the devouring element, but in vain. The building was soon entirely destroyed, together with almost all the furniture, &c., of the 10 or 12 colored families, who inhabited it, and who by this very serious calamity to them, were in a few minutes rendered houseless and entirely destitute of every thing. Fortunately no lives were lost. The building was owned by Thomas Glascow, and was insured for $1000 in the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. It was a very old structure, and was occupied about the the time of the Battle of Brandywine, by General Washington as his head quarters.

Samuel B. Thomas Esq., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture on the subject of "The Press" at the Public School House in Darby Borough, on Saturday evening March 28th; the entire proceeds of which are to be used to procure clothing and other necessaries for the suffering families. It is to be hoped the lecture will be largely attended.

W. R.

A Correspondent from Bockdale sends us the following:—

"FUSS AMONG THE GROG-VENDERS."—Within a few days past several of the proprietors of these disagreeable establishments have been arrested and held to bail upon the charge of selling whiskey contrary to the provisions of the law.

One of these *Jewels* who keeps what is called "*the Red Hill Juicery*" and who has been exceedingly successful in avoiding detection, was at length arraigned before Esq. Derrick, charged with selling the *ardent* to a young man named *Johnny*—a resident of our village. It appears by the evidence given, that *Johnny* and his comrades have at various times bought quantities of whiskey ranging from half gallon down to half pint, thus proving the guilt for which the accused was accordingly "bound over."

In addition to the numerous petty robberies that have been committed during the season—I am reluctantly obliged to record another. During the night of the 13th inst., some person or persons had the presumptuous audacity to make a forcible entrance into the cellar of one of the good citizens of Parkmount, and took therefrom a five gallon demijohn, containing five gallons of well selected proof whiskey; also a shoulder of meat, both of which no doubt had been carefully laid away for occasional reference.

Yours truly, V.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF GARROTING IN MEDIA.—It is at all times a painful duty for journalists to record the commission of crimes, but doubly painful is it when they are compelled to publish the commission of heinous offences in the very midst of communities of which they are residents—offences which must shock the finer sensibilities of both men and women, and cause "old folks" to keep a strict watch upon the "young 'uns." Be it our solemn duty then to record one of those heart-rending occurrences, known in cities as *garroting*, perpetrated in our midst, and by members of our own community.—The horrible act to which we refer, was committed under the following remarkable circumstances.

A young man, gay and dashing, and whose looks would warrant an observer in supposing him to be a lady's man, having accompanied a young lady to her home, was induced to stay until a late hour. Finally, however, upon observing the time, he began to make preparations for home, and indicated his intentions to the lady by getting his beaver in one hand, waving a gentle adieu with the other, while with an eloquent tongue, he whispered "good night." Not dreaming of danger in this quiet Borough, and the system of garroting being remote from his thoughts, he opened the door to depart, when suddenly his neck was compressed vigorously, and his mouth effectually closed, rendering it utterly impossible for him to give the alarm—so that he was compelled to submit without a word. Two marble-white arms entwined his neck, and two soft vermillion lips sealed his mouth with a clinging, nectared kiss. Fortunately for him he carried *arms* upon his person, which he soon brought to bear with effect upon his assailant, by which means he succeeded in taking captive the heroine of the garrote, whom he proposes holding in matrimonial custody for life. Thus terminated the first application of the Media System of Garroting, though properly it did not originate here, for we notice that the editor of the *Staunton Spectator*, records a similar case, in which he says, of this plan, "that it must be acknowledged, it is an improvement upon that practiced recently in New York and other cities, as it is attended with more harmless results." So think we, yet we would not advise "a repetition."

On Wednesday morning last, the Sheriff, with McKim in custody, arrived at Altoona in the Express train. We take the following particulars from the Altoona *Tribune*:—

"The crowd assembled at the station was very great, notwithstanding it had been twice hoaxed on the day before. The prisoner, previous to being placed in the Branch car, was conveyed to the porch in front of the Logan House, where all could have an opportunity of seeing him. This action of the Sheriff appeared to satisfy the crowd which thereupon gradually dispersed. We are sorry to add, however, that there were a few individuals who acted in a very unbecoming manner, outraging the feelings of the better portion of the crowd by inflammatory exclamations. While we condemn the man and consider him entitled to no sympathy, yet we must also condemn the barbarous practice of insulting a man when hand-cuffed and hobbled. It betrays a want of feeling on the part of those guilty of such conduct, that places them on a level with the felon."

MR. NORCROSS.—An uncle of Mr. Norcross, the young man murdered at Altoona, and for which M'Kim is now arrested, gives some very interesting facts:

He states that the parents of the young man, altho' of high respectability, are in very moderate circumstances, and were so at the time that the son, Norcross, departed for his western tour. At the date of that departure, great commotion existed in his family, and among his friends, for his demeanor had won universal favor, and they were loth to part with one so universally esteemed.—His two sisters were school teachers in East Lexington, and helped to support the family. When their brother expressed his intention of going west, they gave him all the money that they had been enabled to save, by a long course of labor. He received $500 from each, and bid his home farewell.

At Dunleith, so well did young Norcross improve his opportunities, that in his short stay he obtained no less than $3,500 in money, and the two bonds for $800 each. But an abcess in the side troubled him, and he determined to return home to give some account of his success, and to restore to his kind sisters their earnings. He wrote home just before leaving Dunleith, to this effect: "I have found a friend, (M'Kim,) who is to be my travelling companion, homeward, and whom I believe to be a friend indeed. He dresses my wound and attends to me like a kind brother."

When the murder was committed near Altoona, it was about eight o'clock in the morning. After being struck the victim did not instantly die, but until noon reposed in his blood, with the thermometer at twelve degrees below zero.

MEDIA ACADEMY.—On Friday last, the winter session of the Media Academy in this Borough, closed with highly interesting exercises. The following was enacted by the pupils:—

Two scenes from Pizarro.
A scence from Addison's Cato.
Pedantry—a burlesque.
The Yankee Marksman.
City Finishing.
Valedictory—R. H. Thomas.

The following named scholars took part in these proceedings:—

Charles Cheyney, Harry Fritz, Harry Black, William Henry Walter, Emlen Hewes, Charles D. Manley, Thomas Forsythe, Jos. Hall, Lizzie Pennock, Susie Cavna, Wm. Williamson, Frank Rowland, George W. Pennock, W. W. Painter, Wm. Bullock, Norris Hannum, Edgar Tyler, Thomas Ducket, Robert Hartley.

We were unable to be present at the commencement of these exercises, and did not reach the School-room until about 11 o'clock when many of the most interesting performances had already been enacted. However, those that we did hear, sufficiently attested the ability of the scholars, both in panegyric and declamation. That of R. H. Thomas, whose part it was to deliver the valedictory address, is worthy of particular remark. It was original, chaste and eloquent, and reflects high credit upon its author. Many of the young pupils, and in fact all who spoke, bore themselves ably through the task.—The teachers of this School, of which Mr. Thomas Griffith is principal, are entitled to much praise for the care and interest they manifest in their pupils.

At the conclusion of these exercises, Mr. Griffith read the average grade of scholarship, arrived at by the examinations held the three days previous. We will publish these next week, when persons can judge for themselves of the capabilities of the pupils.

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.—The following are the results of the Borough and Township Elections so far as received:—

MEDIA.

Burgess—D. R. Hawkins.
Council—H. Jones Brooke and Charles R. Williamson, 2 years; Joseph Iliff, 1 year.
Clerk—Charles H. Shaw.
Justice—Isaac Cochran.
Assessor—John Fielding.
Assistant Assessors—Isaac Worrall, William V. Black.
School Directors—R. H. Smith, H. Jones Brooke.
Treasurer—George G. Fell.
Supervisor—Aaron James.
Auditors—J. Lawrence Haldeman, Thomas Kitts and William T. Simpson.
High Constable—Reuben Litzenberg.
Assistant Constables—John T. Tuckerman and John G. Daddock.

UPPER PROVIDENCE.

Judge—John Kirk.
Inspectors—James Smedley and Franklin Sill.
Justice—Daniel James.
Assessor—William P. Wilson.
School Directors—Levi James and Joseph N. Dunn, 3 years; Caleb Hoopes, 1 year.
Supervisor—J. Morgan Hunter.
Auditor—Thomas Reece.
Town Clerk—Nathan Evans.
Constable—Stephen O. Malin.

NETHER PROVIDENCE.

Judge—Jacob Byre.
Inspectors—H. N. Allen and H. P. Eves.
Assessor—Seth C. Thomas.
School Directors—Henry F. Esry, Thomas I. Leiper, Edwin L. Thomas and Elton Levis.
Supervisors—Wm. Ingram and P. Levis.
Auditor—William Brooks.
Town Clerk—Isaac Briggs.

SPRINGFIELD.

Judge—John W. Lawrence.
Inspector—James B. Hill.
Justice—H. Jacobs and F. E. Levis.
Assessor—James D. Rhoades.
School Directors—Samuel C. Ogden, Moses Hey and J. Reese Lewis.
Supervisors—George Maris and John P. Thomas.
Auditor—Joseph M. Worrall.
Town Clerk—George Worrall.
Constable—William B. Flounders.

DARBY BOROUGH.

Burgess—William Jones.
Council—J. M. Bunting, John Verlinden, John H. Andrews, Thomas L. Bartram, Philip Sipler, Thomas L. Bonsall and H. Lloyd.
Assessor—J. M. Bunting.
Justice—William Russell, Jr.
Judge—P. Sipler.
Inspectors—G. Serrill and C. Tribit.
School Directors—William Jones, D. S. White and P. Sipler.
Auditor—W. D. H. Serrill.
Constable—Stephen Horne.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—At the Union County meeting, held in this Borough, on Thursday, the 4th of September, 1856, the following Executive Committee was appointed to serve for the ensuing year:

Aston—Edwin Hannum.
Bethel—Samuel F. Larkin.
Birmingham—Chalkley Harvey.
Concord—Dr. Hilborn Darlington.
Chester Borough—James Cochran.
Chester Township—John Eves.
Upper Chichester—John Keenan.
Lower Chichester—David Trainer.
Darby—William Lincoln.
Darby Borough—Jacob S. Serrill.
Edgmont—Baldwin Howard.
Haverford—William Y. Stackhouse.
Middletown—James Barton.
Marple—James Lewis.
Newtown—Henry Pratt.
Upper Providence—H. Jones Brooke.
Nether Providence—William Eves.
Radnor—Samuel Abraham.
Ridley—William W. Maddock.
Springfield—William Ogden.
Thornbury—Samuel Palmer, Jr.
Tinicum—Jacob Pepper.

The officers of the Republican County Meeting, held in this Borough, on Saturday, the 25th of February last, in accordance with a resolution adopted at said meeting, have appointed the following Executive Committee for the Republican party:

Aston—Abram P. Morgan.
Bethel—John Clayton.
Birmingham—Lewis P. Harvey.
Upper Chichester—William H. Grubb.
Lower Chichester—Edward M'Dade.
Chester Township—David S. Bunting.
Chester Borough—John Wilde.
Concord—Nathaniel P. Walter.
Darby Township—George Horne.
Darby Borough—John Verlinden.
Upper Darby—William Garrett.
Edgmont—Isaac Green.
Haverford—Samuel Leedom.
Middletown—Humphrey Yearsley.
Marple—John Black.
Newtown—Enos Williamson.
Nether Providence—Henry F. Esrey, Jr.
Ridley—William Maddock.
Radnor—Edward Hoskins.
Springfield—Sketchley Morton.
Thornbury, Samuel Palmer, Jr.
Tinicum—Christopher Carr.

THEFT.—On Friday night, the 13th inst., a German called on Charles Zimmers, living at the yellow House, Thornton, this county, and begged lodging for the night. In the morning he got up early and made love to Mr. Simmer's boots and watch, and then made off. Some neighbors started in pursuit and tracked him through the snow over the Brandywine to near the Red Lion, where they came within sight. He out-run his pursuers, however, and got away.

FIRST OF APRIL.—Those of our subscribers who intend to move their place of residence, on or about the 1st of April, should not neglect to inform us of the fact, so that we may know where to send their papers.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A number of new houses are now about being completed in our Borough. Builders generally have as much as they can do. John G. Haddock, contractor and builder, has just completed a very fine 3 story brick house on State st., nearly opposite the M. E. Church, for Miss Amy Burk. The building is handsomely finished, and reflects credit on those engaged in its erection.

A NOVEL LICENSE LAW.—In the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Hanford introduced a bill to license the drinkers of intoxicating liquors. It provides that no person shall drink strong liquors without first abtaining a license, which may be granthd by any Justice of the Peace, on the following terms:

For a license to drink lager beer, currant or any domestic wines, 50 cents.
For strong beer 75 cents.
For whiskey and home made liquors, $1.
For French or any imported brandy, $1 50.
For Champaign, Burgundy, or any foreign wine, $5.

No married woman is to obtain a license without the written consent of her husband, and no minor, without a written consent of his or her guardian.

The license can be revoked in cases of gross intoxication; but this section is not to apply to a licensed clergyman or member of the Press. No dealer is to serve liquor to a person without the production of the license and then only such liquor as is named therein.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.—*Albany Statesman.*

WASHINGTON NEWS—*Washington March 23.*—Gov. Geary having notified the President of his arrival in Washington, was invited to call at the White House this afternoon, which he did, and was there introduced by the President to the Cabinet, and had with them a long conversation on the affairs of Kansas.

Dr. Bernheisel, Delegate from Utah, denies the truth of the discreditable statements concerning that Territory. He says they emanate from enemies who have ever been striving to foment difficulties between the Mormons and the General Government.

It is said the President contemplates a summer residence on the Heights of Georgetown, to avoid the sickness which former inmates of the White House have been afflicted during that season of the year.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—It is generally thought that the Democrats have elected a majority of the next U. S. House of Representatives. This is not so. The States which have already elected return 64 Democrats and 90 Opposition. There are thirteen States in which elections are yet to be held, and in these States they must gain seven members in order to have a majority. In the last Congress they were represented by 47 Democrats and 33 Opposition, and without any gain the next House will stand 111 Democrats to 123 Opposition. From this state of things, it will be seen that the political complexion of the next House remains in doubt.

It is said that at a great dog fight on Brentc, Canada, on Thursday, the inst. the match was for $5000 a side and the result was the death of the Buffalo, which expired after a severe combat of two hours and fifteen minutes, the Montreal dog, although victor barely escaping alive. Parties of the "fancy" were there from all parts of the United States and Canada. The Buffalo *Republic* says there was a loss in bets of about $40,000 to the American party. After the death of "Tinker" he was deposited in a handsome black walnut coffin and brought to Buffala for burial. It is said that many of the Buffalo gentry were so affected at the death of their favorite that they actually shed tears over the dead body of Tinker.

Speaker Banks is thus complimentarily referred to by the St. Louis News;—In spite of his emphatic Freesoil sentiments so repulsive to every Southern man, Speaker Banks is acknowledged to have been one of the most faithful, impartial and efficient officers who ever presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives.

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., by Alderman Thompson, HARVEY HORNE, of Darby Township, Delaware county, Pa., to ANN ELIZA BROWN, of Twenty-fourth Ward, city of Philadelphia.

At the Black Bear Hotel, on Thursday, the 19th inst., by Rev. Samuel Durborrow, Rector of the Church of the Evangelists, Mr. WILLIAM CULIN JOHNSON to Miss JOANNA FRANCIS CALDWELL, both of this county.

At the White Hall Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by Friends' Ceremony, in the presence of Alderman Hibberd, THOMAS P. BULLOCK, of Concord, Delaware county, to SALLIE A. SEAL, of New Garden, Chester county.

By the same Alderman, at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., Mr. EVAN MINSTER, to Miss SARAH JANE JAMES, both of Westtown, Chester county.

On the 5th inst., at the Rectory, in Moorestown, New Jersey, by the Rev. H. Hastings Weld, ISAAC F. RUDDEROW, of Chester county, to RACHEL ANN HUBBS, of Delaware county.

DIED.

At Marcus Hook, on the 12th inst., SAMUEL E., son of Samuel and Elizabeth Spransy, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In Chester, on the 17th inst., Mrs. MARY MEANY, in the 79th year of her age.

On the 21st inst., in Upper Darby, Mr. WILLIAM COOPER, aged 34 years.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Flour is dull. Mixed brands sell at less than $6½. Sales of better brands for home consumption at $6 15a6 25, and extra and fancy brands at $7 00a7 50. There is very little export demand. Rye Flour is held at $4 per bbl.—Corn Meal is selling at $3¼ per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, but prices are steady. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red are making at $1 42a1 45, and $1 55a1 61 for good white. Rye is steady; sales of Penna. at 80a72c. Corn is in fair request sales of old at 65c.; prime yellow at 65a66c. afloat, and 63½c. in the cars and in store. Oats are scarce; sales of Pennsylvania at 47a48c. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in demand. Sales of prime at $9a9½ per 64 lbs. Last sales of Timothy at $3 62, and Flaxseed at $1 80 a $1 90. Sales of Red Top at $3 50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, March 23.—Arrived at Wardell's (late Lowrie's) Avenue Drove Yard during the week, 680 Cattle, good quality, at $10½a11½, ordinary quality, at $9a10½. Market closed dull. Horses—150 arrived during the week; selling slowly at good prices. Sheep—4000 arrived; selling at from 10 to 14 cents per lb. dressed. Market closed dull. Cows and Calves—50, selling at from $30 to 50 per head; markets rather dull. Dry Cows from $20 to $30 per head.

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

GREAT RUSH! GREAT RUSH!!
AT
HIBBERD & FORD'S

NEW Spring Garden Store, No. 100 old number and 806 new number, 3d door above 8th South Side.

THE REASON OF THE RUSH,

We sell DeLaines worth 25 cents, for 12½; Muslins 10 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

OUR SILKS

can't be surpassed for cheapness, both fancy and black.

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Sleeves, from 10 cents, up.

WET LINENS and MUSLINS;

Wet Linens for 25 worth 50 cts., "Muslins" 8½ to 12½.

WE HAVE THE BEST STOCK OF Prints in the City.

NEW MARKET MUSLIN,

for 9 cents per yard, the genuine Crash for 6 cents, worth 10.

We have made arrangements to furnish our customers omnibus tickets, to ride up from market street, at our expense.

HIBBERD & FORD.

N. B.—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, full assortment. mh41857.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of Lewis & George Harper, in the Township of Ridley, Delaware county, Pa., on THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Messuage and lot of ground.

No. 1, Containing 27 acres and 31 perches, be the same more or less, 3 acres of which is a beautiful grove. Bounded by lands of Wm. Thomson Aston and others, and the public road leading from Leiperville to Springfield, 1½ miles from the Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, ¼ of a mile from the Chester and Darby plank road, ¼ of a mile from Newtons and Westdale Stations, on the Philadelphia and West Chester Rail Road, 1½ from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Turnpike or Plank Road, 10 from Philadelphia. Beautifully situated for a country residence, high and healthy, near Schools, Churches and Mills.

No. 2, is 74 perches from No 1. Beautifully situated on the said public road, bounded by lands of Lewis & George Harper, Gotlieb Gogle and Sleepers property, containing 26 and 82 perches, be the same more or less. No. 2 has a good Quarry for building purposes. No. 1 and 2 are well watered by running streams. Both farms are well fenced.

Persons wishing to view the premises will please to call on Lewis or George Harper, residing near the same. Conditions at sale by

Mar. 25. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

PREMIUM IMPROVED.
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The Only Silver Medal

Yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Potatoes,

Raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Spring demand with this superior and well tested article.

AGENTS WANTED.—A liberal disount allowed.

ALSO,

NO. 1 PERUVIAN & MEXICAN GUANO.
POUDERETTE AND LAND PLASTER.
OILS, CANDLES, SOAP, &C.

Of the best quality, at the Lowest market rates.

JNO. L. POMEROY,
9 & 10 *South Wharves, below Market Street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Farmers can load on two private Alleys, and avoid the crowded Wharf.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1857, 3m.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Pursuant to a provision and direction of an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors" approved March 1st, 1850, notice is hereby given that the following persons have severally fil

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.

Any person wishing to obtain some of the Chinese Sugar Cane Seed can be supplied by calling on the subscriber in Concord Township, Del. County. Seed of last year's raising by THOMAS H. BULLOCK.

We have specimens of the Chinese Sugar Cane Seed at this Office, sent by Mr. Bullock, and any person desiring to see it can do so by applying here. *Eds.*

HARDY GARDEN VEGETABLES.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground, let manure be wheeled on to all vacant ground and deeply spaded in. Leave the ground rough from the spade to pulverize, and be in readiness for early sowing of hardy garden vegetables.—Towards the end of the month, in some favorable places, the seeds of many hardy garden vegetables may be sown. Such as early Kent peas, Round Seeded spinach, Shorthorn Carrot, Extra Curled parsley, onions, salsify parsnep, potatoes, &c. If the season and soil be wet at time of sowing, let the seeds be lightly covered. If a light, sandy, soil, and the weather dry, such seeds as carrot, onion, parsnep, &c., should be lightly covered and and gently trod in, just so as to press the soil upon the seeds, for if the soil be loose, and drying winds prevail, they may never vegetate.

Bean straw is valuable for sheep, and when properly cured they eat with avidity. In a chemical analysis of beans, it is found that they abound with a greater quantity of the elements of wood than any other grain or vegetable, to make sheep produce heavy fleeces. They will eat them with avidity, whole or ground, even in a damaged state. To our store flocks during the winter season we generally give a pint of beans per day, and potatoes. Corn is good for fattening sheep, but not so valuable as beans, peas, oats, and most other grains, for the production of wool. —*Wool Grower and Stock Register.*

The following receipt is said to have cured since last shearing upwards of 100,000 sheep of the scab in one district in Australia, and is now universally adopted there with certain success;—"Within twenty days thoroughly dip the sheep twice in a decoction of tobacco, one pound to four gallons of water, heated to 100 deg. Fah., to which add 1 lb., of sulphur." This can be used at any season of the year, and with safety, as it does not injure the staple of the wool, strip the fleece or kill the sheep. Arsenic and corrosive sublimate are entirely discarded in Australia.—*Spirit of the Times.*

We may mention, for the convenience of those who in moving or travelling from one part of the country to another would be glad to secure a supply of some favorite fruit for propagation, that if the twigs on which good buds are found are cut (and the longer the better,) and immediately deprived of their leaves by cutting the leaf stem with a pair of scissors or a sharp knife, and wrapped in wet moss, or even wet cloths, they may be preserved for many days or weeks in a fresh state, so as scarcely to fail of growing where skilfully inserted.

The following is given as an infallible cure of that troublesome disease in cattle the horn ail.

Tak a piece of alum as large as a walnut, pulverize it, and put it into about a wineglass full of sharp vinegar; turn up the head, and pour it into one ear. In two or three days pour the same quantity in the other ear. A third application is seldom necessary.

Where corn planters are used, they often leave marks or impressions on the ground, just above the seed-corn. These marks that robber, the prairie-squirrel, soon learns to take advantage of by scratching there, and nowhere else, for his food. By going over the ground with a brush harrow—which may be made sufficiently wide to cover three rows at once—the marks are effectually concealed.

An Illinois farmer gives it as his opinion that where fence rails do not cost more than $5.00 per hundred, the common worm-fence staked and ridered, is the cheapest woodfence obtainable. He thinks it requires less looking after, will better withstand the attacks of pigs and cattle, and will last far longer than any "picket" fence that can be made.

Lord Kinnards experiments show conclusively that manure produced and kept under cover, is much more effective than that produced and kept in the open air; and they show just as we should expect from accurately conducted experiments, that the advantage is quite as decided on the second year's crop as on the first.

The most effectual way of getting rid of the bugs which trouble squash, melon and cucumber-vines, is to kill them by hand. Go over the patch early in the morning, and you will find the bugs under the leaves. Persecute them for two or three mornings, and those that are living will leave the premiscs.

In 1855, the wheat crop of Pennsylvania was greater than any other State in the Union, viz:—18,250,000 bushels. Ohio comes next, then New York, then Illinois, then Virginia. The whole crop of the country was 142,536,000 bushels.

Rhubarb plant should be set out in hills 4 feet apart, in rows 6 feet wide, and one plant in each hill. The soil should be deep, dry, rich, and light. The roots strike deep down and will rot if they come in contact with water.

The rule in planting potatoes is, not use to a certain number of bushels on an acre but, a particular number of eyes on a piece, and pieces in a hill. Do not over-stock.

Trees girdled by mice may, unless too badly injured, be saved by an application of equal parts of garden mould and cow-manure applied as soon as the snow is off the ground and kept on by means of a bandage of rags.

On every farm a space should be allotted where to raise fruit, stocks, in which to insert grafts or buds whenever such may be obtained of desirable quality; a great convenience at all times.

Cream sometimes becomes bitter in the winter. If milk is scalded before being set away, the cream will not only keep sweet but will make superior butter.

Tansy, planted about peach-trees, will effectually banish the peach-tree borer. So say those who have, during the past year tried the experiment.

STIR THE SOIL.—The greatest horticulturalist, almost, of the present day, says, "If I had the call to preach a sermon on gardening, I should take this for my text "STIR THE SOIL."

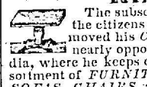
Sheep "poisoned by eating ivy" may be cured by good feed and a free allowance of salt. Liberal salting is said to be a specific for "wool eating" in sheep.

Beans are profitable as a field crop. They can be grown for fifty cents per bushel, and generally sell for $1 50.

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del.County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEINAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*
Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogenol " 60 "
Leinau's American Fertilizer, " 25 "
Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.
☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above articles. feb 18-4m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Wareroom* to STATE ST., in nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.
NATHAN SHAW.
N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma 4

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 232 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."
Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

The Standard Remedies!!
DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.
THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.
DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of a nexcternal Remedy—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numbness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Pains of every character.
CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—"J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.
DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Diseases of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.
Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King streets, Wilmington, Del.,* and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, DRUGGIST, *Media;* ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester;* GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont,* and by dealers generally. mai

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,
WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS,* which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sixes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars,* at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Mecutchen,
MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER.
SOLE PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smutt and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.
Residence: No. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.
Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.
Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Bolting Cloths. ma 4-3m

Opposite the Media Depot!
VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN F. CLINE.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap. 30, 1y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of buisness.
The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to buisness to merit a continuance of the same.
Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers published in the United States, or Europe; by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.
Just received, Lepman's superior Erassing Pencils, Eyelet machines, &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.
March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

LAND SURVEYS
CAREFULLY MADE AND
DEEDS WRITTEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER
residing in Edgmont, Del. Co. Pa.
Mr 11 6t* ISAAC YARNALL.

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE, PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint, American Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens, 25 to 38 cts. Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c, &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no 26 1y.

Garden, field & flower seeds.
FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade, or supplied in bulk.
CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,
Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box, for $1.00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c., &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.
Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a
PERMANENT MANURE
ave been thoroughly established.
Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied upon as the'
BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,
and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Klett* branded on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime,* as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.
(2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.
Since last fall there has been imported but *one cargo* of the celebrated
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,
which we offer for sale in small lots.
FISH MANURE.
A supply of this valuable article for sale.
PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.
(1½ CENT PER LB.)
No 1 Government Peruvian Guano
For sale at the lowest rates.
The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,
First door above Chestnut st., Philada.
☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,
NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot,* a large assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonab terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city
He also has on hand a fine assortment of
OVER-SHOES,
suitable for men and children.

TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves
Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!

G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD AND LAND PLASTER.
He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.
Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere
dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low pric for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all Kinds. House KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 609 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $1 50 to $10; silver do. $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. ept. 17, 1y.


TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A shar of public patronage is respectfully solicited,
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'
GRAMMATICAL WORKS.
THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.
THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.
These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.
THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.
BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.
For sale by PETER GRIFFEE,
Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

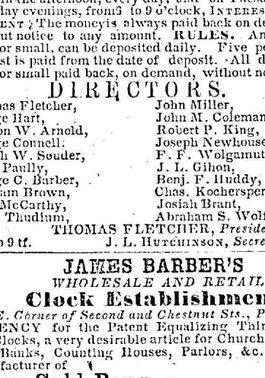
THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

HALL'S RESTAURANT
IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL.
Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media,

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Station N. E. Cor. of 18th and Market st
Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1856.
On and after to-day, the cars leave Philadelphia at 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave Lenni at 8 and 12 A. M., and 5P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Leeni, at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Package and quarterly or commutation tickets can be had on application at the Office, N. E. cornes of Eighteenth and Market streets.
H. JONES BROOKE,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
July 9. *For Trustees.*

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to **HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE,** Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions,* the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND
United States Co.
Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850
Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.
All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.
On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.
The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.
By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Any desired information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.
President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**
DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

FIVE PER CENT
SAVING FUND,
DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. ☞ $109,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.
Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. The money is always paid back on demand, without notice in any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent, interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Reinersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*
ap 9 tf.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of
Fine Gold Pens,
Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps; &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

PAPER HANGING WARE HOUSE.
J. E. VAN METER, *S. E. Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia,* offers for sale a large assortment of *WALL PAPERS* at prices ranging from sixcents per piece upwards, of choice patterns, comprising

Cheap Satin Papers,	Fire Decorative Papers,
Fire Board Prints,	Fine Gold Papers,
Marble Papers,	Fine Satin Paper,
Borders and Mouldings,	Oak Papers.

☞ New Styles Window Curtains, in great variety. Dealers supplied on most favorable terms. ma13m

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.

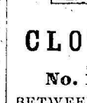
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.
Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25
GEORGE H. HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

Bottling Establishment.
JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. ☞ Address, Box No. 68, Chester, Penna. Chester, Sept. 17.

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 193, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made **CLOTHING,** which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL,
WASH. M. WORRALL,
Sept. 3,-'56, tf E. C. DEAL.

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!
A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE.
URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granuated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.
For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* feb11


REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge. Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.
UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.
N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.


MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.—Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S
Cheap Clothing establishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.
Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices Cord as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.
Parents who desire Boy's clothing, are earnestly invited to examine the stock.
Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN.
S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

☞ JUST OPENED
BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT

MAMMOTH FIRE PROOF HALL,
BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
☞ UNEQUALED FOR
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!
Also a lage stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*
JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*
NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1841, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the **TOWER.** nov 19



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*
These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.
A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at
FREDERICK BROWN'S,
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut sts., Phila.,
Sole Manufacturer of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER* which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

LUMBER AND COAL.
THE subscriber has now, and int

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3...NO. 6 | MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., APRIL 1, 1857. | WHOLE NO 110.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND OF THE HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT of Delaware County, as settled by the Auditors, for the year 1856.

Dr. ISAAC TUSSEY, *Treasurer.*

To cash in Treasurer's hand at last settlement,	$285	52
Rec'd of County Treasurer,	26,600	00
" for sale of real estate,	24,912	12
" for boarders,	526	64
" for the use of Kate R. Jones,	253	75
" for the use of John M. Vogdes,	152	10
" for clothing A. Rively,	6	65
" for burying Thomas Pierson,	3	00
" for rent of house and lots,	183	00
" for 4 indentures and cancelling two,	6	00
" for hauling and work,	21	83
" for 814,900 brick clay,	103	35
" 95 loads sand	33	00
" 75 perch of stone,	43	71
" 168 lbs, ham,	20	21
" 184½ lbs. lard,	25	42
" 60½ lbs. scummings,	6	91
" butter and eggs,	54	47
" 12 lbs. beef,	1	50
" 1¾ acres grass,	22	25
" ¼ ton of hay,	10	00
" pasture,	18	20
" flour and middlings,	10	75
" 9½ bushels corn,	5	60
" 36 bundles straw,	2	25
" 1 horse,	190	00
" fat cattle,	106	00
" 1 cow and three calves,	60	00
" 19 pigs,	41	00
" 2 sheep and 21 lambs,	80	50
" hides and skins,	39	84
" 16½ cords wood,	36	87
" 72 pair hubbs,	18	00
" empty barrels,	3	20
" onion setts,	9	80
" 46 bushels potatoes,	23	00
" old iron,	2	19
" molasses,		16
" from Phila. Alms House,	19	86
	53,856	75

1st mo. 1st, 1856.

No. of paupers in the house,	84	
Born in the house,	9	
Admitted to 12thmo. 31, '56,	112	
Of whom were whites, 164	205	
" " colored, 41		
Of whom were discharged,	83	
Eloped,	10	
Removed,	2	
Died,	13	
Bound.	4	
Remaining 12th mo. 31, '56,	93—205	
No. receiving out-door relief,	105	
Whole no. supported and assisted during the year,	310	
Average no. supported in the house during the year,	98	

Produce of the Farm.

1870 lbs. pork, 4400 lbs. beef, 300 lbs. veal, 40 lbs. mutton, 35 lbs. lard, 300 lbs. tallow, 292 lbs. butter, 93 bushels wheat, 250 bushels corn, 250 bushels potatoes 150 bushels turnips.

Cr.

By County Treasurer.

Paid Jackson Lyons on account of real estate,		24,014 60
By House Expenses.		
4874 lbs. pork,	379 01	
70 lbs. mutton,	10 17	
5654 lbs. beef,	430 53	
1379 lbs. sugar,	123 99	
360 lbs. coffee,	40 17	
57½ lbs. tea,	19 77	
201 lbs. tobacco,	27 62	
111½ bbls. middlings,	568 83	
212 bushels corn,	137 95	
10 herring,	50 42	
4600 herring,	22 08	
dried apples and peaches,	14 46	
40 bus. corn meal,	25 94	
55 lbs. soap,	3 87	
191 gallons molasses,	77 90	
126 shad,	24 45	
8½ baskets sweet potatoes,	7 17	
peppers, beans and cabbage plants,	4 74	
12 lbs. pepper,	1 50	
58 cheese,	7 53	
13 sacks of salt,	14 37½	
sand,	31	
½ bbl. mackerel,	5 00	
wick and shades,	68	
crackers,	1 63	
spice and essence,	37	
rice,	38	
cranberries and raisins,	1 50	
	2002 36½	
By Manufactory.		
leather and findings,	74 70½	74 70½
By Repairs.		
Repairing pump,	2 75	
exchange of stoves,	13 50	
wheel and pump,	50 00	
air chamber,	1 25	
2356 ft. of boards,	42 05	
50 lbs. nails,	2 46	
iron pipes,	10 16	
butts, locks and screws,	88½	
oil paint, &c.,	1 83	
tacks, files, glass and putty,	2 49	
repairing hydraulic,	5 75	
	134 02	
By Clothing.		
403½ yards muslin,	33 05½	
117¾ yds. drill,	12 63½	
148¾ yds. prints,	11 00¾	
39¾ yds. gingham and check,	4 90	
34 yds. flannel,	5 56	
59¼ yds. cottonade,	11 29	
24¾ yds. satinett,	10 06	
34 yds. stripe,	3 60	
8 yds. delaine:	3 60	
13 yds. chintz,	1 07½	
9 yds. jean,	1 95	
17 pair hose,	3 13	
15 pair of mitts,	4 25	
13 hats;	1 75	
7 pairs shoes,	8 78	
buttons and cutting roundabout,	49	
	115 02½	
By Furniture.		
Earthenware,	13 10	
tinware,	6 99	
iron and holloware,	10 23½	
woodware,	6 94	
2 coffee mills,	1 75	
brass kettle,	1 87½	
looking glass,	1 62	
58¼ yds. linen,	11 45	
3½ doz. plates,	2 26	
2½ dozen brooms,	9 37½	
brushes,	11 09½	
2 baskets,	95	
combs,	50	
repairing tin ware,	1 37½	
stove,	12 50	
	91 99½	
By Fuel.		
33 tons of coal,	166 00	166 00
For Funeral Expenses.		
Burying paupers out of the house,	24 00	24 00
State Lunatic Hospital.		
For board of Sidney Free, Samuel Maris, Elenor Coil, E. Branson, B. Dunn, and Sarah McGlaughlin,		678 49
Fees and Removals.		
For bringing in paupers,	30 46½	
" removing "	32 97	
	63 43½	
By Boarders.		
For board of Directors and Superintendent of new building,		52 27
By Awards.		
For use of Kate R. Jones,		353 75
By Wages.		
On farm,	439 50	
In the house,	247 00	
	686 50	
By Farm.		
225 bushels oats,	92 50	
133 bus. corn,	94 51	
22 bus. meal,	20 60	
1 peck timothy seed,	1 25	
1 peck broom corn seed,	19	
phosphate and guano,	153 12	
12 tons hay,	231 25	
horse,	150 00	
exchange of horse,	20 00	
yoke of oxen,	145 00	
4 steers,	160 00	
10 cows,	224 00	
sheep and lambs,	75 00	
harness and repairing do.,	50 44	
drilling and threshing grain,	11 40	
pasture,	50 00	
smithwork,	43 66¾	
wheelwright,	90 87½	
cribs,	7 78	
barrels,	6 00	
Borough tax,	14 96	
200 ft. boards, 15 bus. lime,	5 30	
axes and hatchet,	3 75	
feed cutter.	12 00	
369 shingles,	3 69	
shoeing horse,	28	
rake,	31	
forks and handles,	1 80	
scythe and stone,	54	
nails and spikes,	1 56	
bucket and rope,	66	
plow shares,	1 26	
feed chest and hames,	3 00	
2 curry combs,	53	
2 spades,	1 43	
keg of tar,	90	
plow lines,	25	
bucket,	75	
wrench,	1 50	
scythe pole,	45	
lock and gimlet,	18¾	
spriggs and tacks,	22	
	1681 30½	
Absent Poor.		
Assisting paupers out of the house,	1392 33½	
By Various Charges.		
Medicine,	35 09¾	
expenses on business,	35 97	
freight,	11 55	
200 lbs. potash,	17 25	
publishing annual statement	40 00	
advertising real estate, &c.,	25 75	
one year's subscription to *Media Advertiser.*	2 00	
entering mortgage,	2 00	
thread, &c.,	9 40½	
blank books,	5 85	
stationery and postage,	4 23	
one last,	44	
lime,	1 75	
bleaching salts & precipitate,	1 00	
sweeping chimneys,	2 25	
castile soap,	1 00	
vegetables,	4 49½	
five gallons of oil,	6 56	
spice,	2 35	
gratuities of paupers,	3 00	
repairing clock,	1 00	
spicket, rosin and lustre,	1 05	
copperas,	43¾	
three bottles of India ink,	63	
wappers and beeswax,	1 20	
turpentine and mustard,	77¾	
matches,	50	
various small articles,	3 68¾	
New Building.		
To contractor, on acc't of new building,	15710 68	
digging cellar, &c.,	342 77	
on real estate,	3299 00	
interest on bond,	757 38	
superintendent,	100 00	
date stone,	16 00	
D. Otley, for work,	39 76	
surveying,	14 00	
drawing deed and mortgage,	7 00	
water pipe,	342 12	
lumber and sawing,	139 08	
range and boilers,	213 75	
tank,	169 60	
	21151 14	
Philadelphia Alms House.		
for support of our poor,		90 41
Salaries.		
Wm. Trainer; Director,	111 50	
Joseph B. Leedom,	99 50	
Jacob Byre,	78 50	
Drs. Rowland and Smith,	80 00	
John M. Broomall, Counseller	40 00	
Isaac Tussey, Stewart, Clerk, and Treasurer, and wife as Matron,	550 00	
	959 50	
Treasurer.		
Cash in Treasurer's hands, 1st mo. 1,	13 48½	
	53856 75	

Dr.

Treasurer in account with Cook's Estate.

Amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	5 39	
One year's interest,	33 36	
		38 75
Cr.		
For assisting out door poor.	32 50	
In Treasurer's hands, 12th mo., 31, 1856,	6 25	
		38 75

Dr.

Treasurer in ac't with J. Mercer's estate.

Amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	1005 00	
One year's interest,	60 00	
		1065 00
Cr.		
Paid Phœbe Mercer,	55 00	
" Isaac Mercer,	5 00	
In Treasurer's hands,	1005 00	
		1065 90

JOSEPH B. LEEDOM,
JACOB BYRE,
S. A. BARTON,
Directors of the Poor

3d mo. 16.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

ROOM FOR ANOTHER COFFIN.

BY ENOLA.

Room for another coffin! Earth,
Receive the lifeless clay!
For beauty, loveliness, and worth,
Have passed away for aye!
Another voice is hush'd, and o'er
That heart so calm and still,
Those hands, with life-blood warm no more,
Are folded, *cold and chill!*

Weep for the dead! *for well ye may,*
They'll greet ye *nevermore*
While in this darksome vale ye stay!
But on that *brighter* shore
They wait to welcome you when all
Your mission is fulfill'd;
Where death's grim face can ne'er appal,
And sorrow's moans are stilled!

Room for another coffin! Earth's
New graves are opening fast,
And vacant seats, and darken'd hearths,
And whispers in the blast,
That waileth by so sad and drear,
To mortals seem to say:
"O seek you bright and cloudless sphere,
And dwell with God for aye!"

Wilbraham.

FEMALE MARTYRS.

It was during the bitter persecution of the Scotch Covenanters in the years 1683 and 1685, when Baxter, Flavel, and about two thousand other clergymen were shut out from their pulpits by the Act of Uniformity, under Charles II., that Margaret and Agnes Wilson, the daughters of a wealthy farmer in Wigtonshire, were obliged to leave their father's house, and secretly wander from one poverty stricken hovel to another, to avoid the fury of the watchful soldiery. They had early received a religious education, and as they grew toward womanhood they became ardently attached to the faith of the Dissenters, and could not be induced to attend the Established Church.

Though still so young—for Margaret was not eighteen, and Agnes scarcely twelve—they had attracted the attention of the Conformists by their firm adherence to the cause of the Covenanters. For many weeks they were concealed in the caves and ravines of the mountains, spending long days and nights exposed to the piercing cold of a severe winter; while the ensuing summer found them suffering as intensely beneath the scorching heat, as they wandered homeless in the swamps and marshes, from which the fear of deadly sickness kept their persecutors.—Yet, amid all trials, they did not waver.—"Out of weakness" they "were made strong" by faith, which "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

At length came a brief respite. The profligate and reckless Charles II., was called to his account, and for a short space the troubled land had rest. Taking advantage of this pause in the persecution, the trembling girls came forth from their hiding places, to stay for a time with those who sympathized with them in their religious belief. And again, Widow M'Lauchlan, a long-tried friend, who had herself been an outcast for conscience' sake, received them at her home, and by her pious counsels and motherly care greatly encouraged the weary and almost heart-sick wanderers.

While enjoying this season of peace, the sisters were discovered and betrayed by a base fellow named Patrick Stuart, and, without the shadow of a trial, were thrown into a loathsome prison. Here they were soon joined by their friend, Mrs. M'Lauchlan, who was arrested about the same time. They were treated with the utmost rigor, not allowed sufficient food, deprived of fire, though the weather was severely cold, and at night they stretched their aching limbs on the bare stone floor.

A doctrine denying the peculiar doctrines of their faith was presented to them. Apostasy or death was the only alternative.—Their father saved the life of Agnes, his youngest daughter, by the payment of one hundred pounds, her youth rendering her persecutors indifferent to her fate; but all the agonizing intercessions and brilliant offers of the afflicted parents could effect nothing for Margaret's release.

The eleventh of May was appointed for her execution, and that of the aged Mrs. M'Lauchlan. Two heavy stakes were driven into the sand on the Wigton beach, half way between high and low water mark. The shore, the rocks, and the country around, for a great distance, were thronged by the clamorous multitude, eager to witness the terrific scene. A band of soldiers surrounded the defenceless women on their way to execution. The aged matron was bound to the post nearest the advancing tide, while the young maiden was fastened to that nearest the shore, in such a position that she could not avoid seeing the death of her friend. Slowly, yet surely, the surging billows approached; each successive wave rose higher and higher, and soon all that was mortal of Margaret M'Lauchlan was buried beneath the water.

The shout of the rabble had died away, and now they gazed in mute horror on the raging flood. Undismayed, the young girl watched her fate. Her persecutors brought her once more to the shore and offered her the "oath of abjuration," but she was *strong* even to the end.

Again her slight form was bound to the stake, and in the hush on the beach, her clear, firm voice was heard distinctly above the roar of the sea, saying: "There is therefore no condemnation to them which are in Jesus Christ, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." And still her tones grew stronger and more triumphant, until she reached the close of the glorious chapter: "Nay, in all things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Jesus Christ our Lord."

While the spell-bound multitude gazed, the water closed the fearful struggle. A small monument has been erected to the memory of these martyrs in the church-yard of Wigton. They have long since joined that goodly company, "which came out of great tribulations, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

The author who was discovered in the act of robbing a bank has been released on the plea that—"he was only taking notes!"

From Chamber's Journal.

GENTEEL ECONOMY.

It would be well for some of the more highly-waged of our operative classes to know what is sometimes done, in the way of economical living, by persons whom they regard as their superiors. It often happens that a clergyman, a medical man, a teacher, or some other person of the so-called middle classes, has less income than an artisan.—We lately heard of active ministers of the established Church of England living on eighty pounds a year. We know that there are Episcopalian ministers in Scotland—officiating chiefly amongst the gentry—on similar stipends. Were there an advertisement for instances of surgeons and country schoolmasters not realizing over a pound a week, we apprehend there would be an inpouring of answers like a spring-tide in the Severn or the Solway. Yet all of these people live with their families in a style notedly more elegant and sightly than do the generality of such of the working people as enjoy equal or larger incomes. And not only this; but they often contrive to educate their children, and bring them forward in life, in a way never dreamt of by the most highly salaried operatives.

A remarkable instance of this has lately been revealed through a privately printed memoir of Mr. Thomas Thomson, advocate, an eminent legal antiquary, and the man to whom the public has been indebted for the arrangement of the national records of Scotland. This gentleman, who was the intimate friend and associate of Jeffrey, Cockburn, and all that set, sprung from a manse in Ayreshire, where the family income was one hundred and five pounds sterling a year. The worthy clergyman not only gave his son Thomas the education required for the bar, and the means of paying his fees on passing advocate, but reared another son to his own profession; besides whom there were other children to be provided for. How such feats were accomplished on so small means, while all the time the usual hospitalities of a rural parsonage were maintained, surpasses conception; yet we are assured they *were* performed, and the means were strictly no more than what is here stated; neither did the father of the family have one shilling of debt.

It will be no use to try to make this out as a peculiar and rare case, or as depending on conditions which only existed in a past age; for it is notorious that a very considerable proportion of the young men in both parts of the island, entering the legal profession, whether as barristers or solicitors, as well as those destined for the profession of the civil engineer, and for service in India, are the children of clergymen possessed of incomes inferior to those enjoyed by many operatives. The present Chief Justice of England is one of the sons of such a clergyman; and many others could be pointed to now occupying distinguished situations in life. It is a marvel of no rare kind, to see an English clergyman sending his son or sons, to Oxford, for an education, calling, while it lasts, for an outlay equal to the entire annual proceeds of the benefice. In these cases, of course, there must have been a saving during many years in order to meet the requirements of a few.

How is it that persons of small income in middle classes make such good and laudable results out of their little means? There can rest no doubt that it is done only by great self-denial and frugality. The principle at work is that of Genteel Economy. There are elegant tastes calling for gratification; but they are quietly set aside. There is accomplishment that might adorn the saloons of the affluent, but it is calmly, though perhaps with a sigh, condemned to "waste its sweetness on the desert air." Scenes of public gayety are avoided, because they infer dresses that cannot be afforded. The friend is left uninvited, because the family *menage* can scarcely show before a stranger. What is called a very quiet life—that is, a life without the excitement from society which is one of its necessaries—is submitted to without a murmur, but not without suffering—sometimes not without positively hurtful consequences. The daily experience of tradesmen and servants are often of a more enviable kind. Can anything be more affecting than a life in which so much that is needed, and that could be enjoyed, is dispensed with and postponed? We here see men and women to whom the future is more important than the present—to whom the intellectual is of more account than the material—the sentimental than the sensual—persons who, resigning themselves perhaps to a narrow and ungenerous lot, indulge the hope that their offspring will rise to something better, and for the realization of that hope are willing and ready to make great sacrifices. If to make the future overrule the present, and to subordinate our own gratifications to those of some other person, is to advance in the scale of moral being, great praise is surely due to those who, from such motives, practise a genteel economy. Self-denial in such circumstances truly has in it that religious beauty which is only illusively associated with the self-denial of the ascetic.

Amongst the hand-workers, there is often equal or superior means, but much seldomer the disposition to fashion the ways of a household to the attainment of some postponed benefit. Nor is this wonderful, when we consider that the sense of such benefits is not so apt to be engendered in that class of minds. The intelligent member of the middle class *sees* what blessings attend refined life, when supported by sufficiency of means; he strains for those blessings, accordingly, for himself or his children. The artisan is shut out from contact with such things, and so far from hoping for, does not even think of them. Hence the so frequent and so sad spectacle of a *menage* equally coarse and extravagant, luxury without comfort or refinement, and, what is more painful to look at, indulged in on the very brink of want and dependence. Till the sturdy operative shall be elevated by education and circumstances to higher ideas of what is really worth striving for in life, he will continue to fall far behind the genteel poor, in these respects.

The Genteel Poor! name of pity and ridicule to many—a favorite theme of sarcasm among novelists and dramatists ever since modern fiction arose. And yet we do seriously believe that the genteel spirit is often not merely a softener of poverty, but a means of redemption from it. When the educated person of the middle classes is reduced to pennilessness, it often happens in this variable world, what is it that keeps him from sinking into, and being lost in the obscure multitude, but this spirit? What but this gives him the desire to struggle again up the slippery slope of fortune? A gentleman, now in a very distinguished situation in life, has assured us, that when he found himself, in his youth, brought, by the misfortunes of his family, into association with the humbler class of people, it was, alone, *the sense of the better sphere of life he had been in* which inspired him with the industry and self-denial by which he has worked his way so far upward. And we can well believe it. It may be called be such names as pride and vanity; but if these names be rightly applied, then we would assume and defend the position, that pride and vanity are things not without their moral use in our community.

HORSE FLESH AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.

The use of the flesh of the horse as an article of food is of antique date. Among the Romans the flesh of the young ass (which is allied in character to that of the horse) was served up at the tables of the opulent as a great delicacy. This practice fell into disuse among the descendants of the Romans, but has prevailed from a very early period among most of the Tartar and Arab tribes, who continue the practice to the present day.

Those nations dwelling upon the borders of the great Desert, as the Mongols and Tongooses, hunt the Tartary horse, as the deer is hunted in other countries, for its flesh.

Horse-flesh was in general use up to the eighth century among the ancestors of several of the chief nations of eastern Europe, who esteemed it a great delicacy, and abandoned it with regret, in obedience to laws enacted to prevent the killing of horses for this purpose, in order that the stock might not be wholly exterminated.

Among modern civilized nations necessity rather than choice has induced the use of horseflesh whenever appropriated as food.—Thus, in Copenhagen and several other cities when these places were besieged, the inhabitants were fain to slaughter their horses, and subsisted upon them for many weeks.—During a number of months of the years 1793 and 1794, the inhabitants of Paris were likewise compelled to eat horse-flesh in the absence of other kinds of animal food. In our own army it has frequently been found necessary to resort to the use of horse-flesh; and in the case of the late expedition of Col. Fremont across the Rocky Mountains the lives of the company were saved by eating the flesh of the mules which accompanied them in their perilous journey. These were temporary expedients, abandoned as soon as it was practicable to procure other articles of food.

Within a few years, however, attempts have been made to introduce horse-flesh as food where no such necessity existed, under the idea of its adaptability to the wants of man. The most successful of these is that instituted at Vienna under the auspices of the Austrian Government.

During the three years in which this experiment has been prosecuted, 4725 horses have been brought to the butchers' shambles in Vienna. No less than thirteen butchers are at the present moment engaged in this traffic in that city, who distribute annually to consumers upwards of half a million lbs. of horse-flesh.

Most of the large towns in Germany, and many of the smaller ones, following the example of Vienna, have regular butchers engaged in the slaughter and disposal of the the flesh of this noble domestic animal. The traffic has likewise been introduced into Belgium, Switzerland, and, still more recently, into Sweden, where, within the last year, the trade has been authorized within the corporate limits of Copenhagen.

The idea of appropriating the flesh of the horse as an alimentary article seems at first view to be repulsive in the extreme; yet, from the favor with which it has been received in those places where the experiment has been tried, it is more than probable that this prejudice, arising no doubt from the nobleness of the animal and his intimate association with man, will be easily overcome.—The question of its value as an article of diet presents itself under these circumstances with considerable force.—*Harper's Weekly.*

QUERIES.

Putnam says in its last number:—

"The three great questions now distressing the scientific world are:—

"Whether two messages, delivered simultaneously at each end of the oceanic telegraph would meet and annihilate each other, or would dodge each other, or rebound and return, each to its own office?

"It is a well established fact, that when we travel *eastwardly* to the antipodes, we lose twelve hours, and when *westwardly*, we gain twelve hours; therefore, if two messages were sent at 6 o'clock A. M. from the Merchants Exchange, N. Y. to the Merchants Exchange, Kongtcheou, China, by opposition lines, one running east and the other west, whether the one by the western line would not reach Kongtcheou twenty-four hours before the eastern one?

"If a merchant in Kongtcheou should telegraph to a stock-broker in New York, 'Buy me one thousand shares Nicaragua to-morrow,' what would to-morrow mean, if the despatch reached this city the day before it was sent?"

We should hardly think the "scientific world" need be distressed long about the 1st of these queries. For aught we can see, it might as well be settled by the line between Boston and New York, as to wait for the oceanic telegraph. To decide the last, the world has got to agree upon a meridian to reckon the days of the week from, just as we have had to select one from which to reckon longitude. For example, the sun is upon the meridian, and it is now noon in New York—we will suppose it Saturday noon.—About an hour later, the sun is over the meridian of Mobile, and it is Saturday noon there. Thus the sun goes on its course around the globe, bringing noon to every place in turn, till, at the end of 24 hours, it brings noon to N. Y. again; but now it is Sunday noon. Where, in the sun's course, did the Sunday begin? There must have been two places somewhere, lying side by side, to one of which, nearly at the same moment, it was Saturday noon; to the other Sunday noon.—The missionary stations will probably be the first to settle the question for us practically, and the Sunday meridian which would cause the least inconvenience, would naturally run through the Pacific Ocean. We have been told we do not know how correctly, that the Sandwich and Society Islands, though they have their noon nearly at the same time, have their Sunday noon 24 hours apart. Sunday was first carried to the former by American Missionaries, to the latter by the English; and while one band, in assigning the day for its observance, made allowance for the difference of time between their old and new homes, the other did not. If this be true, the Sunday meridian will be likely, ultimately, to run between these two groups of Islands, and will, therefore, lie in about one hundred and fifty-five degrees west longitude. The merchant in Kongtcheou will then have only to date from the day of the week, to make it clear what he means by "to-mor row."

With regard to the second question, there can be no gain or loss, in the usual sense, by going either West or East, where the passage is so almost instantaneous. A man who sails from New York in an easterly direction round the world, finds on his return, that he has had one day more than his friend who remained in New York; but his days have been proportionably shorter. If he sails in a westerly direction round the world, he will have one day less than his friend at home, but his days will be longer. If he went round the world in an hour on a telegraph wire, he could only gain a day in the sense that the alternate light and darkness which constitute the usual day would be compressed into an hour, and that would be the case whether he went east or west.

A message which started from New York at 6 o'clock A. M., on Monday, as the passage would probably be in less than an hour on a continuous wire, would arrive in China between 6 and 7 P. M., on Monday—and that whether it went east or west: while one that started from China for New York at 6 A. M. on Monday, would arrive between 6 and 7 P. M. on *Sunday*—and that whether it went east or west, upon the supposition of course that our Sunday meridian were established in the Pacific.

OUR NURSERY

FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

A week or two ago the following sharpest of all Sheridan's hits would have hit well in the American Parliament. Sheridan was one day much annoyed by a fellow-member who kept crying out every few minutes, "Hear, hear." At length, while describing a political opponent, who wished to play the rogue, had only sense enough to act the fool, Sheridan exclaimed, "Where shall we find a more foolish knave, or a more knavish fool than he?" "*Hear, hear,*" cried the troublesome member. Sheridan turned round, and thanking him for the information, sat down in the midst of a roar of laughter.

When the celebrated Joseph Lancaster was in Washington, he delivered a lecture in the House of Representatives from the Speaker's chair. Mr. Clay, then Speaker, complimented him by saying, the chair had never been filled so well. Mr. Lancaster very modestly replied, that "Man in his best estate, was of very little account; that the Speaker's chair had never been filled with *any thing better than Clay!*"

A workman, who was employed in blasting at Halifax, while being wound up out of the hole, after he had lit the fuse, was suffered to slip back again. The man fell close upon the impending danger; and in the sudden view of almost certain death, fell on his knees in prayer. While praying, a thought struck him; he drew out the fuse, and commenced swearing at the workmen at the top. Danger drives even bad men to prayer.

A rich old maid died recently at Newton, New Hampshire, who left property to the value of nearly $40,000. She was all her life-time getting ready to be married; and had stored up 182 sheets, 63 coverlids, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1120 lbs. of feathers, 54 pillows, 43 handkerchiefs: while the whole amount of her wearing apparel did not exceed ten dollars in value.

The man who does not take a newspaper was in town yesterday. He brought his whole family in a two-horse wagon. He still believed that General Taylor was President; and wanted to know if the Mexicans were going to make peace with the United States, or how many pieces the United States would make of them.

How many wives are responsible for the two thousand seven hundred and five failures which took place in the United States last year? If we were to go into domestic matters in that way, it might be proper to inquire how many wives are to have the credit of keeping up all the husbands who *did'nt* fail?

Lord Mansfield having once threatened to hold his court on Good Friday, to clear off arrears of business, much to the disgust of the lawyers, Sergeant David said to him, if he did, "he would be the first judge who had sat on that day since Pontius Pilate."—His lordship concluded to adjourn the court.

A parish clerk having, according to custom, published the bans of matrimony between a loving couple, was followed by the minister, who gave out the hymn, commencing with these words:—

"Mistaken souls! that dream of heaven!"

A bill was brought into the House of Assembly, in Jamaica, to regulate the harbor-masters. Mr. Paul Phipps, a distinguished member, said:—"Mr. Speaker, I very much approve the bill. The harbor-masters are a set of knaves. I was one myself for ten years."

One of our citizens was thus accosted by the landlord: "As every thing is on the rise, I feel it my duty to raise the rent."—"Sir," said the tenant, "I feel duly grateful, for times are so hard that it is really impossible to raise it myself."

"What's the use," asked a ragged fellow, "of a man's working himself to death to get a living?" And we respond to the inquiry, "What's the use?"

Patrick gave his testimony frankly in the late great riot case over in the Jerseys—"Be Jabers, the first man I see coming after me was two brickbats."

Writers often multiply words in the vain attempt to make clear to others what is not clear to themselves.

It is suggested that woman, and not her wrongs, ought to be re-dressed.

SABBATH READING.

GOD'S PITY FOR HIS CHILDREN.—The following passage, from an article in the Independent, on the Pity of God for his Children, is beautiful indeed:—

"God's pity is not as some sweet cordial, poured in dainty drops from some golden vail. It is not like the musical water-drops of some slender rill murmuring down the dark sides of Mt. Sinai. It is as wide as the whole scope of Heaven. It is abundant as all the air. If one had art to gather up all the golden sun-light that to-day falls wide over all this continent—falling through every silent hour; and is dispersed over the whole ocean, flashing from every wave; all that is poured refulgent over the northern waters of ice, and along the whole continent of Europe, and the vast outlying Asia and torrid Africa; if one could in any wise gather up this immense and incalculable outflow and treasurers of sunlight that falls down through the bright hours and runs in liquid ether about the mountains, and fills all the plains, and sends innumerable rays through every sabret place, pouring over and filling every flower, shining down the sides of every blade of grass, resting in glorious humility upon the humblest things—on stick and stone, and pebble; on the spider's web, the sparrow's nest, the threshold of the young foxes' hole, where they play and warm themselves—that rests on the prisoner's window, that strikes radiant beams through the slave's tear, that put gold upon widow's weeds, and plates and roofs the city with gold, and goes on its wild abundance up and down the earth, shining everywhere, and always, since the day of primal creation, without faltering, without waste or diminution; as full, as fresh, as overflowing to-day, as if it were the very first of its outplay—if one might gather up this boundless, endless, infinite treasure, to measure it then might he tell the heighth, the depth, and the unending glory of the pity of God! In light—in the sun, its source—you have God's own figure of the immensity and copiousness of his mercy and compassion. —Psalm lxxxiv, 11. 12; Isa. vl. 6-13."

"WITHOUT ENCUMBERANCES."—We recently saw the following, among other advertisements, in a New York daily paper:

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and lady, without encumberances, desire etc.

One sees queer things in little type in the newspapers, sometimes, conveying by implication all sorts of doctrines, disclosing people's happiness when they least suspect it, and affording a clew to the faith in many a heart that is a sealed book to those that know it best, and yet all set forth so many daily in a dull advertisement.

Sometime, as in this agate expression of "a want," we have people's definitions of things which set Webster and Johnson at defiance.

"Without encumberance!" What young mother, when she feels for the first time her first-born's breath, would ever imagine in the new blossoming of her new love, that any where beneath the sun there should exist a lexicon, wherein under the E's it should thus: "Ed, Eg, Ei, El, Em, EN.

ENCUMBERANCE, *n.* A young human being—a child.

There! What do you think of that, ye old-fashioned grandmothers, whose love is visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation? "Rachel weeping for her *encumberances!*" "Here am I and the *encumberances* thou hast given me!" "And the leopard shall lie down with the lamb, and a little *encumbrance* shall lead them!"

These little motives in pink and fair dimity, that stir the pulses like a clarion, that nerve up the weary and light up the hope, and fill up the sighing with song, and encumbrances!

So, then, the sweet little candidates for heaven's kingdom, that dance round the threshold of the open heart and enter unforbidden—that keep the world from growing old in sorrow and in sin—encumbrances all!

And when they are elected—for so, alas! they sometimes are, as the green sward broken in little billows every where, and the Rachels that will not be comforted, so sadly attest—think you when the mother rocks the empty cradle, and looks upon the unpressed pillow, and finds in the "till" a silken tress and a pair of little shoes that were laid aside for sandals of light, that she finds the name of the wearer under the En's?

That when the poet sighed,

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there—
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair;"

or when he who sang the "Airs of Palestine" declared,

"I can not make him dead!
His fair sunshiny head,
Is ever bounding round my study chair;"

that either of them dreamed the burden of the song was a mortgage, and not rather one star lost out of the visible heavens—that set,

"As sets the morning star, that goes not down
Behind the darkened West nor hides obscured
Amid the tempests of the sky, but melts
Away into the light of Heaven."

May the hearths, the thresholds, and the hearts of the world never be without "encumbrances," let them all be mortgaged to them who "like the planets are nearest the sun."

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmurings of the little brook and the winding of the grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over young heads, the flowers on the brink seemed to offer themselves to our young hands, we are happy to hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wilder and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing round us, we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears on us, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked—we cannot be delayed, whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until our farther voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal.—*Heber.*

The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of all political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; and the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal—is reliance on the goodness of God.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

UNION CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday morning last, and after the transaction of the preliminary business, adjourned until the afternoon, when John S. Bowen, of Chester County, was chosen President, who made a spirited speech, urging union to secure a triumph at the election next fall.

The evening session was occupied in the consideration of contested seats. The committee reported in favor of admitting the Delegates elected under both the Union and Republican calls, which was adopted by the Convention.

Upon re-assembling on Thursday morning, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Governor, as follows:

Wilmot, 50; Todd, 21; Ball. 19; Covode, 13; Jordan, 13; Michler, 7; Sullivan, 7; McCombs, 6; Kunkel, 1; Keim, 1; Morehead, 1.

The whole number of votes cast, was 153, making 76 necessary to a choice. There being no election, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, the result of which was as follows: Wilmot, 99; Ball, 23; Todd, 33; Covode, 13; Morehead, 2.

The whole number of votes cast was 157, making 79 necessary to a choice, and Mr. Wilmot, receiving more than a majority, was declared elected.

The nomination was declared unanimous amid great enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Kelley, Coffey, Lowrey, Rippey, Cooper, and others, all heartily endorsing the nomination.

The Convention then went into ballot for Canal Commissioner, with the following result:

William Millward, 100; Wm. E. Frazier, 26; John C. Myers, 14; John C. Lessing, 3; Benj. Hartshorne, 4; John Snodgrass, 5; D. E. Cartwright, 8. Whole number of votes, 160. Necessary to a choice, 81. The nomination of William Millward, was made unanimous.

Judges of the Supreme Court were next ballotted for, when Joseph J. Lewis, of Chester County, and James Veach, of Fayette received the nomination, which was made unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned till 2½ o'clock.

Upon re-assembling, the Committee on resolutions offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

This Convention of Delegates, representing the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late National Administration, and the continuance of the same destructive policy clearly foreshadowed by the acts and declarations of the administration just inaugurated, do

Resolve, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the liberties of the people, the sovereign rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men; and that the primary duty and object of our Federal Government is to secure those rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That, as our Republican fathers abolished slavery in all the national territory, and ordained in the Constitution, "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without the due process of law; it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution, against all attempts to violate it, for the purposes of establishing slavery in the territories of the United States. That we deny the authority of Congress, of the Supreme Court, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained,

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government; a power not controverted for the first sixty years of our national existence, but exercised by the general concurrence of all departments of the government, through every administration from Washington to Polk; and that in the exercise of this unquestionable power, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories, those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, That we are yet Freemen, and that while we obtain the inestimable rights of Freemen, secured to us by the sacrifices, sufferings, and blood of our revolutionary fathers, we will not submit to have a new Constitution imposed upon us by the extra judicial opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court—opinions subversive of the rights of human nature—in conflict with the truth of history, with the unbroken action of the government and the law of the land, as heretofore pronounced by the Federal Judiciary, and the Courts of nearly every State in the American Union.

Resolved, That the recent opinions of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case over which they decided the Court had no jurisdiction, and, therefore, no authority to pronounce the law arising therein, is but another step in consummation of that conspiracy against our free institutions, which had its inception in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that it is the direct result of the late triumph of the Slave Power in the election of its candidate, James Buchanan, to the Presidency, and unless promptly rebuked at the ballot-box, may be followed by other usurpations fatal to the Independence of the Free States, and the liberties of our people.

Resolved, That the constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them. Their territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious legislative, judicial, and executive officers, have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military of the Federal Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted upon the innocent, while murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law; the freedom of speech and the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the Federal Government, in violation of the plainest mandates of the Constitution; that the usurpation by which a spurious Legislature was imposed upon Kansas, and its people subjected to a code of laws unparalleled for cruelty in the history of civilized nations, is still in full force, and the people are denied the right peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; the National Executive has permitted two Governors of his appointment to be driven from the territory under fear of assassination, and has not dared to exert his power for their protection against the lawless minions of Slavery, while judicial monsters and men whose hands are red with innocent blood, are retained in office, to carry on the work of subjecting free territory to the cause of slavery. Kansas has been denied admission under a free constitution, and fraudulent means are now in progress to secure its admission as a Slave State at the next session of Congress. Against this stupendous wrong; we protest in the name of GOD AND HUMANITY—by all that is glorious in our history, and by the memory of the great and good men who established our liberties.

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.

Resolved, That the stupendous frauds by which our popular elections are swayed against a majority of the legally qualified voters, strike at the foundation and life of our system of government; and unless speedily corrected, will lead to violence and anarchy and we urge upon all good citizens to unite for the suppression of this evil; and we call upon our own Legislature to guard by effective and stringent laws, the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the sale of the Maine Line of our improvements is demanded by every consideration that should weigh with intelligent and honest men. As a source of revenue, it is wholly worthless to the State, while it is notoriously used as mean of speculation and plunder; thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irresistable injury, in the almost universal demoralization and political profligacy engendered throughout its entire extent.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing with us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

FROM UTAH.

OUTRAGES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from Salt Lake City, on the 7th of January, says—

"I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the United States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, and under the advice of Brigham Young, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq. and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom *all the papers* belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of *records, dockets, opinions* filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this treasonous act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain in the Territory; and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to hell across lots. Now, Sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? if so, please note the time and place.

It seems to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the Church, and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Statutes, but all in vain. The mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon, and that any one who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States Government. In vain may one try for justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land, when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c., all bound by a secret oath of hostility not only to all the laws of Congress, but towards all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, Sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that these young men are not Mormons, but were passing, on their way to California, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed to a sickly and torturing death, and that soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of Lewis was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Pennitentiary; and while on their way to the prison, a band of ruffians took him away from the officer and deprived him of his ——, and then put him into the prison to die. These things are too common to be endured much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lends aid unto her officers now in this Territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government can be better anticipated than told.

NEVADA TERRITORY.—We find in late California paper mention made of information having been received from Washington, D. C. to the effect that a bill was in preparation by Senator Douglas for the formation of a new territory on the eastern boundary of California, to consist of all Western Utah and Northeastern New Mexico, from the Oregon line to the Colorado river. The name intended for it is Nevada, taken from the great Sierra which lies on its western boundary. This bill was to have been shown to the California members of Congress when perfected, and if approved by them to be submitted to Congress. It did not however, see the light, as the pressure of business in Congress prevented action on the formation of new territories. The next Congress will paobably pass bills for the organization of this as well as other new territories at the West.

Ex-President FILLMORE has received a present of "Union Beef" from Baltimore, and feels honored by such a "compliment from the great commercial metropolis of the Union loving State of Maryland." This, certainly, is one of the most *beef-eating* testimonials we ever have seen recorded.

MORE ABOUT M'KIM.—Notwithstanding all that has been written and said about this notorious individual, and the crime in which he is implicated, it is likely that all that may hereafter be written or spoken concerning him will be read or listened to with interest.

It is seldom that a murder creates so much excitement at remote distances from the scence of the tragedy, as has that in which young Norcross was the victim, and M'Kim the alleged perpetrator. But the cause of this is evident. The treachery of the murderer, in first gaining the confidence of his victim, and travelling with him as a friend and nurse, at his (Norcros's) expense, and afterwards butchering him in the brutal manner that he did, makes the crime doubly damning. We are inclined to look with leniency upon the crime of murder, and pity the perpetrator, where it is committed under the influence of strong drink or in the heat of passion. But in the present case, there are no palliating circumstances of this kind.—The deed was without provocation.

Public opinion has already convicted M'Kim of the murder of young Norcross. All the circumstances connected with the death of the unfortunate and confiding young man, seem to wind a chain of guilt around the prisoner, from which there appears to be no escape. He admits that he is *the* M'Kim described in the newspapers, and that he travelled from Dunleith to a station just beyond this place, with Norcross, but denies that he murdered him, although he has no hope of being able to dispel the cloud of implicating circumstances by which he is surrounded, and establishing his innocence.

M'Kim, while in jail, in Harrisburg, acknowledged to a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, that he had travelled from Dunleith, in Illinois, to a station just beyond this place, with Norcross. He says he got off the cars by accident, and was left;—that there was a party travelling with them, whom Norcross introduced as Mr. Robison. Robison was with them before and at the time he left the cars by accident. He protested that he was innocent, notwithstanding circumstances are so strongly against him. He had known Norcross a long time, and had boarded with him at the same house in Illinois. He says that when he came to Altoona, following on foot after the cars, he found the people very much excited, and that he was afraid to disclose his name, since that time he has travelled constantly on foot, never on the cars. On being asked when he had first heard of the reward offered for his arrest, his response was confused and very contradictory. He declared that he had been staying off and on at Long Pond for nearly a month. He had twice tried to get to Harrisburg, to give himself up to the Governor, and had gotten once within nineteen miles, and at another within twenty-two. At each time he became alarmed, and returned to Long Pond. He knew it was no use to attempt to escape, but that he was indisposed to do so. He denies that he was living at any time in Pottsville, in the connection in which he is said to have lived.—To a number of Senators, and Representatives who came in whilst the correspondent was talking to K'Kim, he protested his innocence.

We learn that a gentleman named Samuel Mann, of Pottsville, visited K'Kim while in jail, at Bloomsburg, and identified him as the man who was at Pottsville, and rented the house from Womelsdorf.

Another murder, and various robberies are now laid to the charge of M'Kim. A writer in the *Pennsylvanian* says:—

"The past career of M'Kim, the murderer, has been one of the most guilty description. He appears to have been actuated by motives and principles of a character, placing him rather on a level with the brute creation than civilized man. Even now there is a strong, very strong suspicion that he was the principal of a murder perpetrated years ago—the particulars of which we are not at liberty to reveal. As a sample of the manner in which the criminal has operated on a small scale, may be mentioned a robbery committed by him in the month of February, 1856, in the town of Richland, Rush county, Indiana, upon a man named John Wind ship. He suffered in the amount of $70, and a gold watch, and Joseph Stires of the same locality, lost a horse valued at $800,"

The Court at which the trial takes place, commences in Hollidaysburg, on the 27th of April, and we learn that Wm. A. Stokes, Esq., of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, has been chosen to assist the Prosecuting Attorney.—*Altoona Tribune.*

MURDER AT MOYAMENSING PRISON.—This morning about 7 o'clock, one of the keepers at Moyamensing Prison went to cell No. 38, on the first floor of the untried department, occupied by two prisoners, for the purpose of giving the inmates their breakfast Upon opening the cell door, he was horrified at seeing one of the prisoners lying dead upon the floor, with a shocking wound in his head, and the other man busily engaged in washing up the blood upon the floor of his cell. The two prisoners were Geo. Aublin, a German, and John Cleary an Irishman.—It seems that some time before the murder was discovered, Aublin had taken an iron plate, weighing some 12 or 15 pounds, from the window of the cell, and struck his sleeping fellow prisoner a blow with the corner of the missile, which fractured his skull near the temple. The wound was a frightful one and death must have resulted instantly.—Aublin struck but a single blow, and then replaced the iron plate in the window. He then moved the dead body to another part of the cell rolled up a blanket and put it under the head of the corpse for a pillow, and commenced washing up the blood, at which employment he was engaged when discovered by the keeper. The murderer was immediately conveyed to another cell and put in irons.

Both the murderer and his victim were committed to prison yesterday morning, and both for the same offense—wife beating.—Aublin is a man about 35 years of age. He lived in Front street, near Noble, where he has a wife and two children. Alderman Coates yesterday committed him to prison to answer the charge of beating and kicking his wife and threatening to shoot her. He was a man of intemperate habits, and it is believed that the dread crime was committed this morning while laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu. When asked about the affair, he said that Cleary had entered the cell for the purpose of robbing him.

John Cleary, the deceased, was about 40 years of age; he was very intemperate in his habits, and while drunk would ill-use his wife. The latter lives at thirteenth and Carpenter streets. Yesterday morning he was taken before Alderman Enue, who committed him to answer the charge of wife beating.—*Phila. Bulletin 27th.*

A HUNDRED MILE TROT.—A match $2000, to trot 100 miles, has recently been made at Albany, between Mr. A. Dalton's sorrel gelding "Broker," and Mr. S. Taylor's horse "Unknown." The race is to extend from the City of Albany to Whiteboro', in Oneida county, and owing to the impossibility of judges being present at every portion of the race, the rules of the track are voluntarily set aside. Both horses being trotters however, they will, of course, find it to their interest to keep strictly to their gait, and an occasional break or gallop will be a matter of very small account.

WHAT IS WRONG.—We learn that chief Sustice Ellis Lewis, whom the Loco Focos nominated for re-election, has declined.—For what reason has not yet transpired.—There is a spoke loose somewhere in the Democratic wheel.

INHUMAN BARBARITY.—We learn that a fiend in human form, in Byron Ogle County, beat a child in that town in a most brutal and shocking manner. His name is Livington he recently married a widow with two or three children. On the morning in question, it appears that at the breakfast table the child made some remark at which he flew into a passion and struck the child. The mother then interfered and told him to desist which he did; and apparently was sorry for the act. In the evening he had his wife put the children to bed and then invited her to go out with him to call upon one of the neighbors. While at the neighbors he made some excuse for leaving and returned home alone—went to the bed where the child was sleeping aroused it and commenced beating it with his flat hand. Its cries alarmed a Mrs. Canterburg, a near neighbor, who looking through the window saw the proceedings. After beating the child with his flat hand until he became apparently tired he held him up and struck him with his fist in the face and head at least a dozon times and in fact until he became perfectly insensible He then deliberately washed the blood from off the bed clothes of the child, and returned to the neighbors, where the wife was staying. On returning home with his wife, and when she discovered the situation of the child, he appeared to be much surprised. It was not until Saturday, when the child was considered in danger, that the neighbor, Mrs, Canterbury, told what she saw. The man was thereupon arrested and held to bail to appear at the next Circuit court. After these proceedings were over, the citizens seized and took him into the street, and there gave him such a castigation as he will probably remember to the day of his death.—*Rockford Republican 5th.*

MAN ONLY SMILES.

Nothing on earth can smile but a man!—Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared with an eye-flash and a mirth-flash? Flowers cannot smile.—This is a charm which even they cannot claim. Birds cannot smile, nor any living thing. It is the prerogative of man. It is the color which love wears, and cheerfulness, and joy—these three. It is the light in the window of the face, by which the heart signifies to father, husband, or friend, that it is at home and waiting. A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom, and dries up on the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, more bewitching than either. But all smiles are not alike. The cheerfulness of vanity is not like the smile of love. The smile of gratified pride is not like the radiance of goodness and truth. The rains of summer fall alike upon all trees and shrubs. But when the storm passes, and on every leaf hangs a drip, each gentle puff of wind brings down a pretty shower, and every drop brings with it something of the nature of the leaf or blossom on which it hung; the roadside leaf yields dust; the walnut leaf bitterness; some flowers poison; while the grape blossom, the rose and the sweet-briar, lend their aroma to the twinkling drops, and send them down perfumed. And so it is with smiles which every heart perfumes according to its nature—selfishness is acrid; pride, bitter; goodwill, sweet and fragrant.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

A CUNNING BABOON.—Many are the anecdotes related of the baboon. An Indian chief possessed a tame baboon, which, in common with all the monkey race entertained a dred of snakes; its master, from mere wantonness, forcibly entwined a dead snake around the baboon's neck, when the animal sat motionless for upwards of an hour stupified with fear, and on the snake being removed, stole timidly into the hut of the chief. After a short time, the baboon was, according to custom, called on by his master to scratch his head, but although summoned several times in an angry voice, it refused to move. The chief rose and struck it with a stick, and immediately the enraged and aggrieved animal sprang upon him; the neighbors hearing the scuffle, ran to see what was the matter, but could distinguish nothing through the dust raised in the interior of the hut, except hot cinders, which were kicked about in all directions from the fire-place in the centre of the abode. The screams of the man and baboon were intermingled, till at length the latter dashed through the bystanders, and escaped to the mountains.—The chief had been seriously injured in the encounter, and was some weeks in recovering; but ultimately regained his strength, and, bent upon revenge, scoured the mountains in search of his antagonist. He at length descried his baboon, which he could discern from any other, peeping over a crag, and leveled a gun at him; but the animal instantly withdrew his head, and held forward one of his companions as a target, instead of himself, chattering loudly as in defiance—so that the man was compelled to return, foiled and disappointed.

There is no longer any doubt about the succession in Kansas. The Hon. Robert J. Walker of Mississippi has accepted the Governorship, and Frederick P. Stanton, ex-M. C. from Tennessee, has been appointed Secretary, so that the fourth Governor of Kansas is to be accompanied by the second Secretary. It is well known though not officially declared, that Mr. Walker refused the difficult and thankless trust on any other condition than that of unlimited discretion as to the means to be employed in maintaining order and peace in Kansas, and unhesitating support in the course which he shall see fit to pursue. If he deems it necessary to have the Judges, or some of them, removed, removed they must be; if he smiles on the Free-State men, his superiors must not frown; if he orders them annihilated, annihilated they must be. In short, Gov. Walker addresses himself to his task with precisely those facilities which Gov. Geary required, and was promised, but never received, and for want of which he resigned in despair.—Had he been backed as Gov. Walker is to be he would never have resigned; on these conditions, he would have returned to Kansas as Governor, even so late as this week and remained there to the end

FOREIGN INFLUENCES.—The Cincinnatti Democratic Nominating Committee, which met on the 14th inst., to designate candidates for the various city office, has been found to consist of

17 Germans,
17 Irishmen, and
47 Americans.

In a population of 200,000, only 47 Americans have been found in the Democratic ranks of that city worthy of a seat in their Convention. Who rules Cincinnatti? Horrible that so fair a city should be handled over to foreign dictation.

SOMETHING AS GOOD AS INDIA RUBBER.—A correspondent of the Scientific American sends that paper a specimen of a substance which has the property of India Rubber, but is produced in all the States of this country south of thirty nine degrees, and is in a solid form. It may easily be reduced to a suitable shape for exportation. The Editor says it looks like the real caoutchouc. The discoverer is Joseph E. Ware, and if the article possesses the physical properties of India rubber, he has made a discovery of inestimable value.

Mr. Lane, of Lancaster, a nephew of the President, was a victim of the mysterious sickness contracted at the National Hotel in Washington city.

KANSAS.—The Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, at its late session, passed, in spite of the Governor's veto, an act to provide for the election of a Convention to form a State Government. Governor Geary's objections, briefly stated, were, first, that the act contained no provision for submitting the Constitution, when framed, to the consideration of the people for their ratification or rejection; and, secondly, that the Territory is not yet in a condition to assume the responsibilities and sovereignty of a State. The failure to provide for submitting the Constitution, when framed, to the people for ratification, is not only contrary to precedent, but in disregard to that popular sovereignty which has been so much lauded of late, and which served for a season, especially in the affairs of Kansas, to have a talismanic influence.

The leading features of the bill passed by the Territorial Legislature, are given as follows:

1. A census of the actual free male residents of the territory is to be taken during the current month—the census-takers to be all designated by the Sheriffs of the several counties, all appointed by the Legislature.

2. In case of any vacancy in the office of Sheriff, the Judge of probate (appointed in the same way and of the same stripe with the Sheriff) is to appoint the census-takers. In case both the offices of Sheriff and Judge are vacant, then the Governor may appoint.

3. The official lists of qualified voters on the 1st of next month are to be filed in the several Probate Judges' offices on or before the 10th of said month.

4. The Probate Judges may, at their unlimited discretion, correct and enlarge these lists up to the first of May next.

5. Constitutional election on the third Monday in June.

6. The county Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature) to designate the several places for holding the polls, and appoint the Judges of the election for each poll.

7. Every bona fide white male inhabitant of Kansas, being a citizen, who shall have been such since the 15th of March, to be a voter at the election aforesaid.

8. Unlawful influencing of voters, by members, or otherwise, to be punishable by fine and imprisonment

9. Illegal voting, and fraud by election officers, ditto.

10. The Convention to meet at Lecompton, on the first Monday in September, and then and there to frame a State Constitution.

11. Kansas is divided by this act into 19 election districts.

12. All votes to be given *viva voce* (the Missouri mode) instead of by ballot.

13. The manner of making census returns is prescribed, but *no provision made for submitting the Constitution, when formed, to a vote of the people.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK STATE.—The Auburn (N. Y.) *American*, gives the particulars of a painful occurrence in the town of Moravia, about fourteen miles from Auburn. A farmer, named Clark, had in his employ a young man named Albert Wood; and a young woman named Shaw, who were on very intimate terms with each other. On the morning of the 25th, Wood entered the room where Mrs. Clark and Miss Shaw were sitting, with a pistol in his hand, which he tried, but found the ball too small. Miss Shaw volunteered to get a "patch" for it, and with her assistance the ball was fitted and the pistol loaded. Wood then said, "What shall I shoot?" Some one said, "Shoot into the wood box." He replied, "I won't do that." Mrs. Clark exclaimed, "Don't fire in the house. If you are a-going to shoot, go out of doors and do it." At this moment Miss Shaw cried out, "If you want to shoot, shoot me, and shoot me so that I won't kick more than once."—Wood turned towards her deliberately and placing the muzzle of the pistol against her breast, fired. The ball entered her body just below the breast, and she fell to the floor with a shriek. Wood then took two letters from his pocket and throwing them upon the floor, directed Mrs. Clark to show them to the Coroner. He commenced re-loading his pistol, and Mrs. Clark ran to alarm the neighbors, who turned out, and on reaching the house found Wood dead, he having shot himself through the heart.

Miss Shaw recovered sufficiently to converse, the ball having been diverted from a vital part by contact with some resisting substance. She produced one of the letters that Wood threw upon the floor and directed that it should be read if she died, otherwise that it should be burnt. At last accounts she was still alive, but refused to give any explanation of the tragic event, of whose cause she is doubtlessfully cognisant.

INTERESTIG STATISTICS.—The United States are composed of thirty-two States and nine territories.

They contain a population of 27,000,000, of whom 23,000,000 are white.

The extent of sea-coast is 12,660 miles.

The length of the ten principal rivers is 20,000 miles.

The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles.

The number of miles of railway in operation is 20,000, which cost $70,000,000.

The length of canals is 5000 miles.

It contains the longest railway on the globe—the Illinois Central—which is 784 miles.

The annual value of the agricultural productions is $200,000,000.

Its most valuable production is Indian corn, which yields annually 400,000,000 bushels.

The amount of capital invested in manufacture is $600,000,000.

The annual amount of internal trade is $600,000,000.

The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural) is $1.500,000,000.

The annual value of the income of their inhabitants is $1,500,000,000.

The value of farms and live stock is $500-000,000.

Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron are among the richest in the world.

The value of the gold produced is $100,-000,000.

The surface of the coal fields is 138,131 square acres.

Within her borders are 80,000 schools, 5000 acadamies, 234 colleges, and 3,800 churches.

DISREGARD OF DEATH.

The utter contempt of death with which the Turkish soldier marches to meet his foe, is curious; he knows that his destiny has been fixed since the day of his birth; he knows that he must die whenever his time comes, and that a whole park of artillery would miss him, if his destiny so decrees it; finally, he knows that if he fell in battle, he will go straightway to Paradise—and wont he be better off than in this world of cares? The same feeling, indeed, predominates with the Turks whenever the approach of death is felt. I have seen them dying here in the hospitals, and the calmness of their demeanor would shame many a Christian; let them once be persuaded that they are booked for another world, and the surgeon may lock up his medicants again—no persuasion will induce the Turk to attempt to frustrate the designs of Providence.—*London Times.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of Lewis & George Harper, in the Township of Ridley, Delaware county, Pa., on THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Messuage and lot of ground:

No. 1, Containing 27 acres and 31 perches, be the same more or less, 3 acres of which is a beautiful grove. Bounded by lands of Wm. Thomson Aston and others, and the public road leading from Leiperville to Springfield, 1½ miles from the Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, ¾ of a mile from the Chester and Darby plank road, ¾ of a mile from Newtons and Westdale Stations, on the Philadelphia and West Chester Rail Road, 1½ from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Turnpike or Plank Road, 10 from Philadelphia. Beautifully situated for a country residence, high and healthy, near Schools, Churches and Mills.

No. 2, is 74 perches from No 1. Beautifully situated on the said public road, bounded by lands of Lewis & George Harper, Gottlieb Gogle and Sleepers property, containing 26 and 82 perches, be the same more or less. No. 2 has a good Quarry for building purposes. No. 1 and 2 are well watered by running streams. Both farms are well fenced.

Persons wishing to view the premises will please to call on Lewis or George Harper, residing near the same. Conditions at sale by

Mar. 25. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

PRIVATE SALE.—A BRICK MESSUAGE and Lot of Ground, situate in the centre of the Borough of Media, on State street, and adjoining lots of Ralph Buckley and Isaac Tussey. The Lot is 22 feet front by 95 deep, running back to Jasper street. The Building is a two story brick, with hydrant at the door, 20 ft. left in front suitable for a building. There is also a Carpenter Shop and Stable on the back part of the lot. The above property can be purchased cheap. For further information apply at this office, or to

WILLIAM DOLLING,
March 4, 1857. Residing on the premises.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—A valuable Farm containing *ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES*, fifty of which are Woodland, situated ten miles from Philadelphia and one mile from Newton Station, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad; for sale cheap. For further information apply at this office. ma 4-tf

HOUSE TO RENT.—The 3 story Brick Dwelling House, owned by Joseph S. Gitt now occupied by Mrs. Davis, on State street, Media. Rent $125. Inquire of CHAS. D. MANLEY.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE two story and a half hous, situated on Front Street, in the Borough of Media, the property of DAVID HARDCASTLE, is now for Rent. There is a large Garden on the premises, and a Well of good Water at the door. m182.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. COATS, DEC'D—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary to the estate of Samuel H. Coates, formerly of Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, have been granted to the subscribes, residing in the same township as above. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement.

ROSEANNA MEGOWEN,
JOHN RUGLER,
Feb. 25.

ESTATE OF JOHN CRAIG, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration on the estate of John Craig, dec'd, formerly of Thornbury township, Delaware county, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

THOMAS S. HUSTON,
mh 186t*. ELIZABETH CRAIG.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court for Argument will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, for the county of Delaware, on *Thursday*, April 9th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where business requiring attention either in the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, will be heard. N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Delaware:

THE GRAND JURY INQUIRING FOR THE county of Delaware, for the February Session, respectfully presents: In pursuance of the supervisory duties, the Grand Jury have visited the county offices, and county prison and find them all in good repair.

The Grand Jury beg leave to recommend that a Division Wall be placed across the prison yard for the purpose of more effectually separating the male from the female prisoners.

JOHN M. SHARPLESS, *Foreman.*

February 21, 1857 filed, and the Court direct the same to be published in the county papers, and a certified copy of the above report, to be furnished to the Commissioners

SEAL. By order of the Court
N. F. WALTER,
Clerk.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Pursuant to a provision and direction of an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," approved March 1st, 1856, notice is hereby given that the following persons have severally filed, in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Delaware, their petitions, and intend applying for License under said Act at a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held the April 9th, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., appointed for that purpose.

John G. Dyer for a License to keep an inn or tavern in the Borough of Chester.

NOTICE.

To the School Directors of Delaware Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Media, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1857, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act. CHAS. W. DEANS,
Mar. 25, 3ts. *County Superintendent.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County.

In the matter of the Account of John Larkin Jr. and Joseph of R. Morris, Assignees of Lees, Smith &c.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, to Audit and make *pro-rata* distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the said Assignees, to and among the creditors of the said Lees, Smith & Co., will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the Public House of John G. Dyer, in the Borough of Chester, and county of Delaware, on Tuesday the Seventh day of April A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place, all persons having claims in the fund, aforesaid, are required to present them properly authenticated, to HENRY B. EDWARDS,
March 11, 1857. *Auditor.*

ADDITIONAL PLANS OF THE BOROUGH OF MEDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that additional plans of the Borough of Media have been returned to the town council of said Borough, by William Primrose, John C. Beatty and H. Jones Brooke, with explanations necessary for a full understanding of the same; which plans may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware county, and at the chamber of the said town council for public inspection and examination: and upon petition, the said Court of Quarter Sessions, has appointed the *ninth day of April*, 1857, at the Court House, in Media, to hear any objection that may be made to said plans by any freeholder of the said Borough. ISAAC HALDEMAN,
President of Town Council.
Attest, C. H. SHAW, *Secretary.* ma 4

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, or using the vault, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to

N. F. WALTER, *President.*
JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.
SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. ma4

1857! Beautiful Spring Goods!

THORNLEY & CHISM, *N. E. Corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia*, have great pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have this season purchased the most elegant stock of *DRESS GOODS* which they have ever had, and they are selling them usually *very cheap!!* 2150 yards very fine White Brilliantes, at 10 cts.; an immense variety of French, English and American Prints; a splendid stock of De Laines, Challies, Cucals, Valincia Plaids, Luster Plaids, Chatta Laines, Barages, Challie Robes, Barage Robes, Silk Robes, Lawn Robes; a superb stock of Organdie and other Lawns, &c., &c.

SILKS! SHAWLS!! MANTILLAS!!!

Our Black Silks are farfamed for cheapness and good wear. Black Silks at 65, 75, 87½, $1.00, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00; Black Moir Antiques, Watered Silks, Satin Plaids, Rich Dress Silks, Plain Poultesois, every color; Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. under regular prices.—The newest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

STAPLE GOODS, IRISH LINENS, MUSLINS.

Best make of Irish Linens of our own importation, also Auction Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Crashes, Diapers, &c. We keep a tremendous stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggits, Mattings, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, for Men and Boys wear, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

THORNLEY & CHISM'S.
'One price cash store.' Harrison's White Building.
☞ We invite the attention of close cash wholesale buyers.' 'No misrepresentations to effect sales.'

SITUATION WANTED.—Wanted by a boy 16 years of age, a situation as Clerk in a country Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Apply at this office.

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON

PREMIUM IMPROVED
Super-Phosphate of Lime
The Only Silver Medal

Yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Potatoes,

Raising HEAVY

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., APRIL 1, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE UNION STATE TICKET.—In accordance with that spirit of union which has animated and given rise to all our political actions since the establishment of this paper, we this week place at our mast head the nominees of the Union State Convention, which met in Harrisburg on Wednesday last.—They are men who have long occupied a high position in our Commonwealth—popular as public men, and everywhere respected for their private worth. We expected no better ticket, nor did we desire any.

An honorable union, too, such as we have long labored for, and such as cannot but be satisfactory to the conservative men of the Opposition, has been effected;—the union of the two great parties of our State opposed to the Democracy upon a ticket nominated to suit both—composed of two Americans and two Repnblicans—yet none so ultra that they might be objectionable to the moderate of either party; who unite within themselves the principles of both parties;—and yet, better than all, the union of principles which we have all along contended were in no wise antagonistic, upon a platform broad and comprehensive enough to embrace all that an American desired, all that a Republican asked for.

Thus this Convention, instead of being fruitless, as some timidly predicted, has been most fruitful. It has placed in nomination a ticket at once strong, conservative, and united, and recommended for our guidance a platform which cannot fail to meet the hearty approval of all sincerely opposed "to the leading measures of the late administration, and the continuance of the same destructive policy clearly foreshadowed by the acts and declarations of the administration just inaugurated," to those who announce it as their political creed, "that it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual,"—and who demand "effective legislation for the protection of the purity of the ballot-box." The ticket, nominated upon so good a platform, carries with it a mighty appeal for the support of all true Americans and Republicans.

The United States Agricultural Exhibition, to be held at Louisville on the first five days of September next, will probably excel any of the kind yet held, as the farmers of the West and Southwest are said to be determined to interest themselves in its success. Ex-Secretary Guthrie has been chosen one of the executive committee. The fair is to be held on the spacious grounds of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which have an area of 43 acres, and are said to be admirably calculated for the purpose. The premium list, which amounts to some $16,000, will soon be issued.

The American Colonization Society give notice that the ship 'Mary Caroline Stevens' will sail from Baltimore the 1st, and from Norfolk the 5th of May next, and will touch at all the ports in Liberia. Application for freight, cabin and steerage passage, should be made immediately to the Colonization office. It is not designed to take in any freight at Norfolk; the ship will only touch there for passengers and the luggage. The ship is now on her return-voyage to Baltimore, and may be looked for daily.

WHO WRITES THE NEGRO SONGS.—The principal writer of our national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of "Uncle Ned," "O Susannah," &c. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburgh where he occupies a moderate clerkship, upon which, and a per centage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry as well as the music of his songs. These are sung wherever the English language is spoken, while the music is sung wherever men sing.

In the cotton fields of the South, among the mines of California and Australia, in the sea coast cities of China, in Paris, the London prisons, everywhere in the first. This was published in 1845, and reached a sale unknown till then in the music publishing business. Of 'The old Folks at Home,' 100 000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. 'My Kentucky Home' and 'Old Dog Tray' each had a sale of about 70,000. All his other songs have had a great run. All his compositions are simple, but they are natural, and find their way to the popular heart and link themselves indissolubly, with its best associations.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

FIRST OF APRIL!—Those of our subscribers who intend to move their place of residence, on or about the 1st of April, should not neglect to inform us of the fact, so that we may know where to send their papers.

THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY INSTITUTE of Rockdale, in Aston township, which was started a few months ago, for the purpose of collecting a library and having lectures delivered free of charge, to the citizens of that section, has already attained a flourishing existence, and bids fair to accomplish a vast amount of good. Several able lectures have been delivered, by which the hearers on each occasion were highly delighted, receiving as they most certainly did, a great amount of valuable information.

The library has already obtained a very handsome collection of books, numbering over one hundred and fifty volumes, many of which are of the best and latest published works. The most of these have been contributed by the liberality of individuals, which we hope may continue. The members of the Institute have made application for a charter, with the proviso, "that if the Institute should fail, the Library and collections are to go for the benefit of the Public Schools of Aston and Middletown." This makes it perfectly safe for persons who feel inclined to aid in the formation of a library, as there can be nothing lost.

The meeting on Saturday evening last, was exceedingly interesting. Dr. Calkins' lecture, a synopsis of which may be found elsewhere in our columns, was listened to attentively, and the audience seemed much delighted.

On Thursday evening next, Rev. B. S. Huntington of Aston Ridge Seminary, will lecture on the "Planetary System." It will without doubt be the most interesting lecture yet delivered.

We are pleased to see the people in that locality take so much interest in this matter; such marked attention and good behaviour which has been manifested on the occasion of these lectures delivered, is worthy of the highest praise.

Citizens of Rockdale, let us urge you onward in the good work you have so nobly undertaken. You that have families, and are rearing up children, know the importance of knowledge, and the channels from which it is obtained. Let your motto be "*Excelsior*" upward and onward, and you must ever appreciate the effort of those noble fellows—"*the founders of the People's Literary Institute.*"

We are obliged to omit, for want of space, the entire list of students who passed examination at the Media Academy, upon the close of the last session. The following comprise a few of those who have attended at least two full terms; the number opposite to each name being the general average of all the studies pursued. It must be understood that 100 is taken as the standard here:

Anna Mary Walter,	96
Mary Velott,	91
Jennie James,	91
Harry Fritz,	92
Harry Black,	77
Edwin Mattson,	92
William Walter,	81
Emlen Hewes,	91
Pearson Pike,	65
Enos M'Cafferty,	78
Thomas Forsythe, Jr.,	88

The whole number that attended during the past session was 81, of whom 51 were examined upon the various branches each had studied.

THE VILLAGE RECORD of March 24th, says that a colored man, about 27 years of age, returned to his friends at West Chester, last week, after an absence of 11 years. He was born in West Chester—where his parents and brothers and sisters have lived all their lives; but during the above period of eleven years, the man above spoken of, has been a slave in the State of Virginia—having been abducted when 16 or 17 years old, and sold. He recently made his escape, and found his way back to his connections and old friends, who had long since given him up as dead. We withhold names and particulars, in the hope that the avenging arm of justice will reach the perpetrators of this outrage, not only upon the rights and liberty of a fellow man, but upon the community at large. We hope the utmost vigilance will be observed to hasten punishment. The case is scarcely less atrocious than the case of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, the two girls who were 3 or 4 years ago, abducted from Chester county.

SHOT.—Ethan Dixon, who is somewhat of a sporting gentleman, and one of the best shots in Delaware, was himself shot on Friday last, at the vendue of Mr. Mousely, near Centreville. A number of persons had been shooting at pennies, hats, &c., which were tossed up in the air as a mark. Mr. Dixon threw up a hat in front of him for a gentleman to shoot at. The person instead of shooting when the hat was elevated, continued to lower his gun and fired when the hat had fallen so low that the load lodged in the fleshy part of the thigh and legs of Mr. Dixon. Although not dangerous, the wounds are considered severe.

EXCELLENT BEEF.—John E. Smith victualler of Chester, purchased last week, of Messrs. Cochran and M'Call, the finest pair of cattle that we have seen for a long time.—They were fed by David T. Newlin, of Lower Chichester, who should be classed as one of the best feeders of cattle in the county. Mr. Smith slaughtered one of the cattle the latter part of last week, and we tender our thanks for the excellent steak which he presented to us. The other bullock will be for sale in pieces to suit customers at his store on Saturday next.

ADVERTISING SALES.—The last No. of the Bucks County *Intelligencer* contains notices of no less than *ninety-eight* public sales to come off in that county. The *Intelligencer* says, that in no other county in the State are personal property sales so well attended, or such good prices obtained as in Bucks county. This is doubtless owing to the liberal system of advertising adopted in that community. It has been found that money expended for advertising, is cash well laid out.

The Norristown *Olive Branch* speaks of a secret marriage of a pupil of a female seminary in Montgomery county, recently. The young lady was the daughter of a wealthy farmer living east, who had placed her at the Seminary to get her away from Romeo, but she asked permission of the principal to spend Christmas in Reading, and it was granted. Arrived there, she sends word to her lover, who comes there and marries her instanter. She then went back to school, but the "murder came out" a few days ago, and kicked up quite a stir.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The property of Chas. Williamson, Sr., deceased, situate in Nether Providence township, was offered at public sale, on Saturday last. Lot No. 1. containing six acres, brought three hundred and thirty-five dollars per acre. Lot No. 2. containing twenty acres, was sold for three hundred and thirty-three dollars, and fifty cents per acre. Lot No. 3, was not sold.—The lots sold were purchased by Alfred Harkness, of Philadelphia.

LECTURE.—On Saturday evening last, Professor Marshall Calkins delivered a highly interesting lecture before the "People's Association" of Rockdale, upon—"*Medicine, in its various ancient and modern theories.*"

Prof. Calkins' commenced his lecture by referring to the Lyceum of Aristotle, and the ancient mythical stories of nautical science. The fable of Escolapius, the God of Medicine, and his expulsion from Heaven, as a quack and mere drug-dealer; the history of Hippocrates, and his followers, the peculiarities of ancient remedies, and superstitions, and the ideas the people had of the power of the *oracle* to cure disease, were fully considered. Of the Ancient sects the speaker said, "The conservatives were the Dogmatics, adopting *a priori* theories as their binding principle. Opposed to this, were the Empirics, whose principles were derived from experiment. Midway between these extremes were the methorotics, whose principles were a combination of theory and experiment. And lastly, during the Golden age, the Eclectics arose and sought to combine in one system the excellences of others. Of this sect Agathinus of Sparta, and Galen of Rome were advocates. At Rome medical science was not so highly esteemed as at Athens.—After the fall of the Roman Empire, medical science was but little studied, and alchemy was pursued by thousands during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Of these Parcelsus was the most eminent. Having effected cures by the use of mercury remedies, condemned by the profession in that age, he was therefore *called a quack*, because he used quiksilver. He claimed to know more than all his predecessors—and to have discovered the elixir of life. Intemperate and bombastic, he travelled among strangers, and prescribed remedies for *cows* and *pigs* and aided in the recovery of stolen goods.—At length he died in a public hospital with a bottle of his universal panacea in his pocket. This father of all quacks—the one who introduced into use the mercurial remedies which are now so common, was admired by few during his life, but by many after his death. Finally his ideas became pre-eminent in the profession—and the use of that deadly and destructive agent, mercury, became general and popular, thereby slaying its thousands. In the seventeenth century, was discovered the circulation of the blood, the use of the ligature, a new system of nomenclature, and many new and useful truths in Materia Medica.

During the present century, greater improvements have been made than in any previous period.

Among the various theories now agitating the medical world—are Alopathy, Homœpathy, Hydropathy, Thomsonism and Eclecticism.

Alopathy is the oldest, and most conservative—has had many learned and eminent men in all ages, has a conservative and a progressive element, approves of the use of all the remedies recommended by the Quack, Parcelsus, Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic—of General Blood-letting. Blisters, setons, etc.

Its objectionable features are its dangerous remedies; its opposition to the idea of progress; its dogmatic spirit; its great reverence for the Ancients; its refusal to investigate the properties of American indigenous remedies in order to find substitutes for Mercury and the Lancet; its illiberal and conservative system of medical *ethics*, by which it disfellowships all physicians who do not worship at its shrine.

Another system is Homœpathy. Its idea is that disease is cured by the means that will produce it. Its law is "similia similibus curantur" or like is cured by like.—Quinine will produce ague, therefore, it will cure it. Its doses are very minute, the millionth of a grain of oyster shell is said to effect the system for forty days. It prescribes for symptons, and not the cause of the symptoms.

In some respects, this is a valuable system of medicine. Its rules of diet, its method of preparing medicines, its rejection of large doses, are valuable.

Hydropathy is based upon the curative virtues of a single remedy, water. Its utility depends upon its use—it is an ultra idea, but is nevertheless valuable and a part of a more comprehensive system. The body is composed of various elements, besides water, and such other elements are found in food, they may be necessary as medicines.

Hydropathy has done much good by destroying confidence in the use of Mercury and Antimony, and the Lancet; and has taught the great lesson, that disease will be removed much better without the use of those elements not found in the composition of the body, even though no medicaton is used in their stead.

The Thomsonian system teaches that disease is a unit, that it may be removed by lobelia, steam capsicum and composition.—This theory is, that heat is life, and cold is death, that the human body is composed of four elements. These ideas are not verified by science, but are imaginary. Its valuable materials are its useful remedies, which when properly used are valuable. It erred in condemning an education, in declaring that every man can be his own physician, and that one course of medication is adapted to all cases and circumstances.

In these various systems there are valuable ideas, but they are all more or less arbitrary and sectarian. In all, there are jewels with which posterity will adorn the temple of Esculapius. Many eminent men now adopt these liberal ideas, and open wide the gate way to science, and permit physicians of all creeds to enter, and to promulgate their views side by side, in an open field, for the diffusion of truth. Those are the principles of the American Electic System of practice, in regard to liberality and progress. This looks for truth in every direction.

It seeks to obtain a principle of cure, not based upon hypotheses, but upon scientific principles, and thereby to remove from the profession all those contending factions whose object is more to establish a theory than establish truth. The Eclectic holds that medical science must be based on other sciences. That since the body is composed of the common elements of matters, which moves and vibrates at the touch of the electric forces, at the stimulus of life and heat—the laws of general physics should be applied as instruments by which to discover the laws and principles of medication. That the physician should first learn the nature and *modus operandi* of force, of light, heat and electricity—magnetism—of the mode of animal development—in order to comprehend the causes that produce the phenomena of organic life. That in disease there is a departure from the normal conditions, and that all remedies in order to do good, without endangering the destruction of tissues, must operate in such a manner as to excite nature to expel poisonous matter from the blood, through the skin, kidneys, intestines, and mucous membranes of the pulmonary apparatus, faster than nature would do it alone.

Hence Eclectics apply the pack sheet in fevers, and the warm or vapor bath when the blood moves tardily, and there is too little vital heat. They direct the use of aconite, or veratrum, or lobelia, where there is excess of arterial action and deficient perspiration. They do not believe in the idea that fever is self-limited—that scarlet-fever, small-pox, and inflammatory diseases generally, cannot be removed in less time, by judicious medication than they usually run under the influence of Allopathic remedies. They reject the main features of the Allopathic practice, but reserve the right to apply any remedy which time and inductive experience has proved to be beneficial to the sick. They accept of Thompsonism, Hydropathy, Chronothermalism, Homœpathy, Electropathy, Magnopathy, and all other co-agents in the great work of medical progression, without endorsing the dogmas of any school, or submitting to the dicta of any. American Eclecticism, accordingly, has no circumscribed pathological law. It is neither Antipathic, Homœpathic, nor Allopathic, but recognizing all laws, is therefore Pantopathic in the range of its therapeutics. It constantly seeks new remedies and their application in the restoration of health. It claims to be based upon the immutable principles of eternal truth, derived from the soundest inductive philosophy, by which any system of medicine has ever been established. It has proved the fallacies of existing theories, and greatly modified the application of old remedies. It is *eclectic* and not *exclusive*. It comprehends all, and rejects nothing of medical science excepting that which experience has proved to be false or useless. It is liberal and progressive, its cardinal principle being to seek medical improvement in every direction, and submit to no professional trammels. Above all, it is alleged to be the most safe of all other systems—one for which the signs of the times indicate a certain triumph.

This system has done much to discover the properties and uses of the vegetables of our country, and hence it may be appropriately called the American system of practice.—The object of this system is to elevate the science of medicine to the dignity and certainty of an exact science, so that all will acknowledge the truthfulness of its precepts, and yields obedience to its commands. As dangerous remedies are omitted, in practice human life is increased in longevity. In the sixteenth century, it was only 18 years.—In the seventeenth, it was 27 years. In the eighteenth, it was 40, and from 1838, to 1855, the average duration of life was 43 years. These brilliant results prove that medicine is a progressive science, nor will its destiny be accomplished until it shall triumph over quackery, and premature death.

A glorious band of reformers are laboring to this end. America is their home of freedom; and along its *sunny-hill-sides*, and verdant glades, on its mountain heights, and beside its majestic rivers, they are seeking to discover those remedies which an all wise Providence has created for the removal of human ills. Aided by the ever-widening principles of science, as revealed in the structure of the body, and applied to the regulations of sleep, exercise, diet and ventilation, and guided by the injunctions of the spiritual physician, and Savior of Mankind, we may reasonably hope not only to arrest "the pestilence that walketh in darkness" but also to prolong human life to eighty or a hundred years. When these desirable results shall have been attained, by the scientific reformers, superstition, conservatism and quackery, shall cease to exist, and the healing art, no more a by-word, and a reproach, shall again have its Representative at the feast of the Gods.

DEATH OF A NATIVE OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—We clip the following highly interesting article from the New York correspondence of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*:

New York, March 13, 1857.

A sad and solemn gloom was cast over the proceedings of the New York Corn Exchange this morning, by the announcement that the much esteemed President of that body had suddenly died a few hours previously. Not but what this event was in some measure anticipated, for Mr. Buckley had been in delicate health for some little time past, but was not so seriously ill as to cause any very great apprehension for his ultimate recovery.

The members of the corn exchange were called to order at 12 o'clock. Resolutions of esteem, sympathy and condolence were adopted, and after a few energetic remarks the meeting adopted a resolution to adjourn all further business for the day.

The writer, during his connection with the press, has been called upon in numerous instances to record the demise of many well-known merchants, but he can truly say, that Mr. Buckley was one of the purest minded men he ever knew. He was kind and generous to a fault, and was scrupulously upright in all his transactions with his fellow man, and in fact I may exclaim with Marc Antony—"The elements were in him so mixed, that all the world might say, this was a man."

John L. Buckley was the son of Thomas Buckley, from Delaware County, Pa., who who came to the city of New York a poor boy, some 70 years ago. He became a large merchant, and was the President of the Bank of America for many years. His son, John L., joined his father in business, and succeeded him, and carried it on for nearly 40 years, sustaining throughout this time an untarnished name, and acquiring a respectable fortune. Mr. Buckley expired at his residence in East Fourteenth street, at seven o'clock this morning, in the sixtieth year of his age. He leaves a widow and three children, who may truly mourn the loss of one of the best of husbands and the kindest of fathers." Can any of our old residenters give us any information in regard to the boyhood of Thomas Buckley?

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 14th ult., a son of Morris James, of Edgmont township, was severely kick by a colt, on the eye, fracturing the outter table of the skull, and forcing the eye entirely from its socket.—The lid was nearly cut off, and the soft parts much lacerated. Dr. Rowland of this Borough was sent for, who removed several fragments of broken bone, and adjusted, as near as possible, the parts to their normal position. It was at first supposed, from the extent of the injury, that the sight had been entirely destroyed, but we are pleased to learn, since the inflamation has began to subside, that strong hopes are entertained that this may not be the case. Injuries of this character are of a very dangerous nature, as inflamation of the brain is generally the fearful result. The lad was about ten years of age,

THE LITTLESTOWN RAIL ROAD.—We see it stated in the Gettysburg papers, that the Board of Directors of the *Littlestown Rail Road* held a meeting on the 7th inst., in Littlestown, with the view of making arrangements for starting the work. We learn that the Board have employed Mr. Joseph S. Gitt, (well known to the citizens of our Borough, and who formerly resided here, and who was formerly engaged on the West Chester and Philadelphia Rail-road; and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Rail-road,) to be the Engineer of their road, and are pleased to see that Mr. Gitt has already commenced on a location of the road from Hanover to Littlestown, and as soon as he has completed a location, the road is to be put under contract.

GUTTA PERCHA PENS.—We last week received a present from I. Haldeman & Sons, of a dozen Platena-pointed Gutta Percha Pens. They are of a superior quality, will last for a long time, and will never corrode. We can recommend them for general use.—The price is $4,50 per gross, or 5 cents a piece.

PETTY THEFT.—On Thursday afternoon last, a skirt of a new Saddle belonging to Nathan Shaw, of this Borough, was stolen, as is supposed for the purpose of soleing boots or shoes. Mr. Shaw will give five dollars for any information which may lead to the arrest of the thief.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We understand that the members of this Church design having it completed the coming season. It is their intention to have a clock placed on the front of the building, which will add greatly to the appearance, and be a grand and useful ornament to that portion of our thriving Borough.

Messrs. Editors:—

Believing that our Schools present one of the most interesting features of our Borough and that their well established character will secure the ultimate prosperity of Media; I have watched with interest the progress of the pupils in the Media Female Institute under the charge of its new principal Miss CAMPBELL.

The recommendations brought by Miss Campbell, (some of which were published in your paper) introducing her as a teacher to our community, were of the highest character. I am happy to say that personal scrutiny has confirmed those recommendations most fully.

The teacher who can throw his or her enthusiasm for study into the minds of pupils, is the teacher that will be successful. This power belongs in an eminent degree to Miss Campbell. Her pupils do not pursue their sport, in recess with more zest than they do their studies during its appropriate hours.—

Having witnessed their examination in various branches of study I can testify to their proficiency made during the Session now about to close.

If the recommendation of one who has made a personal examination of the facts in the case would be of any authority with parents, I would say, unhesitatingly, that it *will be a rare case in which you can place your daughters under more favorable, moral, intellectual culture than that afforded by Miss Campbell.*

* * *

RESIGNATION OF PASTORAL CHARGE.—At a meeting of the Crookville Church and Congregation, a communication having been received from their Pastor, the Rev. Robert Crawford, stating that he had been called to another Church, and proposed applying to the Presbytery, for a dissolution of his present Pastoral relation, asking their concurrence. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned regret of the proposed application by our Pastor, the Rev. Robert Crawford, to Presbytery at its approaching session for a dissolution of his pastoral relation with this church.

Resolved, That the pastoral relation which has subsisted between this church and congregation, and the Rev. Robert Crawford, has been one of unmingled pleasure. We shall ever cherish the recollection of his labors in the ministry around us, as bearing the marks of the apostolic requirement "give thyself wholly to them." We trust that the fruit of his labors will endure long after the dissolution of all earthly ties.

Resolved, That being convinced that providential circumstances, wholly beyond our control, would render unavailing any effort on our part to preserve the continuance of our present pastoral relation, we will not oppose the proposed application to Presbytery, but submissive to the will of the adorable head of the church, would say—"Thy will be done!"

Resolved, That our prayers shall follow our Pastor to his new field of labor, beseeching God's richest blessing ever to rest upon him, upon his family, and upon the souls committed to his charge.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Crawford be very earnestly requested to continue to fill our pulpit until it shall be necessary for him to enter upon his new pastoral charge.

Resolved, That a copy of the above Resolutions, signed by the Chairman, and Secretary, be furnished to the Rev. Mr. Crawford.

ALEX. W. SPROULL, *Chairman.*
ROBT. BOYD, *Secretary.*

ELECTION RETURNS.

ASTON.—Justice of the Peace—Wm. M. Weir. Judge of the Election—Thomas Williamson. Inspectors—Wm. McCracken, Samuel Rhoades. Supervisors—John Howard, Wm. McCracken. School Directors—Wm. McCracken, Phineas Dixon. Assessor—Samuel R. Hall. Auditor—Samuel Dutton. Constable—C. C. Porter. Township Clerk—Jonathan R. Johnson.

BETHEL.—Judge of the Election—Stephen Leland. Inspector—Samuel Rejester. Supervisors—Wesley Clark, Samuel F. Larkin. Assessor—Abram Baldwin. School Directors—Nathan L. Eyre, Reese Baldwin. Auditor—Thos. Cooth. Constable—Robert Logan. Township Clerk—Robert M'Call.

BIRMINGHAM.—Judge of the Election—Wm. S. Butler. Inspector—P. Miles. School Directors—Clarkson Way, Wm. W. Twaddell. Supervisors—Lewis Smith, Gideon Williamson. Assessor—Wm. H. Seal. Constable—Thomas H. Webb. Auditor—John B. Barney. Township Clerk—Isaac Watkin.

CONCORD.—Justice of the Peace—Casper W. Sharpless. Judge of the Election—Thos. P. Powell. Inspectors—Peter W. Mattson, Isaac B. Gilpin. Assessor—Reese Pyle. Supervisor—Benj. W. Passmore. School Directors—David Richard, John Hill. Auditor—Matthew Wood. Constable—Joseph Perkins. Township Clerk—R. H. Hannum.

MIDDLETOWN.—Justice of the Peace—Jacob Painter. Assessor—Joshua Sharpless. Constable—Wm. Bell. Judge Samuel Hibberd. Inspectors—Milton Edwards, Casper W. Gray. Supervisors—Jos. Webster, Jared Darlington. Township Clerk—Walker Y. Hoopes. Auditor—James Pennell. School Directors—John Williams, Wm. Webster.

NEWTOWN.—Judge—F. Morgan. Inspectors—Wm. R. Caley, Stephen D. Hunter. Justice of the Peace—Geo. McClellan. Supervisors—Chas. Barr, Joseph D. Haycock. Assessor—Isaiah Massey. School Directors—Emmor Williamson, Dr. C. L. Heysham. Auditor—David P. Caley. Constable—Moses Durborrow. Township Clerk—George G. Baker.

MARPLE.—Justice of the Peace—S. Bartram. Assessor—Amos G. Bond. School Directors—John F. Taylor, Thomas Williamson, H. Hipple. Supervisors—Lewis Dunn, Davis Pugh. Auditor—John Courtney.—Township Clerk—Chas. H. Hall. Constable—Wm. Wiley.

UPPER CHICHESTER.—Judge—N. Broomall. Inspectors—Lewis Lykens, James Boyd.—School Directors—Wm. H. Grubb, David Boyd. Assessor—David Boyd. Auditor—Nathan Pennell. Township Clerk—Silas Green. Constable—George Harvey. Justice of the Peace—J. C. Brown. Supervisor—T. R. Broomall.

LOWER CHICHESTER.—Judge—David Trainer. Inspectors—J. M. M'Clintock, Robert H. Loughhead. Supervisors—Peter N. Gamble, John D. White. Auditor—Wm. H. Rigby, 3 years; Thomas Appleby, 1 year. School Directors—Thomas Taylor, Alfred Bunting. Township Clerk—Isaac Eyre.—Constable—Edward Waggoner.

UPPER DARBY.—Judge—Dr. Geo. Smith. Inspectors—John Kirk, Thomas Pyle. Assessor—E. Leedom. School Director—Samuel S. Levis, John Sellers. Auditor—Joseph Hibberd. Supervisors—Jacob Shoester, Samuel Bunting. Justice of the Peace—Oborn Levis. Constable—Wm. M'Cormick. Township Clerk—Charles Garrett.

HAVERFORD.—Judge—James Erskine.—Inspectors—H. B. Leedom, James B. Lindsay. Assessor—Robert Green. School Directors—Edward Johnson, David Bond.—Supervisors—Isaac Bittle, Pennel Bittle.—Constable—Wm. Pyott. Auditor—Rudolph Epright. Township Clerk—James P. Affleck.

MOVING.—To-day the live-stock, furniture and etcetras of the Old County House, will be removed to the new one in Middletown.—There will doubtless be a lively time, as the citizens of our county are all invited to help, and no doubt many of them will do so.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—An immense ratification meeting was held in Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last, in which many of the most prominent Americans and Republicans participated, all of whom heartily endorsed the Union State Ticket.

At an adjourned meeting of Physicians convened at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society, Dr. J. J. Porter in the chair.

A Constitution and By-Laws, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, was produced, and after elaborate consideration, adopted.

On motion of Dr. Hotchkin, a ballot was taken for officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Hilborn Darlington, M. D., Concord.

Vice President—Manly Emanuel, M. D., Marcus Hook.

Secretary—G. B. Hotckin, M. D., Media.

Treasurer—Charles H. Budd, M., D., Darby.

Delegates to the State Medical Society—J. S. Porter, M. D., M. Emanuel, M. D.

Then adjourned to meet at the Charter House, Media, on the second day of the May term of Court. E. MARIS, *Sec. pro. tem.*

TAVERN LICENSES.—There were about seventy tavern licenses granted in Chester county, at the present Court. There were ten licenses for eating houses granted at the same time. About twenty applications were disallowed. There were about eighty licenses for taverns granted last year.

REMOVAL.—We observe that our friend John M. Larkin, druggest, of Chester, has removed his place of business to the S. E. corner of Market square, opposite the Bank of Delaware County. His new store is fitted up in the most handsome manner, and well filled with an excellent assortment of drugs.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—We understand that Samuel Bancroft, has purchased the Cotton Mills and property now occupied by William T. Crook, at Crookville, and all the machinery, &c., for one hundred thousand dollars. These mills have not been in operation for some time, but we presume, from the energy of the purchaser, that the hum of industry will ere long animate the place. Robert L. Taylor, of New York, was the former owner.

It is reported that a new building will be placed on the site of the old County House, for the purpose of a Catholic College, but with what truth we cannot vouch.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., by Friends' Ceremony, WILLIAM L. GARRETT, to HANNAH A., daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Hickman, all of Willistown, Chester county.

In Chester, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. W. Arthur, Mr. JOHN B. M'CAFFERTY to Miss ISABELLA EWING, both of Chester.

On Fifth-day, the 19th ult., by Friends' Ceremony, EDWARD S. MARSHALL, of Concord, Delaware county, to SARAH T. JOHNSON, of Londongrove, Chester county.

DIED,

At the residence of her husband, in Concordville, Delaware county, on Seventh-day, the 14th ult., SARAH T. FAIRLAMB, daughter of of Larkin R. and Ann W. Broomal, in the 21st year of her age.

In Marple on the 23d ult., SHELLDRAKE R MARIS, aged 2 years and 3 days.

Rest, sweet baby, rest;
Thy troubles all are o'er,
Till I arise with thee to dwell
On Canaan's happy shore.

* * *

In Upper Providence, on the 27th ult., EMMA BAKER, daughter of Edward and Lydia Baker, aged 3 years.

In this Borough, on Thursday last, WILLIAM E., son of Robert and Rebecca Watkin, aged about 3 years.

In Upper Providence, on the 26th ult., NEAL LYNCH, aged about 30 years.

In Middletown, on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARA WATKIN, in the 78th year of her age.

In Darby township, on the 23d ult., ELIZABETH SWAYNE, in the 74th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

PHILA. CATTLE MARKET.—300 head of cattle arrived at Wardell's Avenue Drove Yard during the week. Sold good quality at from $10½ to $12 per 100 lbs. 5000 Sheep arrived, prices from $5 to $10 per head, and from 11 to 13 cts. per pound, dressed. 75 Cows and Calves, prices, according to quality, from $30 to $60; dry cows from $20 to $30 per head; markets dull. 120 head of Horses sales dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is dull. Standard and good brands are held at $6¼a6.—Sales of better brands for home consumption at $6 a 6 25, and extra and fancy brands at $6 75 a 7 25. There is very little export demand. Rye Flour is held at $4 per bbl.—Corn Meal is selling at $3¼ per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, but prices are lower. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red are making at $1 35 a 1 40, and $1 50 a 1 55 for good white. Rye is steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 82a83c. Corn is in fair request, at 65 cts. for new yellow afloat, and 62½a63c in the ears and in store. Oats are scarce: sales of Pennsylvania at 47½a48c. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is less active. Sales prime at $8¾a8¾ per 64 lbs. Last sales of Timothy at $3 62, and Flaxseed at $1 80 a 1 90. Sales of Red Top at $3 50.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.

WILLIAM F. MATHUES, Jr.,
Middletown.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.

SAMUEL P. RUSH, Media.

MEDIA ACADEMY.—THE SUMMER SESSION of this school will be commenced on the 27th day of April. TERMS, for Boarding and Tuition, $65 to $70 per session of twenty weeks. For further information application may be made, in case of the absence of the undersigned, to N. F. WALTER, Esq.

THOS. GRIFFITH,
C. P. WICKERSHAM.

Media, March 30th, 1857.

WANTED.—An apprentice to the Carpentering buisness. Apply at this office.

GRASS SEEDS!

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HERD AND ORCHARD GRASS SEEDS,

on hand and for sale by
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West end of Market street Bridge,
Philadelphia, March 18, 6ts.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

J. LEVIS WORRALL,



WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.

Media, March 18, 1757.

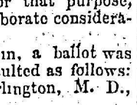
HOUSEKEEPERS Furnishing Goods, Carpets &c. at city prices, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

BOOTS, SHOES, GUMS, HATS, CAPS and Trunks, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

FOR SALE.—A BOND AND JUDGMENT for $3000, the first Lien on 160 Acres of Land. Interest paid punctually. Apply to
JESSE BISHOP.
mr 11

LADIES DRESS GOODS and TRIMINGS for the season, selected from the latest importations, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium.
Media, March 11, 1857. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.—Will be sold at public sale, at Crookville, (at the residence of William T. Crook,) Delaware county, Pa., on Wednesday, the 15th of April, 1857, the following Stock, to wit:—Carriage and draft



horses, one colt, four mules, large dairy of Milch cows, many of them improved stock, lot of yearling heifers, three bulls, two yoke of oxen and pigs. Farming utensils, &c., ox and horse carts, heavy wagons, horse and mule gears, two seed drills, plows, harrows, turnip cutter, straw cutters, corn sheller, threshing machine, stone wheels, mowing machine, cider mill, grain fan, hay ladders, large roller, wheel barrows, forks, rakes, scythes, spades and shovels, horse rake, &c. Also, two 2 horse carriages, with harness, Jenny Lind wagon, and harness, large sleigh, bells and robes, market and milk dearborn, with a large assortment of gears, and a great variety of other farming utensils, &c., not here inserted. *Household Furniture:*—Beds, bedsteads and bedding, dining and extension tables, side boards, sofas, bureaus, hair, cane, seat and other chair, piano forte, organ, what not's, marble top, and other centre tables, looking glasses, marble top and other washstands, card tables, lamps of different kinds, spring and hair mattresses, book cases, brussells, ingrain and other carpets, wardrobes, clock, a large lot of valuable paintings, china, silver and plated ware, dinner and tea setts, oil cloths, &c. *Kitchen Furniture:*—Refrigerators, fire proof, with a great variety of other articles not enumerated. This furniture is of the best kind and very valuable. This sale is well worth the attention of

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

REAR YOUR HEIFER CALVES.—Many persons hesitate to rear the calf because they cannot at the time spare the milk for it, and because they are not acquainted with any mode of rearing without using most of the milk. While we confess our belief that the calf will grow more thriftily, and do better, generally, when allowed to take in his own way the food which nature has provided for him, we also believe a substitute may be provided which will answer very well, if accompanied with proper attention on our part.

The calf should be allowed to suck one week, both on his own account and that of the cow. After this take two or three quarts of milk just drawn from the cow, into which insert your hand and the head of the calf, and place one or two fingers in the mouth. The milk will soon disappear.—When this has been practised a few days, take sweet clover and timothy hay, cut it, and put two or three quarts into a kettle with water, and bring it to the boiling point, then allow it to simmer for two or three hours, but not boil. At the next time of feeding the calf mix a little of this sweet hay-tea with the milk, and gradually increase the quantity, lessening the milk, until the calf will take it as readily as it ever did the milk alone. After a while a little meal of corn, oats, barley or buckwheat may be added; and when the calf is disposed to eat, fine red-top hay or sweet clover, or oats wet a little over night, will be particularly acceptable.

As soon as the short, tender grass appears in the spring, one or two calves may be tied out near the buildings, on land that would otherwise be of little profit, and by occasionally changing their position, and feeding them a little beside, they be carried through the summer, with an expense so trifling, that almost any one may incur it: beside that, they will soon become great pets of the family. The second year, if pasturage is short at home, they may be sent away.

The small farmer may adopt this method, and very soon, without really feeling that he has incurred much expense, find himself in possession of several cows, whose profitable qualities will scarcely admit of doubt, and whose ages he will know. We find these opinions freely expressed by some of our best farmers, and particularly by those engaged in producing milk.

EARLY POTATOES—*How to Raise.*—Take a box or barrel (a bread box is best,) and cover the bottom with stable manure and earth, upon which place the potatoes two or three inches apart and cover with six inches of the compost. Proceed in this manner until the box or barrel is filled. Next dig out a space in the side of your manure or compost heap which is fermenting with a moderate heat and insert the box and cover with the manure. The warmth will be sufficient to start the potatoes, and it is possible too much so, in which case remove the manure from the top, and water if too dry. They will send out a mass of roots which will so adhere to the compost in which they were planted that when the land is prepared, and the temperature will warrant putting them into the open ground they may then be taken out singly and transplanted with ease and safety, especially if the whole mass is previously wet.—Potatoes started by this method will be from two to three weeks earlier than those planted in the ordinary manner.—*American Agriculturist.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following premiums are offered by the Montgomery County Agricultural Society for the best Farms and Crops the present year:

Best farm not less than 60 acres,	$20.00
" farm not less than 30 nor more than 60 acres,	10.00
Best farm not over 30 acres,	5.00
" crop of wheat not less than 5 acres,	10.00
" single acre of wheat,	3.00
" crop of rye not less that 5 acres,	10.00
" single acre of rye,	3.00
" crop of corn not less that 5 acres,	10.00
" single acre of corn;	3.00
" crop of oats not less than 5 acres,	10.00
" single acre of oats,	3.00
" crop of potatoes not less than ½ acre,	5.00

A FOLLY OF THE TIMES.—The Plymouth County Agricultural Society in Massachusetts at its recent fair, awarded a premium of thirty-six cents to a lady for making good bread, and thirty dollars to another for riding horseback. This inequality between bread and equestrianism is quite equal to that between the 'half penny worth of bread" and the marvelous quanty of "sack" in the tavern score of the redoubtable knight, Sir John Falstaff. But so we go. Whatever is of real value we esteem as not worthy of encouragement, while that which in reality, for all practical purposes in these days, is utterly useless, carries away the public applause: while cents are doled out to makers of bread dollars are lavished upon the female riders of horses.

In Cheshire, England, where the dairy is a great object of attention, it has been found that on pastures long used for this purpose, which had thereby become improverised, the addition of bone dust to the land had resulted in the immediate augmentation of the crops on the land, of 700 per cent! Nor, need this excite our surprise, when it has been found by the strictest examination, that the milk of a single cow, will in seventy-five years exhaust the soil where she has pastured, of more than a ton of phosphate of lime, to say nothing of other subsistances.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

PREPARATION OF SEED.—Some seeds are slow of germination that weeds grow in advance of them, and thus render their cultivation the more difficult. Many of these, such as the carrot, parsnip, &c., may be buried in a bag in the soil a few days before use, and thus swell materially by the humidity and other necessary conditions found in the soil before final use. This mode of treatment in many cases will do away with the necessity for steeps, and render early germination quite certain. Care should be taken not to have them buried long enough to cause material sprouting, as the new sprout might be broken off or injured during planting.

TO HAVE EARLY CUCUMBERS AND MELON PLANTS.—Make boxes of common siding about fifteen or twenty inches square, and cover the top with millinet. These little frames, which may be got ready now, will serve two purposes. The first and most important one is to dreserve the young plants from the striped bug, and the other is the protection they can be made to afford from the effects of late frosts, and thus be made the means of yielding a much earlier crop than obtained without such protection.

DRAINING.—Your marshes should be drained by open ditches and covered drains. The earth taken out of the ditches should be composted with lime, marl or ashes, and when the ditches and drains have relieved the marsh of its superabundant water, shovel over the compost, spread it evenly over the surface, and sow grass seed.

DISEASES OF SWINE.—But few diseases attack swine if properly cared for. They need shelter from wind and storms, and a warm bed; these, with proper food, will do more than all medical remedies. Ashes, charcoal and sulphur, promote the general health if applied occasionally.

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY
CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEINAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*
Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend " 50 "
Leina's American Fertilizer, 25 "
Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application. Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State, Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.
☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above articles. feb 18-4m

REMOVAL.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Wareroom* to STATE ST., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.
NATHAN SHAW.
N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma 4

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 239 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."
Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

The Standard Remedies!!
DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.
THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.
DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of an external Remedy—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numbness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Palms of every character.
CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—"J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.
DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœ, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Diseases of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.
Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King streets, Wilmington, Del.,* and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, DRUGGIST, *Media;* ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester;* GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont,* and by dealers generally. mad

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,
WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS,* which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sixes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars,* at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Mecutchen,
MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL-STONE MANUFACTURER.
SOLE PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smutt and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.
Residence: No. 61 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.
Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.
Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Bolting Cloths. ma 4-3m

Opposite the Media Depot!
VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN P. CLIND,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap 30, 1y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of bufsness.
The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers, published in the United States, or Europe; by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.
Just received, Lepman's superior Erassing Pencils, Eyelet machines, &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.
March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

LAND SURVEYS
CAREFULLY MADE AND
DEEDS WRITTEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER
residing in Edgmont, Del. Co. Pa.
Mr 11 6t* ISAAC YARNALL.

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE, PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint; American Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens, 25 to 38 cts. Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar Varnish, China Gloss Varnish; perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c. &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no 26 1y.

Garden, field & flower seeds.
FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade; or supplied in bulk.
CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,
Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, for presenting purposes in a box, for $1.00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c., &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.
Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

MARSEILLES QUILTS—THESE goods in every variety of size and quality. We possess unusual facilities for buying Quilts, and will sell them cheap accordingly, COOPER & CONARD,
mh 18 South east cor. 9th and Market sts.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a
PERMANENT MANURE
ave been thoroughly established.
Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied upon as the
BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,
and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Kletz* branded on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime,* as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.
(2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.
Since last fall there has been imported but *one cargo* of the celebrated
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,
which we offer for sale in small lots.
FISH MANURE.
A supply of this valuable article for sale.
PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.
(1½ CENT PER LB.)
No 1 Government Peruvian Guano
For sale at the lowest rates.
The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,
First door above Chestnut st., Philada.
☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,
NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot,* a large assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city
He also has on hand a fine assortment of
OVER-SHOES,
suitable for men and children.
TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves
Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!
G. ZELL would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.
He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.
Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere
dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low prices for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 609 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $1 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per oz., $1 to $16; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. ept. 17, 1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'
GRAMMATICAL WORKS.
THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.
THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.
These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.
THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.
BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.
For sale by PETER GRIFFEE,
Feb. 18.—3m. 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

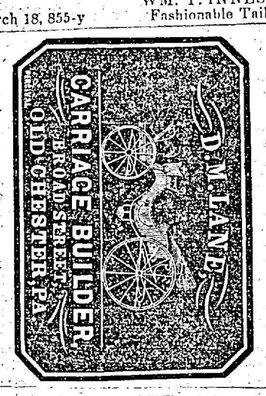
THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

HALL'S RESTAURANT
IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL,
Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media,

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Station N. E. Cor. of 18th and Market st
Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1856.
On and after to-day, the cars leave Philadelphia at 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave Lenni at 8 and 12 A. M., and 5P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Lenni, at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Package and quarterly or commutation tickets can be had on application at the Office, N. E. cornes of Eighteenth and Market streets.
H. JONES BROOKE,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
July 9. *For Trustees.*

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to **HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE,** Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions,* the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND
United States Co.
Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850
Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.
All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.

Interest 5 per cent.
On the first day of January, in each year, the Interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.
The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.
By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, enabling their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.
President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**
DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

FIVE PER CENT
SAVING FUND.
DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. ☞ $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 109 West Market street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.
Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. The moneys always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. **RULES.** Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent. interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Welgamuth;
L. L. Paully,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abram S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*
ap 9 tf.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
A GENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of
Fine Gold Pens,
Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.
THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
M dia, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Toweling Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Soft Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enameled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. TORAM,
N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.
nov 26

PAPER HANGING WARE HOUSE.
J. E. VAN METER, *S. E. Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia,* offers for sale a large assortment of *WALL PAPERS* at prices ranging from six cents per piece upwards, of choice patterns, comprising

Cheap Satin Papers,	Fine Decorative Papers,
Fire Board Prints,	Fine Gold Papers,
Marble Papers,	Fine Satin Paper,
Borders and Mouldings,	Oak Papers.

☞ New Styles Window Curtains, in great variety. Dealers supplied on most favorable terms. ma13m

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.
Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25
GEORGE H HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

Bottleing Establishment.
JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. ☞ Address, Box No. 68, Chester, Penna. ☜
Chester, Sept. 17.

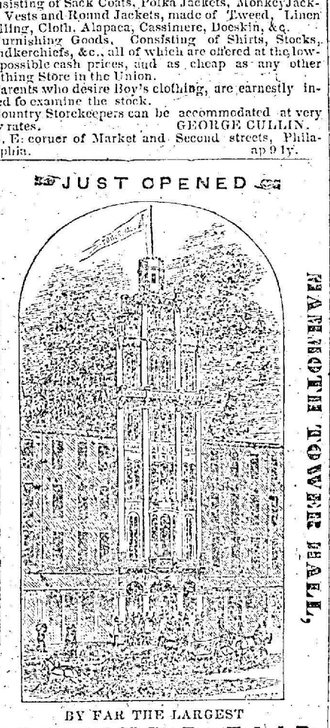
New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made **CLOTHING,** which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL,
WASH. M. WORRALL,
Sept. 3,-'56, tf E. C. DEAL.

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!
A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHA TOUS MANURE.
URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granuated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.
For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Conchocksink Works, Linden Street, above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* febl1

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.
Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.
UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this brauch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 56. N. WALTER FAIRLAMB.
N. Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.—Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy Clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S
Cheap Clothing establishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.
Furnishing Goods, Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.
Parents who desire Boy's clothing, are earnestly invited to examine the stock.
Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN.
S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

☞ JUST OPENED ☜
BENNETT'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
MAMMOTH TOWER HALL,



BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
☞ UNEQUALED FOR ☜
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!
Also a large stock of *Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*
JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*
NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, *for the Alleviation of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds and similar Affections of the Throat.*
These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed receipe for alleviating Bronchial affection; possessing peculiar properties which remove hoarseness and render the voice smooth and clear. Public speakers, singers, and other persons suffering from Affections of the Throat, Hoarseness, Colds, of longer or shorter duration, or other impediments of the voice will find these Lozenges efficacious in allaying any irritation of the Bronchial tubes, whether produced by Cold, Influenza, or any usual exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking or singing.
A supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by wholesale and retail, at
FREDERICK BROWN'S,
PHILADELPHIA AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut sts., Phila.,
Sole Manufacturer of *BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER* which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.

LUMBER AND COAL.
THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will pleaes call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM TRAINER.

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 7 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., APRIL 8, 1857. WHOLE NO 111.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court for Argument will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Media, for the county of Delaware, on *Thursday*, April 9th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where business requiring attention either in the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, will be heard. N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

LICENSE NOTICE.—Pursuant to a provision and direction of an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," approved March 1st, 1856, notice is hereby given that the following persons have severally filed, in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Delaware, their petitions, and intend applying for License under said Act at a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held the April 9th, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., appointed for that purpose.

John G. Dyer for a License to keep an Inn or tavern in the Borough of Chester.

NOTICE.

To the School Directors of Delaware Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Media, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1857, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as County Superintedent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act. CHAS. W. DEANS.

Mar. 25, 3ts. *County Superintendent.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County.

In the matter of the Account of John Larkin Jr. and Joseph of R. Morris, Assignees of Lees, Smith &c.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, to Audit and make *pro-rata* distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the said Assignees, to and among the creditors of the said Lees, Smith & Co., will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the Public House of John G Dyer, in the Borough of Chester, and county of Delaware, on Tuesday the Seventh day of April A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place, all persons having claims in the fund, aforesaid, are required to present them properly authenticated, to HENRY B. EDWARDS,

March 11, 1857. *Auditor.*

ADDITIONAL PLANS OF THE BOROUGH OF MEDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that additional plans of the Borough of Media have been returned to the town council of said Borough, by William Primrose, John C. Beatty and H. Jones Brooke, with explanations necessary for a full understanding of the same, which plans may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware county, and at the chamber of the said town council for public inspection and examination: and upon petition, the said Court of Quarter Sessions, has appointed the *ninth day of April*, 1857, at the Court House, in Media, to hear any objection that may be made to said plans by any freeholder of the said Borough. ISAAC HALDEMAN,

President of Town Council.

Attest, C. H. SHAW, *Secretary.* ma 4

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, or using the vault, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to

N. F. WALTER, *President.*

JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.

SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.

Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. ma4

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

DIRECTORS.

Sketchley Morton,	William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt,	Charles Palmer,
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SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*

EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*

JOHN C. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*

☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of those having funds in their hands for investment, to his Agency for the sale and purchases of Mortgages and Ground Rents.

Ten years experience in the Real Estate and Conveyancing business in Philadelphia, and a thorough knowledge of the law relative to it, is his guaranty that those investing monies though him will obtain a safe and satisfactory security, which will generally be worth double the amount of money loaned upon it, with a perfect title guaranteed.

Farmers and others living in the country, Executors, Administrator, Trustees and Guardians, who May wish to put money out at interest, will find it to their advantage to employ the subscriber to invest it in Philadelphia, as they will receive interest on it from the day they call at his office, payable half yearly.—Money invested in this City in Ground Rents, is free from all taxation:

☞ No charge whatever will be made to those investing money through my agency.

REFERENCES:—Joel Evans, Jesse J. Maris, Edward Garrett, Joseph Rhoads, Wm. Smedley, Nathan Sharpless, Wm. P. Townsend.

CHARLES RHOADS,

Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent.

m183m. No. 72½ Walnut street, above 3 st. Phila.

PEAR TREES!!

Those in want of PEAR TREES are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with choicest varieties, both Standard and on the Angers Quince Stock. Also, *Extra Early York Cabbage Seed*, just received per ship Tuscarora, likewise a large assortment of Firs, Pines, Lindens, Maples, Larches, Sycamores, &c., &c., with a general assortment of other articles generally kept in a Nursery, as Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Grape Vines, &c., &c. JACOB HEWES.

Leiperville, 3rd mo. 4, 1857.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watche and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 28 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $34, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3, Ladies Gold Pencils, $1, Silver Teaspoons, set, $5, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts. to $50; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents. Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct- 8 1y.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!! The subscriber very respectfully solicit your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual,

N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

Office in the Court House. nov 26

EDWARD A. PRICE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.

Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.

At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

JESSE BISHOP,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER

All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charlotte House, Media, Delaware county* ap 16.

WM. DOLLING,

Carpenter and Builder. Jobing of every description attended to.

RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware county, Pa. oct. 29.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHTEST SIDE.

BY N. STONE.

Old man, I prithee tell me why
You always wear a smile,
Though others oft look wan and sad;
How do you care beguile?
Though doomed to toil and penury
And bowing down with age;
Yet still light-hearted, blithe and gay
You tread life's weary stage.

* * * * * * *

I'll tell thee all, my youthful friend,
The good old man replied,
Whate'er may hap I always look
Upon the brightest side.
O'er all the land there's not a man
How hard so'er his lot,
But if he will, can often find
A bright and sunny spot.

I've lived and toiled for many a year
Beneath the summer's sun,
And in the winter cold and drear
My labor still went on;
And in that varied course of years
Did much of ill betide;
But still I always strove to look
Upon the brightest side.

When sickness came, and hours of pain
Dragg'd wearily along,
And mourning sad and murm'rings vain
Dropt from my feeble tongue.
Kind hearts were there and kindly words
Fell softly on my ear,
And loving ones were always nigh,
My fainting heart to cheer.

And through a long and varied life
I've learned this lesson well,
That in this world of care and strife
There's more of good than ill.
And e'en in poverty and toil
Peace with us will abide;
Man may be happy if he will
But see the brightest side.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

We shall always take great pleasure in laying before our younger class of readers such practical articles of special interest to them as we find in cotemporary columns.—It is a hopeful sight of the increased utilitarian tendency of the press to observe its conductors gleaning examples of self-made men and self-reliant exertions, which are made public to encourage the doubting, and stimulate them to great daring. The following, from a recent number of the Cincinnati *Times*, should be read and studied by all who have a desire to elevate themselves by honest industry and undeviating attention to the interests of their employers:

"There is no denying the fact that we live in a fast age, when the necessary requisites for the happiness and accomplishments of young men who desire to move in fashionable circles are supposed to consist of fine clothes, fast horses, and other luxuries, that have the effect of weaning the mind from the business in which they profess to be engaged. Under these circumstances their daily avocations become of secondary importance, and are dragged through with because they comprise duties that *must* be performed, and not because they possess pleasure in the past or hope for the future, so far as any calculation is regarded by them. As they live for the hour, they labor for the same period; go through their duties on the same principle that a blind horse pursues his daily round at a mill-wheel, and feel no further interest in the affairs of the concern in which they are employed.

"They forget that to identify themselves with the welfare of their business, that to devote themselves entirely to the interests of those for whom they labor, is at the same time a proportionate advancement of their own position, both social and financial, in the establishment with which they are connected. The employer who, amid the cares of business, feels that he has those engaged with him upon whom he can rely, who feel that their interest is the promotion of the welfare of the house in which they are engaged, who are at all times keenly alive to any advantage that may be justly gained for its benefit, and with whom self, self, self, is not the ruling passion, manifesting itself on all occasions, we repeat, the merchant or manufacturer, who feels this, must know the worth of such assistants, and properly appreciate them.

"The very policy that has guided him in the establishment of his business teaches him this fact, and also learns him that the services of an assistant who consults the interest of his employer on all occasions is invaluable, and cannot be well dispensed with. Yet the young man, with no thought of the future, consults only his present interests, and is even on the alert to discover some engagement by which he can secure a little larger salary, for the time being, and by a continual series of changes, he is a fixture no where, and can only be depended upon where self-interest guides him. This is understood by the merchant, he calculates according to the means he employs, and stands ready to ship the employee whenever he can benefit himself, even by a temporary change.

"On the other hand, how many instances of this kind can we see around us, where young men have labored untiringly for the welfare of establishments with which they were connected, and they reap their reward in due time by an interest in such establishment, and eventually become its head and chief director. It is but a natural result, every year's connection with a respectable business house more than doubles the value attached to the services rendered, as well as the confidential relations that must and will grow where mutual interest is concerned.

"We have now in our mind's eye an instance of this kind. In 1824, a young man, aged 19 years, engaged himself to an establishment then located on the corner of Third and Main streets. In the latter part of the same year the firm changed in itself, as well as its place of business, by removing in a locality better suited to a wholesale trade. January 2nd, 1840, the style of the firm was again remodelled, and in this change our young clerk, by this time a man of matured experience, and well acquainted with the business of the establishment in all its relations, become a partner as Co. in the concern. In 1847, the style of the firm was again changed, and he became an equal proprietor. In 1853 we find him at the head of establishment, and, also, that he has associated with him as partner one who has been equally faithful to the interests of the house, which may now be said to transact the heaviest business of any in its line in this city.

"This position has been attained by strict attention to business, and a devotion to the interests of the concern with which he was connected. We doubt not but that he can look around him and find scores of men who were clerks with him, but who, by an increasing desire for change, remain clerks still.

"This, however, is not a solitary instance. We can name other firms of the most respectable character; composed of those who in times past were clerks or salesmen in those very establishments, but who, from the most untiring energy to business, have obtained by degrees such an important relation to it, that self-interest on the part of the proprietors has induced them to bind to the establishment by stronger ties than those comprised in a mere salary. These afford a lesson by which all may profit, teaching by example what thousands of fictitious precepts could never inculcate."

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

The following Indian legend, relative to the spirit home of Washington, is extracted from Morgan's League of the Iroquois. It is curious, as showing the estimation in which the Father of his Country was held by this singular people, and their idea of future felicity:

"Among the modern beliefs engrafted upon the ancient faith of the Iroquois, there is one which is worthy of particular notice.—It relates to Washington. According to their present belief, no white man ever reached the Indian heaven. Not having been created by the Great Spirit, no provision was made for him in their schemes of theology. He was excluded both from heaven and the place of punishment. But an exception was made in favor of Washington. Because of his justice and benevolence to the Indian, he stood pre-eminent above all other white men. When, in the year 1783, the Indians were abandoned by their British allies, and left to make their own terms with the American Government, the Iroquois were more exposed in severe measures than the other tribes in their alliance. At this critical moment, Washington interfered in their behalf, as the protector of Indian rights, and the advocate of a policy then of the most enlightened justice and humanity. After his death he was mourned by the Iroquois as a benefactor of their race, and his memory was cherished with reverence and affection. A belief was spread among them that the Great Spirit had received, in a celestial residence upon the plains of heaven, the only white man whose deeds had entitled him to the heavenly favor. Just by the entrance of heaven is a wall enclosure, the ample grounds of which are laid with avenues and shaded walks. Within is a spacious mansion, constructed in the shape of a fort. Every object that could please a cultivated taste has been gathered in this blooming Eden, to render it a happy dwelling-place for the immortal Washington. The faithful Indian, as he enters heaven, passes the enclosure. He sees the illustrious inmate, as he walks to and fro in quiet meditation.—But no word passes his lips. Dressed in his uniform, and in a perfect state of felicity, he is destined to remain through eternity in the solitary enjoyment of the celestial residence prepared for him by the Great Spirit."

A MOORISH LEGEND.

A Spanish Moor, being on the eve of setting out on a pilgrimage to Mecca, entrusted all his money to a man who had hitherto borne a reputation for unblemished probity. His fortune consisted of two thousand besants. On his return he was not a little surprised when the reputed honest man denied all knowledge of himself or his money. The pilgrim entered a complaint against him, entreated the judge to help him to his property, and took his oath on the truth of his statement—but all in vain! The old man's good name outweighed all he could say; the plaintiff was nonsuited, and went away in despair.

Presently he met an old woman, who was toddling along with the help of a staff.—Touched by the stranger's grief, she stopped him, hailed him in Allah's name, bid him take heart, and having listened to his unvarnished tale, she said, "Be of good cheer, young man. May be, with Allah's help, I shall get back your gold. Do you buy a chest, and fill it with sand or mould; only let it be bound with iron, and well locked.—Then choose three or four discreet men, and come to me. We shall succeed, never fear."

The Spanish Moor followed her advice punctually. He came with four friends, bringing a chest, which the strongest porters could scarcely drag along.

"Now follow me," said the old woman.

On reaching the door of the supposed man, she went in with the Spainard's four friends, bidding the latter wait below, and not make his appearance until the chest had been carried up stairs.

She now stood in the presence of the hypocrite, when she introduced her four companions, saying, "Behold, here are some honest Spaniards about to make a pilgrimage to Egypt. Their treasures are boundless. They possess, among other things; ten chests of gold and silver, that they know not where to stow away just at present. They would fain entrust them to safe hands for a time; so I, well knowing your honesty and unsullied reputation, have brought them hither. Pray, fulfill their wishes."

Meanwhile she had the heavy chest brought in, which the pretended honest man gloated over with greedy looks. But just then the despoiled pilgrim rushed in, impetuously claiming back his two thousand besants. The faithless depository was frightened; and, lest the young man should reproach him with his treachery in presence of the strangers, who would then take away their chest with its untold treasures, which he had already determined to appropriate to himself, he cried out to the Moor—"Be welcome! I was almost fearing you would never come back again, and was puzzled what I should do with the two thousand besants. Allah be praised, who brought you back safe! Here is what belongs to you."

The Spanish Moor went away with his treasure as triumphant as though he was carrying off so much booty. The old woman begged the master of the house to put this first chest in a safe place, while she went and ordered the rest to be sent. She then sheered off with her four companions, and, of course, never returned.

"DUST THOU ART, AND UNTO DUST THOU SHALT RETURN."—The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, in alluding to some remarks of Dr. Dixon, of the Scalpel, touching the frightful practice which prevails among young ladies, of eating chalk and slate-pencils, and drinking vinegar, to avoid gaining flesh, says, that in portions of Louisiana and Mississippi, and other States, probably, also, some of the children of both sexes are in the habit of eating rosin, pine bark, clay, salt, and other substances, to such an extent as not only to undermine their health, but in some instances to produce death. Girls two-thirds grown, not unfrequently indulge in this morbid and unnatural habit. We knew a young man, eighteen years of age, who fell a victim to it. Its effects upon the system are deplorable. Growth is arrested. The blood is turned to water. Color forsakes the cheeks. The bones becomes like gristle. The whole countenance assumes a pallid, death-like appearance, the cause of which the practiced eye can at once detect. The effects upon the intellectual faculties are not less marked or terrible. The individual becomes listless and stolid, and sinks down into a lethargic state of almost hopeless imbecility and inanition. This habit is not caused by any such motive as that mentioned above by the Scalpel, nor in any instance by want of food. Children in whom the habit has become fixed, will sometimes leave the breakfast table, and steal off in order to eat clay. One peculiarity of the habit is, that no one indulging in it will own it, unless forced to do so. A feeling of shame instinctively possesses such a one. The young man to whom we have referred, acknowledged the habit only to the doctor, and upon his death-bed. The cause of this strange propensity it is somewhat difficult to tell.—In some instances it appears to be hereditary, like drunkenness and insanity. In almost every case where the mother was originally addicted to it, her children will also be. Some children, no doubt, fall into the habit because they see others indulging in it, in the same way as boys learn by example to smoke, drink, etc. The Scalpel refers to the horrible effects upon young ladies of eating chalk, etc. What has it to say of the effects upon young ladies, and old ones, of *dipping?* Did he ever hear of dipping?—Some of our readers, probably, will not know what we mean. Let such ask some lady acquaintance from Tennessee or Mississippi. The frightful mortality among children, and the deterioation of health, especially among women, in the United States, are becoming a marked phenomena, and are justly attracting public attention. There are very few persons who enjoy perfect health even now, and at the present rate of "progress" downward, we shall ere long become a nation of invalids, living upon physic and—"sovereign remedies!"

RATS.—A single pair of rats, in three years, if undisturbed, will have thirteen litters of eight each at a birth, and the young will begin littering in the same ratio when six months old, so that at the end of three years a single pair will have multiplied to 656,808. Calculating that ten rats eat as much in one day as a man, the consumption of these would be equal to that of 64,608 men. It is clear then, that if it were not for the extraordinary diminution in their numbers caused by the ceaseless warfare carried on against them by dogs, cats, otters, snakes, and beyond all, human rat catchers, the whiskered vermin would speedily cause a famine in every part of the world in which they are found.

Rat Respect for Old Age.—As the pavement in Paris overhangs the gutters, the rats take advantage of this covered way to creep in safety from street to street. Their migratory habits are well known, and every neighborhood has its tale of their travels.—Mr. Jesse relates an anecdote, communicated to him by a Sussex clergyman, which tends to prove that the old English rat, at least, shows a consideration and care for its elders on the march, which is worthy of human philanthropy. "Walking out in some meadows, one evening, he observed a great number of rats migrating from one place to another. He stood perfectly still, and the whole assemblage passed close to him. His astonishment, however, was great when he saw an old blind rat, which held a piece of stick at one end in its mouth, while another had hold of the other end of it, and thus conducted its blind companion." A kindred circumstance was witnessed in 1757 by Mr. Purdew, a surgeon's mate on board the Lancaster. Lying awake one evening in his berth, he saw a rat enter, looking cautiously round, and retire. He soon returned leading a second rat, who appeared to be blind, by the ear. A third rat joined them shortly afterwards, and assisted the original conductor in picking up fragments of buscuit, and placing them before their infirm parent, as the blind old patriarch was supposed to be. It is only when tormented by hunger that they appear to lose their fellow-feeling, and prey upon one other.

WOMAN AND HER EARNINGS.—A recent British essayist on the laws affecting the Rights of Woman, says:

"I was in Paris in 183-, on a visit to Dr. and Mrs. B——, who took me to a milliner, Madame M——, in the Rue Castiglione.—She was an American, from one of the Carolinas, and, being very clever, and engaging in her manners, she was a great favorite with English visitors. Her husband was a great profligate, and lived separate from her; but he was encouraged to come to her tea table on a Sunday evening, when she paid him a weekly sum for his expenses. Some English ladies of rank promised Madame M—— good patronage if she settled in London, and in an evil hour for her prospects; she determined to do so. She was very successful, and very careful; but her husband found out her abode, and, to her sorrow and surprise, collected all her moneys due, seized everything she possessed, and, turned adrift in the world, she returned to just and equitable France. 'Oh! Madame R——,' she exclaimed to me before she went, 'how can you live in such a country as this?'

"A respectable woman named ——, having been many years in service, had saved a considerable sum of money, when she was sought in marriage by a man of suitable age, and plausible manners, and their wedding shortly took place. She had given her 'bank book' to her husband, but on the very day of the wedding, he said to her:—'I have not such good health as I used to have, and do not feel equal to supporting a wife; therefore I think you had better go back to service.'—The woman, as might be supposed, in a state of indignation, replied: 'Very well, I *will* go back to service immediately; but give me back my bank-book.' 'Why,' replied he, 'as I don't feel able to work just now, I require the money: but you can go as soon as you like.' So she turned away, too heart-broken to speak, left the vagabond, who had gone through the marriage ceremony as the only legal means of obtaining her money, and, returning to service, has never seen him since. I had all this from her own lips.

"A lady whose husband had been unsuccessful in business, established herself as a milliner in Manchester. After some years of toil, she realized sufficient for the family to live upon comfortably; the husband having done nothing meanwhile. They lived for some time in easy circumstances, after she gave up business, and then the husband died, bequeathing all his wife's earnings to his own illegitimate children. At the age of sixty-two she was compelled, in order to gain her bread, to return to business."

THE TWO MISERS.

A MISER living in Kufa had heard that in Bassora also there dwelta miser more miserly than himself, to whom he might go to school, and from whom he might learn much. He forthwith journeyed thither and presented himself to the great master as an humble commencer in the art of avarice, anxious to learn, and under him to become a student. "Welcome!" said the miser of Bassora; "we will straight go into the market to make some purchases." They went to the bakers. "Hast thou good bread?" "Good indeed, my masters, and fresh and soft as butter." "Mark this, friend," said the man of Bassora to the one of Kufa; "butter is compared with bread as being the better of the two; as we can only consume a small quantity of that, it will be also cheaper and we shall therefore act more wisely and more savingly too, in being satisfied with butter." They then went to the butter-merchant, and asked if he had good butter. "Good indeed, and flavory and fresh as the finest olive-oil," was the answer. "Mark this also," said the host to his guest; "oil is compared with the very best butter, and therefore by much ought to be prefered to the latter." They next went to the oil-vender. "Have you good oil?"—"The very best quality; white and transparent as water," was the reply. "Mark that, too," said the miser of Bassora to the one of Kufa; "by this rule water is the very best. Now at home I have a painful and most hospitably therewith will I entertain you." And indeed on there return nothing but water did he place before his guest, because they had learned that water was better than oil, oil better than butter, butter better than bread. "God be praised," said the miser of Kufa, "I have not journeyed this long distance in vain!"

CLIMATE NOT THE CAUSE OF COLOR.—It is a common opinion that climate alone is capable of producing all the diversities of complexion so remarkable in the human race.—A very few facts may suffice to show that such cannot be the case. Thus the negroes of Van Diemen's Land, who are among the blackest people on earth, live in a climate as cold as that of Iceland; while the Indo-Chinese nations, who live in tropical Asia, are of a brown and olive complexion. It is remarked by Humboldt, that the American tribes of the equinoctial region have no darker skin than the mountaineers of the temperate zone. So, also, the Puelches of the Magellanic planes, beyond the fifty-fifth degree of south latitude, are absolutely darker than Abipones, Tobas, and other tribes, who are many degrees nearer the equator. Again, the Charruas, who live south of the Rio de la Plata, are almost black, while the Guaycas, under the line, are among the fairest of the American tribes. Finally, not to multiply examples, those nations of the Caucasian race which have become inhabitants of the torrid zone in both hemispheres although their descendants have been for centuries, exposed to the most active influences of the climate, have never, in a solitary instance, exhibited the transformation from a Caucasian to a negro complexion.—*Types of Mankind.*

BALDNESS AND BEARDS.—We observe in an exchange an erroneous statement that permitting the growth of beard is a cause of baldness, by diverting the nourishment from the hair on the head to the hair on the chin; and that shaving therefore tends to cause a good head of hair.

This is outragously silly. If the beard could be kept from growing—driven in—there would be some show of reason in this fantastic assertion. Shaving, however does not stop its growth. The sufficient answer to this flam of some bald-faced anti-beardite—a sour-grape fellow doubtless, who can't raise a beard—is, that shaving *doubles* the growth of the beard at the least calculation; so that if letting the beard grow makes the hair of the head drop out, twice as fast.

While we are about it, we will add that one chief cause of the frequent baldness so often complained of is simply the general over stimulus of the nervous system among our people. This causes constant excessive action of the brain and a slow subinflammatory state in the coverings of the cranium, which gradually dries up, as it were, and destroys the sources of the hair. Less anxiety about dollars, more amusement and comfort, taking things easy," in short, would keep our national hair thick and long enough. *Life Illustrated.*

First impressions are often wrong, as witness the following story in the recently published "Life of Sir Charles Napier:"—"The maternal grandfather of Charles Napier was the second Duke of Richmond, who was summoned from college to wed the daughter of Lord Cadogan a girl in the nursery. The principals had not been consulted on the match which was arranged between their parents in settlement of a gambling debt; and when the young Lord March caught sight of his bride, he exclaimed with alarm, 'Surely you are not going to marry me to that *dawdy?*' Immediately after the ceremeny he was hurried away to the continent in charge of a tutor, and remained abroad for three years. Dreading, on his return to see the dowdy he had led to the altar, he went to the theatre instead of his house, and had his attention attracted to a beautiful, woman, the reigning toast of that day. He inquired her name, and found that this admired of all admirers was *his own wife.* He died in 1750, and such was the happiness which had resulted from the inauspicious alliance, that his widow pined away through grief at his loss, and only survived him a twelvemonth."

OUR NURSERY

FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

AN OLD SUMPTUARY LAW.—The Editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, while hunting among the archives of our State Senate for a document, accidentally stumbled upon a bound volume of the bills read in place in the House of Representatives at the session of 1812. Among the number was one for the prevention of vice and immorality, the first section of which, after a short preamble, read as follows:

"If any white female, at the age of ten years or upwards, shall at any time after the first day of November next appear, in any public street, lane, high-way, church, court-house, tavern, ball-room, theatre, or any place of public resort, with naked elbows or naked shoulders, or, being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall at any time between the first day of November and the first day of April appear in any fashionable place or places, with less than three body garments, one whereof shall be woollen, silk, or other substantial materials; every person so offending, and being legally convicted before any court of record, or before any alderman or justice of the peace, in this Commonwealth, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, information, or indictment, one-half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the poor of the borough, township, or ward, wherein the offence shall have been committed, and also be compelled to enter bail for her good behavior for the space of one year;" while the second section makes the parents or guardians liable for "knowingly permitting" children to disobey this law.

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE.—A beautiful smile is to the female countenance, what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, or insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinct character—some announce goodness and sweetness;—others betray sarcasm, bitterness, and pride—some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness; others brighten by their spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch that the heart keeps unsullied from the reflection of evil, and is illuminated and beautified by all sweet thoughts.

Here is a picture of the hardest case on record:

He took the ague badly,
And it shook him, shook him sorely;
Shook his boots off, and his toe-nails;
Shook his teeth out, and his hair off;
Shook his coat all into tatters,
And his shirt all into ribbons:
Shirtless, coatless, hairless, toothless,
Minus boots, and minus toe-nails,
Still it shook him—shook him till it
Made him yellow, gaunt and bony;
Shook him till he reached his death-bed;
Shook him till it shuffled for him
Off his mortal coil, and then it
Having made him cold as could be,
Shook the earth still down upon him,
And he lies 'neath his gravestone,
Ever shaking, shaking, shaking!

A CURE FOR CRINOLINE.—The young men of fashionable society propose to form themselves into a combination against the gigantic nuisance of crinoline. The confederacy will style itself the Anti-Dancing League: its members all engaging with each other not to contract any engagement to dance on any evening, at any party whatsoever, with any young lady, or with any old woman, who wears those preposterous skirts which incommode everybody about her for a considerable distance, and render the performance of a waltz or polka, with the most eligible partner, an intolerable bore.

FOR comfort over the affliction of a lost child, we have seen nothing more subtly sweet, and purely elevating and true, than Leigh Hunt's thought on the subject. He says:

"Those who have lost an infant are *never*, as it were, *without an infant child.* They are the only persons who, in one sense, retain it always, and they furnish other persons with the same idea. The other children grow up to manhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality. This one alone is rendered an immortal *child.*"

An honest Dutchman, in training up his son in the way he should go, frequently exercised him in Bible lessons. On one of these occasions he asked him.

"Who vas dat would no sleep mit Botipher's vife?"

"Shoseph."

"Dat's a good boy. Vell vat vas de reason he would no sleep mit her?"

"Don't know? spos he vasn't sleepy."

A cunning lawer meeting with a shrewd old friend on a white horse, determined to quiz him. "Good morning daddy! Pray, what makes your horse look so pale in the face?"

"Ah! my dear friend," replied the old man, "if thee had looked through a halter so long, thee would look pale too!"

"475,000,000 feet of lumber received at Chicago in one year! Phew!" quoth Starlight, "couldn't a fellow get board cheap there!"

A wag has truly remarked, that if some men could come out of their graves and read the inscription on their tombstones, they would think they had got into the wrong graves.!

One man asked another why his beard was brown and his hair white? "Because," one is twenty years younger than the other."

One of the toasts drank at a recent celebration was—"Woman, she requires no eulogy—she speaks for herself."

SABBATH READING.

WAS IT NOT PROVIDENCE.

About fifty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years, and her only daughter was grown up and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

And thus the old lady lived alone day and night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful—did her work quietly during the daylight, and at even-tide slept sweetly.

One morning, however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her. So full was she of this thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unbosoming herself to her friends, especially to her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day, and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurance that her good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, "I can not think any one would hurt you for you have not an enemy in the world."

On her way home she called on a neighbor, who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions, which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. "You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime, surely no one will molest you. Go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here Rover," said she to a stout watch-dog that lay on the floor, "here Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher, and take care of her." Rover did as he was told. The widow went home, milked her cows, took care of every thing out of doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he laid himself down upon the outside, and as the widow relied upon his fidelity, and perhaps chided herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Some time in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house.—It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard, as soon as she awoke, a sound like the raising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground-floor.

The dog neither barked nor moved.—Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing, but now for the first time, felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same moment, something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises, like the pawing of a dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed, without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake, wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shining. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man, extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with a grasp of death, and neither man nor dog could utter a sound till all was over. This man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle, and her land; and instigated by his sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs-apparent, but made this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fearful retribution awaited him. The widow's apprehensions, communicated to her mind, and impressed upon her nerves, by what unseen power we know not, the sympathy of the woman who loaned the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself, formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained, without reference to that Providence which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's fall, and "shapes our ends, rough-how them as we will."

GREAT AND ALMIGHTY RULER OF THE UNIVERSE.

Where is the man whose heart is not filled with awe and reverence at once by the bare mentioning of these words. How infinite are they in power, in wisdom, and in goodness. What is man that thou art mindful of him; or the son of man, that thou visited him? Thy skill is everywhere manifested, as well in the formation of the smallest object in nature, as in the creation of the universe. But in the redemption, in the restoration of man from the fall; in the gift of thy Son, to die for rebels, that this, thy revolted province, might be brought back again to its rightful Sovereign; in this, the great event in the world's history, thine attributes are displayed in richness and in beauty, infinitely transcending every conception of wisdom, power, and goodness. Help, O help the benighted and erring race of man thus to view thee in all thy perfections, as exemplified in nature and in grace. And while they thus contemplate Thee, may it be with wonder and astonishment, with profoundest reverence. May the thought instinctively arise, this is the being in whose hands is my destiny: this is the God before whom I must appear in judgment; to whom I must give an account of my stewardship; of my entire life of probation he will demand a strict account. How can I, that am but dust and a very reptile of earth, stand before the great searcher of all hearts, the great eternal, I Am, from eternity in the past, to all eternity in the future, the same everlasting, self-existant infinite and Holy God. May thoughts such as these inspire the heart, and arouse the conscience of every one whose eye may rest upon these humble lines. May the great subject of the soul's peace and rest, in that other state to which we hasten, be made by all, the great life business. God is holy, and what assurance has he not given us in all he has done, that he desires our holiness; he is pure, and desires our purity and happiness.—*Clytus.*

HUSBAND.—The etomology of this word may not be generally known. The head of a family is called husband from the fact that he is, or ought to be, the *band* which unites the house together—or the bond of union among the family. It is to be regretted that all husbands are not *house bands* in reality, as well as in name.

COUNTERFEIT BANK-NOTES: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

Having in our country an immense number of banks which issue paper, and being, as we are, annoyed by the constant production of spurious bills by a numerous and very pertinacious body of counterfeiters, it becomes necessary that every person who handles money should have, in his mind, or ready at hand, some means, as unmistakable as the nature of the case will admit for the discrimination of bad from genuine bills.

The following brief and practical rules will enable a person of the most ordinary powers of perception to judge in almost, if not all instances, of the merits of a bill. The points we shall first name are those which, being only matters of *comparison* or *degree*, are more liable to uncertainty; and yet they all deserve notice, and will help, in connection with other features, toward forming a correct judgment.

1. *Paper.*—This, in counterfeits, is usually coarser and more harsh than genuine bank-note paper. The makers have not usually access to the best article. They must buy or produce a poorer. But as good bills are made on paper of various degrees of fineness and excellence, this, by itself, is an uncertain character.

2. *Edges.*—The edges of a bill that has been often to the bank are usually turned or rolled over, by the action of the thumb and finger. New bills and counterfeits seldom show this; or when it is done in the latter, it is bungingly done, as with *malice prepense*, and is not the easy, perfect turn of the bank employee.

3. *Date.*—This, in counterfeits, is sometimes omitted; or some other essential part of the reading of the bill is wanting.

4. *Imprint.*—The imprint, or names of the engravers, should always appear on the face of a bill. It is placed at the border or end of the bill, in small distinct, and usually upright letters, always alike and well engraved. This, in the counterfeits, is wanting or poor, though on some of them it is pretty well imitated.

5. *Letter-Work*—This, whether script or Romanic, should be very perfectly and beautifully done. In counterfeits, the upright Roman letters are seldom perfectly parallel: some of them lean, or they are blotched in appearance; the round writing is often not uniformly slanted or perfectly formed.

6. *Vignette.*—This, which to the principal engraving, occupying some portion of the middle of the bills, although it does not always appear, is usually an engraving of great cost and beauty. The particular features it should exhibit will be named in another place. In counterfeits this is usually more coarse and dark; although some fraudulent bills have a perfect vignette, purloined or copied; and then the execution of the remainder of the bill does not compare well with this.

7. *Portraits, and Full-Length Figures.*—These, on genuine bills, are distinguished for the easy, natural outlines and expression which show the perfect engraving. The drapery always sits well, the lines are graceful, often parallel, always uniform, and the *eyes*, in particular, are clear, well-formed, and natural. In portraits and human figures the counterfeit usually fails. The engravings are coarse and black, the forms and expression bad, the lines irregular, and the *eyes*, seldom well made.

8. *Red Letters and Backs.*—These, well executed, are always a strong presumption in favor of the genuineness of a bill. They seldom or never appear on counterfeits, and can not well be copied by the process of photography.

9. *Costliness of Engravings, and General Completeness.*—These, although not positive, are very good criteria of genuineness. Counterfeiters can not afford the time, and they are entirely destitute of the apparatus necessary to produce the most highly finished notes. In a good note there is a general finish and harmony; every thing in its place. In a bad one the parts and engravings do not always come together well; some parts may be very good, and others imperfect; and the note is not always well filled throughout.

But while the apparent costliness of an engraving is not always a reliable mark, its perfection always is so (except in photographic copies, which may deceive the best judges, but which are rare); and we shall not mention some of the more infallible distinctions between good and bad bills:—

1. *Shading, or Parallel Ruling.*—If good bills be closely examined, the larger letters, the sky and back-ground of pictures, and some other parts, will show a uniform and perfect shading. If this be scrutinized, even in bills quite old, it is seen to be formed of *parallel lines*, all perfectly straight, or when carved, uniformly so, and of uniform size and depth of ink throughout each part, except, of course, where in skies it gradually fades out. These parallel lines are made by a ruling machine; and hence their perfection. But the imitations found in counterfeits are done by hand with a graver, and hence are of unequal length, or breadth, or distance from each other, not so fine, seldom perfectly straight, and generally coarser, blacker, or wider apart, and "scratchy" in appearance. This is a very important point; and where the sight is acute, the difference is readily seen. Those whose eyes are not so good, may employ a cheap microscope, of no great magnifying power, with satisfactory results. —But it is seldom that dependence must be placed on this point alone. The next most reliable distinction of a good bill, but not invariably present is the

2. *Medallion Ruling.*—This is the ruling often seen in the heads, scroll-work, etc., on bills, and which effect *throws out* some part of the object, so that, although level as other parts, it seems to be raised from the paper, or in relief, like the heads upon coins and medals. This also is done by machinery, and can not be successfully imitated. And the same may be said of the

3. *Lathe-Work.*—This appears most frequently at the ends or corners of a bill, in the form of *wheels* or *ovals;* and generally contains the denomination of the bill. It is executed with an engine known as the *geometric lathe:* and while the patterns produced are of an endless variety, the curval lines or dotted curves forming the wheel are always very fine, regular, and perfect, and usually intricate in their course. These are so common on bills, and hence important, that it is possible counterfeiters may sometimes by some of the various processes of copying engraving, obtain counterparts of them for use. At all events, when they rely on the hand and graver to produce this work, the imitation is coarse, irregular and blotched, and made up of *points* rather than of *lines.*

4. *Seropyan's Patent.*—This consists in coloring the principal portion of the paper of a bill with a faint oil-color, usually yellowish, leaving parts in the form of figures or letters expressing the denomination, of the original white color. These bills can not be photographed, on account of their peculiar hue and unequal coloring; they can not be altered to higher denominations without coloring up the white space, and then, if other figures in light spaces be required, the chemical which removes the oil color will also remove the printing ink; and for the same reason they can not be copied by the anastatic or chemical process. Thus banks adopting the yellow paper bills are not likely to be troubled with alterations; nor with counterfeits, except such as must be totally unlike the genuine.

Altered Bills usually show the effect of corrosion of the liquid employed to efface the denomination, either in the lettering or paper of the bill; and the same is true when the name of the bank, instead of the denomination, is altered. Besides the denomination may be covered by a slip containing the new number or bank pasted over the old. Any of these alterations may be detected by holding the bill up to the light—the increased thickness at certain points, or the old number, will then appear. The same may be learned by pressing the note between the thumb and finger.

Finally, one who is once imposed upon by a fraudulent bill, instead of damaging conscience and endangering his reputation in the attempt to pass it, will find it a profitable investment to keep it by him for future comparison; for many a spacious "promise to pay" will speedily confess its falsity, when held alongside one of its fellows, and, perhaps, at the same time a sample of the genuine article. Having already exceeded our proposed limits, we shall not now speak of methods of preventing the possibility of successful counterfeiting.—*Life Illustrated.*

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM THE RAPIDS BELOW NIAGARA FALLS.

Suspension Bridge, March 31, 1857.

The great Bridge is located a mile and a half below the falls. After the vast quantity of water of the river plunges over the Cataract, it runs about six miles through a wild and deep chasm, with perpendicular walls of craggy rocks, looking as though they had been rent asunder by some mighty effort of nature, and as if the concentrated waters of the river were in a frightful struggle to force their escape through a gulf of unknown depth, and whose bottom, by being unevenly covered with the obstructions of mountain rocks buried deep in the beds of the rapids, only adds to the sublime and awful confusion, but cannot impede the progress of the wild and mighty rush of Niagara Rapids.

On Tuesday, March 31, a little before 12 o'clock, a man was seen floating in the swift rapids under the bridge. The report spread immediately, and the citizens flew to the bridge from all directions. Immediately Another report told that the man had found lodgment on a rock in the rapids!

On reaching the bridge, with the anxious crowd, I looked where every eye was gazing in painful anxiety, and there, nearly 300 feet down the perpendicular side of rocks, was the figure of a man upon a rock in the edge of the rapids. A spy-glass showed that he was an aged man with a bald head, and well dressed in dark clothes; and we could see him move carefully on the rock.—It appeared barely possible to us that by a desperate effort he might gain a rock near him, and then find a safer spot nearer the perpendicular bank. Every one saw that he could not have approached the spot where he was, except by being carried there in the rapids from some way above. Between the rapids and the perpendicular rocks along the bank, it was evident no human aid could be given him. But something must be done; the man was wet and cold, if not exhausted. A young man by the name of Charles Whitner is now seen to carry a ladder along the top of the bank above, but what can he do do with a ladder? It is 300 feet down to the unfortunate man, and the rocks project over so that the man cannot be seen from the bank above. Mr. Whitner now sends for more ladders, and a crowd begins to tie them together; a man is now sent on the opposite side of the river, where he can see the man and signal where the ladders should be let down. The line of ladders begins to descend, and is held at the top by ropes fastened to trees. The poor man below has been moving, as if wanting to leave the rock, but dares not venture—he knows nothing of what is going on above him; if he sees the long crowd of anxious spectators on the bridge it can only dishearten him, for there they can render him no assistance! But they can see the line of ladders descending to him! Now the ladders have caused a little dirt to fall down close to the poor man below—he looks up—unexpected hope! He sees a ladder swinging and slowly descending from rocks high over him. To him it must look like "Jacob's ladder" from Heaven!—From his position he can see none of his anxious rescuers—not even one half the line of ladders. The end of the ladder seems now not more than twenty feet from him.—He cannot reach that from the rock where he is. He is now trying to leave the rock! He may jump to the next rock by a desperate effort—if he slips he is lost in the rapids.—At last he jumps, and the crowd on the bridge give tremendous cheers over his success. He is now seen to whip his arms about to exercise himself, and to keep from freezing, for he had been an hour and a half on the rock. We now saw that a man had begun to descend the ladders from the top to render any assistance that might be needed. This man was Mr. Theileg, the bridge porter. He descended to the end of the ladder, and found that it must be let down twenty feet lower. He then ascended, and they lowered the ladder, and now the man below was able to reach it, and began slowly to ascend. A courageous German, by the name of Ignaats Erne, an old man who could not speak any English, now went down the ladders to give assistance if it should be needed. We saw him meet the cold, wet and almost exhausted old man near to the bottom; he carefully went below him and ascended with him, to encourage and help him! They came safe to the top of the bank, and we saw that the life of a respectable appearing stranger had been saved. He appeared to be a man of strong constitution, though nearly sixty years of age. His countenance bespoke the gratitude he felt, and the crowd expressed their own joy and sympathy in the most hearty cheers. The stranger was taken to the Ladour House, where he was cared for in the kindest manner by Mr. Ladour, the proprietor. After putting on some dry clothes the stranger appeared on the piazza, at the request of the crowd. Said he (in substance):

Gentlemen of kind hearts, I cannot express my feelings nor my thanks, so great is my gratitude to you. Nor is it in my power to reward you. I hope none of you will ever require such a favor in kind as what you have bestowed on me. My name is T. C. Taylor. I reside in West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. I was on my return home from the West. A little before 12 o'clock to-day I went down the stairs by the mill above the bridge, to see how the machinery that turns the mill here was constructed. I lost my foothold at the edge of the rapids, and was carried with great velocity in the water, when suddenly I found myself on the rock where you found me. While there I saw the crowd gather on the bridge, but until I saw the ladder I had not the slightest hope that I could be rescued.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

WORDS AND THINGS.—It is strange how long our forefathers managed to jog on without many *words as well as things* that we find indispensable enough. There is the word "Police" for instance; few would look upon its familiar aspect as that of a lately naturalized alien, but so it is. When Johnson wrote his dictionary he could find no instance of its use in any of his authorities. Capt. Burt, in his work written in 1735, gives an anecdote of a French gentleman, who soon after his arrival in London observed a good deal of dirt and disorder in the streets, and asking about the police, *but finding none that understood the term*, he cried out, "Good Lord! how can one expect order among these people, who have not such a word as *police* in their language?"

WAR IN LIBERIA.—Intelligence has been received from the Missionaries in Liberia, that the colonists and natives of Cape Palmas are waging hostilities against each other. Thirty-seven American houses and much property have been destroyed, and twenty-eight lives have been lost. Ex-President Roberts had gone to the aid of the colonists.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England.—The papers are almost entirely filled with electioneering documents, in anticipation of the election.

Austria threatens to suspend diplomatic relations with Sardinia

England has a difficulty with Spain.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21—Noon.—It was announced in Parliament, this morning, that it was the Queen's intention immediately to dissolve Parliament, in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of the people in the present state of public affairs.

Ireland.—The Irish Liberals have adopted their electioneering programme, of which the following are the leading points:

First. The tenant right as recently modified.

Second. The disendowment of all religious sects, and the abolition of the Irish Church as a State establishment.

Third. Religious equality, involving the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

Fourth. The enlargement of the country franchise.

Fifth. The abolition of the property qualification.

France.—The force for the Chinese waters is in preparation.

The treaty abolishing the Sound Dues was signed on the 14th of March. The text of the treaty is published.

A modication of the French Cabinet is again discussed. It is believed to be designed to incorporate the Cabinet with the Department of State and the Imperial household.

Sardinia.—Austria is reported to be on the point of breaking off her diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and the Sardiman Chambers have voted a large sum for fortifications.

The Sardinian Chambers have voted 5000,000 francs to put the fortifications of Alexandria in immediate state of defence, in view of possible hostilities with Austria.

Denmark.—In the Sound Dues Treaty Denmark engages not to lay any dues whatever on vessels passing the Belts or Sound, and also to maintain the lights and buoys at the ports and along the coasts, &c.

Russia.—The Russian Minister at Constantinople has demanded an explanation respecting the force of 300 Poles, fitted out by English sympathizers, and landed in Circassia.

China.—Private letters received at Paris state that the baker and his three accomplices had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British Charge and his family, at Hong Kong, and shot.

It is also said that a great portion of Canton, both within and without the walls, has been destroyed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* asserts positively that negotiations are progressing between France and England for sending a French army of 20,000 men to China.

Japan.—A difficulty has occurred between Great Britian and Japan, and two ships-of-war have occupied the port of Nagasaki.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Several important treaties have been already acted on in the Cabinet or Senate, since the advent o. the new administration. The most important of these, probably, is the Dallas Clarendon treaty, in regard to Central America.—This treaty was negotiated in London, and it was taken for granted there that it would receive the sanction of this government.—But the Senate have sent it back with amendments—in some places reported as trivial and unimportant, and in others regarded as amounting to a virtual rejection of the treaty. It is further stated that Mr. Cass has sent back the omnibus treaty, containing five several Conventions with Mexico. This treaty has never been acted on by the Senats, but has been rejected in Cabinet council. The Secretary of State sends a letter explaining the reasons for its rejection, and it is said that Mr. Forsythe, our Minister at Mexico, has been instructed to make no more treaties in the absence of special instructions so to do. The rejection of the Mexican treaty will be a death-blow to that unfortunate republic. She is now without the means to pay the expenses of her government. She is menaced by Spain on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other. Harassed by creditors from without and within, constantly threatened with internal dissensions, her treasury empty, her soldiers starving for their pay, she applied to the United States as a last resource. Obtaining no aid from us, the Mexican government must crumble to pieces, and her overthrow is only the beginning of the end of a movement which must result in the extinction of all the effete broken-down South-American Republics.—Governments which have no self-sustaining power must always go to ruin at last.—*Har. Sentinel.*

THE HUNDRED MILE TROT.—The race for $2,500, between Andrew Dalton's and Samuel Taylor's horses, took place on the 30th ult. The race came off between Albany and Whitesboro, *a distance of one hundred miles.* Both horses were under train for several weeks and were in excellent condition for the severe and unparalleled task to which they were to be subjected.

Mr. Dalton's horse is between nine and ten years of age, and is valuable on account of his speed, having shown 2 42 on the track. He is from good stock, and is in every respect a fine animal. The Taylor horse is seven years of age, and comes from blood stock—being sired by Eclipse from a Messenger mare. He was bred in Westchester county, N Y., where his then owner used him to draw a coal cart, and kept him at such service until he was kept by Mr. Sheenan, when, for the first time he was driven to harness. His greatest speed is three minutes.

They started from Albany at 5 o'clock in the morning, and reached Herkimer, a distance of 80 miles, at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes. At this place the Dalton horse began to fag, and was stopped for a time, while the Taylor horse was blanketted, and allowed to walk for a considerable distance. After the Dalton horse had been somewhat refreshed, he was again started at a brisk rate which when noticed by the driver of the Taylor horse, he too was put to a brisk pace, and reached Whitesboro—a distance of one hundred miles—in twelve hours and twenty-two minutes, after having walked eleven miles of the distance. The Dalton horse, before reaching Whitesboro, was checked, and walked nearly a mile. As an evidence of the great endurance of the Taylor horse, we may state that the last half mile of the race was trotted in two minutes; and between Fort Plain and Herkimer, 12½ miles, were trotted inside of an hour.

The roads were in very bad condition, and in some places were obstructed by heavy snow drifts. The horses carried about three hundred pounds each, and we are assured by one of the Judges who accompanied them that during the entire distance neither of the horses were touched with a whip.

A party accompanying them had made arrangements for relays, so as to travel the distance with four horses, and although they were as good as could be found, not one of them could keep up with the contestants for the 25 miles. The horses were watered at several points along the road, as the drivers deemed it advisable, and at no time between Albany and Herkimer were over 300 yards apart. Mr. Taylor never got out of his sulkey between Albany and Whitesboro, and on reaching the end of the journey, remarked that he "felt in condition to walk 30 miles."

A QUITTAL OF MR. LEE.—The jury in the case of Mr. Lee, indicted for the murder of Mr. Humes, in the Pension office in Washington city, has returned a verdict of "not guilty."

UTAH TERRITORY.

The latest accounts from this territory report the affairs of the territory to be in a bad condition. Says the Baltimore *Clipper*, Brigham Young rules with despotic sway, and defies the President of the United States to dis-possess him of his authority. President Pierce made the attempt, and failed—Col. Steptoe, whom he appointed Governor, having been compelled to leave the territory. It is now said, and we believe, truly, that to overthrow the power of Brigham Young, a military force must accompany whoever may be appointed Governor. Assassination is said to be authorized, to secure Brigham Young in power. We hope that President Buchanan will be more sucessful than his predecessor. We would employ the whole military force of the nation to crush out the abominations of the Mormons; for it is a disgrace to us as a civilized power, to permit their continuance. We shall see whether Mr. Buchanan possesses the firmness to act decisively in this matter, or whether he will be intimidated by the threats of the Mormon leader. One thing is certain—that the territory should never be admitted as a State of the Union, with its present laws and internal regulations. It would be far better to cut loose from the territory altogether, or to divide it among the adjacent territories and the State of California, than to have it come into the Union with all its iniquities, indecencies and demoralization.—Something is due to the opinions of the civilized world, if we be willing to permit the authority of the Scriptures to be set at defiance. There should be action—prompt action in the premises—and the Governor and people should be compelled to submit to the authority of the General Government. Brigham Young should be plainly informed, that if he should undertake to defy the authority of the country, or to disregard the laws, he will be tried and punished as a traitor, and the fools who obey him to be scattered "to the four winds of Heaven." The evil will increase with its continuance, and should, therefore, be cut off at once.

A ROBBER BEAUTIFULLY CAUGHT.—A woman employed as housekeeper at the chateau of Ludon near Bordeaux recently inherited a sum of 800 francs. A peasant employed to take care of the grounds of the chateau, hearing of her good fortune, determined to possess himself of the money. Accordingly a month ago, the owner of the chateau and all the servants being absent he got the woman under some pretext to visit him at a room which he occupied in one of the dependencies of the chateau. After a while he locked the door, and with the most dreadful threats declared that he would murder her unless she at once gave him the 800 francs. The woman, being seriously alarmed, took him to her chamber, and gave him the money. The man then declared that he must murder her to prevent her from accusing him; and commanded her to say what kind of death she would prefer. The poor woman prayed for mercy, but he peremptorily told her that she must either die by the rope or by the knife, and she at last selected hanging. The man then tied her hands behind her back and fastened her to the bedstead. He afterwards mounted on a chair to fix a rope to a beam, and made a running noose at the end of it. Having duly fastened the rope, he put his arm into the noose, to see if the latter would slip well; at that moment the woman, with great presence of mind, gave a violent kick to the chair, which fell, and the man remained suspended by the arm. He roared for help, and the woman cried out "murder;" but there was no one but themselves in the chateau or its dependencies, and they were not heard. They accordingly remained in their respective positions, the man suffering dreadful agony, until morning, when their cries attracted the attention of the laborers. These men on hearing the woman's story, released her, but left the man suspended until they could summon a magistrate. The functionary had the man cut down, and after receiving the woman's deposition, caused him to be sent to prison to await his trial for the robbery.

Land is to grow cheaper for the next fifty years, according to the writers on the subject. The facility of getting to the West, and of getting produce, etc., thence to market, are the reasons given. The Albany Country Gentleman says:—

"All things considered, land has grown cheaper, instead of dearer, from the origin of our government. Fifty years in the future will find it cheaper than now. It is not merely the money price, taken absolutely, that measures the cost of land. When Ohio was first settled, and for thirty years after, it cost more to the farmer with his family to reach his new farm, from one of the old States, than it now costs to buy his land and remove his family to it, in Michigan, and other newly settled regions. It would be superfluous to compare the social and industrial advantages now to be found in the new States and territories with those of fifty years ago. At present, the emigrant is under no necessity to forego the advantages of society, nor of the neighborhood of river, canal, or railroad, nor of proximity to growing markets. These advantages will be many fold increased, before the end of a period of fifty years to come. Will *farming land* become higher, in money price, than it is now?"

HOAXED AND BADLY SCARED.—Some of the people of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, were badly hoaxed on Wednesday. It appears that some one put in circulation a rumour that 250 slaves had risen in arms at Forksville, in that County, and killed Dr. B. Fennel's, Wm. Wright's and D. Hueson's families; and were about to slay every body before them. The rumour rapidly spread and gained so much credence that (according to the Petersburg *Democrat*) about two hundred white women and children of the neighborhood were collected together at the house of Isaac Bedford and E. M. Hites, where they were guarded by a few faithful slaves, armed with axes, hoes, &c. The young and vigorous men immediately shouldered arms and marched towards the represented place of insurrection, some five miles from Forksville. To their utter astonishment, however, they soon found out they had been egregiously hoaxed, and thereupon marched back again.

EXPENSES OF PREACHING.—The following estimate has been made of the probable amount which it costs the individual members of the different churches in the United States to sustain their respective churches. The estimate is founded upon the last United States Census. A Baptist or Methodist, three dollars and forty cents; a Presbyterian, seven dollars; a Congregationalist, ten dollars; a Roman Catholic, fourteen dollars; an Episcopalian, eighteen dollars; a Reformed Dutch, twenty-two dollars; a Unitarian, twenty-three dollars.

THE KANSAS CENSUS.—The Lecompton correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the census-takers in Kansas are performing their duties in a bad manner, missing some neighborhoods entirely, and not taking the names of half the actual residents. In other parts there is much quarrelling between the squatters and the land associations. Several of the Deputy Marshals have been arresting political prisoners on charges growing out of the difficulties that occurred last summer.

THE COMET.—The predicted comet, or some other eccentric visitant, is now to be seen through a telescope a few degrees east of the star Andromeda, moveing southward, and will soon be visible to the naked eye. Its position has been calculated in several of our cities, and it is generally supposed to be the same as was last seen during the reign of Charles V.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

We regard the Harrisburg *Sentinel*, edited by John J. Clyde, Esq., as the best paper published at the capitol of our State, both politically, and for the variety of news it weekly gives. It last year warmly supported Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, and for the last few months has been active in the union movement, and now carries at its mast-head the names of the Union State candidates. The following is its conclusion of a lengthy editorial in reference to them:

"The platforms upon which these nominees stand is broad enough to meet with the approbation of every intelligent American.—It is plain and emphatic in behalf of Americanism. The leading doctrines of our party are fully set forth and endorsed. The concession thus made to their truth must be as gratifying to an American as it is honorable on the part of the men who gave them utterance. In view of the character of these nominees, and the distinct recognition of the American doctrine, a genuine American has but one course open to him—and it is, to sustain the ticket and endeavor to carry it through the fall fight triumphantly. There should be no hair splitting or fault-finding under the circumstances, but every man should buckle on his armor and march under the banner of this Convention and keep step to the music of the Union. A failure or refusal to do this, can only lead to our defeat and the success of the Democracy. It is well known that we preferred other gentlemen on the ticket, but a majority of the Convention having decided otherwise, we submit to the will of the majority. That this should be done by all who sincerely wish success, it is unnecessary for us to say. We can gain nothing by captious holding off, but may lose much. We have a fair prospect of victory if we unite, and we trust there will be no hesitation to do so.

"Our doubts are traitors to us,
And make us lose the good we oft
May win, by fearing to attempt."

The Bucks County *Intelligencer* is one of the ablest weeklies in the State. While it is staunch Republican in its principles, it is eminently conservative in the discussion of them. We extract the following, relating to the Union State ticket, from its leading editorial:

"This ticket, so fairly and unanimously agreed upon in Convention, cannot fail to receive the approbation and support of the people. Contrasted with that of the Democratic party, it occupies a proud position—one towards which every lover of his country can turn with pride and support with pleasure. In personal merit the ticket is acknowledged to be the best one placed in nomination by any party for many years; in political importance, there has never been a contest when good candidates, supporting and representing correct principles, — were more imperatively demanded. We therefore bespeak for them the hearty and cordial support of every reader, who conscientiously desires the welfare of the country, as in them he will find the exponents of the policy of Washington and Jefferson, so dear to us as freemen and Americans."

The Phila. *Sun*, in defending William Millward from the charge of being an Abolitionist, thus speaks:

"We cannot suffer Mr. Millward to be misrepresented. He is a *staunch and true* American, and is well known and *endorsed* as such by all who know him in Philodelphia, and will receive the *cordial support* of all staunch and true Americans in this city."

This statement is backed up by one of similar import, from the Sunday *Dispatch*, an independent paper.

We need not quote further this week. A spirit of Union, similar to the above, is exhibited by the American and Republican presses all over the State, and if they can be taken as a criteron, the feelings of the people of the State, are with the union party and its candidates.

A BOY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD CONVICTED OF MURDER—*His Sentence to Death.*—The Toronto (Canada) Globe gives a detailed account of the trial of a boy, named James McGarrie, between thirteen and fourteen years old, for the murder of James McCull, a boy nine years of age, in October last, in the township of Garafraxa, Canada. According to the evidence, the murder was most deliberate and inhuman. Having had a quarrel with the boy, McCull, he enticed him into the woods, to get apples, and when there, he beat him with a stick, and afterwards took a piece of broken bottle, cut his throat with it, and inflicted gashes and cuts all over his body. He then stripped the body, hid it between two logs, and, with the clothes tied up in a bundle, left the scene. When questioned by McCull's father, he denied the murder, but afterwards confessed it, giving its horrible details. He escaped the vigilance of the officers for two weeks, but was subsequently captured.

After the evidence was heard, the jury having retired a few minutes, gave a verdict of guilty of wilful murder, with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge, before passing sentence, asked the boy if he had any thing to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He replied, "I say they've sworn to a lie. Old Scott says he gave me $5, and he did not." He then sentenced him to suffer death by hanging, on the 11th day of April inst., stating that he would lay the whole facts before the Executive, but expressed the opinion that there was no hope of mercy from that quarter, on account of the horrible nature of his crime. During the whole trial the prisoner exhibited no signs of sensibility, and received the sentence with an air of callous and careless indifference.

INAUGURATIONS NOW AND THEN.—The pomp and parade of the recent Inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, as President, is just now breaking upon the country through the medium of the press. We are led, as these things are forced upon the mind to refer to the more primitive days of this Republic.

One morning in April, 1789, says the Albany *Journal*, two gray haired men appeared in the open gallery of the old City Hall, in Wall street, New York. The one who held in his hand a quarto Bible, was Chancellor Livingston. The other, dressed in a plain, dark suit of home-made cloth—the product of an American loom, and stitched by American fingers—and wearing a common steel-hilted sword, was known by all to be George Washington.

There were no guns or drums, no dignitaries of church and state, no foreign envoys surrounding. There was no inaugural address, no procession—no "banners, music and adornments." The Chancellor repeated the oath, and the first President bowed assent, kissed the book, and the ceremony was over.

A correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the new administration has definitely refused to join England and France in their hostile demonstrations against China—a decision which we heartily approve and commend as at once just and politic. Palmerston and Louis Napolean have counted much on the moral rather than material advantage they are to derive from the concurrence of the United States in their belligerent policy, and we rejoice to hear that they are to be disappointed.

PREMIUM IMPROVED Super-Phosphate of Lime

The Only Silver Medal

Yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Potatoes,

Raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Spring demand with this superior and well tested article.

AGENTS WANTED.—A liberal discount allowed.

ALSO,

NO. 1 PERUVIAN & MEXICAN GUANO.

POUDERETTE AND LAND PLASTER.

OILS, CANDLES, SOAP, &C.

Of the best quality, at the Lowest market rates.

JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 *South Wharves, below Market Staeet,*
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Farmers can load on two private Alleys, and avoid the crowded Wharf.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1857, 3m.

Dry Goods for the Season.

HALDEMAN & BROTHER

Have been making large additions to their stock and are prepared to offer bargains in the way of

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

At prices ranging from 37½ to $1.50 per yard.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, such as Barages, Tissues, Grenadines, Ducals, Lawns, Challies, De Laines, &c.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,

White and colored, Brilliantes, 4-4 French Chintzes.

ROBES.

Challi, Ducal, Barage and Lawn Robes.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

We keep a good stock of these goods, of the best styles, and at the lowest prices.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Plain and plaid Cambries, plain and plaid Nansooks, plain and figured Swiss Collars, Undersleeves, Dimity Bands, Jaconet Edgings and insertings, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Our stock in this department is large; we can scarcely fail to suit our customers, in regard to quantity, quality or price.

☞ DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. ☜
105 Spring Garden st. above eighth, North side, Phila.
Mh 18 3m.

1857! Beau iful Spring Goods!

THORNLEY & CHISM, *N. E. Corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia,* have great pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have this season purchased the most elegant stock of *DRESS GOODS* which they have ever had, and they are selling them usually *very cheap!!* 2150 yards very fine White Brilliantics, at 16 cts.; an immense variety of French, English and American Prints; a splendid stock of De Lanes, Challies, Cucals, Valincia Plaids, Luxor Plaids, Chatta Laines, Barages, Challie Robes, Barage Robes, Silk Robes, Lawn Robes; a superb stock of Organdie and other Lawns, &c., &c.

SILKS! SHAWLS!! MANTILLAS!!!

Our Black Silks are farfamed for cheapness and good wear. Black Silks at 65, 75, 87½, $1.00, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00; Black Moir Antiques, Watered Silks, Satin Plaids, Rich Dress Silks, Plain Poultesois, every color; Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, Thibet Shawlss, Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. under regular prices.—The newest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

STAPLE GOODS, IRISH LINENS, MUSLINS.

Best make of Irish Linens of our own importation, also Auction Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Crashes, Diapers, &c. We keep a tremendous stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, &c. Oil Cloths, Druggits, Mattings, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, for Men and Boys wear, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., at

THORNLEY & CHISM'S
'One price cash store,' Harrison's White Building.

☞ We invite the attention of 'close cash wholesale buyers.' 'No misrepresentations to effect sales.'

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

Offering of Spring and Summer Dry Goods at

W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S

Cheap Dry Goods Store, Market st., 4th house East of 17th st, South side. New and desirable goods for ladies, gents and children's wear, consisting of the following kinds:

De lanes, Cloths, all grades of ladies hose, cashmeres, all grades of gents hose, challies, satinetts, all grades of child ens hose, lawns, vestings, barage madonas, ducals, argentines, alapacas, prints, swiss, mulls, mansooks, jackonetts, cambries, plaids and strips, muslins for ladies' dresses, worked edging, worked bands, ladies collars, ladies sleeves, summer coating, Summer pant stuff, summer vesting, linen sheeting,

Sheeting Flannels, Ticking Checks,

butchers' linens, table cloths, tailors triumings, English lasting and shoe trimmings, all the grades of shirts, for spring and summer, from infants size to gents size, including ladies gauze and cotton shirts, of all sizes. Gloves for gentlemen, gloves for children, hdkfs of all descriptions, from 6 cents to 150, ladies skirts of various kinds, marseilla counterpanes,

Large stock of Shawls, Corsets of French manufacture, fine shirt fronts, pique marseilles basking, palm fans, ribbons of all descriptions, silks of various kinds; parasols,

Black and Fancy Cravats,

with thousands of other articles too numerous to mention, and to be sold at the smallest advance, for cash, at WM. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S

Cheap store, Market street, 4th house east of 17th South side. Sign of the Golden Spinning Wheel.

Philadelphia, April 1.

CHINA & GLASS GREAT BARGAINS AT PETTIBONE'S

152 South Second Street, above Spruce, Philadelphia.

Just received a varied assortment of White Iron Stone China, Brittania, Liverpool and Glasswate.—Consisting of Tea and Dinner Setts, Chamber ware, Vases, Cuid Baskets, Castor sets, Lamps, Candelabras, Boquet holders, Glass dishes and cake stands, tumblers, wine, champagnes, water goblets, &c., which will be sold at a small advance over auction prices.

Chamber set, 10 pieces, from 2,50 and upwards.			
Tea sets	46	"	2,50 "
Bar Tumblers from 50 cts. per doz. and upward,			
Table	do	37	do do
Wines	do	50	do do
Champagnes		1,00	do do
Goblets		1,00	do do
Preserve Dishes		6	do do
Fluid or Oil Lamps		12	cents each and upwards.
Castors complete		56	do do
Decanters		12	do do
Salts		4	do do

Glass jars, cake stands, shades for vases, Lamps or Gas, Lamp Wicks, &c.

Our reasons for selling so cheap, are that our stock of China, Liverpool and Glassware, is bought at the very lowest cash prices, and we sell accordingly.

Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount. All goods packed and delivered free of charge. ap13m.

GUANO!

A full supply of Reese's Manipulated Guano, containing 45 to 50 per cent. Phosphate Lime, and 5 per cent. Ammonia, manufactured from Colombian and Peruvian Guano, and contained in bags of about 400 lbs. each, in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RICHARDS & MILLER,

Sole Agents for Philadelphia, 92 south Front st.

GUANO!

A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs. each, in store and for sale to Farmers and Dealers, at the Company's prices, by ap13m. RICHARDS & MILLER.

Sole Agents, 92 South Front st. Philada.

JUST RECEIVED, INQUIRE WITHIN!

FOR anything you want to know over 3,700 useful facts. It is no collection of Ancient Sayings and Receipts, but the whole are fresh and new; can be had at the book store of JOS. G. CUMMINS CO.

ap 1. South Avenue, Media.

SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

GEORGE BARRATT, has opened a Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon on South Avenue, Media, where he is prepared to do all work in his line. His Saloon will be open until 10 o'clock, on Sunday mornings. Terms positively cash.

N. B.—The subscriber will be absent on Monday's.

Media, September 10-'56

JOHN MARSH,

Masonic Temple, Chestnut

STREET, above Seventh, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns, Bennett & Co., and J. Marsh Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Fisk & Co., varying in prices from $45 to $175. All kinds of musical merchandize for sale, cheap SHEET MUSIC received daily from all the publishers in the country, forming with our own extensive caue, talog one of the largest stocks in the Union

Philadelphia, June 11, 1856.—tf

LUMBER AND COAL.

THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will pleaes call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.

Marcus Hook, March 1856.

LADIES DRESS GOODS and TRIMINGS for the season, selected from the latest importations, at the Media D

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., APRIL 8, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.—It has nearly always been the misfortune of the Opposition party of the State to be divided, but now the table has turned, and the Democrats are by no means united. There is a movement on the tapis at Harrisburg to bring out a third candidate for Governor. A strong element exists in the ranks of the Democracy, who are dissatisfied with General Packer's record on the Maine Liquor Law question, and they are unwilling to endorse him on this and other scores. It is said that they have been quietly at work for some time, until they have about brought things almost to a head. Col. Straub, Senator from Schuylkill county, has been strongly importuned to permit his name to be announced as their candidate, and it is expected that he will yield to the solicitations of his friends; but if he does not, it is said that the organization is so compact and formidable, that they will put forth another candidate.

The principal Democratic opposition to Packer, arises from those who are dissatisfied with the legislation for four or five years past, upon the subject of licenses. It is said that this element is very strong, especially in those counties where the descendants of the Germans preponderate. When started, as we are assured by the news from Harrisburg that it soon will be, it will rapidly gain strength. The Democratic Convention will soon meet to nominate candidates to fill the vacancies upon the Supreme Bench, and if that body should select men unacceptable to any portion of the party in the State, it will but add new fuel to the flame. We anticipate a good time in the fall canvass.

COLONIZING VIRGINIA.—Eli Tayer, President of the new Massachusetts corporation for colonizing the waste lands of Virginia, publishes in the New York Herald an account of the plan of that concern. It is styled the North American Homestead Company, and proposes to buy land in Dinwiddie, Accomac, Southampton, and other counties of Eastern Virginia, where it can be had for three to five dollars per acre. About one-fourth of these lands they will first give away to actual settlers, one-fourth they will sell at cost, and the remainder, being the intermediate tracts, they expect to sell at good rates in order to realize a good dividend. He says that slaveholders are anxious to take stock in the concern, and that there is no doubt of its success.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to enable the Governor to appoint a State Superintendent of Common Schools, and to relieve the Secretary of the Commonwealth of a duty which he is now compelled to commit to other hands. The appointment of an officer whose business will be solely to manage and superintend the school system of the State, will do much to increase its efficiency. Should the bill pass, we hope the Governor will select a good and competent man for the post—one who is practically acquainted with the workings of the system, and who has the improvement of the means of education and the increase of knowledge among the people at heart. The Committee on Education of the House have reported adversely on the proposition to abolish the office of County Superintendent, and there is no danger of the adoption of such a measure. It is too late now to succeed in any backward movements of this character, when the improvement in our schools resulting from the creation of the office, is so apparent.

STUMPING THE STATE.—It is stated that Judge Wilmot, our candidate for Governor, has addressed a note to Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate, requesting him to name a convenient time and place to begin the canvass of the State, in company.—Should Packer decline, it is the intention of Wilmot to commence the canvass alone some time in May, to be continued until the election.

KANSAS.—At a meeting in New Haven Conn., last Saturday evening, Senator Wilson stated that it was a fact within his certain knowledge that Gov. Geary wrote to President Pierce, some time before the latter went out of office, that the sufferings of the early Christians from p ersecution did not exceed those of the Free-State people of Kansas.

DEATH OF SENATOR PENROSE.—We learn, from Harrisburg, that Senator Penrose, of Philadelphia, died suddenly on Monday last, of pleurisy. He had been ill and returned to his family, but, getting better, he started to Harrisburg to resume his duties, and suffered a relapse.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

FIRST OF APRIL.—Those of our subscribers who have moved their place of residence, on or about the 1st of April, should not neglect to inform us of the fact, so that we may know where to send their papers.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated in this county, on the night of the 30th ult. A horse was stolen from John Scott, in Haverford, and ridden to the residence of G. M. Hunter, in Newtown township, from whom a very valuable horse was stolen, and the one taken from Mr. Scott, left loose on the road. They then rode Mr. Hunter's horse to the residence of Joseph Oat, in Haverford, where they exchanged the saddle for a handsome riding carriage, sett of harness, and blankets, and drove into the city, as late as four o'clock in the morning, without detection, as a horse and carriage were seen, answering the description of the property stolen, passing the toll-gate about that hour. Mr. Hunter offers a reward of $40 for the recovery of his horse, and conviction of the thief, and Mr. Oat offers twenty-five dollars for his property, and twenty-five for the conviction of the thief.

DARBY RAILROAD.—A movement was made in the House of Representative at Harrisburg, on Friday, which is of interest to the citizens of this county:

A bill to incorporate a railroad to be called the Darby and Philadelphia Railroad, has passed the Senate, some days ago, and sent over to the House. In that, on Friday, it was referred to the Select Committee of the city and county. It became evident that the bill was going to be suffered to sleep in the committee until the end of the session, or so long that in all probability it could not be reached for want of time. This plan for its death was foiled by a motion made to discharge that committee from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads. The motion prevailed. We presume this will give it a fair chance for its life. The road is to run from the eighth mill stone upon the Chester post-road into West Philadelphia.

LECTURE OF SAMUEL B. THOMAS, ESQ.—The citizens of Darby and vicinity who attended the lecture of this gentleman on Saturday evening, March 28th, on the subject of the "Press" enjoyed a rich treat. The lecturer gave a history of the state of society in the Old World, and of the few events, and inventions that blest the people prior to the invention of the art of printing, and contrasted it in eloquent and graphic language, with the state of society that followed that great event, and portrayed in plain and well digested language, the responsibility of those who control this mighty engine of good or evil, the Printing Press. The lecture was a good one, and Mr. Thomas, merited and received the warmest thanks of the audience.

The M. E. Church ended its annual conference at Wilmington, on Saturday last.—The proceedings were exceedingly interesting. On the fifth day of the meeting, the conference room which was in the Asbury Church, was crowded, and deep emotion seemed to pervade all minds, as the names of ministers who had fallen in death, during the year, was called by the Bishop, and the representations of their characters, and incidents of their last hours were detailed by those who knew of the manner of their departure.

Among the appointments, we observe that Rev. I. D. Pepper, has been sent to the Scotch Church, in Wilmington. Chester—J. France. Chester Circuit—J. Flanney.—Village Green—H. Sutton, J. M. Hinson and I. T. Cooper. Crozerville—John O'Neill.—Radnor, H. B. Mauger.

CRUSHED.—William Norman, son of Ezekiel Norman, late of this county, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, was terribly crushed in a foundery in which he was employed, in Sixteenth street, Phila. Several of the workmen were, with a crane, raising a large flask for casting columns. Norman being directly under the mould, when the chain suddenly broke, and the weight of about two tons fell upon him, crushing him in a terrible manner, and breaking his back-bone.—He is now in a very critical condition, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—By reference to another column, it will be observed from a notice by C. W. Deans, our Superintendent of Common Schools, that the school directors of Delaware County, will meet in Convention at the Court House in this Borough, on the 1st Monday in May, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, to select a competent person to act as County Superintendent for the next three years.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Our friend, J. H. Malin, who for the last two years, has kept the Girard Hotel, at Darby, has removed (as will be seen by an advertisement in another column) to the Buttonwood Hotel in that place. Persons travelling through Darby will find this house one of real accommodation.

The Girard Hotel is being fitted up by Thomas Palmer, for a store, and judging from appearances, it will be one of the right kind.

ACCIDENT.—An unknown man was found upon the track of the Reading Railroad, near the Columbia bridge, on Monday last, with one leg awfully crushed, a train bound to the city having passed over him. He was unconscious when found, and neither his name nor the circumstances under which the accident occurred, could be ascertained. He was taken to the hospital, where he died.—He was supposed from his appearance to be a Swede by birth.—*Jeffersonian.*

FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr. David Ferree, one mile west of Parkesburg, has a Rooster about eight months old, with three legs and three feet. It is not often we can find a chicken capable of crowing over so much understanding. We are warranted in saying that Mr. Ferree will dispose of the "cock that crows in the morn," to any one desirous of experimenting upon the breed of three-legged chickens, or of improving the stock by a cross with the Shanghai.—*Jeffersonian.*

BOARDING HOUSE.—Among the private boarding houses of our Borough, none can be more favorably mentioned than that of Mary Ann Dicks, next door to this office.—She has ample accommodations for a large number of boarders, supplies a good table, and is herself a host in the management of the house. As a test of her cleverness, it may be mentioned, that on the 1st inst., she "April-fooled" us with two fine lemon pies.

Large numbers of persons are leaving Cumberland and Lancaster counties, including many of the best farmers of those counties, for Kansas and the Western States. From our own county we have heard of several families that have already started, and a number of others who are preparing to go to Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. The Western fever is at its height, and is carrying off many of our best citizens.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The attention of our farmers is directed to the Adv. of John L. Pomeroy, in another column. His fertilizers are equal if not superior to any in the market. Agriculturists should bear this fact in mind. His stores are No. 9 & 10 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

ABSTRACT OF THE METOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN MARCH, 1857—*with a few comparisons, and remarks thereon.*—Mean temperature for the month, from 3 daily observations, 35°.

Highest, on the 16th, 60.°3—Lowest, on 3d, 9.°3—range, 51.°; being 4.° *above* that of March 1856, and 3.°6 *below* the mean, in 8 previous years.

The mean temperature for January, Feb. and March 1857, was, respectively, 20.°8, 37.°14, 35.°—Mean 31.°. Mean of the same months in the past 8 years—29.°5, 31.°3, and 38.6.—Mean 33.°1: showing the temperature for 3 first months in 1857, 2.°1, below the mean of 8 previous years; and also that March 1857, was more than 2.° colder than February.

The quantity of rain, and melted snow-water in March, 1857, was 1.55 inches.—The annual mean for the same month, from 1849 to 1857, was 2.81 inches.

The water deposited in the three first months of 1857 was, January, 2.66; February, 1.38; March, 1.55—5.59 inches. Mean of the same, for the same months in past 8 years, was, January, 2.28; February, 3.56; March, 2.81—8.65 inches; showing a diminution the present year, below the mean in 8 years, of 3.06 inches, but precisely the same as occurred in the same 3 months collectively in 1856.

Rain and snow fell in March 1857, the former on 3 days, the latter on 13—16 days.—Ditto during the three first months of this year collectively rain on 16 snow 19–35 days. The mean for the same months annually in the past 8 years, was rain, 11, snow 28—39 days.

The direction of the wind in March 1857 was as follows:—N. W.—on 13 days. N.—6. N. E.—0. E.—2. S. E.—4. S.—4. S. W.—1. W.—1.

The same in February, N. W.—7 days.—N.—3. N. E.—1. E.—2. S. E.—3. S.—6. S. W.—1. W.—4.

In January, N. W.—11 days. N.—7.—N. E.—6. E.—0. S. E.—3. S.—1. S. W.—3. W.—0.

Aggregate in three months, N. W.—31. N.—16. N. E.—7. E.—4. S. E.—10.—S.—11. S. W.—5. W.—5 days.

No display of Aurora Borealis has occurred within the present year, and it is very remarkable that this phenomena has been observed but once (April 1856) in the last fifteen months, though the mean annual number of appearances in the 7 years preceding 1836, was above 12. These remarks apply exclusively to exhibitions, sufficiently brilliant to overcome the light of the moon, or the screen of clouds, in all the years alike.

Observations made one mile N. W. of Media, by J. E.

April 1st, 1857.

RADNOR, April 4th, 1857.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—Our neighborhood has been visited with more sickness, and more fatal cases within a few months, than has occurred here for a number of years; funerals are daily occurrences. Truly we may say that a pestilence is reigning in this part of the country. To-morrow we are called upon to consign to the tomb, George Leedom; and Charles Robert's child; also Tamer White, whose husband is lying very ill at Scranton, (the son of Samuel White, and Brother to Wm. White, noticed in your paper a few weeks ago.) Thursday last, the house of John Kugler, occupied by Isaac White, (also a brother of Wm. White,) was entirely destroyed by fire; but little of his furniture was saved. His loss is about $500. It was occasioned by a spark from a locomotive.

There has been a general clearing out from Morgan's Corner. E. Worrell has moved to the Spread Eagle, and intends to go to Kansas in a few days. Wm. Righter from Lancaster, now occupies the Hotel. George Pechin has left the coal yard. The school-master (which has been considered a very good one,) has been discharged, for reasons that the parents of children sending to the school, do not know; will the directors please answer? VELUM SAP.

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.—An excellent bill has been introduced into our legislature, giving to the cities, boroughs and townships, the power of establishing Public Libraries, for the use of the people, and of levying for that purpose, a tax equal in amount to one dollar for every taxable citizen. This plan we observe has been tried in some States with entire success, and once established would accomplish a great amount of good, and might serve as a centre point of re-union and place of attraction, in connection with debating societies, for improvement of the mind, and an incentive that would keep many young men from gambling, and other haunts of dissipation.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.—We see that our enterprising young friend Daniel McClintock, has just completed some very handsome specimens of Marble Work, at his yard in this Borough. Some of the work has been taken to the Media Cemetry, to mark the resting place of two children of Jesse Bishop and is executed in the most elegant manner. Anything that we could say cannot add to Mr. M's. merit as a most excellent workman. Persons desirous of having monuments or grave-stones, vases, &c., made in a style worthy of the art, should employ him, as he will be found to be a man in whom entire confidence can be placed, and worthy of the patronage of the citizens of our county.

HORRIBLE.—The dress of a Miss Jones of Middletown, caught fire by coming in contact with the stove, some two weeks ago, and she passed into the street before she discovered the flames which almost immediately afterwards enveloped her person. She screamed for help and ran hastily forward, presenting the appearance of a pillar of fire some ten or twelve feet high, and before assistance could be rendered and the flames extinguished she was burnt in a horrible manner, and from the effects of which she died last week, after suffering the most excrutiating torture for some ten days. She was an exemplary young woman, aged about twenty, and was much respected and esteemed.—*Delaware Republican.*

SMALL POX.—This dreadful malady, says the Delaware *Republican*, has prevailed to a considerable extent in various portions of the State. In nearly all the towns there has been cases, and in some instances it proved fatal; but we are pleased to learn that the disease is on the decrease, there being but few persons now afflicted with it. In the alms house there were 42 cases, seven of which were from Newark, one or two from New Castle, and the remainder from this city.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—By reference to an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the cars on this road, on and after Monday next, will make five trips daily. The company have found this change actually necessary to accommodate the rapid increase of travel. A new engine has been procured, and it is certainly very encouraging to see the road doing such a prosperous businesss, for the distance finished.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT WEST CHESTER.—The store of P. G. White, at West Chester, was broken open, on Friday night, and robbed of two thousand dollars worth of watches and jewelry. The robbers got off with their plunder.

THE STORM.—The rain and snow storm on Monday afternoon, was remarkably severe. About 3 inches of snow fell, and the Thermometer was considerably below freezing point.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court will be held in this Borough, to-morrow.

LAW CASE—PORTABLE GRIST MILL.—A suit was brought before Esquire Fleming of this borough a few days since, which is of some interest to Chester county farmers. Messrs. Taylor & Woodward, who keep a livery stable in West Chester, negotiated with Rogers & Boyers, of Philadelphia, for a Portable Grist Mill, known by the name of "*Coleman's American Flour Mill,*" upon the representation, as was alleged, that it would grind feed or flour, with either horse or steam power. The mill was put up, and Messrs. Taylor & Woodward gave their note, payable in 30 days, for fifty dollars, the price of the mill. They also took a guaranty that the mill should give satisfaction and work according to representation, or they were at liberty to return it within 30 days.

After using the mill for some time, and testing its capacity, the defendants were not satisfied, and notified Rogers & Boyers that they would not keep it. However, at the request of the latter, they kept it over thirty days, to give them an opportunity of repairing it, &c.; but it still failed to work, and the defendants sent the mill back. Plaintiffs refused to receive it, and brought suit to recover the amount of the note, $50. Several witnesses were examined, Mr. Lewis being counsel for plaintiffs. After a hearing, the magistrate gave judgement for defendants.—We understand that, to compromise the matter, Messrs. Taylor & Woodward paid the plaintiffs $10. The following is a mere synopsis of some of the testimony;

Wm. Woodward—testified that he had taken the mill to Philadelphia, loaded it on a dray, took it to plaintiffs' store; plaintiffs' would not permit it to be unloaded—took it back to the car depot and left it there.

Townsend Eachus, Esq.—had seen the mill at work not long after it was set up; it made coarse work; could not expect much custom with such a mill; it was not grinding, it was smashing; feed has to be ground fine and smooth, (specimens shown)—I should not call this *grinding.*

Hickman James—Saw the mill at work; it choked when set close; it was grinding corn and oats and wheat; don't think it ground at all;—it mashed or cracked; it fed itself regularly, but it required close attention.

Ebn'r Worth—I have one of the machines—got it December 18, 1856; they were to take it back if not satisfactory; we tried it and soon got out of conceit of it; I wrote to them that it did not answer; got no reply—went down and they sent a man up—it was altered and seemed to grind better. It did not however, come up to my expectations.

George R. Johnson—I run the engine for Taylor & Woodward; I did not consider the mill in order for grinding; we run it from four to six hundred revolutions per minute; twice as fast as the bills stated; at the speed stated in the bills it would not grind at all. —*West Chester Record.*

ELEVEN YEARS A SLAVE.—We mentioned in the last Record, that James Henry, a colored man born in West Chester, had been kidnapped, sold as a slave, and remained in bondage, in Virginia, until he made his escape—a period of 11 years. Since our publication Henry has called at our office, and detailed a considerable portion of his experience. He is a light complected negro, and his father being a preacher, he was taught to read and write. He has a good address, and is fluent of tongue. In 1833, at ten years of age, he entered the U. S. Navy, where he remained eight or ten years, and was discharged as a first class seaman, with a medal for good conduct. After being on shore for some time, he engaged as a seaman on board a vessel bound for the West Indies. The captain of this vessel, having sailed, anchored on the coast of Virginia, took him ashore in a boat, and telling him he would shortly be back, pushed off to the ship, and left him on shore. The Captain did not return, and Henry soon found that he was claimed and treated as a slave; he was knocked down and ironed and in company with various other negroes was marched to the South and sold.—They traveled during night, from station to station, being in the day time confined in strong slave pens. He every where protested his freedom, but it received no attention; no man was found willing to befriend him, and he was doomed to bondage for years and years, until he could find the means of escape! How shall this man Henry obtain redress upon those who have enslaved him—beat and mauled him—and insulted the majesty of Pennsylvania, which was bound to protect him or avenge his wrongs? How? Can any one answer? Had a slave from the South been claimed as a freeman, the country would have been shaken from the centre to the circumference—as in the Dred Scott case!—*Record.*

MORE SINNERS ARRESTED.—On Saturday, F. Schraton and Alex. Weaver, from Montgomery county were charged before Ald. Enue, with having sold beef in less quantities than a quarter, on the sidewalk in Second street, near Noble. The witnesses examined testified that each of the defendants owned small farms, but by their own admissions, it was alleged, they purchased cattle and slaughtered them for market, like other butchers. One of the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions has decided that those arrested under the act, must show that the cattle slaughtered is fattened upon their own farms before they can sell on the sidewalk in small quantities. For the benefit of those interested, we give the act, regulating this matter. It reads as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons, except regular farmers or gardeners, shall, within the limits of Second street, north of Market, in Philada. sell veal, mutton, beef, pork, or other butcher's meat, in such street, in less quantity than a quarter or shall offer or expose the same for sale, in less quantity than a quarter, he, or she, or they, may be forthwith arrested and proceeded against for a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, be fined in any sum not exceeding $50 for every such offence, at the discretion of the Court, one-half of said fine to go to the city, and the other half to the party making the arrest or complaint." The defendants were held to answer.—*Ledger.*

DESPERATE AND FATAL FIGHT AT WINSTON MD.—I now hasten to give you an account of quite a tragical affair that happened on the 27th of this month. It seems that the son of Philip Pendleton, of this County, and a young man by the name of Dean, from Chicago, had some misunderstanding, which resulted in Dean's challenging young Pendleton. He accepted the challenge, and chose for weapons bowie-knives. They nailed themselves down to a two-inch oak plank by the pants and fought until Dean was mortally wounded. Young Pendleton was cut nearly in pieces, and is now lying in a critical condition. Part of Pendleton's knife is still in Dean's head. There are no hopes of his recovery. The Doctor thinks they will both die.—*Cor. Baltimore Argus.*

THE WAR IN CHINA—*Increase of our Naval Force.—Washington*, April 6.—Instructions will shortly be issued by the Government for an increase of the American Squadron in the Chinese waters, with a view of affording such protection as may be required by our interests during the present war. The Administration, however, has resolved in no case to lend to the war its physical or its moral aid, and if its forces should be finally drawn into the conflict, it will be on our own personal responsibility, and not as the ally of England and France.

A new Commissioner to arrange a treaty, &c., is also soon to be sent out, and rumor has it that Hon. Caleb Cushing will be the person appointed—providing he can be induced to accept the office.

REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.—Mr. Wm. Bailey left Sprinfield, Illinois, some 18 months ago, with a party of nine persons; to engage in driving teams from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande. They landed in Indianola, and hired to man named Ross, to drive team for him. They drove to Neuces river, and camped there. While asleep their mules were stolen by the Indians. They prepared the next day to follow them, and came up with them at sunset. They saw six Indians, fired at and killed them all, when they were attacked by about three hundred, who were secreted in the woods, and who immediately fired on the white men, killing all but Mr. Bailey, whom they took prisoner. They then took him back to the wagons, which they plundered of all the arms and ammunition in them. They took two boxes of government revolvers, and twenty kegs of powder. The prison er was stripped of all his clothing, and bound hand and foot, and kept thus until they reached the Wichataw mountains, a journey which it took 11 days to perform.

The prisoner was kept strictly confined during the day, and was tied up every night with pieces of raw hide by the hands, to a limb of a tree, as high as he could reach and stand on the ground. During the day he was allowed to lie down and sleep a few hours. During the time Mr. Baily was with them they went on five robbing expeditions taking him always along with them. The last merchant train they robbed they took two men prisoners who had bravely defended themselves till their weapons were all discharged, and who had killed twelve of the red skins. These two men were taken and tied to a stake, and skinned alive. Mr. Baily was placed close to them and compelled to witness this horrible scene.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Five of its nine silk gowns are worn by slaveholders. More than half its long Bench is filled with slaveholders. Its Chief Justice is a slaveholder. The free States with double the population of the slave States, do not have half the Judges. The majority represent a minority of 350,000. The minority represent a majority of twenty millions!

It has long been so. Originally there were three Northern and three Southern Judges. But the South soon got the bigger share of the black robes, and kept them. Of the thirty-eight who have sat there in judgment, twenty-two were nurtured "on plantations." The slave States have been masters of the Court fifty seven years, the free States but eleven! The free States have had the majority only seven years, this century. Even the free State Judges are chosen from slavery extending parties Presidents nominate, and Senates will confirm none other. Three times a new Judgeship has been created, and every time it has been filled with a slaveholder. The advocate who pleads there against slavery, wastes his voice in its vaulted roof, and upon ears stuffed sixty years with cotton. His case is judged before it is argued, and his client condemned before he is heard.—*Albany Journal.*

Two Murders in Louisville—LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Our community is much excited in consequence of the discovery of a most cruel murder, which appears to have been committed on Thursday night. The name of the person murdered is Mary Travers, a beautiful and accomplished girl of only 24 years of age, who had been married but about eight months. Her husband, who is supposed to have committed the horrid deed, was found lying beside the dead body of his wife in bed. He had also attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but his injuries are not believed to be serious.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Intelligence has been received here of a startling tragedy which occurred at Washington, in this State, yesterday. A Mr. Baker, a resident of that town, armed himself, and deliberately took the life of his daughter, after which he placed the death weapon to his own breast and shot himself. No cause has been assigned as yet for the dreadful tragedy.

"The election of the Judges of the Supreme Court by the people, is henceforth to be one of the aims of the Abolitionists for acquiring the means of having the Constitution construed according to their own fanatical ideas of law. If they accomplish that end, *the strongest bulwark of the South* will have been swept away, the last bond of union will have been broken. But, before they can achieve that dark design, the HALLS OF CONGRESS WILL ECHO OTHER SOUNDS THAN THE VOICES OF MEMBERS."—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

This threat of pistol bullets to overawe legislation in Congress has no terrors. The only echoes Northern Representatives will hereafter be afraid of, in the discussion of questions of Human Freedom, will be the ayes and noes of Doughfaces.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

TERRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE IN IOWA—PITTSBURG, April 4.—It is stated in a letter received here from a reliable source, dated at Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 23d, that a settlement of twenty families on the head waters of the Des Moines River, had been attacked by Indians, and it is supposed all the settlers murdered. Only two dwellings were visited by the persons bringing the news, but in these fourteen dead bodies were found, some having been shot, and others clubbed. It is presumed the whole settlement was killed or carried into captivity. A meeting of citizens was called at Fort Dodge on the 22d, and a company of 50 to 100 would immediately march to the rescue of the prisoners and to take vengeance on the Indians.

THE New York *Times* says:—"An afternoon sheet yesterday amused itself by publishing a dispatch of President Buchanan's death, and also by circulating a story that the cause of the epidemic at the National Hotel, Washington, had been discovered to be the use of a chest of tea which had been poisoned by the Chinese for the British and American markets. By way of adding zest to the news, the startling statement was added that thousands of chests similarly prepared had been sent to Great Britain and the United States. It is scarcely necessary to add that the whole story was an impudent and criminal fabrication.

Vigilance Committee in Nebraska—ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The officers of the steamer St. Mary, from Council Bluffs, report that four men were shot at the mouth of the Platte river, Nebraska, on the 19th of March by order of the Vigilance Committee. Five others have been banished from the Territory, and forbidden to return under pain of death. The offence charged against them was claim jumping.

THE WORLD DOES MOVE.—The Committee on State affairs in the Michigan Senate, has reported favorably to extending the right of suffrage to females. In this State the proposition to submit the question to the people, passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. Next year, we trust the people will have a chance to vote upon the proposition, and we believe that its general discussion before the people will be of great benefit even if it should be rejected.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat.*

NICARAGUA NEWS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, April 4.—The editors of the *Herald* have seen a letter from Gen. Henningsen, dated Rivas, March 19th, confirming the statement of the victory obtained by Gen. Walker. It represents the allies as being totally defeated, with a loss of 400 men, while Walker's loss was only 50.

A CURIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—Dr. Hunter says that women who love their husbands generally lie upon their right side. (No allusion to mendacity.) We know not the why, but suppose that they who lie on the left-side disorder their livers, and consequently become so ill-tempered as to drive their husbands to evil courses—and, pray, what woman would then love her "better-half?" Ladies see that you lie correctly.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED TRAVELLER.—Andersen, the Swedish traveller, whose travels in the interior of Africa, have been recently given in a work called Lake Ngami, has been killed by an elephant, while hunting in Africa. We should suppose, after the adventures and hair-breadth escapes he relates in his "travels," that he was elephant and rhinoceres proof. He tells some of the toughest yarns that ever taxed human credulity.

It is said by the deserters, that Gen. Mora, the Commander of the Costa Ricans, has offered $10.000 for Walker's head, or $20,000 if he can be captured and brought into camp alive. Furthermore, that it is the wish of the Costa Rican Government to offer all of Walker's men who desire to avail themselves of it, an opportunity to leave their chief, and thus escape death.

VILLAGE OF WOMEN.—The Augsburg *Gazette* affirms that the village of Madma, which is about 69 English miles from Rustchuck in Wallachia, has been inhabited by women for the last 30 years. At one period the female population was 200. The ladies are not warriors like the Amazons of old, but have avoided all intercourse with men, and drive from their territory all who appear with matrimonial intentions.

THE Constitutional Amendments adopted by the last legislature, passed the Senate on the 27th nearly unanimously, all attempts at amendment failing—and were sent to the House. If they pass there they will be submitted to popular vote this fall.

GEORGE SUMNER says in a recent lecture: "The excessive use of saleratus is a cardinal cause of the American ill health. It is deadly poison, the use of which should be shunned, as the slaughterer of the infant and the destroyer of the strong man."

MARRIED,

On the 15th of February, by Rev. Robert Lowry, Mr. GEORGE W. CAFFERTY of Waterville, Del. co., to Miss HANNAH GILSTON of Chester county.

In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., by Rev. W. H. Benade, Mr. D. R. SMITH, of the 24th Ward, to Miss ELIZABETH HAYS, of Upper Darby, Delaware county.

DIED.

In Marlborough, Chester county, on Monday, the 23d ult., MARGARET GARRETT, relict of Joseph Garrett, formerly of this county, aged about 68 years.

In Radnor, on Sunday evening, March 1st, SARAH EMILY, daughter of William and Mary Pugh, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of his daughters, in Radnor, Del. co. LEVI GARRETT, Sr., in the 87th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—The Market is very dull and inactive. We notice sales of about 1200 bbls. good and better brands on private terms, including 100 bbls. extra at $6 25 per bbl.—Standard and mixed brands are freely offered at $5 75 a $5 85 pr bbl., but there are no buyers for shipment at that rate, and the sales are confined to small lots for the supply of the city trade. Small sales of good and better brands at $6a7 25 pr bbl., as in quality. Rye Flour is scarce and firm at $4 per bbl. Corn-meal is in moderate request and steady. Sales of 200 bbls. Penn'a at $3 20 pr bbl.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat is very limited, but the amount on sale is small, and strictly prime lots have realized better prices. Sales of 900 bushels good and prime Penn'a red at 140a145c. per bushel, and 1200 bushels white at 150a162c., mostly at 155a 160c. per bushel. Rye is in good request and steady. Sales of 2000 bushels Penn'a at 82a84c. pr. bushel. The supply of corn continues fair and the demand active. Sales of 18a20,000 bushels at 65c. per bushel for prime dry Southern yellow, afloat, including some damp at 63c., a lot of white at 62a62½c and 1500 bushels old and new yellow mixed at 65c., in store. Oats are steady, with small sales at 46a47c. for Delaware and Pensylvania.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.
THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.
WILLIAM F. MATHUES, Jr.,
Middletown.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.
THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.
SAMUEL P. RUSH, Media.

To the Republicans of Delaware county, and all others acting with them:
FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of your Nominating Convention.
BENJ. F. BAKER.
Media, April 8, 1857.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
N. Providence, Apr. 8, '57, HENRY F. ESREY.

DELAWARE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Delaware county Agricultural Society will be held at the Charter House, in Media, of Fifth-day (Thursday) the 9th of 4th mo., (April,) 1857, at one o'clock, P. M. The election of Officers, at the Society for the ensuing year will take place on said day
ap 8 ELLIS P. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

MONEY! MONEY!!—$5,000 Wanted by the Commissioners of Delaware county, for which 6 per cent interest per annum, will be given, with ample security. THOMAS PRATT, PERCIPHOR BAKER, SAMUEL LEELOM. } *Com.*
ap 8t.

Fire Brick and Cement,
CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STRAW.
The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 9m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.*
This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same demand with
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST
from the day of deposit. For list of managers and office, see daily papers apr. 9-1y

FERTILIZERS.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30. 3m

GRASS SEEDS!
CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HERD AND ORCHARD GRASS SEEDS,
on hand and for sale by
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West end of Market street Bridge,
Philadelphia, March 18, 6ts.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
ON AND AFTER THE 13th APRIL, 1857,
The Cars will leave the North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia:
At 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7, 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
☞ The last train will leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) on Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
☞ Freight will be carried on the 6 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., trains from Philadelphia; and on the 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., trains from Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge.)
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.—The Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company are requested to meet at the Chester House, in the Borough of Media, on (last day, Monday,) the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to accept or reject a further supplement to the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Governorto incorporate the West Chester and Philadelphia R. R. Company" approved the 11th day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and also to consider of any such other matters, as may be laid before them. By order of the Board.
Mar. 31. A. LEWIS SMITH, *Secretary.*

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to the Act entitled an Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad Company.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That if the Stockholders of West Chester and Philad'a railroad Company, within three months after the passage of this act, at a meeting called and held in accordance with the provisions

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

GARDEN WORK FOR APRIL.—This is the busiest and most important month in the year for garden work. The last week of March was mostly favorable for digging and getting the ground ready; transplanting vines, canes, bushes and shrubbery; but much of this will also be done the early part of this month. It should be remembered that the earlier these things are done the better, as they are not only out of the way of other work, but the operation is more likely to be successful.

The seeds, sets, &c., to be planted this month, should be put in the ground as early as possible, somewhat in the following order as to time, (should those named among the first in the list not be already planted):—

Early Peas, early Potatoes, (Fox's Seedling is the best,) Onions, (Silver Skins the best,) Cauliflower, early Beets, Orange Carrot, Long Scarlet Raddish, Lettuce in drills or bed, Sugar Parsnip, early Dutch Turnip, Bush Beans, Salsify, Cabbage seed, Leek, Brocoli, Nasturtions, Celery, Parsley, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Spinach, &c. Aspargus beds should be well *covered* with salt, (any common kind will do,) as soon as the plants show their noses; but care must be taken that it does not touch anything else, such as box edging, &c., or it will be destroyed.—Asparagus being a marine plant, salt is the best manure that can be applied. New asparagus beds can be made the early part of this month. Dig trenches from 20 to 30 inches in depth, put a layer of cornstalks at the bottom, then a layer of well-rotted horse and cow manure, then one of rich soil, and alternate with manure, and soil. Plant two years old roots, (to be obtained of the nurserymen,) four inches apart each way, the crown of the root buried from an inch to an inch and a half below the surface. The beds should be about 3½ feet wide. The second year after planting the thicker sprouts may be cut for the table; the third year will yield a full crop. Five beds 12 feet long, will be sufficient for a medium sized family. Those who never eat asparagus from their own garden, don't know what asparagus is.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

MIGRATION OF PLANTS.—Plants are seldom motionless. The wind wafts the seed of the dandelion. The waves bear the nut of the cocoa palm. Man has carried the apple and pear, the appricot and the peach, from the highlands of Asia, to the Far West. The cerealis have spread over all the world, and have become so cosmopolite that the land of their birth is unknown. Some plants would almost seem to attach themselves to particular races. The common plaintain is called by the North American Indians "the White Man's Footstep." Currents of air carry seeds and the eggs of insects and infussoria. To settle this formerly disputed question, a German philosopher, Unger, placed several plates of glass, carefully cleaned, between the almost air-tight double sashes, with which he protected his study against the rigors of a fierce northern climate. Six months later he took them out, and examined the dust that had fallen on them, through imperceptible cracks and crevises, with a microscope. The result was, that he discovered in the apparently inorganic dust the pollen of eight distinct plants, the seeds of eleven varieties of fungus, the eggs four higher infusoria, and living individuals of at least one genius."

Observations like this go far to disprove the evidences of new created life which are often discovered both in natural and artificial compositions. It seems almost impossible to imagine how eggs or seeds could have either found admittance or retained vitality under circumstances where life appears, and it has not been deemed inconsistent with revelation to suppose the work of creation still going on. But such instances as above recorded induce a great reluctance to believe in newly originated life, and to induce a belief that the varieties of animals and plants which appear at intervals are but modifications generated from pre-existing species.

THE Western agricultural papers, says the *Home Journal*, are still occupied with the new theory of the possibility of determining the sex of animals and insects before birth. Whether conception is different—male on a full stomach or female on an empty one—male before milking, female after—and similar determining influences are freely discussed. The question is not unimportant, for, with this prerogative choice of nature in our own hands—the power to choose whether "our next" shall be a girl or boy—many of the uncertainties of property would be more manageable, and here and there a Queen Victoria would be more properly a king.—The *Ohio Farmer* says:

"On our first page will be found an article, by J. P. Mahan, of Philadelphia, on "Controlling the Sex of Bees." We would call attention to the fact, in this case, doctors differ. All modern writers on the bee admit that a worker grub can, in the manner stated, be transformed into a queen; not alone by eating 'royal jelly,' but by a change in the positions of the cell from horizontal—the normal position of worker and drone cells—to *vertical*—the normal position of royal cells. This has been well known, since the time of Shirach. In regard to the size of the cell influencing the true sex of the insect, the experiments of the Hubers, Shirach, John Hunter, Bonnet, Reaumur, etc., all go against it.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.—There are certain points in a milker, that can hardly be mistaken. She should be descended from the best milking stock; her head should be small of medium size, muzzle fine and nostrils expanded and flexible; face long, slender and dishing; cheeks thin; eyes full, mild and prominent; horns delicate and waxy, and they may be either branching, lopped, crumbley, or hornless; long, thin, lively ear and the inside of an orange color, neck thin and small at its junction with the head; deep chest, but not too heavy before; back level and broad; well ribbed; belly large, low flanked; wide thighs, but thin; short legs, and standing well apart; large milking veins with loose capacious under, coming out well behind; good teats; loose, mellow skin, of a deep yellow; and a fine thick coat of glossy hair; and she must be of a good disposition, and perfectly free from tricks.

Yet, with all the skill of a well practised taste in the selection of animals, the dairyman will frequently find his theories and results at sad variance. One may sometimes select a fine animal, with every appearance of good milking qualities, which is but a medium cow at the pail; another, that hardly seems worthy of notice, and which sets at defiance many established milking points, and all preconceived notions of symmetry may yet be a good milker. A cow that runs to flesh, while in milk, is generally an indifferent animal for the dairy. Perfection in a cow consists in converting all she eats into milk while yielding it, and when dry, in turning all she consumes into valuable meat.

CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS.—One of our amateur farmer friends tells us that these two grasses ripen together, and make the best of hay for cattle. He also says the orchard grass springs right up again after cutting, and like the clover, makes the best of early spring, summer, and fall, feed especially on dry land. One bushel of orchard grass, and eight quarts of clover seed, should be sown on an acre.

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY
CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEINAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*

Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend " 50 "
Leina's American Fertilizer, 25 " .
Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application. Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.
☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above articles. feb 18-4m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Warerooms* to STATE ST., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.
NATHAN SHAW.
N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma 4

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."
Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

The Standard Remedies!!
DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.
THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.
DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of an external Remedy—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numbness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands, and all Pains of every character.
CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—"J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.
DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœ, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Diseases of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.
Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King Streets, Wilmington, Del.,* and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, Druggist, *Media;* ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester;* GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont,* and by dealers generally. ma4

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,
WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS,* which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sixes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars,* at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Mecutchen,
MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER.
SOLE PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smutt and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.
Residence: No. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.
Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.
Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons; Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Bolting Cloths. ma 4-3m

Opposite the Media Depot!
VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN F. CLINE,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap. 30, 1y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of business.
The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers published in the United States, or Europe, by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.
Just received, Lepman's superior Erassing Pencils, Eyelet machines, &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.
March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

LAND SURVEYS
CAREFULLY MADE AND
DEEDS WRITTEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
residing in Edgmont, Del. Co. Pa.
Mr 11 6t* ISAAC YARNALL.

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE, PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint, American Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens, 25 to 35 cts. Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c., &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no 26 1y.

Garden, field & flower seeds,
FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade, or supplied in bulk.
CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,
Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box, for $1.00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c., &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.
Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

MARSEILLES QUILTS—THESE goods in every variety of size and quality. We possess unusual facilities for buying Quilts, and will sell them cheap accordingly, COOPER & CONARD,
mh 19 South east cor. 9th and Market sts.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a
PERMANENT MANURE
ave been thoroughly established.
Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied upon as the
BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,
and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Klett* branded on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime,* as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.
(2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.
Since last fall there has been imported but *one cargo* of the celebrated
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,
which we offer for sale in small lots.
FISH MANURE.
A supply of this valuable article for sale.
PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.
(1½ CENT PER LB.)
No 1 Government Peruvian Guano
For sale at the lowest rates.
The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,
First door above Chestnut st., Philada.
☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,
NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot,* a large assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city.
He also has on hand a fine assortment of
OVER-SHOES,
suitable for men and children.

TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves
Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!

G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.
He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.
Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere
dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of the cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AYISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $22; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do. $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $1 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per set, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. sept. 17, 1y.


TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand. Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'
GRAMMATICAL WORKS.
THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.
THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.
These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.
THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.
BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.
For sale by PETER GRIFFEE,
Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

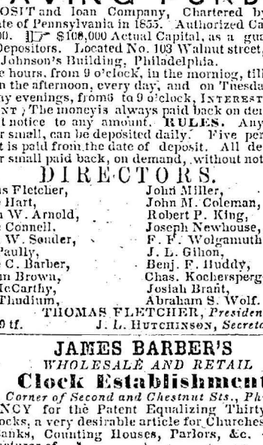
THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins. Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

HALL'S RESTAURANT
IS now constant open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks.
WM. HALL,
Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media,

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Station N. E. Cor. of 18th and Market st
Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1856.
On and after to-day, the cars leave Philadelphia at 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave Lenni at 8 and 12 A. M., and 5P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Leoni, at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Package and quarterly or commutation tickets can be had on application at the Office, N. E. cornes of Eighteenth and Market streets.
H. JONES BROOKE,
SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
July 9. *For Trustees.*

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to **HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE.** Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions,* the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND
United States Co.
Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850
Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.
All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.
Interest 5 per cent.
On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.
The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.
By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.
President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**
DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

FIVE PER CENT
SAVING FUND,
DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855. Authorized Capital, $500,000. ☞ $100,000 Actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors. Located No. 103 Walnut street, East of 5th, Johnson's Building, Philadelphia.
Office hours, from 9 o'clock, in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, INTEREST FIVE PER CENT; The moneyis always paid back on demand, without notice to any amount. RULES. Any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent, interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher,	John Miller,
George Hart,	John M. Coleman,
Simeon W. Arnold,	Robert P. King,
George Connell,	Joseph Newhouse,
Joseph W. Souder,	F. F. Wolgamuth;
L. L. Pauly,	J. L. Gihon,
George C. Barber,	Benj. F. Huddy,
William Brown,	Chas. Kochersperger,
John McCarthy,	Josiah Brant,
C. A. Thudium,	Abraham S. Wolf.

THOMAS FLETCHER, *President.*
ap 9 tf J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of
Fine Gold Pens,
Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.

July 31 1y. DANIEL McCILNTOCK.

Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Beddingand Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

PAPER HANGING WARE HOUSE.
J. E. VAN METER, *S. E. Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia,* offers for sale a large assortment of *WALL PAPERS* at prices ranging from six cents per piece upwards, of choice patterns, comprising

Cheap Satin Papers,	Fire Decorative Papers,
Fire Board Prints,	Fine Gold Papers,
Marble Papers,	Fine Satin Paper,
Borders and Mouldings,	Oak Papers.

☞ New Styles Window Curtains, in great variety. Dealers supplied on most favorable terms. ma13m

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.
Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. *Interest* is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25
GEORGE H HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

Bottleing Establishment.
JOHN HAMILL, (successor to A. COFFIN,) Chester, Delaware county, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, Porter, Ale, Cider, Sarsaparilla and Mineral Waters of the best quality.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. ☞ Address, Box No. 68, Chester, Penna. Chester, Sept. 17.

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made **CLOTHING,** which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL,
WASH. M. WORRALL,
Sept. 3, '56, tf E. C. DEAL.

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!
A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE.
URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granuated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.
For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* feb11


REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.
Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.
UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business. Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of this same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.
N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.


MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.—Everybody should embrace this opportunity to buy clothing for Men and Boys at GEORGE CULLIN'S
Cheap Clothing establishment, S. E. corner of Market and Second sts., Philadelphia. Embracing a choice of the best, most desirable and fashionable Dress and Frock Coats, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c., with a great variety of Boys clothing.—Consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linen Drilling, Cloth, Alapaca, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c.
Furnishing Goods. Consisting of Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.
Parents who desire Boy's clothing, are earnestly invited to examine the stock.
Country Storekeepers can be accommodated at very low rates. GEORGE CULLIN,
S. E. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia. ap 9 1y.

☞ JUST OPENED ☜

BY FAR THE LARGEST
CLOTHING BAZAAR
IN THE WORLD!
No. 184 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA,
With a Fresh and Fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
☞ UNEQUALED FOR ☜
IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND CHEAPNESS!
Also a large stock of *Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings* to make up to order; together with a complete assortment of *Furnishing Goods.*
JOS. M. BENNETT, *Proprietor.*
NOTE.—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient Clothing Hall in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country, may be had from the TOWER. nov 19



CARPETINGS!
J. S. DEPUY & SONS,
MASONIC HALL, CHESTNUT ST.,
BELOW EIGHTH, PHILADELPHIA,
Would call the attention of the public to the large and varied assortment of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
Which they are selling very cheap for cash or City Acce

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 8 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., APRIL 15, 1857. WHOLE NO 112.

IMPORTED
WINES AND LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**
South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,
Invites the citizens of Del.County, to his
Wine and Liquor Store,
Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

Garden, field & flower seeds.
FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail. embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade, or supplied in bulk.
CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,
Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box, for $1.00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c., &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.
Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

NOTICE.
To the School Directors of Delaware Co.
GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Media, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1857, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act. CHAS. W. DEANS.
Mar. 25, 3ts. *County Superintendent.*

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, or using the vault, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to
T. F. WALTER, *President.*
JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.
SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. ma4

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.
FIRE INSURANCES.
Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.
DIRECTORS.
Sketchley Morton, William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt, Charles Palmer,
Levis Miller, William Eves,
John Larkin, Jr. Robert M. Thomas,
Charles R. Williamson.
SURVEYORS.
Lewis Green, Marple; James Eves, Aston; Henry Pratt, Newtown; Nehemiah Broomall, Upper Chichester; William W. Clement and W. C. Hawkins, Upper Darby; Isaac Yarnall, Edgmont; Hiram Cleaver, Radnor; John Ottey, Darby; Bartine Smith, Haverford; John D. White, Lower Chichester.
SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*
EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*
☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of those having funds in their hands for investment, to his Agency for the sale and purchases of Mortgages and Ground Rents.
Ten years experience in the Real Estate and Conveyancing business in Philadelphia, and a thorough knowledge of the law relative to it, is his guaranty that those investing monies though him will obtain a safe and satisfactory security, which will generally be worth double the amount of money loaned upon it, with a perfect title guaranteed.
Farmers and others living in the country, Executors, Administrator, Trustees and Guardians, who May wish to put money out at interest, will find it to their advantage to employ the subscriber to invest it in Philadelphia, as they will receive interest on it from the day they call at his office, payable half yearly.—Money invested in this City in Ground Rents, is free from all taxation:
☞ No charge whatever will be made to those investing money through my agency.
REFERENCES:—Joel Evans, Jesse J. Maris, Edward Garrett, Joseph Rhoads, Wm. Smedley, Nathan Sharpless, Wm. P. Townsend.
CHARLES RHOADS,
Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent.
m183m. No. 72¾ Walnut street, above 3 st. Phila.

PEAR TREES!!
Those in want of PEAR TREES are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with choicest varieties, both Standard and on the Angers Quince Stock. Also, *Extra Early York Cabbage Seed*, just received per ship Tuscarora. Likewise a large assortment of Firs, Pines, Lindens, Maples, Larches, Sycamores, &c., &c., with a general assortment of other articles generally kept in a Nursery, as Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, *Quince, Grape Vines*, &c., &c. JACOB HEWES.
Delperville, 3rd mo. 4, 1857.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watche and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at th "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store,' No. 90 North Second street, corner of Quarry Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 2 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $31, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quarters, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver hold, er, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3 Ladies Gold Pencils, $4, Silver Teaspoons, set, $5, Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles 1 proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 8 1y.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! The subscriber very respectfully solicit your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual, R. BUCKLEY.
N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

LUMBER AND COAL
THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will pleas call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM TRAINER.
Marcus Hook, March 1856.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA
Office in the Court House. nov 26

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.
At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Chatte House, Media, Delaware county* ap 16.

WM. DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder. Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

BOOTS, SHOES, GUMS, HATS, CAPS and Trunks, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

SITUATION WANTED.—Wanted by a boy 16 years of age, a situation as Clerk in a country Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Apply at this office.

PRIDE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

'Tis a curious fact as ever was known,
But oftener in human nature shown,
Alike in the castle and cottage,
That pride, like pigs of a certain brood,
Will manage to live and thrive on food
As poor as pauper pottage!

Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest thing is the pride of birth,
Among our "fierce democracie!"
A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten peers—
A thing for laughter, flouts and jeers,
Is American aristocracy!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the other end
By some plebian vocation?
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine,
That plaged some worthy relation.

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty, and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station;
Don't be proud, and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes,
But learn, for the sake of your mind's repose,
That all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation!

"SLAVERY IN ITS MILDEST FORM."

"We have no slavery in St. Louis, or only in its mildest form: and what few slaves there are here are far better off than the laboring whites or free negroes, and would not be free, not one of them, if they could." Such were the remarks that fell upon my ears a few days ago from the lips of a lady famous for her goodness of heart and kindly charity, her universal benevolence, and never ending patience with the sins and follies of the world. Such are the remarks you hear daily from all classes of people, if you dare approach the forbidden subject, "Slavery in its mildest form," let us see what it is.

Month after month, as the days rolled on, and I sat at my door of a summer evening, or sallied out to market in the morning, I noticed four little children playing upon the pavement—two boys and two girls. The eldest was a slender child, with rather a dark Southern skin, hair almost black, and a large flashing black eye. Her motions were quick, her laugh timid, and her ways seemed as of one fearful of some impending evil. Yet she was ever watchful and careful of two little ones who were almost always with her at play, and over whom, as the elder, she appeared to have charge. Next her in size was a curly-headed, round-faced, dark-browed boy—a rollicking, devil-may-care little chap, who defied all sorrow and sadness, and made one forget gray hairs, and wish he were "a boy again." He might have been five years old, the eldest girl seven. The two younger children, pretty and delicate, seemed like brother and sister to the two elder; yet I had noticed that the smaller ones were dressed more tastefully, and with richer material. I had also noticed the going out at morn, and the coming in at eve, of a trim, neat girl, of about twenty, as I supposed, who seemed to live in the same house; but as she passed me, she never looked up, and a shade of care rested upon her brow, that told of some deep suffering. Sometimes I would see her flitting to and fro daily; sometimes she would be gone weeks, and then I would see the two elder children clinging to her, as she turned the corner, and hanging to her skirts with shouts of joy, as if she were a loved mother just returning from a long absence, or a dear sister, gentle and kind, who held their little hearts in her keeping. Of one thing I was sure—they were the children of the same father, and that father often sat at his door of a summer night, and watched their gambols upon the street, as they led the two younger ones about, or drew the baby in its little carriage.

A year went by, and I still thought them all of one household. I needed a seamstress, and asked a neighbor where one could be found.

"Could you not hire Mrs. L——'s Lizzie?"

"Who do you mean?"

"Mrs. L——'s coloured girl. No, she's not coloured; she's as white as I am; but she's a slave. Did you never see her—that pretty, neat girl, that you see going in and out—the mother of Ella and Charley?"

I almost gasped for breath. "Is Lizzie a slave, and Ella and Charley her children?"

"To be sure they are."

"I thought these children were all Mr. L——'s?"

"Well, I suppose they are," said the lady, with a leer; "but the two oldest are Lizzie's, the other two Mrs. L——s. She is a second wife, you know, and he came here a widower, and talks about Lizzie's husband down at Memphis. Lizzie is a splendid seamstress, and stays at home and sews round part of the time in warm weather; in winter, she goes on steamboats as chamber-maid. She is obliged, when on the boat, to pay her master thirty dollars a month—and all she gets over she has for herself, to clothe her children. That's why they are kept so nice. She is better off than many a free girl."

We went to the seamstress, and, after awhile, we heard her tale of woe. "Better off than many a free girl!" How could a woman's tongue speak those words, and not grow palsied in her mouth?

Lizzie had been torn from a home at the South by a sheriff's sale. Mr. L—— had bought her as a fancy girl, and her fate was like all others—now subject to the caprice of a jealous wife, her children often ill-used, when this wife dared. She was driven away to earn wages on a boat; sometimes at a fearful rate, and only able to satisfy a mother's love for her children by yielding to the exactions of her master, who was good if she obeyed, cruel to her children if she dared resist any enactment of his will. She had high and holy thoughts. Her love for her children was deep and strong. When at home, she would gather them to her arms, and weep over them through the long night, and almost pray that they might die ere they were old enough to know their fearful degradation. I never talked with her but once, and then she seemed to fear that the tortures of the Inquisition awaited her. She trembled from head to foot, and started at every noise. She had been kindly raised, and could read and write. "He makes me dress," said she, "and keep my children so, that the world may call him a good master. He never strikes me, but he tears me from them. And O, mistress, who knows what they gets while I'm gone? Not a thing but bread and water. And then, O, my God! he tells me Ella will be old enough to take my place some day; that she's so pretty, he can get fifteen hundred dollars for her when she's fourteen, and that he can sell Charley any day, and, if I don't do his bidding, he will. O, mistress, if ther's a God in heaven, he will blast this nation for its wickedness. I sometimes hate you all, everybody that is free—yes, every one—because you can be happy in your children and husbands, and help to make us so wretched. Mistress says I ought'nt to complain, when I have such fine clothes, and everybody treats me as if I was a lady; but fine clothes don't cure the heart-ache, and to be treated like a lady don't take away the fear that my poor children will be sold when I get back, and I never see them again. He don't tell me I am a slave always; but O, mistress, I would rather be a dog than such a thing."

Her sobs and tears choked her utterance. Poor Lizzie! Her's was a case of "slavery in its mildest form"—"scarce slavery at all," some would say, who only look upon the surface. Are chains and whips to the limbs and back so much more fearful than the terrible agony of the mother's heart, through long years of agonizing suspense, looking forward to the fate of her children, who must bear the brand of shame and ignorance, through her, forever; more, chains and stripes, starvation and hard work—*all* that makes slavery terrible? That Christian ladies can say that a woman of high and holy instincts can be made the victims of man's lust, be made to bear the sacred name of mother, that her sons and daughters may be sold like brutes in the shambles, to the same fearful life that has withered all her womanhood, and turned to gall and bitterness every cup of existence, and yet that this is "slavery in one of its mildest forms," is most astonishing.—*Liberator.*

THE EXPECTED COMET.

The Comet of 1856, or of Charles the Vth, of which an astronomer has very feebly foretold its return on the 13th of June of the present year, makes us research all the documents that can interest the public opinion on this eventuality. Here we present on this subject some facts borrowed from the Dictionnaire d'Astronomie," published by M. A. de Guymenier:—"Comets since they have been more closely observed, do not present any more of those extraordinary forms, which the frightened imagination of people of other days gave them, and who thought them to be signs of celestial anger.

These vaporous and diaphanous bodies, which are not luminous, but on by reflecting the rays of the Sun, are generally very feeble masses, and incapable of causing the least perturbation to the surface and in the atmosphere of our planet. The resistance or the other, which feels the place and the planetary attractions, occasion variations of more consideration in the periodity of the comets as their orbits are more extended and the action of the central body is made less sensible to the far regions where these strange bodies go to continue slowly their revolutions, after having been animated at times of an astonishing velocity, when they approach the sun." "On that account specially it is impossible to foretell to a fixed day, and even to a year their return.

"The comet of 1811 had, on the 15th of October, a tale of 40 millions of leagues (12,000 miles,) of which the extremity was then six millions from the earth; that of 1770 came near it by 240,000 myriametres, that of Halley's in 1618, was three times nearer, and lastly that of Biel or of Gambert was found to be 2600 myriametres. But however near were their approximations, these bodies never had, since the historical times, the least influence on the movements, nor the tides of the globe. The comet of 1770, which, on coming and returning passed through satalites of Jupiter, did not produce any derangement, even on the velocity of these small bodies.

"Are we, however, to believe, with one of our most learned profession, (Mr. Babinet,) that the meeting of these masses of vapor would not have any more effect on our planet in movement, than the chock of the swallow on a convoy of cars driven by ten locomotives at full speed? Whatever be the temerity of the matter that forms the tale of the body of these comets, it has been acknowledged that the velocity of some of them was ten thousand times larger than that of the strongest hurricanes. Or in physical terms, the vital force of a body results from its mass combined with its velocity, if this last is prodigious, when the former should be almost nothing, the resultant may yet be considerable. It ought to be so, for the comets which the mentioned spiritual astronomotre calls the nonevissibles.

"Don't we know, in fact that the winds waterspouts and hurricanes these nonevisibles, and yet irresistibles, are but displaced air?—The volcanic eruptions, the earthquakes, the gaseous explosions, as much as those of gunpowder, are they not also produced by imperceptible molecule, which have by themselves no power? We can then reasonably suppose that the shock of enormous masses of animated fogs, of an imaginary velocity, and consequently of a certain force, could trouble at least the atmosphere of our planet. Arago, to remove our fears on such a shock, compares the danger, to the chance of firing a black ball, by itself, through three hundred millions of white balls."—*Translated from the Courier des Etats Unis.*

FEMALE SOLDIERS IN SIAM.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes some curious details relative to the army of the King of Siam. One corps particularly attracts the attention of strangers, which is a battalion of the King's guard composed of women, chosen among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They receive excellent pay, and their discipline is perfect. They are admitted to serve at the age of thirteen, and are placed in the army of reserve at twenty-five. From that period they no longer serve about the King's person, but are employed to guard the royal palaces and Crown lands. On entering the army they make a vow of chastity, from which there is no exemption, unless any of them should attract the King's attention, and be admitted among the legitimate wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most beautiful, but on the most skilled in the military exercise—the hope of such a reward animates them with extraordinary zeal for military instruction, and Europeans are astonished at the martial appearance of that battalion, as well as its skill in manœuvring and its excellent discipline.—The costume these women wear is very rich.—Their full dress is composed of a white woollen robe, embroidered with gold. The cloth is extremely fine, and descends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and a guilt cuirass. The arms are free, and the head is covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this dress on State occasions, their only weapon is a lance, which they handle with wonderful dexterity. With their undress they are armed with a musket. The battalion is composed of four companies, and each company of one hundred women, commanded by a captain of their sex. Should the captain die, the company is drilled for three days by the King, who appoints the most competent to succeed to the command.

The battalion has been commanded for the last five years by a woman who saved the King's life at a tiger hunt, by her courage and skill. She possesses great influence at Court, and is much respected by those under her command. She has the same establishment as a member of the royal family, and ten elephants are placed at her service. The King never undertakes any expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt, or even ride out, without an escort of the same guard, who are devotedly attached to his person. Each individual of the battalion has five negresses attached to her service, and, having thus no domestic occupations, she can devote herself exclusively to the duties of her profession. There is a parade ground near the city, where one company is stationed for two days every week to exercise themselves in the use of the lance, the pistol, the musket and the rifle. The King attends once a month at these exercises, accompanied by his brother, who shares in some degree the sovereign power, and distributes prizes to those most deserving. These rewards consist of bracelets or other valuable jewelry, to which the girls and their families attach great importance. Those so honored fill the office of sergeant and corporal. Punishment is very rare in this corps, and when it is inflicted it consists of a suspension from service for a period not exceeding three months. But duels are much more frequent. They must be sanctioned, however, by the female captain, and be fought with swords in presence of the entire company. When the death of one of the parties ensue, the deceased receives a magnificent funeral, and a high priest pronounces a panegyric, declaring that the deceased's valor has merited eternal rest in the abode of the blessed. The survivor receives the congratulations of her companions; but as a measure of discipline she is sentenced to pass two months away from her company in fasting and prayer. The military organization of this battalion is so perfect that the entire army endeavors to imitate it.

HORRORS OF CHINESE OPIUM SMOKING.

Clive, in his description of China and Chinese customs, states that one of the streets of Canton is occupied entirely by shops for the sale of this deadly drug: "One of the objects at this place, that I had the curiosity to visit, was the opium smoker in his heaven; and certainly it is a fearful sight, although not so degrading in the eye as the drunkard from spirits, lowered to the level of a brute and wallowing in his filth. The idiot smile and death-like stupor, however, of the opium debauchee, has something far more awful to the gaze than the beastiality of the latter. The rooms where they sit and smoke are surrounded by wooden couches, with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture in the bowl for the admission of the opium is not larger than a pin's head.

The drug is prepared with some kind of conserve, and a very small portion of it is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe, and the smoke is taken into the lungs as from the hooka in India. On a beginner, one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp, the fire must be held to the drug during the process of inhaling, and from the difficulty of filling and probably lighting the pipe, there is generally a person who waits upon the smoker to perform the office. A few days of this fearful luxury, when taken to excess, gives a pallid and haggard look to the face and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into little better than an idiot skeleton. The pain they suffer when deprived of the drug, after long habit, no language can explain, and it is only when to a certain degree under its influence that their faculties are alive.

In the houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at nine o'clock in the evening, in all the different stages, some entering half distracted to feed the craving appetite they have been obliged to subdue during the day; and others laughing and talking wildly under the effects of a first pipe; while the couches around are filled with their different occupants, who lie languid with an idiot smile upon their countenances, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast merging to the wished for consummation. The last scene in this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of a dead house, where lie stretched those who have passed into a state of bliss the opium smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying.

AFFECTION OF THE ELEPHANT.—The Columbus *Fact*, of a recent date, relates the following interesting story of affection recently exhibited in an elephant belonging to Herr Driesbach's menagerie, for his keeper: "The menagerie on coming into Newark: Ohio, the keeper fell in a fit from his horse. The whole menagerie immediately came to a halt, and some members of the company went forward to pick up the man, but the elephant would not allow any person to approach the senseless form of his keeper.—Taking him up with his trunk, softly, he would place him on his horse, but finding that the man was senseless, he laid him down on the ground, and kept watch over him.—Many members of the menagerie tried to soothe the faithful elephant, who had now become furious at the supposed death of his master, but to no purpose, and there the man lay, watched by the sagacious animal.—After laying in this condition for some time, a physician, who had been sent for, arrived, and yet the elephant would allow no one to approach. At length, the keeper became so far conscious as to command the elephant to let the physician come near, and the elephant was docile and obedient in a moment, and the keeper was properly cared for—the elephant all the time expressing the utmost anxiety for the sick man."

PASSION WEEK.—With a number of denominations of Christians, "Passion Week" is a very interesting and impressive portion of the ecclesiastical year. It was sacredly and solemnly commemorated by the early Christians, as it is now among many in this and other countries. "Passion Week" immediately precedes Easter, and is so named because it was in this week that Christ suffered and died. The word *passion* properly means suffering, and is so applied in the New Testament to the sufferings and death of the Saviour. The primitive Christians termed it *Hebdomes Magna*, or the "Great Week." It was also denominated the "Holy Week." The most important events of our Saviour's life were crowded into this week, each succeeding day increasing the interesting characters of the eventful period from the Sunday of the Paschal Week to Easter Sunday. An outline of these events, as arranged and given in chronological order by several writers upon the subject, may not be inappropriate at this time:

On Sunday of the Paschal Week, our Saviour made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem—wept over the city—uttered the prophecy of its destruction, and going into the Temple, cast out the buyers and the sellers.

On Monday he pronounced the prophetic curse upon the barren fig tree, and uttered those strong denunciations of woe upon the Pharisees which excited their enmity, and made them resolve to destroy Him.

On Tuesday he again went to the Temple, received the deputation from the the Sanhedrim, who questioned Him as to His authority; uttering the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, the parable of the Talents; replied to the Herodians and the Sadducees; gave a description of the general judgment, and foretold the exact time of His own betrayal and crucifixion.

On Wednesday, He passed most of the day on the Mount of Olives and in the Garden of Gethsemane, offering up those intercessory prayers recorded by St. John. That evening at supper, with the twelve, He washed the diciples' feet, and foretold the denial of Peter and the betrayal of Judas.

Thursday was spent in preparing for the Passover, which, after sunset, was eaten, and Judas pointed out as the traitor. Then the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was instituted; and, after singing the parting hymns, they retired to the Mount of Olives, and on their way, Christ again predicts the denial of Peter, and that *all* would forsake him. Then followed the agony of the garden. Then Judas comes with the band of soldiers, and Jesus is bound and led to the house of Annas.

On Friday, after 12 o'clock at night, until 9 o'clock of the morning, occur the various events connected with his trial. At 9 o'clock, *the very time when the morning sacrifice was offered in the Temple, Jesus was nailed to the cross.* Then occurs the supernatural darkness until the ninth hour—or at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—when the evening sacrifice was offered in the Temple, Jesus expires. Then Joseph of Aramathea procures the body, and places it in his own tomb.

On Saturday, the sepulcher is secured by a guard of soldiers, and the women procure the spices to embalm the body of Jesus.—These are the events of the week until the glorious Easter morn, when "He broke the bars of death, and triumphantly ascended into Heaven."

A TOUCHING RELIC OF POMPEII.

In digging the ruins of Pompeii, every turn of the spade brings up some relic of ancient life, some witness of imperial luxury. For far the greater part, the relics have merely curious interest; they belong to archæology, and find appropriate resting places in historical museums.

But there are some exceptions. Here, for instance, the excavator drops, an uninvited guest, upon a banquet; there he unexpectedly obtrudes himself into a tomb. In one place he finds a miser cowering on his heap; another shows him bones of dancing girls and broken instruments of music lying on the marble floor. In the midst of the painted chambers, paths, halls, columns, fountains, among the splendid evidences of material wealth, he sometimes stumbles on a simple incident, a touching human story, such as strikes the imagination and suggests mournful interest of the great disaster, as the sudden sight of a wounded soldier conjures up the horrors of the field battle of.

Such to our minds, is the latest discovery of the excavators in this melancholy field.—It is a group of skeletons in the act of flight, accompanied by a dog. There are three human beings, one of them a young girl, with a gold ring and jewels still on her fingers. The fugitives had a bag of gold and silver with them, snatched up no doubt in haste and darkness. But the fiery flood was on their track, and vain their wealth, their flight—the age of one, the youth of the other. The burning lava rolled above and beyond, and the faithful dog turned back to share the fortune of his mistress, dying at her feet.

Seen by the light of such an incident, how vividly that night of horrors looms upon the senses! Does not the imagination picture the little group in their own house, by the side of their evening fountain, languidly chattering over the day's events, unusual feat? Does it not bear with them the troubled swell of the waters in the bay?—See with them, how the light comes down in sudden strangeness, how the sky opens over head, and flames break out, while corise sand and molten rocks come down. What movements, what emotions, surprise! The scene grows darker every instant; the hollow monotony of the bay is lifted into yells and shrieks, the air grows thick and hot with flames, and at the mountain's foot is heard the roll of the liquid lava. Jewel's, household goods, gold and silver coins, are snatched up on the instant. No time to say farewell; darkness in front, and fire behind, they rush into the streets—streets choked with falling houses and flying citizens. How find a way through passages that have no longer outlets? Confusion, danger, darkness, uproar, everywhere; the shouts of parted friends, the agony of men struck down by falling columns; fear, madness and despair unchained; here penury clutching gold it cannot keep—there, gluttony feeding on its final meal, and phrenzy striking in the dark to forstall death. Through all, fancy hears the young girl's screams; the fire is on her jewelled hand. No time for thought—no pause—the flood rolls on, and wisdom, beauty, age and youth, with all the stories of their love, their hopes, their rank, wealth and greatness—all the once affluent life, are gone forever.

When unearthed after many years, the nameless group has no other importance to mankind than as it may "serve to point a moral or adorn a tale."

OUR NURSERY

FOR THE GOOD THINGS TOLD US.

THE ADVANTAGE OF USING TOBACCO.—The following was communicated to Commodore Wilkes, of the exploring expedition, by a savage of the Fejee Islands:

He stated that a vessel, the hulk of which was still lying on the beach, had come ashore in a storm, and that all the crew had fallen into the hands of the Islanders.

"What did you do with them?" enquired Wilkes.

"Kill 'em all," answered the savage.

"Did you eat them all?" asked the half-sick Commodore.

"Yes, we eat all but one."

"And why did you spare one?"

"Because he tasted too much like tobacco. Couldn't eat him no how!

If a tobacco chewer should happen to fall into the hands of New Zealand savages, or get ship-wrecked somewhere in the Fejee groupe, he will have the consolation of knowing that he will not be cut into stakes and buried without liturgy in the unconsecrated stomach of cannibals.

THE POETRY OF NAKED FACTS.—What poem need be any better than the following half-dozen statistics?—

An idea of the amount of letter-writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps sold, which, during the last year was one hundred and fifty millions.

It is calculated that the clergy costs the United States $12,000,000 annually; the criminals, $40,000,000: the lawyers, $70,000,000; and liquors $300,000,000.

There are four hundred and fifty-nine harbors on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

It is said there are about fifty applicants at Washington for every office at the disposal of the President.

There is a grove of trees in California averaging from 325 to 375 feet in height.

HOOPER on HOOPS.—Hooper of the Montgomery (Ala.) is alone responsible for the following.

Last Friday evening a gentleman of this city was accompanying two ladies to the Panorama of the Arctic Expedition when, in crossing Market street, he stepped upon a *hogshead hoop*, which flew up (as hoops *will* do) and struck him across his not very handsome nose.

'Good heavens, ladies!' he exclaimed, 'which of you dropped that.'

MANE-LESS BLOOD-HORSES.—The Persian Ambassador at Paris, Ferouck-Khan, has just presented to Louis Napoleon *four Arab horses* of the purest blood, from his master the SHAH. Their peculiarities are two—that they are *larger* than any blood-horses hitherto seen and that they have *no manes*. Paris was very much delighted with the beauty of these animals.

HOW MANY MILES A PRINTER'S HAND TRAVELS.—Although a printer may be sitting all day, yet in his own he is a great traveller, (or, at least, his hand is) as we shall prove. A good printer will set 8,000 ems a day, or about 24,000 letters. The distance travelled by his hand will average about one foot per letter, going to the boxes in which they are contained, and, of course, returning, making two feet for every letter he sets. This would make a distance each day of 48,000 feet, or a little more than nine miles; and, in the course of the year, leaving out Sundays, the member travels about three thousand miles! Truly, this *is* hand power.

THE SOUND OF SUNSET.—On the arrival of an old emigrant ship some years ago when the North Carolina laid off the Battery, an Irishman hearing the gun fired at sunset, inquired of one of the sailors what that was?

"What's that? Why, that's sunset!" was the contemptuous reply.

"Sunset!" exclaimed Paddy, with distended eyes; "sunset! Holy Moses, and does the sun go down in this country with such a clap as that!"

EMBARRASSING HEREAFTERS!—Yah, the Governor of Canton, is to face, at the judgment day, *seventeen thousand persons* whom he has beheaded within the very short time that he has held office. And a mother and four daughters, of Northampton, Mass., are to be so blest as to meet, in Paradise, *seventeen lawful husbands*, whom they have married in this world!

Hon. Rufus Choate writes a wretched hand. A gentleman in Boston said he meant to vote for the requirement of the reading and *writing* test for voters, so as to prevent Mr. Choate from voting. "Take care," said another, "Mr. Choate will write, and ask you to *read* it, and so exclude your vote."

"Why don't you hold up your head in the world, as I do?" asked a haughty lawyer of a sterling old farmer, "Squire," replied the farmer, "see that field of grain: the well-filled heads hang down, while those only that are empty stand upright." Thereafter the lawyer's head was down.

"Sally," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me, or you will set me a-fire." "No danger of that," was the answer, "you are too green to burn."

A Western editor announces the arrival of a "twelfth responsibility," at his house, and makes the following appeal thereafter:—More subscribers wanted at this office."

A SIGN-MEANT.—A painter being employed to paint A. S. Camp on a tavern sign, omitted the points, so that the topers read it "A Scamp," and deserted the tavern.

Cowles, in his excellent history of plants, notices the virtue of hemp thus laconically:

"By this cordage ships are guided, bells are rung, and rogues are kept in awe."

Society, like silk, must be viewed in all situations, or its colors will deceive us.

SABBATH READING.

AN ETERNAL WEIGHT OF GLORY.—What a glorious destiny is that of redeemed man's immortality. Paul's thought seems to labor with its own vastness, in its outburst of comprehensive expression when he exclaims, "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." 2 Cor. 4; 17. Numerous texts are employed to describe the future inheritance, and glory of the redeemed, and the more fully they are meditated, the more exalted will be our conceptions, the more rapturous our emotions, in view and hope of a blessed immortality.—The scripture here referred to, is striking by its own contrast. These light momentary trials in this house of our pilgrimage, are so related to us and the future, that if sanctified, they increase and add to our eternal inheritance. And where else, in the whole range of our language, will you find a single idea that so labors for a full expression?—"Glory" is itself a sublime thought, an expressive term: "an eternal weight of glory" is grander still; but the whole expression, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," pours a flood of light upon that blessed world which the gospel reveals.

THE REPENTANT YOUTH.—In a metropolitan criminal court, eight years ago, a poor woman, whose boy had been sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary, for some not well proven offence, said, "Won't your Honor give him a shorter term? He is a good boy to *me*, your Honor—he always was.—I've just made him some nice clothes, your Honor, which fit him beautiful, (and she looked, as she said, as only a mother can look at her boy,) and if you give him a long time to stay in the prison, the clothes won't *fit him* when he comes out, for he's a growing boy."

Poor mother! she had saved much (for her boy,) from her scant earrings, to clothe her boy, "like the neighbor's children."—This was too much for her son. He melted—he wept—he repented—he was forgiven.—And he is now one of the most promising, enterprising, and honorable young merchants in our city. Every word of this is true, and known to be so to very many parties.—*Knickerbocker.*

DEATH comes at morn when the sun is just rising in the east—at noon when its rays are most splendent—at eve when it gradually sinks beneath the horizon—at midnight when it is entirely hidden from view; it comes to the babe just commencing to prattle—it comes to the man of middle age when the connecting links binding us to life are most strong—it comes to the aged man with trembling limbs and faded eye-sight, led along by others; it comes to the poor, struggling to obtain a meagre sustenance—it comes to a man in comfortable circumstances—by whom life is best enjoyed—it comes to the wealthy rolling in affluence and ease,—it comes to the idiot, laughing at his own folly—it comes to the man of just sense enough to pass through life easily—it comes to the educated man, glorying in his Cicero and Homer;—it comes to the infidel disowning his maker—it comes to the Christian, who looks upon it only as a passage to a happier land.

A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN.—Who can picture or describe the everlasting joy? No one is absent. Nor father, nor mother, nor son, nor daughter are away. In the world below they were united in faith, and peace, and joy. In the morning of the resurrection they ascend together. Before the throne they bow together in united admiration. On the banks of the river of Life, they walk hand in hand, and as a family they have commenced a career of glory which shall be everlasting. There is hereafter to be no separation in that family. No one to wander into temptation. No one to sink into the arms of death. Never in Heaven is that family to move along in slow procession, clad in the habiliments of woe, to consign one of its members to the tomb. God grant that in his infinite mercy every family may thus be united.—*Albert Barnes.*

TRUTH.—A cannon-ball, striking the oaken ribs of a man of war, pierced straight through them, scattering destruction on all sides, until its force is expended; but if it impinge upon the wave, it swerves aside and is conquered by their unresisting softness and finally subsides without injury. So the first burst of passion, increased and rendered more dangerous by a stubborn opposition will generally yield and fall harmless when it is met by softness and submission.

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.—It has been observed with much significance, that every morning we enter upon a new day, carrying still an unknown future in its bosom. How pregnant and stirring the reflection!—Thoughts may be born to-day which may never be extinguished. Hope may be excited to-day which may never expire. Acts may be performed to-day the consequence of which may not be realized till eternity.

TO MORROW.—Who ever received mercy to-morrow? None. Not to find mercy to-day is to lose it forever. Where is God's invitation to be found for to-morrow? Nowhere! God is too just to be mocked, too piteous to mock. Who ever was put off by God till "to-morrow?" No one. When God says "now," he means "now." Who ever died on "to-morrow?" No one. Salvation, life, death, hell, are all gathered up in "to-day." To those whose last hour is come, "to-morrow" will be as though a thousand years had rolled away since they heard "come in," or "depart."

WHAT IS THE WORLD?—A dream within a dream: as we grow older each step is an inward wakening. The youth awakes as he thinks, from childhood: the full grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary: the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. Is death the last sleep? No; it is the last and final wakening.—*Walter Scott.*

Eager for selfish gratification, thirsting for riches or fame, many have no sooner entered upon the theatre of life, than the maxims of prudence are scornfully flung aside, and a reckless career begun, regardless of consequences. Thus it is we see multitudes of the rising generation casting off the fear of God and man, while licentiousness and fraud,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court commenced in this Borough, on Thursday last, before Hon. Townsend Haines, and Associates Andrews and Hinkson. The most important business was that of hearing of the applicattons for license to keep public houses and eating houses. We give a synopsis of the proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS.—The exceptions to the Sheriff's sale of the property of the Pennsylvania Oil Company in the Borough of Chester, were withdrawn by the parties.

A divorce from the bonds of matrimony, was granted to James Palmer.

In the matter of the petition of Eli Lewis, for a writ of mandamus, the notice of service was adjudged sufficient.

Estate of Albert Coffin deceased—Seven hundred dollars purchase money ordered into Court. Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., was appointed Auditor.

A deed from John M. Hall, Sheriff, to William H. Kern, for the property of the Pennsylvania Oil Company, was confirmed.

Anna Elizabeth Lindsay, a minor, was adopted by Samuel Smith and Hannah Eliza Smith, as an heir under the Act of Assembly, passed May 4, 1855.

ORPHANS' COURT.—The *pluries* order of sale of the estate of William Graham, deceased, was confirmed.

An order of sale of the estate of Thomas S. Mitchell was granted to the Guardian.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel M. Leiper, deceased, an order was granted to sell either at public or private sale.

Azariah L. Williamson was appointed Guardian of Elizabeth L. Thomas, daughter of Isaac Thomas, deceased.

Thomas Sill was appointed Guardian of Phœbe Ann Green.

An order of sale was granted of the estate of John Hardcastle, deceased.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Court considered the applications for licenses. Frazier Smith presented a general remonstrance against an increase of taverns in the county, and the new ones applying, viz:—John W. Clark, of Chester; M. H. P. Nichols, Birmingham; Robert Sill, Edgmont; Pancoast Levis, store, Nether Providence; James Scofield and John H. Hill, eating houses, Middletown.

Joseph R. Morris, counsel for John W. Clark, hoped that the Court would not be guided by a general remonstrance against his client. 150 taxable inhabitants are entitled to a hotel, but Delaware county was much below that rate. As to the place of increase—Chester—with its commercial and banking business, it is certainly proper to have a sufficient number to accommodate the wants of the community. Mr. Clark had brought himself within all the provisions of the act of Assembly—he has the signatures of the best citizens residing in that part of Chester, certifying that he is honest, and a man of good repute, and that the house is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers—of a community containing a population of from eight to twelve hundred; this portion of Chester is without a hotel, and the business community require it.

John M. Broomall, also counsel for Mr. Clark, believed that there was more illegal selling of spiritous liquors in Chester, than legally. His object for favoring the granting of Mr. Clark's license was to prevent this illegal sale, for it was in his part of the town where it was principally done. There is a want in their community of some kind, and had not the liquor better be sold under the eye of the law, than illegally. Persons not pecuniarly interested would not take the trouble to break up this illegal sale, and he thought it would prove a good experiment to license a house there, as it would prompt those who were interested, to prosecute the violators of the law. He thought there was no question about the place requiring a tavern—certainly more needed than were four in the other part of Chester. There was no building better adapted to the accommodation of the public, than Mr. Clark's.

Edward Darlington, counsel for H. L. Sines, feared that the decision of the Court in the application of John W. Clark, might affect that of his client, for if the Court had determined to allow no increase, and would grant Clark's, one of the others must be refused. The hotel of his client had been licensed for a period reaching beyond the memory of any man in the room, and no one would doubt the necessity of having a hotel there. This stand has been recently sold to a widow lady for $7,000. She bought it, knowing that it had always before been licensed, and believing that a license would again be granted, and for this reason, had paid a high price for it. He thought it would be a great hardship to deprive her of a license. It was a suitable point for a house, and he hoped, if there was to be no increase allowed in Chester, that the house of his client would not be deprived of a license.

In reply to a question of Mr. Broomall, whether the granting of Mr. Clark's license depended upon the rejection of Mr. Sines, the Court stated—"that each would stand upon its own merits—and if these are not satisfactory; the Court will not grant either of them." This put a stop to all speeches.

The following applications for licenses were then disposed of:—

Granted—John G. Dyer, George Wilson, Jr., and John Goff, hotels, Chester; Allen Chandler, hotel, Middletown; John Hart, hotel, Tinicum; John Way, hotel, Concord; Robert Johnson, hotel, Upper Providence;—Edwin Chandler, hotel, Marcus Hook; H. J. Gibson, store, Marcus Hook; George B. Barr, eating house, Marple.

Refused—H. L. Sines and John W. Clark, hotels, Chester; M. H. P. Nichols, hotel, Birmingham; Robert Sill, hotel, Edgmont; Pancoast Levis, store, Nether Providence; James Scofield and John H. Hill, eating houses, Middletown.

The decision of the Court, in the case of Passmore Williamson, vs. John K. Kane, upon the arguments so ably and eloquently presented at our Court House in December last, was to have been given on the 9th inst., but it has been intimated that it will be given during the May Term of Court. We agree with the Philadelphia *Times* "that this case has excited a wide-spread, we may say, almost universal interest. There was more discussion in regard to it, than any other within our recollection. Messrs. Meredith, John M. Reed, Gilpin and others participated in it, while it was pending before Judge Kane; Furman, Sheppard and Wharton, for Kane, and Joseph J. Lewis and John M. Broomall were Williamson's counsel in the hearing before Judge Haines. The public will anxiously await the decision of the Court."

The action for damages brought against Judge John Kane in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, was argued upon Demurrer. To the Declaration claiming damages, Judge Kane put in five special pleas setting forth his office, the proceedings which occurred, and justifying his entire conduct. The Plaintiff replied *de injuria* to these pleas, that the Defendant had committed the acts of his own will, and without cause.

The Judge's counsel demurred specially to the replication on three pleas, and joined issue in two of them. The argument on demurrer was held in December. On Friday Judge Haines gave notice that he decided against Kane, so that the replication stands, and the case will go to trial on the general issue, and will be tried sometime during the present summer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10—*Common Pleas.*—In the matter of the application of P. B Carter and A. F. Eggleton, to take money out of Court. Argued and held over.

Media Building, Loan and Saving Association, vs. Eli K. Flounders.—On motion of C. D. Manley, defendant's attorney, appeal stricken off by order of Court, on account of costs not being paid.

Christiana Hines vs. Charles D. Manley—Rule to show cause why the writ of *venditioni exponas* No. 2. shall not be stricken off. Returnable to May term, and the operation suspended in the meantime.

In the matter of adopting certain plans of the Borough of Media, presented by Milne and H. Jones Brook. The Court, after a hearing, being satisfied that the Act of Assembly relating to notice and the filing of the said plans, and there being no objection made, direct the said drafts or plans to be recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., and thenceforth all the streets, roads, lanes and alleys laid down and marked in said plans, shall be deemed adjudged, and taken to be public highways.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN WEST CHESTER.—On Saturday morning our town was thrown into an unusual excitement by the discovery that five stores had been entered by burglars during the night. In one case the loss has proved very heavy indeed, but in the others the sums abstracted were all small in amount. The first store entered was Wm. Whitehead's grocery, at the south east corner of Gay and Walnut streets. They entered through the cellar door, in the back yard, by forcing apart some small iron bars in the centre of the door sufficiently wide to admit an arm, and then unfastening a hook. They then came from the cellar up stairs, looked through all the drawers in the store room and also the desk, evidently being on the look out for cash, but they found none. In the desk was a few gold dollars carelessly wrapped up in a piece of news paper which they overlooked.—The floor showed that they had been burning matches freely, and the drawers, desk, &c., were all left wide open. From here they went across to the opposite corner, which is a jewelry establishment kept by Mr. P. G. White, who is also a practical watchmaker. Here they secured a large amount of booty. Mr. White estimates his loss at $2000. They entered by a cellar door on Walnut street, came up the cellar steps and forced a door which gave them access to the rooms on the first floor, one of which was the store. They took the precaution to fasten, by means of a lock or bolt, the door at the foot of the stairs leading to the second story, thus securing themselves against an attack from the owner. Mr. White, however, never wakened, and his first intimation of the robbery was finding the door barred against him down stairs when he got up in the morning. After getting the door open he soon found what had been doing in his store. The counter cases, containing his jewelry were all rifled, leaving only a few articles of no great value. A large lot of plated spoons were left, indicating that the burglars were adepts, for we understand the gentry care for nothing but solid plate. Quite a number of watches where in Mr. White's case for repair, some of them gold and valuable. Who the owners are we have not heard, but they will doubtless be amazed to hear that their time-keepers have passed into the hands of these wretched thieves. The fact is, they stripped Mr. White of all his valuables, and his lot is a very hard one. He is an industrious man, a good citizen, and there is general sympathy expressed for him. From here they went to the Grocery store of Ezra Haines, in Gay street, which they entered by a back door, and succeeded in getting out of the money drawer about $6 in change, and a counterfeit note. Their next point of attack was the fancy store of Matilda Thomas a few doors above.—They tried the front door but failed in getting in. After this they entered David Brown's Grocery where they found nothing to suit them. They then entered the Iron store of Joseph Jones, but finding that grindstones and anvils were not in their line, they escaped with about twenty-five pennies which were left in the small counting room. This completed their operations for the night, and we believe they were not heard by a single creature. The authorities of this Borough have been in the habit for years of employing watchmen during the winter months, and dispensing with them on, or about, the 1st of April. The watchmen were taken off a few nights since, so that these burglars had a clear coast. We have always doubted the propriety of dispensing with these guardians of the night. We feel the necessity of the rigid economy which is necessary in our borough affairs, but this may, indeed we think it has proved a false economy. We are of the opinion that watchmen ought always to be employed. When we come to consider that it was bright moonlight on Friday night, this burglary was an exceedingly daring one. All of us will now put on an extra bolt and lock up more carefully, but in a few weeks our neglect will again place us at the mercy of the house breakers.—*West Chester Republican.*

An act to authorize the Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Rail Road Company to make payment upon their mortgages.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever any party or parties interested in any security afforded by any mortgage given by the West Chester and Philadelphia Rail Road Company, shall have proceeded for the collection of the principal or interest of the bonds recited therein, and secured thereby, and as authorized by said mortgage, either by taking possession of the mortgaged property by scire facias, process of foreclosure, or otherwise whatsoever, it shall be lawful for each and every stockholder of said Railroad Company, at any time during such process of collection and within six months from and after the period when such proceedings or process shall have been commenced, to pay to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in such mortgage, for the use and benefit of the owner, and holders of the bond or bonds secured thereby, such a proportion of the sum due and secured to be paid by the said mortgage and bonds as such stockholders stock shall bear to the whole stock of said company, and whereupon such payment being made such stockholder shall, to the extent of such payment, become and be interested in said mortgage, and protected thereby to the amount so by him paid.

Sec. 2. That if under any of the circumstances mentioned in the first section of this act, the property of the said Railroad Company shall have been sold by any judicial process or order whatever, it shall and may be lawful for each and every stockholder of said company, at any time within three months after such sale shall have been made and confirmed, to pay and secure to be paid to the purchaser or purchasers of the said property, or to the mortgages for the use of the said purchaser or purchasers, under and according to the conditions of sale, a sum equal to such proportion of the purchase money or price paid on such sale, and the costs and expenses thereof, as such stockholder's stock in said Company shall bear to the whole capital stock of the said Company and in so paying, such stockholders shall be entitled to have the same relative amount of stock or interest in the said property or railroad and its franchises.

Section 3. That each and every creditor of said Railroad Company whose claim is not secured by mortgage against said road, shall at any time have the right to convert his just and legal claim into the stock of the Company at par, and avail himself of the provisions of this act as fully and amply as any other stockholder in said Company.

HORRORS OF THE CHINESE WAR.

70,000 MEN KILLED.

The following extract from a letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, will give our readers some idea of the realities of the Chinese War:—

MACAO, Jan. 29, 1857.—All foreign business is not only suspended, but entirely at at end, both here, at Hong-Kong and at Canton. Since my last letter, the greater part of the Western suburbs of the latter city, in which were situated nearly all the warehouses, shops, &c., concerned in foreign trade, have been consumed. Of the total destruction of the foreign factories, you will have heard by my last letter. The Chinese compute their losses in houses, go-downs, shops, &c., at over 4,000 buildings—up to the present time; and in merchandise, and the value of the above property, they state their losses at 10,000,000 of dollars—which is probably not far from the truth.

We cannot, of course, know very accurately the damage sustained by the city of Canton, since the bombardment began, 28th October last; but as the latter has been kept up with more or less pertinacity, to within a few days ago, when the English Admiral retired with his forces from before the city, it is fair to suppose that the Chinese do not over estimate the loss in life, when they state it at 70,000—of all ages and sexes. Everything favors this calculation, as it is well known that the streets are exceedingly narrow, the population of great density, the means or the power to move, within the reach of comparatively few; while the custom of closing the gates of every street, during the period of public danger, creates immense loss of life—by any sudden movement of the populace.

To say nothing of all the other distresses which have been riveted upon them, and which are inseparable from such a condition of things, the total destruction of the trade of the place, the interruption to all the daily avocations of the people, &c., are very oppressive in their effects. Still, up to the present moment, the Chinese do not make the *slightest concession.* The Viceroy, Yeh, in all his official documents, is as firm at this moment, as he was when the "Arrow" lorcha was seized by his officers on the 8th of October last. The people, too, are even more bitter and exasperated against the English, and perhaps all foreigners; and notwithstanding their distresses and their sufferings, their opposition to everything which bears the appearance of reconciliation or terms of any kind, is greater than ever.

At Hong-Kong, a most comprehensive scheme to poison the foreign community was planned by a China baker, named Esing, who mixed a large quantity of arsenic in the bread baked for the consumption of the 15th inst. upwards of 400 persons were poisoned; many had most narrow escapes from death, the sufferings of all were dreadful—but providentially, it is not ascertained that a single person died. The quantity of arsenic was *too large*, so that immediately after eating the bread, sickness and nausea followed and the poison was thus ejected from the stomach. The effects, however, are severe, and up to the present time may still be seen.

Since then another attempt has been made, but on a much more moderate scale, through poisoned oranges, a quantity of which (about 5000 in number) was introduced into the colony. It failed, however, in this instance, as too little of the poison had been absorbed by the fruit, although two deaths took place, and they Chinese. The Chinese have a method of poisoning oranges, by piercing them in the first instance with minute holes, and then placing them over the vapor of the poisonous substance, which they then cause them to inhale.

Attempts have also been made to fire the settlement. That the Chinese are subtle enough to create some great catastrophe, is well known, but how or when, no one can divine. The consequence is, that the whole community is living in a state of complete and most painful anxiety and alarm. There is a large force there, afloat and ashore. Still, the mode of circumventing their enemy, by the Chinese, is always hidden and secret; and while every street and every pass is guarded, either poison, sudden kidnapping, or assassination, strikes terror throughout. In the latter sin the Chinese are great adepts, as you will see, if you take the trouble to read the newspapers I have ordered to be sent to you.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A SLAVE IN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Richmond Va., Whig, writing from Northumberland in that State, says:—

"A correspondent in Northumberland has sent us a lengthy account of a tragical affair which recently occurred in this county. The main facts appear as follows:—On the 19th of March, Mr. Thomas H. Gaskins, whose residence is near the mouth of the Great Wicomico river, went into the kitchen to ascertain the condition of a negro woman, who was sick and under the treatment of a physician. Her husband, a negro slave, Isaac belonging to Miss Olivia Coles, was present.—Finding the woman to be better, Mr. G. went to his farm, near by to work, but had not been gone but a short time, ere he observed Isaac enter his dwelling where his wife and child were alone except the nurse.

He immediately hastened to the house, suspecting something wrong, but could not find the instrument for several minutes. Isaac at length came out of a clothes room, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, descended the stairs, walked to the horse-whip which was sitting in the corner of the passage, and took it up. Mr. G. conscious, from the previous bad character of the Negro that he should have to defend himself from an assault, retreated to his chamber, locked the door, and after sending his wife and child through another door to his laundry, took his double-barrelled gun and proceeded to unlock the door. The thought occurred to him that his chamber was to small a place for an affray. He then went out of the end door into the yard, and as he turned the house, the negro who was standing on the top step of the passage, sprang at him whip in hand, and struck him some half dozen or more times before Mr. G. could get a blow at him with his gun. They fought in this way for some time until the stock of Mr, G's gun breaking, he retired to his chamber to get his rifle, which he recollected was loaded—the negro pursuing and beating him all the while.

Mr. G. obtained his rifle, and not wishing even then to take the life of his fiendish adversary, but only to stun and tie him, in order to bring him to justice, attempted further to defend himself, by blows with his rifle. The negro, however, seized the barrel of his rifle and held it with his left hand, while turning the butt end of the whip in his right hand, (being a large and athletic man, and Gaskins a small and delicate man.) he struck Mr. G. a severe blow just under the left eye, the effects of which so weakened him that, seeing the determination of the negro to kill him, he released the rifle with a sudden jerk, and placing the musket to the negro's abdomen, discharged the contents and the rascal fell as though dead.

Supposing that he had killed him, Mr. G. despatched messengers for several of his neighbors to investigate the matter. In the meantime, the negro, actuated by a base determination to damage Mr. G. as much as he could got into the bed of Mr. G. and there remained, bleeding, until the arrival of Mr. Blackwell, a neighbor, who went into the chamber, expecting to find him dead, but the negro raised himself up in the bed and struck at Mr. B. with the same whip several times. When asked why he had thus acted he replied that he "did not know." He was removed from Mr. G.'s that evening, and expired the same night.

The next day an inquest was held, and after hearing a statement of the circumstances the jury gave as a verdict, that the "deceased came to his death by the discharge of a rifle in the hands of Thomas H. Gaskins, in defence of his life and those of his wife and child."

STATE DEBT TO BE LIQUIDATED!—We live in an age of progress and gigantic financiering on the most approved basis of judicial morality and constitutional ethology and ethnology. As an evidence of this we learn from the Venango *Star* that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the *Democracy* of that county was held at Riceville, (named after the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, we presume,) on Monday of last week, for the purpose of endorsing the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Eloquent speeches were made, which are not reported, and must, therefore, be lost to the world, but James F. Wood offered a resolution "that the Black Republican party, by its malignant abuse of the venerable members of the Court, has shown that its real aim and object is to subvert and destroy the very foundations of this glorious Republic," and Col. Holland immortalized himself by presenting another, that "*the State Legislature be requested to inquire into the expediency of liquidating the debt of the State by the sale of all persons of color now residing in Pennsylvania.*" The *Star* tells us that Col. Holland, in supporting this resolution, said that although this proposition might seem to be a startling one, yet a little reflection would convince every thinking man that the plan was not only *perfectly in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court*, but was also perfectly feasible. He spoke at considerable length, developing the details of the proposed plan. His remarks were listened to with profound attention, and at their conclusion the meeting adjourned until the 27th inst., when final action will be taken on the resolution. We shall await final action with some anxiety, but in the meantime suggest to Col. H., the propriety of modifying his resolution, so that the surplus cash shall go towards buying every white man a farm, and should it fall short, let us include in the sale all other person whose complexion is of the "burnished livery of the sun"—the white slaves who have to work for their livings, to the great disgust of the South. We see cheering signs of the speedy advent of "the good time coming."

MEXICO.—The New Mexican constitution has been promulgated after ratification by the people the clergy being the only portion of the people who refused to join the celebration. It does not take full effect till the 16th of September next, though in the meantime the federal elections will be held under it.—The most prominent candidates for the Presidency are Comonfort, Alvarez, Lerdo, Azalledo and Vidaurri. The new constitution seems to be a well considered and digested instrument. It is federal republican in its character and dealings—all power to reside in the people. The legislative branch consists of one general assembly, elective every two years, by the free suffrages of the Mexican people, and charged with the enacting of all federal laws, in the initiation of which they have, however, only concurrent powers with the President and Legislatures of the Several States. The Congress will have two sessions annually, the first beginning the 16th of September and terminating the 15th of December; the second beginning the first of April, and terminating the last of May. The executive is vested in one single individual, styled "The President of the United States of Mexico." He must be a Mexican citizen by birth, thirty-five years of age and a resident of the country at the time of his election. His term of office is limited to 4 years, to begin with the 1st of December. He has the power to declare war and make treaties subject however to this ratification of Congress, and is charged with the other usual duties, of an executive. No ecclesiastic can ever become President of the Republic. The judiciary is vested in various District and Circuit Courts, with jurisdiction not dissimilar from our own, and one Supreme Court, which is also constituted a Court of final appeal.

TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.—Capt. Sherard Osborne has fowarded to the editor of the Times, the following extract of a letter, dated Red River Settlement, Hudson Bay Territory, Dec. 6th:

"I received a letter from Roderick by the last mail and expresses a wish that I should write to you by the first opertunity, and state more particularly the reports we heard in the summer about some traces of whites being seen in the North. I have just returned from——, who was at Norway House last July, and saw the man who brought down an express to Sir George Simpson from McKenzie's river, (district) stating that Indians had brought over reports to one of the trading points in that quarter, that they saw two encampments of whites on an island on some point where Anderson and Stewart turned back, (in 1855,) and that one of the encampments particularly was quite fresh supposed to have been abandoned a day or two before; the Indians saw it and from the traces thought there might have been about ten or twelve men. I could not hear of the exact locality further than that Anderson and Stewart were within a very short distance of the places where the traces were seen. I hope you have heard more particularly about the report.

JOE DAVIESS' SWORD.—Judge Todd, of Marion county Indiana, has in his possession the sword and scabbord worn by the illustrious and immortal "Joe Daviess," of Kentucky, at the battle of Tippecanoe. On one side is inscribed "Liberty and independence;" on the other "*E Pluribus Unum*, 1783," At the period of his death, Jo Daviess was the Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky. The relic is the property of Judge Todd, who was the pupil and friend of Jo Daviess by whom it will be presented to the Grand Lodge of Indiana, at the next annual session.

A SENSIBLE FATHER.—The Sunday Atlas says that a gentleman of great wealth in N. Y., but who has never cared to mingle much in fashionable society, recently settled 15,000 a year on a daughter who had married to his satisfaction. In speaking on the subject to a friend the other day, he remarked he was willing to do the same on his other daughters on one condition, that they married respectable, upright and industrious young men. He did not care how poor they were, if they were only of this description, and their characters would bear investigation.

THE Austin (Texas) Gazette contains an account of the arrest of a desperate villian, named Johnson, near Waco. He had previously killed no less than seven men. He was arrested after he had wounded several citizens, and not until he himself was supposed to be mortally wounded. He had fortified himself with six guns and several pistols. A Committee of Vigilance has been raised to ferret out his accomplices.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—Both branches of the New York Legislature have passed a joint resolution, granting the right of suffrage to all citizens, without distinction of color. It has yet to be adopted by another Legislature and subsequently ratified by the people at the polls before it can take effect.

PREMIUM IMPROVED

Super-Phosphate of Lime

The Only Silver Medal

Yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Potatoes,

Raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Spring demand with this superior and well tested article.

AGENTS WANTED.—A liberal discount allowed.

ALSO,

NO. 1 PERUVIAN & MEXICAN GUANO.

POUDERETTE AND LAND PLASTER.

OILS, CANDLES, SOAP, &C.

Of the best quality, at the Lowest market rates.

JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 *South Wharves, below Market Staeet,*

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Farmers can load on two private Alleys, and avoid the crowded Wharf.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1857, 3m.

Dry Goods for the Season.

HALDEMAN & BROTHER

Have been making large additions to their stock and are prepared to offer bargains in the way of

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

At prices ranging from 37½ to $1.50 per yard.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, such as Barages, Tissues, Grenadines, Ducals, Lawns, Challies, De Laines, &c.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,

White and colored, Brilliantes, 4-4 French Chintzes.

ROBES.

Challi. Ducal, Barage and Lawn Robes.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

We keep a good stock of these goods, of the best styles, and at the lowest prices.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Plain and plaid Cambrics, plain and plaid Nansooks, plain and figured Swiss Collars, Undersleeves, Dimity Bands, Jaconet Edgings and insertings, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Our stock in this department is large; we can scarcely fail to suit our customers, in regard to quantity, quality or price.

☞ DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. ☜

105 *Spring Garden st. above eighth, North side, Phila.*

Mh 18 3m.

1857! Beautiful Spring Goods!

THORNLEY & CHISM, *N. E. Corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia,* have great pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have this season purchased the most elegant stock of *DRESS GOODS* which they have ever had, and they are selling them usually *very cheap!!* 2150 yards very fine White Brilliantes, at 6 cts.; an immense variety of French, English and American Prints; a splendid stock of De Laines, Challies, Cucals, Valiucia Plaids, Luxor Plaids, Chatta Lahes, Barages, Challie Robes. Barage Robes, Silk Robes, Lawn Robes; a superb stock of Organdie and other Lawns, &c.. &c.

SILKS! SHAWLS!! MANTILLAS!!!

Our Black Silks are farfamed for cheapness and good wear. Black Silks at 65, 75, 87½, $1.00, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00; Black Moir Antiques, Watered Silks, Satin Plaids, Rich Dress Silks, Plain Poultesois, every color; Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, Thibet Shawlss, Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. under regular prices.—The newest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

STAPLE GOODS, IRISH LINENS, MUSLINS.

Best make of Linh Linens of our own importation, also Auction Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Crashes, Diapers, &c. We keep a tremendous stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggits, Mattings, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, for Men and Boys wear, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.

THORNLEY & CHISM'S

'One price cash store,' Harrison's White Building.

☞ We invite the attention of 'close cash wholesale buyers.' 'No misrepresentations to effect sales.'

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

Offering of Spring and Summer Dry Goods at

W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S

Cheap Dry Goods Store, Market st., 4th house East of 17th st, South side. New and desirable goods for ladies, gents and child.en's wear, consisting of the following kinds:

De lanes, Cloths, all grades of ladies hose, cashmeres, all grades of gents hose, challies, satinetts, all grades of children hose, lawns, vestings, barage madonas, ducals, argentines, alpacas, prints, swiss, mulls, mansooks, jackonetts, cambrics, plaids and strips, muslins for ladies' dresses, worked edging, worked bands, ladies collars, ladies sleeves, summer coating, Summer pant stuff, summer vesting, Linen sheeting,

Sheeting Flannels, Ticking Checks,

butchers' linens, table cloths, tailors trimmings, English lasting and shoe trimmings, all the grades of shirts, for spring and summer, from infants size to gents size, including ladies gauze and cotton shirts, of all sizes Gloves for gentlemen, gloves for children, hdk'fs of all descriptions, from 6 cents to 150, ladies skirts of various kinds, marseills counterpanes, *Large stock of Shawls, Corsets of French* manufacture, fine shirt fronts, pique marseills basking, palm faus, ribbons of all descriptions, silks of various kinds; parassols,

Black and Fancy Cravats,

with thousands of other articles too numerous to mention, and to be sold at the smallest advance, for cash, at WM. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S

Cheap store, Market street, 4th house east of 17th South side. Sign of the Golden Spinning Wheel.

Philadelphia, April 1.

FIVE PER CENT

SAVING FUND.

DEPOSIT and loan Company, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855—Authorized Capital, $500,000. ☞ $100,000 actual Capital, as a guarrantee to Depositors.—Located No. 103 Walnut st., east of 5th. Johnson's Building, Philada.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock P. M., every day, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, Interest Five per cent. The money is always paid back on demand, without notice, to any amount.—RULES; any sum large or small, can be deposited daily. Five per cent interest is paid from the date of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

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Thomas Fletcher, George Hart, Simon W. Arnold, Geo. Connell, Joseph W. Souder, John Miller, L. L. Pauly, Benjamin F. Haddy, Abraham S. Wolf, John M. Coleman, Robert P. King, Geo. C. Barber, J. L. Gihon, F. F. Wolgamuth, Joseph Newhouse, C. A. Thudium, William Brown, Chas. Kocherspetger, Josiah Brant, J. C. Reeves.

JOHN MILLER, *President.*
JOS. W. SOUDER, *Vice Pres't.*
J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.* ap15.

HORSE MEN TAKE NOTICE!

THE celebrated trotting horse "MEDIA MINK" will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing APRIL 1st, and ending August 31st., 1857, at the Livery stables of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Pa., at $10 for the season, payable at its expiration, or if not within one month thereafter, $12 will be charged—$20 to insure a mare with foal, $5 of which will be required in advance. Any person selling with a mare prior to the time of foaling, will be held liable for the insurance.

PEDIGREE.—"Media Mink" is of a beautiful dapple brown color, about 15 hands high, and weighs over 1000 pounds. He is of Canadian stock, and was raised in Germantown, Phila., from a full blooded Canadian Mare, capable of trotting a mile in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. Sire unknown. This horse is of a very strong build, well proportioned, and cannot be excelled by any for gracefulness of form and dignity of carriage. He is lively and high spirited, yet gentle and tractible, keen and ardent in his exertions, yet firm and persevering; and is qualified for all the various purposes in which it is needed to employ him—At the Delaware county Exhibition in the year 1855, he was pronounced, by the best judges in the county, as having greater powers of indurance than any other on the ground. His speed is superior to that of any stallion in Delaware county.

WESSEL C. BROADHEAD.

N. B.—The subscriber will attend to knicking horses at the shortest notice.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

F. FOSTER'S

CHEAP BOOK & STATIONERY STORE,

South East corner of Second and Mead Sts., Philada,

Constantly on hand, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, in every style of binding. Histories, Biographies, Annual, and every variety of light Literature, Pass, School, Copy and Blank Books, of every description, Gold Pens, ever pointed Pencils, Writing, Letter, Note, Wrapping and Tissue Paper, Slates, Pencils, Ink, Porte Monaes, Pocket Books, &c.

Daily and Weekly Papers and all the Magazines. Music, all new Publications for sale as soon as Published. Orders for binding promptly attended to.

Philadelphia, April 1, 3m.

GUANO!

A full supply of Reese's Manipulated Guano, containing 45 to 50 per cent. Phosphate Lime, and 8 per cent. Ammonia, manufactured from Colombian and Peruvian Guano, and contained in bags of about 460 lbs. each, in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RICHARDS & MILLER,

Sole Agents for Philadelphia, 92 south Front st.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD

Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
ON AND AFTER THE 13th APRIL, 1857,
The Cars will leave the North-east corner of 16th and Market streets, Philadelphia:
At 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P.M.

Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7, 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock, P.M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The last train will leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) on Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Freight will be carried on the 6 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., trains from Philadelphia; and on the 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., trains from Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge.)

JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH R. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.—The Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company are requested to meet at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, on 2d day, (Monday,) the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to accept or reject a further supplement to the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Governorto incorporate the West Chester and Philadelphia R. R. Company" approved the 13th day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-seven, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and also to consider of any such other matters, as may be laid before them. By order of the Board.

Mar. 31. A. LEWIS SMITH, *Secretary.*

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to the Act entitled an Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad Company.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That if the Stockholders of West Chester and Philad'a. railroad Company, within three months after the passage of this act, at a meeting called and held in accordance with the provisions contained in the charter of said company, for holding special meetings of stockholders, and upon notice setting forth this act, adopt a resolution accepting this act, then and in that case, the said Company may at any time thereafter, make and execute their bonds transferable only on the books of the Company, none being under the denomination of one hundred dollars, to an amount not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, in such from and payable at such time and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, as the President and Board of Managers of the Company may determine; and the said Company—for securing the payment of the said Bonds and the interest thereon, as the same respectively fall due—may execute a mortgage of all their property and estate, real, personal and mixed, wherever situate and being, and whether held at date of such mortgage or thereafter to be acquired; and of all their rights, privileges, income tolls receipts and corporate franchises whatever; and whether then held or thereafter to be acquired, to such Trustees and in such as the President and Managers may determine.

Section 2. The holder or holders of any such bonds, in whose names the same stand upon the books of the Company for thirty days prior to, and at the time of any special or annual meeting of the stockholders, may in person or by proxy cast two votes upon each hundrey dollars of such bond so held by him or them, at all questions upon which stockholders are entitled to vote at such or any other meetings of stockholders, and at all such meetings may exercise all the privileges granted and allowed to stockholders in said Company.

Section 3. That in the event of a sale ever being made of the estate, rights and franchises of said Company, under or by virtue of the provisions of any mortgage created under this or any other act, the purchaser or purchasers, their associates and assigns, shall thereupon become a body politic or corporate under the name of the West Chester Direct railroad, Company, and as such shall be entitled to and succeed to all the estate, rights and privileges of said company.

Section 4. That the time for completing said rail road shall be extended to the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty. ap8.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a Limited Partnership according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of March 21, 1836, entitled "An act relative to limited partnerships," and the supplement thereto, under the name or firm of SAMUEL BANCROFT, for the transaction of the business of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods and other fabrous materials, in all its branches, in Delaware county, and State of Pennsylvania, and selling the same. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows, viz: Samuel Bancroft, residing in Providence township, Delaware county, and State of Pennsylvania, is the sole general partner, and Robert L. Taylor, residing in the City of New York, is the sole special partner. The said special partner has contributed fifty thousand dollars to the common stock. Said partnership is to commence on the first day of April, A. D., 1857, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1860.

SAMUEL BANCROFT,
ap 8 6t ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

LUMBER AND COAL,—The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of carpenters and builders to their stock of Lumber, at the old established stand, formerly occupied by Hinkson & Baker, near the rail road in the Borough of Chester. They have on hand a very large stock of seasoned Lumber, consisting of

HEMLOCK, joists and scanting, all sizes.

WHITE PINE, boards and plank of all qualities.

FLOORING, Norway, white and yellow pine, worked, ⅞, and 1⅛ inches thick.

SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.

SHINGLES, white pine and

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER, DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞"The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., APRIL 15, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES VEACH,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

WILL KANSAS BE A FREE OR SLAVE STATE?—In an electioneering letter, written last fall, the present Governor of Kansas, Robt. T. Walker, took the ground that, "if this question should be left to the people of the territory, as provided by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, there could be no doubt that Kansas would become a Free State." He was not alone in this opinion. The entire pro-slavery party believed it, and hence their great exertions to prevent the bill from being "left to its free and natural operations;" and we are sorry to add that in this they have been successful—triumphed to such an extent as to secure the election of two bogus legislatures, the appointment of a Governor who will go into the territory with the whole power of the Federal Government to aid him in compelling the people to submit to laws passed by these counterfeit bodies of legislators, who have crowned all their villianies with that last and most atrocious act of "holding an election to decide what kind of Constitution the *people* wish"—when these are prevented, by the provisions of the law enacting it, from taking part without violating their sense of right and recognizing the authority of a body which they have always denied—and which as well prevents the people from ratifying or rejecting the Constitution after it is framed. Is it, therefore, reasonable to expect, that under such circumstances, Kansas will be admitted as a Free State? Men hope, and hoping, would fain *believe* that it may be so admitted; but the facts—the history of Kansas from its first organization—the policy of the national administration—are all the other way. Let us at least try to take a reasonable view of its future, and endeavor to form an idea of the probable truth.

The complexion of the present legislature of Kansas is earnestly and strongly pro-slavery; and to the slave interest, in view of the immediate admission of Minnesota, and the speedy entrance of Oregon, the question of the admission of Kansas, directly affecting the balance of power, is all-important to the South that it should be admitted as a Slave State.—The position of the representative of the Federal power in Kansas, Gov. Walker, is thoroughly understood. He has instructions from an administration that endorses as valid the bogus laws enacted by a bogus legislature.—The situation of Kansas is also well known. The present slave interest is numerically small, but politically powerful, and ready to be reinforced at any moment to almost any extent by recruits and levies from Missouri, one of the most intensely pro-slavery States in the Union; while on the other hand a powerful emigration will pour in this spring from the Free States, but those are debarred from voting by the bill recently passed by the legislature calling a Convention to form a State Constitution early this summer, passed, almost unanimously, over the veto of Governor Geary. They knew that the chance of making it a Slave State depended on immediate action of this kind; and therefore it was that they violated that principle of Popular Sovereignty which seemed to exert such a talismanic influence over all their former doings. Gov. Geary has been defeated; the legislature has, by intrigue—yet held *justifiable* by the administration—won the first move, and the Convention has been called only for the purpose of giving the State a Slave Constitution. Will this purpose be successful? The territorial organization is entirely in the hands of the pro-slavery party. The judges and inspectors of the election have all been appointed by those who are interest-bound to see slavery in Kansas, as well as all the assessors. Add to this the fact that the borders of Missouri are within a stone's throw, and with the well known adeptness at illegal voting of its inhabitants, (which is equal if not superior to that exhibited in our own State last fall,) and can we see other than strong reasons for believing that the election for members of the Convention will result in the selection of a majority every way pledged to make a slave Constitution for Kansas? If any have doubts, we can give them additional proof, direct from Kansas, and which is reliable. We quote the following extract from a recent letter to the Chicago *Free Press*, dated at Lecompton on the 25th ult., and which confirms the statements of the correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and the Missouri *Democrat*:—

"As the law of the bogus legislature for taking the census allows sheriffs and their deputies $4 per day for their trouble, there is a large number of them at work. They do not take much trouble with this census operation, getting all the information they want from their Pro-Slavery friends, and setting down only such as they want. They refuse to insert any of the names of the Free State emigrants who have come in this spring, even to those who arrived early.—They call them "transient." The County Courts instruct them to take no names unless the party has been a resident previous to the 15th inst. While this is the rule toward Free State men, *they are putting thousands of names on the list who have never lived in Kansas, and who never will.* The names of all the members of the Shawnee mission, some *thirty-five hundred*, are on the list of voters. It is the same elsewhere. It is now seen that all the suspicions and fears about the law are confirmed. The law itself even will be grossly violated whenever it suits."

Without aspiring to any reputation as prophets, we assert that the reasonable probability is that Kansas will form a slave-holding Constitution, and that, in December next, her Senators and Representatives will demand admission into the Union under a law strictly pro-slavery.

The Democratic party of the North, every State of the South are pledged to admit Kansas as a Slave State, and so are their representatives in Congress, which are in the majority. They have also the Supreme Court to sustain them, for it has declared "that Congress has no power over slavery in the territories whatever." All that was desired by the pro-slavery party, or necessary to the protection and advancement of their interests has been done. Nothing more is needed.—They have all the means, and judging their future action by that of the past, we are forced to believe that they are none too scrupulous to use them.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK.—We have already received the May number of this valuable monthly. It is, as usual, filled with handsome fashion plates, engravings, and entertaining reading matter. Godey is enterprising, and is well rewarded for his labors by an appreciating public. Copies can be purchased of Cummins & Co., of this Borough, or at any of the news depots in the county. Every lady should subscribe for it yearly.

A POLITICAL CALENDER FOR 1857—*A Table Worth Preserving.*—We subjoin a list, which shows the ages of the respective Presidents at the time of their inauguration:—

1—George Washington,	April 30,	1786—56
2—John Adams,	March 4,	1797—62
3—Thomas Jefferson,	March 4,	1801—58
4—James Madison,	March 4,	1809—58
5—James Monroe,	March 4,	1817—57
6—John Q. Adams,	March 4,	1825—57
7—Andrew Jackson,	March 4,	1829—62
8—Martin Van Buren,	March 4,	1837—54
9—Wm. H. Harrison,	March 4,	1841—68
10—James Knox Polk,	March 4,	1845—49
11—Zachary Taylor,	March 4,	1849—64
12—Franklin Pierce,	March 4,	1853—49
13—James Buchanan,	March 4,	1857—65

N. B.—Vice-President John Tyler was 51, and Millard Fillmore 50 years of age at the period of succeeding to the Presidency by the death of the Presidents, Harrison and Taylor.

POLITICAL CALENDAR—1857.

April 1. Rhode Island Election.
" 6. Connecticut Election.
" 15. Hundred days of N. Y. Legislature expires.
May 6. Connecticut and Rhode Island Legislatures meet.
June 3. New Hampshire Legislature meets.
July 4. Independence Day.
Aug. 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas State Election
" 6. Tennessee Election.
" 13. North Carolina Election.
Sept. 1. Vermont Election.
" 5. California Election.
" 14. Main Election.
Oct'r 5. Tennessee Legislature meets.
" 5. Georgia and Florida State Elections.
" 8. Vermont Legislature meets.
" 13. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana State Elections.
Nov'r 2. Georgia and Florida Legislatures meet.
" 3. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi and Wisconsin State Elections.
" 9. Alabama Legislature meets.
" 10. Delaware Election.
" 16. North Carolina Legislature meets.
" 23. South Carolina Legislature meets.
Dec'r 7. Congress meets.
" 7. Texas and Kentucky Legislature meets.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On Monday afternoon of last week, an accident, which resulted in the death of a man, named Houston, occurred on the Columbia Railroad. A freight train had stopped at Oakland, in Chester county, for the purpose of attaching some cars. No person was sent back to notify approaching trains, and the consequence was that another train ran into the one first described, from the rear. Four cars were demolished, two or three injured, and one of the locomotives destroyed. The fireman, Mr. John Huston, residing at the "Gap," was thrown from his position on the south track, when the heavy truck fell upon his breast, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and family. The engineer remained at his post until the engine was a complete wreck. Some of the brakesman were also thrown from their places. The "slow" line was detained until nearly 12 o'clock Monday night. The "lightning" line was also detained, while the emigrant trains were laid over at the "Steamboat station." Huston was conveyed to his home. The loss estimated by the collision will not fall short of $20,000.

Instructions have been issued from the War Department ordering Gen. Harney and troops immediately from Florida to Fort Leavenworth. Col. Sumner, with a force of about 1000 men, has also been ordered against the Iowa and Cheyenne Indians. On the restoration of peace in those quarters, he will proceed with his troops to Utah—the shameful licentiousness of which territory the administration is determined shall be broken up.

It is estimated that early in June there will be at least 3000 U. S. troops in Kansas, under the command of Major Gens. Harney and Smith.

The arrangements made last fall for a deputation of Choctaws and Seminoles from the west of the Mississippi to pay a visit to Billy Bowlegs, and endeavor to remove west, will be carried out in a few days.

At an election held in St. Louis on Monday last, Wimer (Emancipationist) was elected Mayor, by 1300 majority. The emancipationists have also carried a large majority of the City Council.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

On Friday last, we made a flying trip through the lower part of the county. The day proved quite unfavorable, and we, suffering severely from a heavy cold, contracted a few days previous, were obliged to omit calling upon many of our friends. I. Major, the Blacksmith at Shoemakerville, we found busy as usual. He appears to be doing a good business. He informed us that he had a wheel-wright shop which he wishes to rent, and handed us an advertisement to that effect. Here is a good chance for a mechanic of that trade to start business; one would doubtless soon have plenty to to.—One of the most thriving places on our route was Larkintown. A few years ago there was scarcely a house in the place; now it numbers several hundred. We believe that portion of Chester owes the most of its rapidity of growth and fine houses to the enterprising spirit of John Larkin, Jr. Nearly every kind of trade is carried on, and its increasing population find plenty to do. This may be attributed to the two large factories in its limits. The spirit of industry strikes you on all sides. A number of new buildings are going up, one of which is a large edifice, on the corner of Broad and Upland streets, and is to be used as some kind of store house. One of the most conspicuous stores in the place, is kept by G. & L. M. Larkin, two clever and energetic young men, well deserving of the encouragement which they appear to be receiving; we wish them success. While here, we called on our friends, N. W. Fairlamb, the undertaker, and D. M. Lane, carriage manufacture.—Mr. Fairlamb informed us that he is kept very busy, and we would invite those of our citizens who are in want of furniture in that section to give him a call. Mr. Lane, so famous for fine carriages, has some very handsome work just finished, ready for sale. His manufacture of vehicles are so well known to the community, as to need no praise from us to facilitate their sale. After getting through at Larkintown, we drove into Chester, and found comfortable quarters at the Hotel of John G. Dyer, who, by the way keeps an excellent house, and is very obliging and attentive to the wants of his guests. Chester seems to be improving rapidly, and the fly of the shuttle, and sound of the hammer, gives life and vitality to all around. Would that we had such incentives to attract bone and muscle to our own Borough? Without them it is not like living. We called at the new Drug Store of John M. Larkin, opposite the Bank. Mr. L. was busy packing up drugs for delivery, but took time to give us an advertisement, when we quickly bid him good morning. We then passed into George Baker's Grocery and Dry Goods establishment. Mr. B. was in the very height of selling goods. He has one of the finest stores in Chester, and thoroughly understands his business. It was at his place that we noticed some of the handsomest patterns for ladies spring dresses that we have yet seen, which for cheapness cannot be surpassed. *Ladies* bear this in mind, for if you should want anything of the kind, you will be amply paid to examine his stock. You will not only find goods to suit and please your fancy, but you will find Mr. B. gentlemanly and agreeable. We next called at Mr. William Booths, Guano and Phosphate of Lime establishment, west of the bridge, where our farmers can be supplied with an excellent quality of these articles. We direct attention to his Advertisement elsewhere. After dinner, we took leave of Chester, for Marcus Hook. Before going far it commenced drisling rain, and we were obliged to hasten our return. However, we made out to get to Mr. Gibson's store at that place. It is well filled with every kind of produce, and his attention and accommodating manner to his customers, is a subject of remark. He certainly does a profitable business. One great help he has to depend upon, is the very efficient services rendered by Mrs. Gibson in waiting upon the ladies. Mrs. G. has also opened a Milliney apartment in connection with the store, where an excellent assortment of bonnets are kept. After leaving, here, we drove down into Hook, and stopped at the Spread Eagle Hotel, kept by Capt. Chandler. Here we received a hearty welcome, and excellent accommodations. His house is large, and furnished with every requisite to make it an agreeable stopping place. The fishermen were all engaged.—One of them presented us with one of the largest shad that we have seen this season, for which we have to thank the liberality of Penrose Durborrow. He will be happy to supply any of his friends who visit Hook to obtain a supply for the season. Success to him. It has yet been too cold, and the fishermen have had rather poor luck, but are in great glee at the good time coming. They are a hardy, jolly set of fellows, and from their countenances glow the very picture of health. It greatly enlivens one to get into their company. We expect to make another trip soon, when the weather is more favorable, and will then have a longer talk with our friends.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog passed through Media, at an early hour yesterday morning. He came up the pike from the direction of Springfield. He stopped at the house of Reese Lewis, where he savagely attacked and bit his dog. He was closely followed by Mr. Lewis to our Borough. He halted in the yard of Mr. Worrell, in east Media, but passed on without molesting anything, and ran below Mr. Gayley's school, but soon turned and came up through Media by Samuel Strickler's and stopped in Chas. Shaw's yard, but was off before a gun could be procured to kill him. He was then pursued past sandy bank to Chas. Hysleman's, when he was shot by Franklin Lytle, and slightly wounded, but continued on to Beatty's dam, and attempted to swim across, but was again shot, and killed before reaching the shore. He was a large black dog with a white face.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Delaware County Agricultural Society held its semi-annual meeting at Media, on Thursday last, at which the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—

President—JAMES ANDREWS.

Vice-Presidents—Chalkley Harvey, Nathan Garrett, William Eyre, Jr., George Sharpless.

Directors—Thomas Pratt, Hugh L. Tyler, Percipher Baker, Alexander Scott, Townsend Speakman, James Cochran, John Sharpless, Jr., Dr. William Young, David S. Bunting, Joshua P. Eyre.

Treasurer—Adam C. Eckfeldt.

Corresponding Secretary—Y. S. Walter.

Recording Secretary—Ellis P. Marshall.

Assistant do.—D. R. Hawkins.

A special meeting will be held at Media, on Tuesday, the 26th of May next, to decide upon the time and place of holding the next annual Exhibition, and to receive proposals from the different localities.

POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. Harper, wife of John Harper of Springfield, had a Potmonia containing some four or five dollars, stolen from her pocket, while in Philadelphia, one day last week. She thinks it was stolen while in one of the stores, by a light fingered woman; as she missed it a few minutes after.

THE NEW COUNTY HOUSE.—There has been much said in regard to the new House of Employment; yet much more that has been left unsaid. On Saturday last we visited it, for the purpose of satisfying ourselves and making a "local."

The main building is of granite marble masonry, neatly pointed, 91 feet front by 44 deep, with two wings, each of which are 28 feet wide and 44 in depth. It is the design to place a handsome portico in front, 28 feet by 10, and large granite steps. From the main entrance of the building, or hall, there is a corridor passing its whole length from east to west, 10 feet wide, with a double sett of continued hand-rail stairs running to the top of the edifice. In the Steward's apartment, or front there are, fifteen rooms, viz:—First story—Kitchen, dining room, parlor, and Directors room; on the second story—bath room, physician's, and four lodging chambers; in the third story—clothes room and four chambers. In this apartment, there are clothes closets in every room. In the pauper's apartment there are on the first story—kitchen, dining and store rooms; on the eastern wing, white women's setting room, black women's do., and bath room; on the western wing, white men's sitting room, colored men's do., and bath room. A flight of continued hand-rail stairs runs to the top in each wing. We will here mention one great convenience. It is the fact that the doors from both the eastern and western apartments merge into the dining room, thus effectually separating the sexes. Upon the second story in the eastern wing, there are—women's nurse room, 3 sleeping apartments and 3 cells; upon the western, men's nurse room, 3 chambers, and 3 cells. Third story, eastern wing—4 chambers and 3 cells for female; western—4 chambers and 3 cells for males. The fourth or garret story—The building is roofed with Welsh slate; two brick walls run the whole length to support the roof. There is a fine octagon observatory on top, with a walk and iron guard rail on the outside, which affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. From this it is said that on a very clear day, the spire on the Court House steeple at West Chester can be seen.

A very noticeable feature is the cooking arrangements, which are capable of accommodating *three hundred in a family.* There are some thirty different patterns of locks to the various apartments of the building, each having their separate keys, yet which can all be locked or unlocked at will by four master keys. Every chamber is ventilated with a pivot sash entering into the corridors, and these are ventilated by a shaft passing through the roof. Thus "there is constantly on hand" a good supply of fresh air, effectually ventilating every portion of the building, and as a natural consequence, making it very comfortable and healthy. The baking and provision rooms are in the cellar.

Upon the Date Stone in front of the building is inscribed— 1857.

WILLIAM TRAINER, JOSEPH B. LEEDOM, JACOB BYRE, *Directors.*
DUTTON OTLEY, *Contractor,*
DAVID H. TAYLOR, *Architect.*

There is one feature about it worthy of especial comment. We allude to the *Water-Works.* The entire structure is supplied with water by a pump and wheel about 300 yards from the main building, forced into a tank in the fourth story that will hold about 2200 gallons, and is carried to all parts of the house. Hot and cold water is supplied to the kitchens and Steward's bath room. Particular care has been taken by the plumber to so arrange the pipes as to prevent all possibility of the water freezing in them.

The Wall—This is 50 feet running east and west from the end of the main building, south 160 feet, and east and west on the lower side 193 feet, and is eight feet in height. The wall only encloses the wings, and extends within 44 feet of the front of the building, thus leaving the front view entirely open. Immediately behind the eastern and western wings of the walls there are 3 cells on the eastern side, and 5 on the western, designed to give lodging to "transient paupers," these are of the same height as the wall, and cannot be seen from a first view of the house, which, if seen, would mar its beauty. Thus the objection of a correspondent to placing a wall around the building is groundless. It is not the intention of the Directors so to do, and never has been, as will be seen by the above. A full view of the front part of the building can be had from any point of the road, as it is the intention to grade the hill so that the front steps and portico can be distinctly seen. The suggestion of the correspondent of placing iron railing where the wall is, would not only add nothing to its beauty, but would be a four-fold cost, it requiring $4 per foot for the former, while for the latter it costs but $1. The directors in this have adopted a more economical, and to our view a much better plan than that suggested. But we are leaving our subject. An iron fence 160 feet in length will divide the eastern and western wings, separating the males from the females.

Wash-House—This is situated close to the eastern wing of the main structure, 24 feet by 30, built of stone 2 stories high, and brick floored. Upon the eastern side of the first story there are 10 wash tubs or boxes, which fill up the space of 30 feet. These tubs are 16 inches in depth, and stand on trussels 14½ inches high, which makes the tops of the tubs 2½ feet from the floor. Near them are 2 wrenching and boiling tubs, 4 feet square and 2½ feet deep. There is a water communication to each, as well as steam, which is capable of boiling the water in about *three minutes.* The steam is generated by a boiler standing upon the first floor, which also communicates to a series of coiled pipes upon the second story, occupying one half of it, and used for drying the clothes. Here also are 19 vertical "studs" through which pass an equal number of "horses," which receive the clothes, and after remaining over the pipes a sufficient time to dry, are withdrawn. The boiling and drying apparatus works to a charm. All of it was constructed by our townsman, Ralph Buckley, and all who have witnessed their working, bear high testimony to the skill of their constructor.

Hospital—This is situated about 100 yards from the main building, outside of the wall. It is a neat stone building, with a cottage roof. It is 18 feet by 30, contains four rooms, and will be occupied by those afflicted with contagious and epidemic diseases.

The principal contractor was Dutton Otley, of this Borough, assisted by Stephen Sager, master carpenter, of Lower Providence; James Armstrong, mason, of corner Ketch; Ralph Buckley, tin worker and plumber, of Media; Joseph Iliff, painter of Media; Wm. Bebee, stone-cutter, of Media; James Talley, plasterer, of Chester; Michael Caley, slater, of Philadelphia; L. Thatcher, frames, sash, glass and door furnisher, of Chester; David Quinn, blacksmith, of Middletown. The architectural design was furnished by David H. Taylor, of Chester county.

The building throughout is handsomely and substantially finished, and reflects great credit upon all engaged in its construction. Dutton Otley deserves particular mention for the able manner in which he superintended its construction; Ralph Buckley, for the skill and ingenuity he exhibited in the management of the water-works and plumbing; Stephen Sagers for the excellent finish of the carpentering; James Armstrong, for the durable masonry; Joseph Iliff, for the handsome painting; and Jacob Pennell and his lady for their excellent manner of superintending the house.

This, the New House of Employment, stands as a mighty monument to the generosity of the Directors, and to the skill of those who contracted for its building.

JOHN CHINAMAN IN WEST CHESTER!—Quite a stir was created around the car house among the boys, on Thursday evening last. It was rumored that a Chinese female had arrived in the train—an event which was really "something new under the sun!" "Young America" got wind of it and soon collected in great numbers.—It was even so. It will be remembered that an accomplished young lady, of West Chester, Miss ANNE LEWIS, daughter of Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., was married and sailed for China, some two years ago. She had imbibed a strong missionary spirit, and longed to go forth to heathen lands and carry the unsearchable riches of the Gospel. She made the acquaintance of Professor Wentworth, of Carlisle, Pa., who had been appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, a missonary to the People of China, and they were married. Shortly after their marriage they sailed for their new and distant home, bearing with them the ardent hopes of friends and relatives! She arrived in China—her health became affected by the climate—and she soon fell a victim, leaving to her afflicted husband an infant but a few days old.—It was to bring this infant to West Chester, that this Chinese female came to America. She came in the capacity of nurse, and arrived with her precious charge in safety. She is probably the first native of the "Celestial Empire" that ever set foot in West Chester! She will be kindly treated, and at the earliest opportunity, we learn, will be returned to her native land.—*Record.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a stated meeting of Radnor Lodge, No. 459 I. O. of O. F. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our order, our worthy Brother, John Belmont, a member of Lodge, No. 132, and as we feel it our duty to bow with submission to his will, and hoping he has joined that Grand Lodge above, where all will be forever peace. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as odd-fellows, deeply deplore the loss of our worthy Brother, not only as an odd-fellow, but as a man, honest and upright in all the walks of life. Our order has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Brother, John Belmont, whose loss will be deeply felt in our order.

Resolved, That the Charter and Emblems of this Lodge be clothed in mourning, for the space of three months.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to the family of Lewis Lewis, and to General Taylor Encampment, No. 54.

SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.—Mr. Primrose, agent for David Milne, has sold some three or four acres of his property in this Borough. The part sold is in east Media, and includes the property formerly occupied by Isaac Haldeman, to a Rev. Mr. Warden of New Jersey. The price paid was seven thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Primrose is also about selling some thirty acres more of this property including the old poor house, which is to be converted into a Catholic boarding school.

Cooper & Conard, dealers in Dry-Goods, call the attention of our citizens to their splendid stock of New Good for the Spring trade. Their store is at the S. E. Corner of 9th and Market streets, Philadelphia, which has recently been greatly enlarged, and divided into three apartments. The first floor is used as a general sales room, and for the display of the most beautiful assortment of muslins, and elegant patterns of Ladies' dresses, &c. The second story is occupied for a Mantilla and Shawl room, where these goods can be obtained at almost any price, to suit the taste or please the eye. In the basement they keep their domestic goods. Persons wishing to purchase domestic muslins at extremely low prices will find in this room a great assortment to choose from. We would say, which we believe to be but an act of justice to the above named firm, that we believe them to be among the most liberal and fair dealers in the Philadelphia market. Let our friends who are purchasing in the city call and examine for themselves. See Advertisement.

The following is the first annual report of the Seamen's Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia. It exhibits a very creditable statement for the officers of that institution, and will bear the inspection of the public.

Office of the Seamen's Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, No. 55 WALNUT street.

The undersigned, having been appointed Auditors in compliance with the Charter incorporating the Seamen's Saving Fund Society, having first been duly sworn according to law—Report that they have carefully attended to the duty assigned them, and find—The Seamen's Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia have received to the 30th day of November, 1856, at their office, No. 55 Walnut street—

From Depositors, the sum of	$639,293 27
" Investments and Interest	441,006 10
	$1,080,299,37
The Society have paid during the same time to Depositors,	$542,402 07
For Investments,	508,489 28
For Interest, Office Disbursements, Rent, Fire-proofs and Furniture,	13,702,69
Cash in B'k of Pennsylvania, Nov. 30, 1856, as per Bank book,	$9,778 77
Cash at Counter, as per Treas'r's Cash Book,	5,926 56
	15,705 33
	$1,080,299 37

The President of the Society reported and exhibited to the Auditors, Certificates of Stocks and Loans, Mortgages, and other evidences of Securities for Money invested and put out at interest, amounting, together with cash on hand, as above, to the sum of $107,775 42, which Certificates, Securities and Cash, agree in amount with the Books of the Society.

LEWIS CASSIDY, GEO. CLARKSON, JAMES DUNLAP, } Auditors,

Philadelphia, January 29, 1857.

The above auditors were appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the President Judges of the District Court, and the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.—Bishop Clark, in a recent lecture on this subject, said, "Fifty years hence, the newly married pair will step into an emporium for the sale of houses, look over the patterns, select one to suit their tastes and means, order it, and it will be sent home in the morning, put together, and occupied at night; but fifty years hence, they will find no better garments than those now sold by Rockhill and Wilson, at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 205 and 207 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Ole Bull's Concert, last evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, drew together a large and brilliant audience; the distinguished *artiste* himself looked somewhat emaciated from the effects of his recent illness, but handled the bow with his usual magical skill; and we noticed that he, like all votaries of art, was clad in the beautiful new spring style of Granville Stokes, No. 209 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a law forbidding the use of their jails for the incarceration of slaves, who may be arrested in that State fleeing from their masters.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn.*

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.

"On the 26th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being *fire inside* and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrels & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK, } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading.

The above Safes can be inspected at 34 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "inside Iron door Salamander." FARREL & HERRING,
No. 34 Walnut street, Phila.

Only makers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. ap. 15ly

COLUMBIAN GUANO.—The attention of our subscribers is directed to the advertisement in this paper of Messrs. Richards & Miller, of Philadelphia, and we quote from distinguished Agricultural Journals in regard to the columbian guano they advertise. "This article is gradually coming more into use amongst farmers. It has already established a favorable reputation, gaining decided confidence as a prominent fertilizer. Agriculturists in Maryland and adjoining States, who have given it a trial, speak most favorably of the practical results. An especial destinatum is, its cheapness when compared with Peruvian Guano, and its more lasting effect upon soils. The nutritious or fertilizing ingredients of this fertilizer cannot be disputed. It has already produced results sufficiently convincing and efficacious to warrant its future use We have seen highly satisfactory analizations of this Guano by distinguished Chemists, amongst whom are A. Snowden Piggot and David Stewart, of Baltimore; A. A. Hayes, of Boston; J. A. Chilto, of New York; James C. Booth and F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia; but it is not our province to give details. The article has assumed sufficient importance to require the establishment of an extensive agency in Philadelphia, and we therefore refer to Richards & Miller, No. 92 South Front st., Phila., where farmers and others can be satisfactorily accommodated."

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Henry Rees, Mr. DAVIS COALES, of Upper Merion, Montgomery county, to Miss ANN H. WORRALL, daughter of Col. E. Worrall, of Radnor, Del. co.

In Upper Darby, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Thomas Wilks, Mr. HUGH WHITTEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARTHA WILDE, of Upper Darby, Del. co.

On the 5th inst., at the Gulf, by Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh, Mr. HORATIO A. POWELL to Miss LOUISA T. LOUDEN, both of this county.

At Marcus Hook, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. WINDFIELD BALDWIN, to Miss JANE TOWNSEND, both of this county.

DIED.

In Upper Providence, on the 11th inst., Mrs. SARAH MACK, wife of John Mack.

In Upper Darby, on the 6th inst., JAMES SELLERS, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of her husband, in Springfield, SUSAN MORTON, in the 71st year of her age.

At the residence of Lewis Lewis, in Radnor, on Thursday evening, March 5th, JOHN BELMONT, in the 55th year of his age.

In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., by Rev. D. B. Cheney, Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE, of this county, to Mrs. LETITIA BALL, of Philadelpaih.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is in fair demand Standard and good brands at $5¾a6. Sales of better brands for home consumption at $6a6¼, and extra and fancy brands at $6 75 a 7 25. There is very little export demand. Rye Flour is held at $4 per bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 12 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, but prices are steady. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red are making at $1 43a145, and $1 55a1 60 for good white. Rye is steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 82 cents. Corn is in fair request at 65 cents for new yellow afloat, 65c for old and 63c in the ears and in store. Oats are scarce; sales of Pennsylvania at 49 a 50c per bus. Last sales of Barley Malt at $2.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is less active. Sales of prime at $7¼a8 per 64 lbs. Last sales of Timothy at $3 25a3 75, and Flaxseed at $1 90a1 95. Sales of red top at $3 50. Herd Grass $3 75.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.
WILLIAM F. MATHUES, Jr.,
Middletown.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.
SAMUEL P. RUSH, Media.

To the Republicans of Delaware county, and all others acting with them:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of your Nominating Convention.
BENJ. F. BAKER.
Media, April 8, 1857.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
N. Providence, Apr 8, '57, HENRY F. ESREY.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same demand with

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST

from the day of deposit. For list of managers and office, see daily papers apr. 9-1y

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! A new feature in business! Every one his own Salesman!

JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in market st. above sixth, No. 200, Philada. ap15. JONES & CO.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Del. co., Pa., near the Westdale station, on the West Chester railroad, on Saturday, the the 18th day of April, 1857, the following described pesonal property to wit:—Three good HORSES, kind and in all kinds of harness, one of which is capable of trotting a mile inside of three and a half minutes, the others are good farm or road sters, one good COW, one top buggy wagon, one truck do., one good plow, one hay or straw cutter, (self-sharpener,) one jumper, two setts of wagon gears, one pair of holsters, one sett of dearborn harness, half a bushel of clover seed, half a bushel of timothy seed, one iron scoope, two scythes poles. Hay by the ton, 11½ acres of wheat in the ground, one reaper and mower, (McCormick's make.) Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by
April 9, 1857. R. B. CAREY.

PUBLIC SALE OF GRASS.—Will be sold at public sale, in the Borough of Media, on Tuesday the 21st day of April, 1857, about 100 acres of Pasture and mowing Grass. It is on the property of David Milne, and will be sold by the field or by the acre.—Also, a lot of Manure Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms Cash. WM. PRIMROSE,
April 15, *Agent.*

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Ponderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
hiladelphia, July 30, 3m

GRASS SEEDS!

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HERD AND ORCHARD GRASS SEEDS,

on hand and for sale by
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West end of Market street Bridge,
Philadelphia, March 18, 6ts.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of Fowler & Wells' works. Also Busts, for sale cheap by
JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
ap18. Bookseller, Media.

To the Readers of the Advertiser:—

We appeal to your Generosity for pardon, in this instance, upon the ground of our unwillingness to be considered intrusive. We have just received and opened from the latest importations, at the

MEDIA EMPORIUM,

a beautiful and extensive collection of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and that we endeavor to give satisfaction, both in the recommendation of our Goods and the cheapness of our prices. April 15.—4t

WHEELWRIGHT SHOP FOR RENT.—The subscriber has for rent a wheelwright shop. It is situate in Shoemakerville, 1 mile North of Chester, and is a good stand for the business. Apply to I. MAJOR,
ap 15tt. Shoemakerville, Delaware co.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOU

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

Not long since, we called the attention of farmers to some radical defects in their system of cultivation. We endeavored to convince them that agriculture is most prosperous when the animal product of the farm is equal to or exceeds the vegetable value.—The reason therefor is the necessity of providing, by means of domestic animals, the manure to ameliorate or fertilize the soil upon the farm. We now propose to go more into detail on the subject as connected with the climate, so that farmers in different localities may the better give their attention to such points as are severally most profitable.

The subject of climate is of great importance to farmers, and its phenomena have been but very imperfectly understood, though creating marked peculiarities which require different modes of cultivation to make their labor profitable. Although the climatology of the United States is inadequately apprehended, and the importance of a more thorough examination only now beginning to be felt, yet we are not without the knowledge of some valuable and well authenticated facts. These have been gathered mostly by the exertions of the Regents of the University in this State, and latterly through officers of the United States army stationed at various posts on our western and northern frontiers, and from the explorations of western travellers. By these various means, we are enabled to establish two important facts. *First:* That the prevailing wind of the continent is westerly, and blows over a large surface of dry land. *Second:* That, as we recede from the sea, westerly and inland, the annual fall of water in rain and snow sensibly diminishes, being much larger in New-England and the eastern parts of this State, than in the western, and that dry seasons must be the rule whereby to judge of the vast country lying east of the Rocky Mountain range almost to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

From these data, we are compelled to divide all the country east of those mountains into two sections—*the dairy*, and the *feeding and stock regions*. The true dairy region comprises the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the basin of the lakes, which would include in its southern rim all that part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois lying north of the 41st parallel of north latitude. Over the whole of this region, the dairy system already prevails or is being rapidly introduced, and must ultimately become the leading branch of farming. It is upon this region, the best portion of which is east of the west line of Pennsylvania, that the consumers of butter and cheese must rely for their supply during the next century at the least. Its topography peculiarly adapts it to the purposes for which nature seems to have destined it. Its hilly and mountainous character secures a healthy atmosphere, pure water, and abundant pasturage during that portion of the year when the level country is scorched by the heat and dried up by the west wind.—Pure water, next to good pasture, is an important element for good farming. Without pure, sweet water, the milk will not be pure, and without pure milk, good butter cannot be made. Good butter cannot be made from the cow that is compelled to drink stagnant or unwholesome water. Even in the dairy region, it will be found that, all other things being equal, the best butter comes from the hills rather than the valleys. In the manufacture of cheese, the condition of the milk is not so important, and the range of the cheese-dairy, may be considerably extended beyond that of butter, though its profitable production will still be found only within the "*butter zone.*" For, out of that, a sufficient flow of milk does not seem to be obtainable to make its manufacture an object, aside from the greater and longer-prevailing heat of the climate.

This favored region will ever contain a population which, for refinement, intelligence, and enterprise, will have no superiors and few equals. Wealth will be accumulated by the healthful industry peculiar to the country and the people, and expended in adorning their houses and in furnishing the utmost facilities for the cultivation of the mind in well endowed and sustained educational institutions. Other regions can boast of a greater surface of fertile soil and a more favored climate, but, for containing all the requisites to health, wealth, and social enjoyments, no land can compare with the more congenial portions of this dairy region. Many a New-England or New York emigrant has often, amid his fat and fertile fields, sighed for the cool breeze and pure streams of his native land.

The dairy farmer there has nothing to fear from competition, and he may count upon a permanence of price for his products unknown to any other branch of farming.—There is but one item wherein competition can effect him, and that is in swine. Still, that is more apparent than real. It is true to a certain extent that corn can be raised cheaper in other regions than this. But from the pig to the porker, when properly fed, the dairyman can equal if not distance his competitor.

Grain-growing is not profitable in this region, other than as accessory to the dairy;—nor will it be generally found profitable to feed either sheep or cattle for the shambles; for the Summer feed which would fatten either would yield a much larger profit if converted into butter or cheese, and the coarser grains would be equally profitable, if fed to the cows and hogs. The surplus sold from the farm should be principally in butter, cheese, and according to the present diet, pork. The grains most cultivated, beyond the necessary bread for the family, should be those which will produce the greatest amount of this same pork, or of milk. Of these, corn and barley are the most important. Indeed, Indian corn is the golden crop of the Union, and its cultivation, large as it may appear, is only in its infancy. Even in this region, as large crops have been grown upon the acre as in the corn regions of the West.

If our farmers would husband their manure with the same care as do the Flemish farmers, and apply it in its liquid state to the corn in its early growth, 100 bushels to the acre would be no uncommon crop. While the dairy should be the leading branch, it by no means follows that others may not be added which will prove equally profitable, if in accordance with the leading maxim on the preponderance of the animal product. The land should be made as productive as possible; but the farmer should convert all his vegetable products into butter, cheese, pork, beef, or mutton; and only in one or the other of these conditions should they be sold from the farm. There may be localities where a different policy could be beneficially pursued, but in looking over this region we cannot discover them. The wheat-growers of Western New-York may challenge the correctness of our conclusions as applied to them. Still, the experience of the last five years ought to satisfy them that had they devoted more of their land to stock, and less to wheat, their profits would be much more satisfactory than at present.

To give an idea of the limited extent of the dairy region, as compared with all the land in use in the United States, we have condensed a few statistics from the United States census of 1850, which, more than anything we could say, establishes the correctness of our position. The following table of dairy products in the "*true dairy region*" includes the whole of Ohio, and excludes both Illinois and Indiana, as the amount manufactured in the valley of the Ohio, in the latter State, would be about equal to the amount manufactured in that portion of those States lying within the limits of the basin of the lakes.

TABLE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE TRUE DAIRY REGION IN 1850.

States.	Butter.	Cheese.	Total.
Connecticut	$6,198,119	$5,363,277	$11,861,396
Maine	9,243,811	2,434,454	11,678,265
Massachusetts	8,071,370	7,088,142	15,159,512
Michigan	7,065,878	1,011,492	8,077,370
N. Hampshire	6,977,056	3,196,563	10,173,619
New-Jersey	9,487,210	365,736	9,852,946
New-York	79,765,004	49,741,413	129,507,507
Ohio	31,449,370	20,819,512	55,268,921
Pennsylvania	39,878,119	42,505,034	42,383,452
Rhode Island	995,070	316,508	1,312,178
Vermont	12,137,980	8,720,834	20,858,814
Wisconsin	3,633,750	400,283	4,034,033
Total	$218,294,735	$101,963,293	$320,168,033

The aggregate of butter and cheese produced in the United States during the year was 418,881,199 pounds, which would leave 98,713,166 pounds as the product of all the States outside of the foregoing region. But the butter product of the whole nation was 323,345,306 pounds, and of cheese 105,535,893 pounds, leaving therefore 95,140,571 pounds of butter and 3,522,595 pounds of cheese as the total product of all the other portions of the Union. The whole number cows was 6,358,644, divided as follows: In the dairy region, 2,897,017; out of it, 3,461,627, being an excess of 564,610. Comparing all the butter and cheese produced with all the cows in the dairy region, there was 111 pounds to each cow; while out of it, the average was but 29 pounds to the cow.

In comparing all the butter produced in the dairy region with all its cows, there were 76 pounds to the cow, while out of it the average was 28 pounds. Of cheese, the average in the dairy region to each cow was 35 pounds, while out of it the average was only one pound to the cow. The difference will become considerably increased when we consider that in the dairy region an urban population at least two millions greater than out of it draws its daily supplies of milk from the cows included therein. The comparison of the land in use in the two sections makes the disparity still more marked, and proves why, with all the increase of population and settling of new lands, the price for dairy products does not fall, but rather advances—especially of the choicest kinds. Of all the acres in use, 84,904,294 were in the dairy region and 208,655,320 out of it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JOHN MARSH,
Masonic Temple, Chestnut STREET, above Seventh, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns, Bennett & Co., and J. Marsh. Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Fisk & Co., varying in prices from $45 to $175. All kinds of musical merchandize for sale, cheap SHEET MUSIC received daily from all the publishers in the country, forming with our own extensive cata,logue one of the largest stocks in the Union
Philadelphia, June 11, 1856.—tf

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY
ARE SUPPLYING THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEINAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*
Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $10 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend " 50 "
Leinau's American Fertilizer, 25 "
Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application. Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Penna., Lancaster and State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.
☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above articles. feb 18-1m

REMOVAL.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Warerooms* to STATE St., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.
NATHAN SHAW.
N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma 4

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."
Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

The Standard Remedies!!
DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.
THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.
DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of an external Remedy—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numbness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Pains of every character.
CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—"J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.
DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœ, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Diseases of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.
Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King streets, Wilmington, Del.*, and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, Druggist, *Media*; ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester*; GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont*; and by dealers generally. ma4

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,
WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS*, which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sizes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars*, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Mecutchen,
MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER.
SOLE PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smutt and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.
Residence: No. 31 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.
Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.
Cocaline Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Bolting Cloths. ma 4-3m

Opposite the Media Depot!
VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN P. CLINE,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap 30, 1y.

LAND SURVEYS
CAREFULLY MADE AND
DEEDS WRITTEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER
residing in Edgmont, Del. Co. Pa.
Mr 11 6t* ISAAC YARNALL.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and Vesting of the latest and best styles and quality for the season, at the Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium.
Media mr 11, '57. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a
PERMANENT MANURE
ave been thoroughly established.
Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied up on as the
BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,
and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Klett* burned on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime*, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.
(2½ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.
Since last fall there has been imported but *one cargo* of the celebrated
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,
which we offer for sale in small lots.
FISH MANURE.
A supply of this valuable article for sale.
PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.
(1½ CENT PER LB.)
No 1 Government Peruvian Guano
For sale at the lowest rates.
The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,
First door above Chestnut st., Philada.
☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,
NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot*, a large assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city
He also has on hand a fine assortment of
OVER-SHOES,
suitable for men and children.
TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves
Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!
G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.
He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.
Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low prices for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of the cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 (Quartier, $5 to $7. Gold Spectacles, $1 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per set, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. ept. 17, 1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the county, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand. Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A shar of public patronage is respectfully solicited,
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'
GRAMMATICAL WORKS.
THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.
THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.
These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.
THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.
BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the sparring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.
For sale by PETER GRIFFEE.
Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot; Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

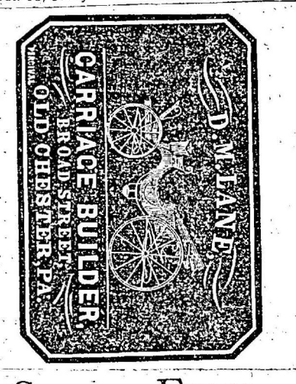
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of buisness.
The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers published in the United States, or Europe; by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.
Just received, Lepman's superior Erassing Pencils, Eyelet machines, &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.
March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

LADIES DRESS GOODS and TRIMINGS for the season, selected from the latest importations, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium.
Media, March 11, 1857. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins, Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &c.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

HALL'S RESTAURANT
IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL.
Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media,

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to **HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE.** Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



SAVING FUND
United States Co.
Corner of Third and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by the State of Penn. April, 1850
Money is received on deposit daily. The amount deposited is entered in a Deposit Book, or, if preferred, a Certificate will be given to the Depositor.
All sums are received and **PAID BACK ON DEMAND,** without notice.
Interest 5 per cent.
On the first day of January, in each year, the interest at the rate of five per cent. upon each deposit is paid to the depositor, or added to the principal, as may be preferred.
The Saving Fund of the **United States Company** has nearly a Million of Dollars invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, State Stocks, and other sufficient securities in accordance with its Charter as a guarantee to depositors, thus offering to the public a most safe and convenient Savings Deposit Bank.
By special agreement, this Company also receives deposits from Merchants and others in the Country, cashing their Checks thereon at sight, as usual with Banks, and on the average balances allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Any additional information will be given by addressing the Treasurer.
President—**Stephen R. Crawford.**
Vice-President—**Lawrence Johnson.**
Secretary and Treasurer—**Pliny Fisk.**
Teller—**James R. Hunter.**
DIRECTORS.

Stephen R. Crawford,	Paul B. Goddard, M. D.
Lawrence Johnson,	George McHenry,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	James Devereux,
Ambrose W. Thompson,	Gustavus English,
William M. Godwin,	John Ely.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of
Fine Gold Pens,
Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.
THE subscriber, would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
July 31 1y. DANIEL McGILNTOCK.

Baily and Brother,
NO. 252 CHESTNUT SREET,
ABOVE NINTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
INVITE the attention of purchasers to their very extensive stock of fresh goods, embracing every variety of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS. ALSO,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of every width, from one yard to eight yards. Every article sold at the lowest cash prices. sept. 17, 1y.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.
GREAT BARGAINS THAN EVER.—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

PAPER HANGING WARE HOUSE.
J. E. VAN METER, *S. E. Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia,* offers for sale a large assortment of *WALL PAPERS* at prices ranging from six cents per piece upwards, of choice patterns, comprising

Cheap Satin Papers,	Fine Decorative Papers.
Fine Board Prints,	Fine Gold Papers,
Marble Papers.	Fine Satin Paper;
Borders and Mouldings,	Oak Papers.

☞ New Styles Window Curtains, in great variety.
Dealers supplied on most favorable terms. ma13m

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE, PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD, PHILADELPHIA.
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint, American Zinc, No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens 25 to 38 cts. Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c., Gold Leaf, &c, &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no 26 1y.

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON

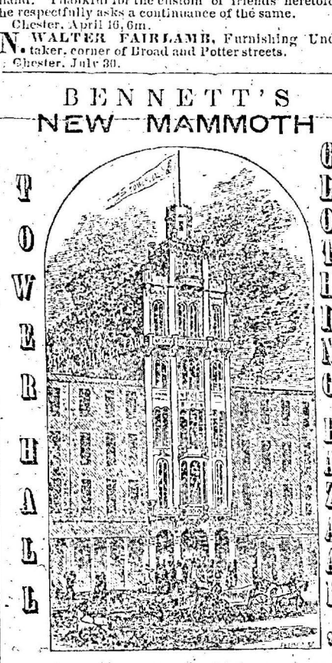
THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.
Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25
GEORGE H HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made **CLOTHING,** which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL,
WASH. M. WORRALL,
Sept. 3, '56, tf E. C. DEAL.

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!
A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE:
URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granulated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.
For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* feb11

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester., where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.
Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.
UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business. Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.
N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.

BENNETT'S
NEW MAMMOTH
CLOTHING BAZAR
TOWER HALL



Market Street, South side,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE SQUARE,
PHILADELPHIA.
On hand a fresh and fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOY'S
CLOTHING,
Wholesale and Retail,
Uncqualled for IMMENSITY, VARIETY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY and
CHEAPNESS,
Also, a large and elegant stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, to make up to order, together with a complete assortment of FURNISHING GOODS.
JOS. M. BENNETT, *Prop'r.*
NOTE—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient clothing house in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country may be had from the Tower. nov19

GREAT WESTERN IRON FOUNDRY.



CARPETINGS!
J. S. DEPUY & SONS,
MASONIC HALL, CHESTNUT ST.,
BELOW EIGHTH, PHILADELPHIA,
Would call the attention of the public to the large and varied assortment of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
Which they are selling very cheap for cash or City Acceptances, wholesale and Retail. ma 11—1m

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES, ALL Of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warrented not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. EIGHTEENTH & MARKET STS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1856.—6m.

EMBROIDERIES, JUST OPENED some of the cheapest lots of Scrips and Jaconet Collars and Setts ever offered, fine work,
COOPER & CONARD,
South east corner of 9th and Market sts.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA. jan2

MARSEILLES QUILTS—THESE goods in every variety of size and quality. We possess unusual facilities for buying Quilts, and will sell them cheap accordingly, COOPER & CONARD,
mh 19 South east cor. 9th and Market sts.

WILLIAM MORRIS
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
NO. 772 *Market st. 3d door west of 18th street,* nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING all kinds of Watches Clocks, Jewelry &c.
Philaeelphia; Jan. 7.

REFERENCE AS TO THE SUPERIORITY of Marsh's new radical cure Truss—To Professors Willard Parker, Valentine Mott, John M. Carnochan, of New York; Profs. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and Mussey, of Cincinnati. The following is from the Scientific American.
"A Truss which could be relied upon for the radical cure of Hurnia or Rupture, has long been a desiratum to the surgical profession—and the science and ingenuity of the most skillful surgical mechanicians of this country and of Europe has been, until recently, exercised in vain to construct a pad of proper form. Mr. S. N. Marsh has recently obtained a patent for a Truss, in which two pads, instead of the usual single one, are employed; one in the form of a ring surrounding the other, which is in the form of a ball, the ring being for the purpose of closing the external and internal abdominal rings, while the ball produces pressure upon the ingumal canal, to create adhesive inflammation, for the purpose of effecting adhesion and closure. The pressure of the latter pad is graduated by a screw. By this Truss the most obstinate rupture can be healed, and a radical cure be effected in a time varying with the nature of the case. It has met with the most unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent surgeons of this and other cities, and we are enabled to recommend it from a personal knowledge of a case of long standing, which was perfectly and speedily cured by it

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 9 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., APRIL 22, 1857. WHOLE NO 113.

IMPORTED

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN STEWART,

OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**

South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.,

Invites the citizens of Del. County, to his

Wine and Liquor Store,

Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

Garden, field & flower seeds.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade, or supplied in bulk.

CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,

Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box, for $1.00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c., &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.

Agricultural Implement and Seed Store, march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

NOTICE.

To the School Directors of Delaware Co.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Media, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1857, being the fourth day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act. CHAS. W. DEANS.

Mar. 25, 3ts. *County Superintendent.*

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, or using the vault, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to

N. F. WALTER, *President.*

JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.

SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.

Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. mal

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

DIRECTORS.

Sketchley Morton,	William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt,	Charles Palmer,
Levis Miller,	William Eyes,
John Larkin, Jr.	Robert M. Thomas,

Charles R. Williamson.

SURVEYORS.

Lewis Green, Marple; James Eyes, Aston; Henry Pratt, Newtown; Nehemiah Broomall, Upper Chichester; William W. Clement and W. C. Hawkins, Upper Darby; Isaac Yarnall, Edgmont; Hiram Cleaver, Radnor; John Ottey, Darby; Barthe Smith, Haverford; John D. White, Lower Chichester.

SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*

EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*

JOHN C. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*

☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 15.

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of those having funds in their hands for investment, to his Agency for the sale and purchases of Mortgages and Ground Rents.

Ten years experience in the Real Estate and Conveyancing business in Philadelphia, and a thorough knowledge of the law relative to it, is his guaranty that those investing monies though him will obtain a safe and satisfactory security, which will generally be worth double the amount of money loaned upon it, with a perfect title guaranteed.

Farmers and others living in the country, Executors, Administrator, Trustees and Guardians, who May wish to put money out at interest, will find it to their advantage to employ the subscriber to invest it in Philadelphia, as they will receive interest on it from the day they call at his office, payable half yearly.—Money invested in this City in Ground Rents, is free from all taxation.

☞ No charge whatever will be made to those investing money through my agency.

REFERENCES:—Joel Evans, Jesse J. Maris, Edward Garrett, Joseph Rhoads, Wm. Smedley, Nathan Sharpless, Wm. P. Townsend.

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Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent.

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On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 8 ly.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! The subscriber very respectfully solicit your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the approved Stoves of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual, R. BUCKLEY.

N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

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THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will pleas call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.

Marcus Hook, March 1856.

DRESS MAKING.

LADIES wishing to have Materials made up can rely on having it done at ABBIE L. KIRK'S, in the most prompt and efficient manner, and always ready at the time appointed, and owing to the peculiar advantages of cutting by system, she proposes to cut and baste linings at the following prices:

Ladies plain waists,	25 cts.
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Dress and Mantilla making at proportionably low prices. A call is respectfully solicited.

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RESIDENCE—On the South east side of Second street, first house N. W., of Olive street, Media. ap23*

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA

Office in the Court House. nov 26

EDWARD A. PRICE,

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RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

BOOTS, SHOES, GUMS, HATS, CAPS and Trunks, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

SITUATION WANTED.—Wanted by a boy 16 years of age, a situation as Clerk in a country Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Apply at this office.

THE UNKNOWN GRAVE.

No name to bid us know
Who rests below,
No word of death or birth;
Only the grasses wave
Over a mound of earth,
Over a nameless grave.

Did this poor wandering heart
In pain depart?
Longing, but all too late,
For the calm home again,
Where patient watchers wait,
And still will wait in vain?

Did mourners come in scorn,
And thus forlorn,
Leave him with grief and shame
To silence and decay,
And hide the tarnished name
Of the unconscious clay?

It may be from his side,
His loved one died,
And last of some bright band—
Together now once more—
He sought his home, the land
Where they were gone before.

No matter—times have made
As cool a shade,
And lingering breezes pass
As tenderly and slow,
As if, beneath the grass,
A monarch slept below.

No grief, though loud and deep,
Could stir that sleep;
And earth and heaven tell
Of rest that shall not cease,
Where the cold world's farewell
Fade into endless peace.

[Household Words.

THE INFANTICIDE.

The following is a selection from "The Bay Path," a picturesque and skilfully drawn story of the Puritan times:

Within a few minutes the cabin had grown solemn to its own wakeful tenant. The roof had swollen with rain until the leak was so small that the drops came in at long and measured intervals upon a body of water whose increased depth gave forth a sad, strange resonance, like the tolling of a lonely bell.

Mary lay in deathlike stillness, listening to the knell, and revolving in her confused mind a purpose which had crept into it and fastened itself there. Once more she looked upwards—long, patiently and earnestly—but she could see nothing but the strange child. Then slowly, she turned her head upon her pillow, until her eyes were glued to the little sleeper. She watched the babe for a few minutes—all the time keeping distinctly in her sharpened apprehensions the rhythmic respirations of its nurse and father, and alive to every movement they might make—and then, as a serpent creeps toward the victim it has charmed, she passed her emaciated hand toward the child.

With the first movement, the wind seemed to die away, and the rain to withhold its fall upon the roof. She paused, and the drops fell into the pail still more slowly, and with a sadder intonation, as if they were grief-burdened, or growing faint with despair.—Between each drop, inch after inch, the white hand slid along the sheet, coming nearer and still nearer the unconscious babe, whose nurse seemed to snore more loudly as the danger to her charge increased. At length its little hand was reached, and Mary accidentally touched it. It was soft and warm, and irritated by the slight disturbance, the child raised it and slowly dropped it upon that of its mother. In the utter tension of her sensibilities, she could feel the pulsations of its heart at the very tips of its fingers, and there was something so delicate and sweet in its touch, something so unconscious and innocent in its sleep, that she paused for another look in its face. She could not be mistaken. It was the same face, the same child, that had come between her and her own child; it was the little impostor.

The wind came up again with a wail from the woods, and her brain caught the impulse and the influence. Again her hand was in motion, and onward it moved, inch by inch, toward the babe's head—the slowly dropping water meanwhile uttering low, tearful, pleading notes of deprecation.

Again she paused, looked toward the distant sleepers, then towards the pail, and half rose with a sudden impulse to move it from its place, that so its admonitions might be silenced. Her cautiousness checked her in the act, and again she turned to the child.

At this moment, her eye was burning with excitement, but her hand and arm were as steady as if the nerves that strung them were of iron. Slowly that hand passed upon the little sleeper's throat, and there, as still and rigid as the hand of death, it paused.—The conscious palm, with the strained tendons underneath the bloodless skin, felt the warmth of the little chin, and neck, and breast; like a palpable emanation or atmosphere, as it hung above them at scarcely a hair's escape from contact; but still it paused. Then, from the far northeast, Mary heard a blast among the trees. On it came, roaring, and wailing, and screaming through the night, until it reached the cabin, where, bellowing in the chimney and sweeping over the roof, it drowned all other noise without and within.

At the height of the confusion, that pale hand, with the grip of a vice, was fastened upon the little sleeper's throat. Not a breath did it draw—not an utterance did it make—afterwards. Its hands instinctively tugged at Mary's visit, in the vain effort to tear it away, and its chest heaved in quick throes, and its legs were drawn up in struggling convulsions. These grew fainter and fainter and fainter, until the victim's eyes—strained wildly open—slowly deadened into a senseless gaze, and its soft, sweet face became turgid and purple. At last, all was still—the babe was stone dead. The wind died away, and the last brand had ceased to crackle in the fire-place, and the clinking drops had forgotten to ring their changes in the water-pail. The silence grew awful, for death, violence, madness, and sleep were gathered in one room.

The murderess clung to the little neck that had grown long and lank within her grasp, until she began to feel the chill that was creeping into her victim's frame, and then she slowly and cautiously withdrew her hand and covered the body as the nurse had left it covered. In an instant a wild thrill of exultation passed through her frame—a strange, mad joy—whose manifestation in some manner she had no power to repress, and she shivered the silence with a laugh so loud, and meaningless, and long continued, that it seemed to the suddenly awakened sleepers more like the laugh of a demon than a human being. Hugh leaped to the bedside and found her sitting up at the end of the bed, madly laughing still. He no sooner appeared, than Mary pointed to the dead child, and went into renewed convulsions of her terrible merriment.

"O Mary! O God! Oh! what shall I do! what shall I do?" exclaimed Hugh, bursting into a wild cry of anguish, as he dimly saw the child, and placed his hurried and trembling hand upon its cold little face.

At this time the drowsy nurse stumbled blindly towards the bed, wondering what had occurred, and more than half forgetful that she was not in her own cabin. She put her hand upon the child, dropped to her knees to look at it in the dull twilight of the room, felt its neck, and then looked at the mother, whose laughter had been arrested by Hugh's exclamations of terror and distress. The terrible fact stole into her apprehension by degrees, and, sinking upon the floor, the simple and devoted creature clung to Hugh's knees, and gave utterance to such exclamations of distress as burst naturally from her heart—bemoaning the hour and day she ever brought the little innocent back, and insisting that God would never forgive her, and that she could never forgive herself for the act. She might have known a crazy mother would kill the child, she said.

Hugh disengaged himself from her, and passing around the bed to Mary, put his arm around her, and looking in her wild eyes a moment, hid his face upon her wasted bosom, and crying convulsively, said, "Oh, Mary, Mary, Mary, Mary! you don't know what you've done!"

"Yes, I do, too; I've killed that woman's ugly brat, and if she don't leave the cabin, and stop troubling you and me in this way, I'll kill her."

"Why, Mary! it was not her child—it was yours! Oh, dear! what will become of us now!" and Hugh—poor, worn, weary, and despairing fellow—cried as if his heart were wholly broken.

Goody Tomson was not long in making her determination. Throwing her shawl over her head, as the most expeditious way of covering herself, she unbarred the door, and, before Hugh became conscious of what she was doing, was on the way to give the alarm—her own heart so full of alarm that she flew rather than ran along the muddy path. The storm lay spent upon the ground, the old moon with inverted horn hung over the woods, the wolf's long howl from the eastern hill came drearily down into the valley, as the woman ran screaming, "Murder! murder!" from house to house.

Not until she had run nearly the length of the village could she be stopped, so as to direct the steps of the attendance she sought. As soon as the first act of the case was learned, nearly all the men of the settlement, who had risen and hastily dressed themselves, were on their way to Hugh's cabin.—Few of them could disguise their fears, as they turned out upon this errand. The old stories that clung around Mary all recurred, and aside from them, the first murder in the settlement was something well calculated to shock and sicken.

While Hugh was engaged in the endeavor to restore composure and some degree of rational consciousness to his wife, he heard the tramp of approaching feet, and the confusion of excited voices. On they came, along the road; they entered the yard, threw open the door of the cabin, and, in a few minutes, the room was crowded. All were there—friends and foes. Conspicuously among the figures moving around the room was that of the minister, who, instead of endeavoring to quell the excitement, was engaged with the constable in opening drawers, prying into nooks and crannies, lifting loose planks upon the floor, and making inquiries of this one and that, in a low voice, and acting in a manner that showed that he regarded the murder as the key to his own deliverance. Heaven, in his belief, had descended in judgment, and Satan had completed the ruin of his deluded devotee.

During all the first of the disturbance, Mary sat still upon the bed, leaning upon Hugh's shoulder, and looking wildly around upon the excited assemblage, which soon filled the room to suffocation.

Peering through the doorway into the morning twilight, she could see others coming in the distance—men, women and children—some running at the top of their speed, some walking, some shouting, some pointing towards the cabin, and all pressing forward with a fearful earnestness towards her.

Then rude men gathered round her, and asked her harsh questions, and told her that she would be hung; while half-dressed women, with their hair upon their shoulders, came rushing excitedly in, and, pressing to the bedside, burst into wild lamentations over the little body which, in life, they had accused of looking like a cat; or gave vent to their excitement in upbraidings of the poor mother. What was passing in her shattered spirit, what meaning she attached to the confusion around her, what forbodings darkened through her mental gloom, what fancies she built up from the new materials around her—the pale faces, the straggling hair, the confused voices, the gaze of menace, curiosity and fear, the fierce reproaches—cannot be pictured, but in her fright—in her trouble—there was one face which she sought, and which was long in coming.

At last, by the operation of the powerful influences around her, the cloud of her delirium was borne slowly away from her spirit—or repelled, perhaps, by her spirit, under the action of the new and terrible stimulus and consciousness swept over her with a shudder as cold as that of death. The longed-for face appeared at length, and the poor infanticide burst with an appealing cry of distress from the arms of her husband, and hid her face upon Mary Holyoke's bosom, who, too weak with excitement to stand, fell back into a chair, and received her old ward upon her knees.

Mr. Holyoke, touched by this scene, ordered the room to be cleared, and the door to be shut. Goody Tomson had returned, and was weeping over her cold little nursling, and Mr. Moxon, Deacon Chapin, the constable, and two or three of the principal women of the place remained, while the others gathered into knots outside, or took their way silently and solemnly homewards. Then Hugh and Goody Tomson—in tears and terror—told the story faithfully and truly—Hugh simply insisting on Mary's insanity, and Mary hearing every word, as the awful fact grew slowly into her convictions.

Then the minister and the other men present drew themselves apart, and soon became excited, so that none of their conversation escaped the ears of the others. "I tell you," said Mr. Moxon, "the day of retribution has come. The tormentor of our children has been pointed out to you and to me, by this shocking and most unnatural murder. The witchcraft is the primary crime, it is the crime which procured this crime, and she should be arrested for witchcraft as well as murder."

"I do not see very well how her arrest for murder can be hindered, in the state of feeling which exists here now, in the absence of the magistrate," said Mr. Holyoke; "but I do object to loading her down with the odium of witchcraft when she is brought before her judges for the only crime she has been guilty of.

"How do you know it is the only crime she has been guilty of?" inquired the minister sharply.

"By the same means by which I know you to be a monomaniac," replied Mr. Holyoke, firmly; "and, in this matter, beg you will not be so unreasonable as to provoke me to give your insanity less consideration than I do hers."

The minister's mind rebounded from this rock into the region of doubt and uncertainty again, and he fell to his usual resort of walking to and fro across the cabin. At length he withdrew a package from his pocket, and, calling Deacon Chapin's attention to it, opened it in Mr. Holyoke's presence, and asked the former if he had ever seen anything like its contents before.

The Deacon reluctantly replied that he had and then Mr. Holyoke took from it a piece of birch bark, with a sentence written upon it, in the handwriting of that so rudely withdrawn from Mr. Moxon's study window, on an occasion well remembered by Deacon Chapin and the reader.

"I knew," pursued Mr. Moxon, eyeing Mr. Holyoke closely, as he perused the manuscript, "that if ever I could have an opportunity, I could find in this house evidence that Mary Parsons has had dealings with the Evil One; and if Deacon Chapin will tell what he has seen, he will identify that, and all the manuscripts I have in my hand, as the product of Satan or his emissary. But perhaps," (added the minister, in a tone of irony,) "Deacon Chapin is a monomaniac."

"This is too solemn a place for jesting," said Mr. Holyoke, bitterly; "but if the devil writes as bad a hand as this, and can afford no better paper, he is too ignorant and too poor to do much damage among people possessing common sense and decent stationery."

Saying this he was about to turn away, when deacon Chapin interposed, and said that he considered it no more than proper, as he had been alluded to, to say that while he had seen some things connected with a similar manuscript which were wholly unaccountable, and while, at that time, he had supposed it in some manner connected with witchcraft, he had been inclined to, reconsider his conclusion. So far as Mary Parsons was concerned, he saw no way to get along with her but to send her to the Bay, if she could be carried there. It was a sad case—a terrible judgment.

Holyoke listened impatiently, as the deacon and the minister approached the bed,—"There," said he, as he laid his hand upon the cold forehead of the dead child, and turned to his two companions, "there is another victim of law without justice. Its mother's insanity dates from her trial for slander; and the full measure of horrible evils of which this is but one, has been and is to be, turned out by such clumsy machinery as men make when they take the work out of the hands of Christianity, and endeavor to regulate altogether minor and subordinate social evils."

Mr. Moxon was too blind to see the full force of this cutting and unanswerable rebuke; but Deacon Chapin saw it, and felt it, and never forgot it.

During this brief side scene, Mary Holyoke, and Hugh, and his poor wife, were weeping together, in one touching group.—The infanticide had rarely seem more natural and rational than at that moment, and new strength had taken possession of her.—She sat up in her chair, as her old mistress, kindly, and with many tears, and with such words of comfort and counsel as she could command, told her of her probable fate—of the trial which awaited her, and its uncertain issue—the old, strong spirit swelled within her, and grappling, as it were, with her destiny, she exclaimed, rising firmly to her feet, "Let them kill me! I am ready! It will be no comfort to me to live, and I am nothing but a curse to the only man I love on earth!"

Hugh begged her not to talk so; but she told him to be silent, and turning to the constable, asked him when he would be ready to start, stating that she should never be as well prepared as during that very hour.

Why pause to tell the events which quickly followed, like shadows passing the vision in a dream—of the hurried inquest, the burial, the throngs of curious eyes that peered into and around the cabin during the day, the hasty preparations for the journey, the farewells, the prayers, the final departure, the windings of the cavalcade up the hill, along the Bay Path—the saddest, and yet the most excited cavalcade that had ever trodden it.

It was a terrible journey for an invalid like Mary, to undertake. She was seated upon a horse, behind her husband, and supported herself by leaning upon and clasping him. As she turned to take a farewell view of the valley and village, she knew that she should never see them again, and only hoped that she should die before she reached the Bay.

ALEX. DUMAS.—A person more famed for inquisitiveness than for correct breeding—one of those who devoid of delicacy and reckless of rebuff, pry into everything, took the liberty of questioning M. Dumas, rather too closely about his genealogical tree.

'You are a quadroon, Mr. Dumas?' he began.

'I am, sir,' quietly replied Dumas, who had sense enough not to be ashamed of a decent he cannot conceal.

'And your father?'

'Was a mullatto.'

'And your grandfather?'

'A negro,' hastily answered the dramatist whose patience was waneing.

'And may I enquire what your great grandfather was?'

'An ape sir,' thundered Dumas, with a fierceness that made his impertinent interrogator shrink into the smallest possible compass. 'An ape, sir—my pedigree commences where yours terminates.'

THE BLACKSMITH OF RAGENBACH.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

In the principality of Hohenlohe, now a part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, is a village called Ragenbach, where, about twenty years ago, the following event took place:

One afternoon in the early autumn, in the tavern room of Ragenbach several men and women having assembled from the village, sat at their ease.

The smith formed one of the merry company—a strong vigorous man, with resolute countenance and daring mien, but also with a good natured smile on his lips that every one who saw him admired him. His arms were like bars of iron and his fists like forge hammers, so that few could equal him in strength of body.

The smith sat near the door chatting with one of his neghbors, when all at once the door opened, and a dog came staggering into the room, a great, powerful beast, with a ferocious, frightful aspect: his head hanging down, and his eyes blood shot, his lead colored tongue hanging half way out of his mouth, and his tail dropped between his legs. Thus the ferocious beast entered the room, out of which there was no escape but by one door. Scarcely had the smith's neighbor, who was bath keeper of the place seen the animal, when he became deadly pale, sprang up and exclaimed, with a horrified voice:

"Good heavens! the dog is mad!"

Then rose an outcry. The room was full of men and women, and the foaming beast stood before the only entrance, no one could leave without passing him. He snapped savagely right and left; no one could pass him without being bitten. This increased the horrible confusion. All sprang up and shrunk from the dog with agonising countenances. Who should deliver them from him? The smith also stood among them, and as he saw the anguish of the people, it flashed across his mind how many of his happy and contented neighbors would be made miserable by a mad dog; and he formed a resolution, the like of which is scarcely to be found in the history of the human race for high-mindedness and nobleness. Certainly his brown cheek paled a little, but his eyes sparkled, and an elevated resolution shone from the simple-minded man.

"Back all!" thundered he with a deep, strong voice. "Let no one stir, for none can vanquish the beast but I! One victim must fall in order to save all, and I will be that victim; I will hold the brute, and whilst I do so, make your escape."

The smith had scarcely spoken these words when the dog started toward the shrieking people. But he went not far.—'With God's help,' cried the smith, and he rushed upon the foaming beast, seized him with an iron grasp, and dashed him to the floor. A terrible struggle followed. The dog bit furiously on every side in a frightful manner. His long teeth tore the arms and thighs of the heroic smith, but he would not let him loose. Regardless alike of the excessive pain and the horrible death which must ensue, he held with an iron grasp, the snapping, howling brute till all had escaped!—till all were rescued in safety. He then flung the half strangled beast from him against the wall, and dripping with blood and venomous foam, he left the room, locking the door after him. Some persons then shot the dog through the windows.

Weeping and lamenting, the people surrounded him who had saved their lives, at the expense of his own. "Be quiet, do not weep for me," he said, "one must die in order to save the others. Do not thank me—I have only performed my duty. When I am dead, think of me with love, and now pray for me, that God will not let me suffer too long and too much. I will take care that no further mischief shall occur through me, for I must certainly become mad."—He went straight to his workshops and selected a strong chain, the heaviest and firmest from his whole stock. He then, with his own hands, welded it upon his own limbs and around the anvil firmly. "There," said he, "it's done," after having silently and solemnly completed the work. "Now you are secured, and I am inoffensive. So long as I live bring me my food. The rest I leave to God; into his hands I commend my spirit."

Nothing could save the brave smith, neither tears, lamentations nor prayers. Madness seized him and after nine days he died. He died, but his memory will live from generation to generation, and will be venerated to the end of time. Search history through, and you will not find an action more glorious and sublime than the deed of this simple minded man, the smith of Ragenbach.

ON THE PALO DE VELAS OR CANDLE TREE.—This tree is confined to the valley of the Chagres, where it forms entire forests. In entering them, a person might almost fancy himself transported into a chandler's shop, from all the stems and lower branches hang long cylindrical fruits, of a yellow wax color, so much resembling a candle, as to have given rise to the popular appellation. The fruit is generally from two to three, but not unfrequently four feet long, and an inch in diameter. The tree itself is about twenty-four feet high, with opposite trifoliated leaves and large white blossoms, which appear throughout the year, but are in greatest abundance during the rainy season. The *Palo de Velas* belongs to the natural order *Crescentraceæ*, and is a *Parmentiera*, of which genus, hitherto, only one species, the *Produlis*, De Cand., was known to exist. The fruit of the latter, called *Quanhscilote*, is eaten by the Mexicans, while that of the former serves for food to numerous herds of cattle. Bullocks, especially, if fed with the fruit of this tree, Guinea-grass, *Batatilla*, (*Ipomœa brachypoda*, Benth.,) soon get fat. It is generally admitted, however, that the meat partakes in some degrees of the peculiar, apple-like smell of the fruit; but this is by no means disagreeable, and easily prevented, it, for a few days previous to the killing of the animal, the food is changed. The tree produces its principal harvest during the dry season, when all the herbaceous vegetation is burned up, and on that account its cultivation in tropical countries is especially to be recommended. A few acres of it would effectually prevent that want of fodder which is always most severely felt after the periodical rains have ceased.—*Hooker's Journal of Health.*

SHAKESPEARE MODERNISED.—Old King Lehr in the play, when he was out in the storm, said in his apostrophe to the rain, wind, thunder and lightning:

"You owe me no subscription."

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says he wishes he could say as much to all his readers.

THE STORY OF A SHARK.—There is no doubt, that sharks will follow a vessel hundreds of miles on a voyage. The sailors believe that when any person is sick on board they never leave it, knowing from a peculiar instinct, when the malady will prove fatal and the body be thrown overboard. I heard a story which is curious, and I do not think unlikely. The narrator once sailed a ship, he said, in which there was a very near-sighted passenger who always wore a pair of gold spectacles. He had forgotten to provide himself with a second pair before he left, and being a man of nervous temperament, he was perpetually worrying himself with the idea that by some accident or other, he should lose the only ones he had during the voyage, and thus be left for some time in a most unpleasant predicament, not being able to see a yard before him without the assistance of glasses. Many and dire were the accidents which he was sure would happen to him in the state of semi-blindness to which he would be reduced, when the barnacles were gone. In fact, he would be afraid to venture on deck, being certain to walk overboard, or fall down the companion ladder; and how he should ever get into the boat which was to take him on shore, when the ship arrived at her destination, he knew not. One day they were becalmed near the Line, and a large shark was seen by the officer on watch, just under the stern. All the passengers, our near-sighted friend among them, rushed aft to see the monster taken, a baited hook having been immediately put overboard. In the scuffle which took place, every one striving to get a good position, down dropped the spectacles from his nose; the shark seized the glittering prize, and as if satisfied with his acquisition retired under the counter, refusing the most tempting baits that were successively offered him during the day. Towards evening a breeze sprung up, and away they went at nine or ten knots an hour. The nervous man was now in the situation which his morbid fancy had so often presented to him, and the first presentiment having come to pass, he felt like a doomed man, and seemed to await the fulfillment of his destiny, which, he had persuaded himself, was either to break his neck, or be drowned. He locked himself up in his cabin, became moody and reserved, and buried himself with arranging his papers, and making various preparations for his end. The captain and others became seriously alarmed, and attempted to rally him from this monomania, but all to no purpose; he shook his head mournfully when they attempted to laugh him out of it, and solemnly made answer, that time would show he was a doomed man. The wind about the Line seldom lasts long, and after five or six days' sailing, during which they ran eight or nine hundred miles, the favorable breeze died away—the heavy sails again idly flapped against the masts—and again the usual listlessness which attends a perfect calm at sea crept over the minds of every one on board. One of the midshipmen who had gone aloft to see if he could descry a sail or anything else on the vast expanse of water, on which they lay like a log, sang out that a shark was close to the vessel. Again every-body was on the *qui vive*, a hook was soon baited and thrown over, and this time greedily snatched at by John Shark. He was soon hauled on board, and the business of searching his locker commenced with the usual curiosity. The first thing they pulled out was the gold spectacles! They were speedily taken down to the hypochondriac below, and the change which the sight of them made on him was miraculous. He felt, he said, just what a man would, who, with the rope already round his neck, is reprieved at the gallows' foot, and at once shaking off the fit of despondency and apprehension which had clung so closely to him, he joined heartily in the laugh which his former fears now raised among his fellow voyagers. I give this story as I had it, and leave the reader to judge for himself how much of it is true. In a shark which we caught, we found a newspaper of a later date than any we had on board, and which was dried and read by all of us, not having been at all injured by its adventures. It must have been dropped from some other ship, and swallowed by our eccentric friend.

A THRILLING STORY.

Last fall, a woman residing in the vicinity of Worcester was picking blackberries in a field near the house, having with her her only child, a bright-eyed little fellow of less than a year old. The babe sat upon the ground amusing itself with grasping at clumps of yellow weed that grew within reach, and eating berries brought him from time to time by his mother.

The latter at length, intent upon gathering the fine fruit, passed around a rock which hid her child from view. She was about to return to him, when hearing him laughing and crowing in great glee, and thinking he must be safe as long as he was so happy, she remained a little longer where she was.

Suddenly the little voice ceased, and after a moments delay the mother stepped upon the rock and looked over, expecting to see her babe asleep, instead of which, he was sitting perfectly motionless, his lips parted, and his wide open eyes fixed with a singular expression upon some object which at first she was unable to discern.

But who can judge of her horror when on closer scrutiny she perceived, some four or five feet from her infant a rattle snake, with its glittering eyes fastened upon his, and nearing him by an almost imperceptible motion.

The sight of her darling's peril so nearly paralized her, that for an instant she half believed the dreadful fascination had extended to herself, but the certainty that unless she was the instrument of salvation to her child, he was inevitably lost, in some degree restored her power.—She glanced wildly round for something that might be used as a weapon but nothing appeared, and already the venomous reptile had passed over half the space which divided him and his victim. Another moment and all would be lost.—What could be done.

In her hand she held a broad tin pan, and sprang from the rock, quick as thought she covered the snake with it, and stood upon it to prevent its escape.

The charm was broken—the child moved, swayed to one side, and began to sob. At the same time the mother recovered her voice and screamed for aid, retained her position until it arrived, when the cause of her terrible fright was dispatched.

The ultimate of this life, is happiness; in that to come it should be the same.

SABBATH READING.

SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.—Oh, how much brighter, dearer, holier, is nature upon a day like this! There is no noise of vehicles upon the road. No merry voices uplift themselves in the neighboring fields. No loungers are to be seen in the half-opened doorway of the neat farm house. The winds have hushed their commotion; the tall trees worship motionless, and even the violets and the mallow look up to the clear sky, while the dew trembles with a new grace upon their softly shaded petals, and a fresher, sweet fragrance is breathed up from their pure bosoms.

Suddenly the distant chiming of the village bell calls forth the little ones, and hand in hand, with smiling faces, and ever and anon a half indecorous gambol, they wind along the grassy road, eager to clasp again, with brightening eyes, the hand of their affectionate pastor, or to welcome with dimpling cheek the presence of their dear-loved teacher's lips. The hour devoted to these unfolding spirits is quickly passed, and the church fills with maturer forms. The foot which falls responsive to the shrill whistle of the teamster, as he encourages the lazy oxen is as still as that of the slippered Circassian, when the hardy laborer uncovers his head beneath the sacred roof. Lips which are parched by daily exposure to the air and sun, moved by the promptings of quick-beating hearts, break forth into songs of praise, and are hushed again, like the waves of Gennesareth, by the voice of inspiration. The dinner which follows close upon the first service, is generally cold, for the housewife who will not stay at home from church to prepare her own meal, would hardly feel justified in requiring the assistance of a youthful domestic, who might be benefitted by the pastor's instructions. As the intermission is short, it is hardly over before the solemn peal of the bell, echoed along the rocky hill side, and softly whispered through the green valleys, calls her once more to the worship of her God. The second service is frequently followed by the exposition of a passage from the scriptures, especially intended for those who blend in their own persons the simplicity of childhood, and the newly awakened hopes, the freshly opening vistas, of maturer life.

Evening comes on. How lovely is the sunset radiance which fills the western sky, gleaming through the wavy masses of foliage, and shrouding the very zenith in crimson mist! Many an admiring glance does it attract from those who have gathered around the farmer's tea-table, and many a little one waits restlessly for the conclusion of the meal, that she may climb to the window, and gaze till her aching eyes involuntarily close upon this revelation of her God. Then comes the evening hymn, the gathering of the family circle, and the relation of the day's experience, or of a few stories strongly bearing upon practical principles, for the edification of its younger members; and then a psalm or a chapter from the Gospels; and all is still about the farm house, save the flooding moonlight, which seems to live and move and have a being. It is the Sabbath night. Can this, the only, the cherished interruption of the duties, the monotonous labors of the week, seem other than a day of calm enjoyment, of rational rest?

THE BIBLE.—It lives in the ear like a music that can never be forgotten, like the sound of church bells which the convert barely knows how he can forego. Its felicities seem to be almost things rather than words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness, the memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man are hidden beneath its words.—It is the representative of his best moments, and all that there has been about him of soft and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him out of his Bible. It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimned, and controversy never soiled. In the length and breath of the land, there is not a man whose spiritual biography is not in the Bible.

IT IS NO TRIFLE.—Drinking a glass of spirits is no trifle. A profane word is no trifle. One vicious step is no trifle. Remember this. Impress deeply on your minds, that nothing can be a trifle, which endangers your future peace, and puts in jeopardy your immortal soul. A little monosylable has proved the ruin of hundreds. Take care. What looks like a trifle, may turn the whole current of your life. Let wisdom decide, when two courses are before you. Before answering an important question consult the oracles of divine truth. He is safe who acts wisely. He is ruined who runs into danger, because the crime before him appears too trifling to notice.

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years, one-third, at least have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life, but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the ranks grow thinner, they that remained till now become weary, and lie down, and rise no more. At threescore and ten, a band of some four hundred yet struggle on. At ninety, these have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers.—One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished.—*Bishop Burgess.*

ALAS! little does the world know how many a broken heart is hidden under a cold and stern demeanor of the face; little does it dream of the anguish that is stifled by the rigid lip of pride, or what feelings lie buried, but alive forever in the hearts of those whom it looks at daily, as monuments of hard, unsympathising selfishness. It is written: "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness;" and that concealment has been ordained by the same wisdom which has given to us the knowledge of the fact.

We should practice temperance, if it were for nothing else but the very pleasure of it; it is the glory of a man that hath abundance, to live as reason, not as appetite directs.

Eliza Cook made a true remark when she said that the man who is honest simply because it is the best policy, is half way towards being a rogue.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE DRUMMOND.

To the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the U. S., Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—As I have concluded to resign the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, which position I accepted in A. D. 1854, under the Administration of President Peirce, I deem it due to the public to give some of the reasons why I do so. In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to him, and to him alone, for the law by which they are to be governed; therefore no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

Secondly. I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among all the male members of the Church, and to acknowledge no law save the law of the "Holy Priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God; he; Brigham Young being the vicegerent of God and prophet succor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Thirdly. I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the Church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the Church, (the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time.)

Fourthly. That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the Church, with direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly. That the Federal officers of the territory are constantly insulted, harassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for those insults there is no redress.

The Judge next tells of the disrespect with which the Mormons treat the American government; charges upon them a number of cold-blooded and heartless murders, and that the parties were screened and protected in their guilt by Brigham Young, and charges him with imprisoning five young men for no other offence than refusing allegiance to Mormonism. But the particulars of these cases have already appeared in this paper, and it is not necessary to re-publish them. The Judge further says:

Again, sir, after a careful and mature investigation, I have been compelled to come to the conclusion heart-rending and sickening as it may be, that Captain John W. Gunnison and his party of eight others were murdered by the Indians in 1853, under the order, advice, and directions of the Mormons; that my illustrious and distinguished predecessor, Hon. Leonidas Shaver, came to his death by drinking poisonous liquors, given to him under the order of the leading men of the Mormon church in Great Salt Lake City; that the late Secretary of the Territory, A. W. Babbitt, was murdered on the Plains by a band of Mormon marauders, under the particular and special order of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and J. M. Grant, and not by the Indians, as reported by the Mormons themselves; and that they were sent from Salt Lake City for that purpose, and that only; and as members of the Danite band they were bound to do the will of Brigham Young, as the head of the Church or forfeit their own lives.

These reasons with many others that I might give, which would be too heart-rending to insert in this communication, have induced me to resign the office of Justice of the Territory of Utah, and again return to my adopted State of Illinois. My reason, sir, for making this communication thus public is, that the Democratic party, with which I have always strictly acted, is the party now in power, and therefore is the party that should now be held responsible, for the treasonable and disgraceful state of affairs that now exist in the Utah Territory. I could, sir, if necessary, refer to a cloud of witnesses to attest the reasons I have given, and the charges bold as they are, against those despots, who rule with an iron hand, their hundred thousand souls in Utah, and their two hundred thousand souls out of that notable Territory, but shall not do so for the reason that the lives of such gentlemen as I should designate in Utah and in California, would not be safe for a single day.

In conclusion, sir, I have to say, that in my career as Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, I have the consolation of knowing that I did my duty; that neither threats nor intimidations drove me from that path; upon the other hand, I am pained to say, that I accomplished little good while there; that the judiciary is only treated as a farce. The only rule of law by which the infatuated followers of this curious people will be governed, is the law of the Church, and that emanates from Governor Brigham Young, and him alone.

I do believe that if there were a man put in office, as Governor of that Territory, who is not a member of the Church, (Mormon,) and be supported with a sufficient military aid, that much good would result from such a course; but as the Territory is now governed, and has been since the administration of Mr. Fillmore, at which time Young received his appointment as Governor, it is noon-day madness and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed, and murdered for doing their duty, and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law giver and law maker on earth.

Of this every man can bear incontestible evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah, and I assure you, sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory after once trying the sad experiment.

With an ardent desire that the present Administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which rests upon this nation by virtue of the peculiar and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah may be speedily removed to the honor and credit of our happy country, I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND,
Justice of Utah Territory.

March 30, A. D. 1857.

THERE appears to be some trouble brewing between Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Republican member of Congress elect from the Third District of Ohio, and Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, his Democratic competitor in the last canvass. It appears that Mr. Campbell, while in his seat in the last House of Representatives, publicly declared that there was but one negro vote cast in his district, and that he was informed his opponent received that vote. Mr. Vallandigham did not like the insinuation, and in a card published in the Washington *Union* in December last, pronounced the whole statement an unqualified falsehood. Mr. Campbell now comes forth in a long letter, in which he discusses the various differences existing between himself and Mr. V. in which the public are interested, and closes by promising to speedily settle up all matters of a "personal or private" character which they may have on hand."

SALE OF NEGROES.—At the sale of negroes by Compton & Co. on Saturday last the following prices were realized; Louisa, 19 years old, brought $984; Jack, 26 years old, Milly, 23 years old, and child two years old, $1,950; Elisha, 15 years old, $850 50; Isaac, 32, his wife Maria, 23, and two children, eight and three years, $2,500. *The Intelligencer* gives the average prices of another lot of negroes, 15 in number, belonging to the estate of M. Duval, deceased and sold by Finnin & Carr, at $715 33½.—*Texas Times.*

In relation to the policy of our government with regard to China, a correspondent from Washington writes.

The course of the President, in the matter of the application of the Government of England, for concert of action with itself and France, on the Chinese question, is characterized and considered by diplomacy in all respects dignified and appropriate, without stepping in any way beyond the constitutional limit of executive prerogative. Whatever may be the real state of affairs at Canton, the instructions of Lord Elgin are understood here to be such as will not require him to to be satisfied with the placing matters as they were. He will demand new concessions, enlarged intercourse, with security. Security can only be assured by the military possession, for a time of a commercial depot. Canton will, perhaps, be taken military possession of. This will produce a more easy and respectful deportment between the Chinese and the European people, and the former will gradually become more enamored of the presence of the latter. If it should happen that all foreigners are made war upon, then the arrangements of our cabinet will better protect American interests; in the meantime, France and England, protecting their own, will seek no advantage that shall not be for the interests of other nations as well as for themselves. China, as a matter of course, will be more or less benefited by the events which have recently occurred, the Mandarins will have been taught a lesson necessary for their future good—the good of their people; the powers which they cannot conquer they must conciliate, be social with and reverence. Pekin must open its gates to the representatives of nations.

INTERNATIONAL misconceptions are among John Bull's most notable peculiarities, yet we have seldom remarked a more glaring example of this than in *The, Manchester Guardian* [English], which, in an article on the late Parliamentary Election, boasts of its quietness, and proceeds to say that

"In America, an election, whether of a member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of Municipal officers, *is pretty nearly sure to be the occasion of a riot, in which not unfrequently several lives are lost.*"

Now there are two remarks provoked by the above assertions; first, that there is not one in the United States to every hundred elections, and not one life destroyed in such riots to every million votes honestly cast: and secondly, that nearly all our election rioters were born in Europe, a majority of them subjects of the British crown. We have been a steady observer of contested elections for a quarter of a century, and never yet saw a riot commenced thereat or mainly kept up by Americans born. We believe there have been riots at New-Orleans, Louisville and Baltimore, under "Native" auspices, for which Americans were blameable; but the riots in this city have generally been provoked by the foreign-born, and they have often supplied the combatants on both sides. We cannot help believing that they learned these bad habits in Her Majesty's dominions, and that residence in America rather favors their cure.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AT THE ROTHSCHILD WEDDING, covers were laid for 140; and among the bridal gifts cast at the bride's feet were six breakfast services of massive silver, and one of chased gold, besides a parasol of lace, with every rib tipped with oval shaped emeralds and pearls, so that Baroness Alphonse, if she pleases, may ride in future in the chariot of the Queen of Sheba. The candlesticks were fit for Solomon's temple; and the fans were each sumptuous enough for a Sultana; but the Lydian gift of the great promoter was most marvelous of all—a cheque for a million! Ah! it must have been a sight—that eye-delighted saloon, trellised with flowers, roofed with crystal, multiplied by mirrors, and suffused with a rosy glow from flutings of pink silk. And the "tulla illusion" drapping the bride revealed a Persian luxury of pearls. Then the "almost priceless floral gems" and "triumphs of Gunter's art"—enough to tempt a cynical outsider to doubt whether the lillies of the valley, that neither toil nor spin, would have a chance of respectful recognition in the presence of this gilded gold. Buy Palestine, Baron—and wear your purple on a throne.

A Boston Negro Tortured to Death on Board a British Vessel.—A sea-captain, named Hugh Orr, has recently been on trial at Exeter, England, for the murder of Edward Devoe. An English paper says:—

A case of such fearful cruelty and atrocity as detailed in the opening of this case, was, perhaps, never heard. The prisoner, a fine looking man, was the captain of a vessel, called the Hannah Jane, of about 120 tons burden. The deceased was a black man, a native of Boston, about 32 years of age, and was engaged as cook in the ship. The crew of the ship consisted of the captain, six men and a boy. In February, 1856, the vessel sailed from London to Newcastle for a cargo of coals, and they proceeded to Senegal, then to Cape Verde Islands, to Rio Grande, and then back to England. While they were in the Senegal River, the captain commenced a series of cruelties—beating and flogging the cook day by day for four weeks, until, becoming weaker and weaker from these cruelties, death, more merciful than his persecutor, relieved him from his sufferings on the 3d of July. He was beaten by the captain and mate with ropes, with broom handles and with a "cat," and when his back was raw, he was scrubbed with a brush. The poor fellow used to cry for mercy, and called upon the crew to come and help him, but they dared not interfere. When the vessel reached Rio Grande, the crew informed the Consul there of the treatment the cook had received, and of his death, but he said he could not do anything in the matter. The ship arrived at Plymouth, in December, and an inquiry was instituted, which ended in the captain being sent to prison for trial.

One seaman testified—I scrubbed the cook's back with sea-water and a brush by order of the captain. Once I saw the captain and mate flog him, and I counted the lashes. The captain gave him 48 and the mate 366. The captain beat him with the cat and the mate with a plaited rope with knots in it. When he was dead, the body was cut everywhere. The mate saw him lying on the deck the night before he died, and kicked him on the breast with his heavy sea-boots, and he struck him with a large, heavy block. I heard him moaning after this, but I never heard him speak after that.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of man-slaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

Mr. Browne introduced into the Senate this afternoon, a bill providing for the election of an additional judge of the Supreme Court at the next October election. It is made the duty of the Court from time to time to assign one of the Associate Judges to hold the session of Nisi Prius in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Sessions in Banc of the Supreme Court shall never be held by more than five of the Judges. The Court of Nisi Prius shall hold monthly sessions, commencing on the first Monday of September, and on the first Monday of each month until the month of May, inclusive; each session shall be divided into three weekly periods for Jury trial, and the remainder of said sessions shall be appropriated to arguments.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on Thursday evening, the Hon. Edward Everett presented a rare English manuscript, which he had received from Thomas Carlyle, containing memorandums relating to the Franklin family in England, previous to their removal to America.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND THE BURDELL ESTATE.—The New York correspondent of the Sunday Dispatch, thus writes in regard to this case.

We are rapidly getting up the secondary symptoms of a new Burdell excitement, and positively the case opens in the most provokingly mysterious manner. *Imprimis*, although Mrs. Cunningham is in prison, she has applied, you must recollect, as the widow of the late Dr. Burdell, for the necessary legal authority to take possession of and distribute, his property, valued at some ninety thousand dollars. The more direct heirs of the assassinated dentist, (if she be not his wife,) have applied for the same thing. In this dilemma it is for the Surrogate to decide *who* shall "administer" etc., and *pro tempore* the Public Administrator is invested with the charge of everything belonging to the deceased, in order to hold it for safe keeping under the direction of the Court.

Of course the struggle before the Surrogate is exceedingly fierce and bitter. Ninety thousand dollars is not a sum, in these times, to be treated with indifference, and the attorneys on both sides, all of whom are men of talent and experience, fight every inch of the forensic road with a zeal and a pertinacity worthy of their fees, in *esse* as well as in *posse*. Mrs. Cunningham's counsel has taken his time to prove, and *has* proved, if ordinary evidence may be relied upon that she was legitimately married to Dr. B. by the Rev. Mr. Marvine. The reverend gentleman, who confesses that he was in the habit of marrying any couple who approached him for the purpose (pay in hand for the solemnization of the marriage) without pausing to consider the requisitions of the law on the subject, has fully testified, notwithstanding all his original doubts, in the lady's behalf. Indeed since he visited Mrs. Cunningham in the tombs, like every body else, he has been fascinated with the "dear, delightful creature," and he can remember nothing to her disadvantage. Thus stands *that* side of the question.

On Thursday last the contestants opened their budget of proof, and they promised to demonstrate so much that they have fairly taken the town by the ears, and re-stirred up the dormant elements of public curiosity.—They have effectually convicted the Rev. Mr. Marvine, so far, of the most glaring prevarication. They have also shown Mrs. Cunningham to have been a very "queer" wife of Dr. Burdell, from a neighbor's testimony; and they *threaten* to establish as a fact that the testimony of Miss Augusta Cunningham, who was *the* witness at the wedding, is utterly worthless. They have introduced several persons to whom, for instance, the reverend gentleman stated that the man he married to Mrs. C. was stooped in the shoulders, shy in his manners, slow in speech, and wore thick, bushy, black whiskers, extending from his ears, and to five inches below his chin! Now Burdell it is well known was a straight man, rapid in speech, bold, obtrusive, erect, had *no hair* on the side of his face, a thick moustache, and only a very thin, semi-gray beard about an inch long.

In the next place they have brought forward Dr. Parmlee, who lived opposite, and who testifies that he frequently saw a gentleman, *not Dr. Burdell*, in Mrs. C.'s bed-chamber on the third floor (next to Eckel's room) during the month of December; that he saw him dressed and undressed, and presumed him, from his conduct, to be Mrs. C.'s husband. But, here comes the point; Dr. Parmlee also swears that, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., on the 28th October, (the evening of the alleged wedding,) he saw a man dressing up in Mrs. C.'s chamber, that it was *not* Dr. Burdell; that subsequently, while leaving his own door step, he looked up towards the windows of No. 31 Bond street, and beheld the same man dressed, but (to use the witness' exact words) "his dress had so changed his appearance that I considered him a person who was connected with the theatre and had just dressed himself for it."

This is startling enough; but it amounts to nothing in the way of proof that Mrs. C. is not Dr. Burdell's widow. This morning, however, the case came up again, and something still more important, it is anticipated, will be developed. I shall put you, in due time, in possession of what occurs. As far as the property of the deceased is concerned, this trial befere the Surrogate is not of such serious consequence. But, do you not see what a bearing it has upon the criminal suit for which Mrs. Cunningham is to be arraigned on the 4th of May? If she married Dr. B. himself, she might still have employed somebody to murder him to get possession of his estate; if she married somebody else, who represented himself to be Dr. Burdell, the wedding and assassination were both parts of a grand, outrageous conspiracy, planned in cold blood, in advance, and deliberately carried out to its horrible issue! Mrs. Cunningham is said to be very ill indeed; but possibly this is a mere *ruse* to win public sympathy.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The President of the late American Republican Convention has appointed the following State Central committee, viz.

LEMUEL TODD, Chairman.

Simon Cameron,	Joseph Casey,
John J. Clyde,	Geo. Bergner,
John M. Sullivan,	Wm. D. Kelly,
Joseph B. Myers,	J. M. Sellers,
Henry White,	James Edwards,
Lindley Smith,	J. B. Lancaster,
P. C. Ellmaker,	Jacob L. Gossler,
H. L. Benner,	Edward C. Knight,
David Newport,	Edward Darlington,
Wm. H. Keim,	Wilson Cowell,
Peter Martin,	T. J. Worth,
Peter S. Michler,	S. E. Dimmock,
Thos. E. Cochran,	David E. Small,
E. C. M'Pherson,	B. Rush Petriken,
John Penn Jones,	W. P. Miner,
John Laporte,	L. P. Williston,
D. Gillespie,	C. B. Curtis,
John N. Puryiance,	D. L. Eaton,
Robert P. M'Dewell,	D. E. Finney,
John H. Wells,	J. R. Edie,
T. J. Coffey,	A. J. Fuller,
John Covode,	Robert M. Palmer.

A SPECIMEN OF VIRGINIA CHIVALRY.—In the Third Congressional District of Virginia, Mr. Lipscomb announces as a candidate in an address. He says he is a "progressive Democrat," and promises, if elected, to "cowhide the first northern rascal who dare to insult his constituents by making an offensive speech on the subject of slavery!" and that "he would like to have the pleasure of stripping the back of Burlingame." He promises to "treat the Northern bully worse than the lamented Brooks did his colleague in the Senate, old Sumner!" Lipscomb should certainly be elected by a triumphant majority, as he possesses all the requisites necessary for a Southern representatives.

NEW LICENSE LAW IN NEW YORK.—The Legislature of New York has passed a new law for licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. It creates a Board of Excise in each county to grant licenses. No storekeeper licensed to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. No liquor to be sold to minors, nor to persons complained of as habitual drunkards. No sales of liquors on Sunday, and every petition for license must be signed by at least twenty respectable freeholds.

HORRIBLE.—Mrs. John Chase, of Kensington, N. H., was leading a horse in the stable, when the door swung to, leaving the animal on the outside, and she within, the halter tied round her thumb in such a way that when the horse started her thumb was torn from her hand, and the cords were drawn from her arm to her elbow.

GOVERNMENT WITHOUT TAXATION.—Taxes by many of our citizens are considered "bores," and any plan which will rid them of paying tax will be hailed with delight. We have never heard a more ingenious one than the following:—

M. Emile de Girardin thinks that he has discovered the true secret, the grand arcanum, the elixir of life, which is to make the tax-book sweet in our mouths, as was that administered to the Apostle in the Apocalypse, without being, like his, bitter afterward. The original idea, we believe, was due to Fourier, who called it *Garantisme*, but it has been pared and molded into shape, and brought persistently before the world by M. de Girardin, through the columns of the *Presse*, while he had the control of it. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the metamorphosing of taxation into insurance. In other words, the State will guarantee to all its members their property against all insurable losses, besides the ordinary duties now undertaken, if not performed; in consideration of the premium paid annually in the shape of taxes. It proposes making government a great Benefit Society, a Mutual Insurance Company, of which all the partners are to enjoy the benefits, in proportion to the amount of the premium they pay in. The sufferers by the great fire here, for example, or those by flood at Albany, would be entitled to have their losses made good out of the common stock, as a matter of right, in proportion to the share they owned of it.

It is affirmed in favor of this plan that it changes the whole expression of countenance with which we shall confront the tax-gatherer. Instead of waiting till he comes to drum us up to our payments, we should meet him half way—nay, we should seek him diligently with tears that he would have the goodness to take our money for the sake of the sweet security it was to buy for us of the State. There would be no more concealment of property, no more fictitious transfers of stocks, no more fraudulent conveyances of lands. Every one would be eager to give in his whole estate, because his insurance would be in proportion to the premium he would pay. It would be substituting a voluntary system for a compulsory one. No one grudges the premium he pays into an insurance office, because he knows he will be the better off for it in the comfort of his mind certainly, and the better off for it in his estate in case of losses. It is a taking idea, this of making each man the insurer of his neighbor, and dividing all kindred losses so generally among the whole that they will be scarcely felt by any one in particular. It would procure stability of government: for the pressure of taxation, from which no adequate return seems to be perceived, is the cause of most European revolutions. The members of a mutual insurance company would not be likely to mob the banking-house and lynch the directors if they were thereby to endanger their own share in the adventure.

SKINNING CATS ALIVE.—At Bow street, London, on the 23d ult., Mary Beckett, a dirty, ragged and very ill-favored woman of about 45 years of age, was brought up, in custody of Policeman Steadman, of the F Division, charged with skinning two cats alive. It appears that this horrible practice has been very much on the increase, as is shown by the number of skinned cats found every morning in the areas and cellars of back streets, such as the coal yard and Nottingham court, having been thrown away during the night. The prisoner had been long suspected, and had frequently been watched by the constable. She was constantly about the streets at all hours of the night, in the very places where the cats were usually found, but until the present occasion she had never been detected in the act of disposing of them. At about 5 o'clock that morning (Saturday) a costermonger, named Willam Payne living in Nottingham court, saw the prisoner skulking about with something bulky in her apron. He watched her, and presently saw her stoop down and thrust two skinned cats under the flap of the sellar. He then went in search of Stedman, who took her in charge, and led her back to the place pointed out by Payne where he found two skinned cats. They were both quite warm and were smoking, and one of them still quivered. The prisoner then said, "They were the first two I ever done," and afterward added "Dont make it very bad against me, I will "stand a drop of gin." He took from her the apron and a couple of knives, and took her to the Station House. On examining the carcasses he found a mark of a spike at the back of the head of each, the usual mode of performing this horrible operation being to fix the head of the animal to a spike, by which it was "half-stunned," so as to be incapable of fighting against its torturer.

Mr. Henry asked what was the usual price of their skins?

The constable said he believed they fetched 2s. 2d. when taken from the living animal; but otherwise They were utterly worthless. The fur lost its gloss. The prisoner denied that she skinned the cats alive. She found them in the steets already dead the previous day.

Mr. Henry said that could not be, for they were still warm when found by the constable. The utmost punishment he had power to inflict was three months' imprisonment with hard labor, and he should sentence her to the full extent of that penalty.

CHINESE JUGGLERY.—A man seated on the pavement holds in his hand a white porcelain tile about a foot square. This he spreads with a deep blue color from a sponge dipped in a thin paste of indigo, and ask us to name a flower. I suggest the lotus. He extends his forefinger—most remarkable forefinger, crooked, flexible as an elephant's trun, and as sharp as if the end had been whittled off—gives three or four quick dashes across the tile, and in ten seconds or less, lo, there is a flower exquisitely drawn and shaded, its snowy cup hanging in the midst of its long swaying leaves. Three more strokes; and a white bird, with spread wings, hovers over it; two more, and a dog stands beside it. The rapidity and precision of that forefinger are almost miraculous. He covers the tile with new layers of color, and flower after flower is dashed out of the blue ground.—*Bayard Taylor.*

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.—The annual assemblage of the Religious Society of Friends, commenced at the Arch street meeting house, on Monday morning last. We perceive, by the *Friends' Review*, that the result of the meeting is awaited with considerable apprehension as to consequences.—The harmony and unity of feeling, which for many years has attended the yearly gatherings of this religious society, is likely to be disturbed by diversity of sentiment upon doctrinal points; and a separation of the diverse bodies is not improbable. We hope however that forbearing and friendly counsels will prevail.

FIRE CRACKERS AND THE WAR IN CHINA.—Since the commencement of hostilities with China was announced, teas or other products of that region have greatly advanced in price, and large profits are made by dealers. A shipmaster who recently arrived at New York with a cargo of fire crackers, which he was obliged to take in as a ballast, cleared a profit of $17,000, which had he postponed the sale a week longer, would have reached $25,000. This is perhaps the most remunerative venture in the way of fire crackers on record. But the boys will have to pay dear for it on the coming Fourth of July, when every bunch they may burn will cost at least ten cents.

A BOOK FROM GOV. GEARY.—The Chicago *Tribune* has the following statement. We presume the informant of that journal is Governor Gorman of Minnesota:

"We are told by a Democrat of unquestioned faithfulness to his party, *himself a Governor*, that in a late conversation with Gov. Geary, he learned that that gentleman is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration, a summary of events in Kansas, as they came under his own personal or official observation. We are told by the same authority, that in that book, when it is given to the country, the allegations of the Republican journals in relation to the fiendish atrocities practised upon the Free State men by their Border Ruffian invaders will be not only confirmed, but fully proved. *It will be stated that, during a trip on a much frequented road, soon after his arrival in the Territory, the Governor saw the bodies of twenty-six murdered Free State men.* Some of these had been shot or brained, and thrown out by the roadside to rot under the burning sun. Others had been scalped as Indians scalp their victims. One was pinioned to a tree by a bowieknife driven through his heart into the solid wood at his back; on his breast was fastened a written warning to all other "Abolitionists."—Some were buried just beneath the prarie sod, their hands and arms left sticking out of the shallow holes into which they had been thrown. Upon others, the nameless mutilations of private parts, which characterize the ferocious joy of the Indian, in the moment of victory, had been committed. In all cases brutality seemed to have exhausted itself in insulting what, among all civilized men, whether friend or foe, are looked upon with respect—the bodies of the dead.

"Had these things appeared in the letters detailing events in Kansas between May and November last, the journal publishing them would have been suspected of exaggeration, even by its own political friends; yet more than one of the atrocities which the Governor will describe was written out by faithful correspondents for our columns, but we refused publication for the reasons alleged above.

"What efforts may be made to suppress revelations like these, which will not only convict the Missourians and their allies of all that has been charged upon them, but the entire Border-Ruffian press of the North of complicity in, or criminal silence in regard to, these atrocities, we cannot tell. But if the Governor's present determination is adhered to, his will be the sensation book of the season. We await its appearance, knowing that its testimony cannot be questioned, and that it will be a justification of Republicanism and a deserved and overwhelming rebuke of its opponents."

SLEEP.—There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expands its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs. Thus it is also that persons who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical references are three:—1st. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep. 2nd. That time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive of mind, body, and estate. 3rd. Give yourself, your servants, give all that are under you the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake of themselves, and within a fortnight, nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough has been procured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.—*Journal of Health.*

EMANCIPATION PROHIBITED.—The New Orleans *Picayune* cites the following act, approved March 6, 1857, as the strongest ever passed by the Legislature of Louisiana:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate "and House of Representatives of the State "of Louisiana in general assembly convened, "that from and after the passage of this act "no slave shall be emancipated in this "State."

If slaves are property, it would seem clear that the owner can dispose of them at pleasure, but this act is in direct conflict with the act erecting Louisiana into two Territories, approved by JEFFERSON, March 26, 1804. This provided that any slave brought into the Territory, contrary to its provisions, should thereupon be entitled to and receive his freedom. We refer to this simply to show that while Jeffersonian Democracy placed protection around the rights of colored men, even of slaves, the Supreme Court Democracy say they have no rights which white men are bound to respect, and Buchanan Democracy endorses this decision.—*Philadelphia Times.*

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Newport *News* says a proposition is in contemplation to buy the land and negroes owned by slaveholders in Kentucky at their present valuation; and if three-fourths of the slaveholders in the State will agree to sell, the proposed Company will advance a sum of money equal to one-half the estimated value of both, and in one year after pay the whole balance. The slaves will be set free, and the land sold at an advanced price, in view of the State becoming free in one year after the first payment to the masters, and the State become settled with real industrious, enterprising free people. There can be no doubt that Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware would all increase in prosperity, and be advanced morally and pecuniarily by the emancipation of their slaves.

HON. LEMUEL TODD.—We observe that the Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, has been selected as the Chairman of the State Central Committee, appointed by the American Republican Convention. We are highly gratified by this appointment, because Mr. Todd is an American beyond all dispute, whom even the *Daily News* declared it could support as a candidate for the Governorship. The selection of Mr. Todd was paying the highest compliment to the American party. Whatever position Mr. Todd may be placed in, no one will doubt his intense Americanism—that it absorbs all other political feelings. This, therefore, is a movement which, at all events will please all the elements of opposition to foreignism.—*Phila. Sun.*

The Democratic canvassers in the town of Gloucester, R.I. struck the names of the colored voters in that town from the lists before the election, alleging that they were justified in this action by the decision in the case of Dred Scott. The Providence Journal intimates that legal proceedings will be commenced against them.

LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph system, intends accompanying the party on board the Niagara, who are to assist in laying the telegraph cable. Two Russian officers have permission of our Government to go out in the steamer. Russia seems to be wide awake to all the recent discoveries and improvements in physical science, and will be ready when occasion calls for it, at no distant day, to lend her aid to help to encircle the world with a telegraphic girdle.



Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
ON AND AFTER THE 13th APRIL, 1857,
The Cars will leave the North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia:
At 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7, 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
☞ The last train will leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) on Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
☞ Freight will be carried on the 6 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., trains from Philadelphia; and on the 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., trains from Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge.)
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a Limited Partnership according to the provision of the Act of Assembly of March 21, 1836, entitled "An act relative to limited partnerships," and the supplement thereto, under the name or firm of SAMUEL BANCROFT, for the transaction of the business of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods and other fibrous materials, in all its branches, in Delaware county, and State of Pennsylvania, and selling the same. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows, viz: Samuel Bancroft, residing in Providence township, Delaware county, and State of Pennsylvania, is the sole general partner, and Robert L. Taylor, residing in the City of New York, is the sole special partner. The said special partner has contributed fifty thousand dollars to the common stock. Said partnership is to commence on the first day of April, A. D., 1857, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1860.
SAMUEL BANCROFT,
ap 9&t ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

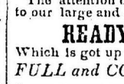
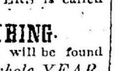


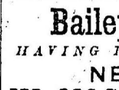
LUMBER AND COAL,—The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of carpenters and builders to their stock of Lumber, at the old established stand, formerly occupied by Hinkson & Baker, near the rail road in the Borough of Chester. They have on hand a very large stock of seasoned Lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK, joists and scanting, all sizes.
WHITE PINE, boards and plank of all qualities.
FLOORING, Norway white and yellow pine, worked, ⅞, and 1⅛ inches thick.
SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.
SHINGLES, white pine and cypress, in great variety.
PLASTERING and shingling LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, plain and fancy tops 4, 4½ and 5 feet long.
WHITE and yellow pine SCANTLING, for window and door frames.
ALSO—A superior article of COAL, always on hand. J. H. & W. HINKSON.
Chester, April 8, 1857.

To the Citizens of Delaware County:
Lippincott and Hunter,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS.
South-West Corner of Fourth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
The attention of CLOTHING BUYERS is called to our large and superior stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Which is got up with great care and will be found *FULL and COMPLETE the whole YEAR.*
ORDERS WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Our Spring Stock
Is very large, to all of which we respectfully solicit the attention of the citizens of Delaware county.
Philadelphia, April 22, tf.

Bailey and Brother
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,
(BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH,)
Are now opening a splendid stock of
CARPETINGS,
Embracing every variety of
ENGLISH,
TAPESTRY,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
IMPERIAL,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN,
AND VENETIANS,
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS
Of their own manufacture, which they warrant to be equal to any goods made in this country.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
Of every variety of style and width.
CANTON MATTINGS, COCOA MATS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c., &c. ap 22.

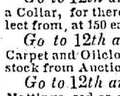
GO TO 12TH AND MARKET if you want to buy a Shawl, for there you have one thousand to choose from.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy a Dress for there you will find the largest assortment of dress goods in the city from 6 cts. to 2 dollars.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Cloth and Cassimeres, and all kinds of men's and boy's wear, for there you will find the largest stock in the State.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Muslins and Linens, table Linens, Towlings, &c., for you will find prices and goods to suit.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Black Silks, for you will find that for beauty of lustre and quality, and cheapness, ours exceed all others to be found elsewhere.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy a Collar, for there you will have one thousand to select from, at 150 each, many of them are worth $2.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Carpet and Oilcloths, for I have just received a large stock from Auction, to be sold at great bargains.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Mattings, red or white.
Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Dry Goods of any kind cheap and save ten per cent.
JAMES M. COX.
ap153m*. N. W. cor. 12th and market sts. Phila.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEWIS WORRALL,

WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES

in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.
Media, March 18, 1757.

The Thorough Bred Vermont Morgan Horse.
GIFFORD MORGAN.

THE undersigned would call the attention of breeders to the above Horse, of the celebrated VERMONT MORGAN STOCK, so highly prized at the present day; who can trot a mile in 2 minutes and 50 seconds; will stand the present season at my stable. For particulars and pedigree see hand bills. G. W. HILL, JR.
Middletown, April 8, 1857

HORSEMEN TAKE NOTICE!

THE celebrated trotting horse "MEDIA MINK" will stand for service the ensuing season commencing APRIL 1st, and ending August 31st, 1857, at the Livery stables of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Pa., at $10 for the season, payable at its expiration, or if not within one month thereafter, $12 will be charged.—$20 to insure a mare with foal, $5 of which will be required in advance. Any person parting with a mare prior to the time of foaling, will be held liable for the insurance.
PEDIGREE.—"Media Mink" is of a beautiful dapple brown color, about 15 hands high, and weighs over 1000 pounds. He is of Canadian stock, and was raised in Germantown, Phila., from a full blooded Canadian Mare, capable of trotting a mile in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. Sire unknown. This horse is of a very strong build, well proportioned, and cannot be excelled by any for gracefulness of form and dignity of carriage. He is lively and high spirited, yet gentle and tractible, keen and ardent in his exertions, yet firm and persevering; and is qualified for all the various purposes in which it is needed to employ him.—At the Delaware county Exhibition in the year 1855, he was pronounced, by the best judges in the county, as having greater powers of endurance than any other on the ground. His speed is superior to that of any stallion in Delaware county.
WESSEL C. BROADHEAD.
N. B.—The subscriber will attend to knicking horses at the shortest notice.


AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transcient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ "The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the* Advertiser, *as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., APRIL 22, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

TROUBLES OF THE CHESTER POST-OFFICE.—The little post-office at Chester, affording perhaps a salary of five or six hundred dollars per annum, has been the cause of much dispute among those interested. "Rotation in office" is condemned by the friends of Mrs. Charlotte Doyle, the old incumbent; and the "rotators" are divided in their choice between Mrs. E. B. Storks, and George W. Weaver. The trouble extends even beyond the ranks of the Democracy, and men, whom we should think had no business to meddle, are most active in the fight. We are not inclined to take part in this, and are as yet unprepared to announce to the world whether we are a Doyle-ite, Storks-ite, Weaver-ite, or Dis-Interested-Friend-ite. While gallantry would forbid us opposing the two former, the fear of the woman's-right-ites would check any spirit to favor the latter. But a few things we can say, and with safety. Geo. W. Weaver, a strong friend of the arty in power, has received the appointment from the Post Master General. This was unexpected by the friends of Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Storks, the latter of whom, in a long letter, characterized by unusual bitterness and personality, upbraids Chas. D. Manley, Esq., of this Borough, for the part he took in securing the appointment of Mr. Weaver. The charges are severe, and couched in language strong and bitter. This has awakened the spirit of the Manley-ites (heretofore undisturbed) and many of them are, to use the words of a raw Yankee, "*stork-mad*" that such charges should be preferred against their friend, whose former conduct, in the ranks of the Democracy, they deem above reproach: and many of them call loudly upon Mr. M. to defend himself, but his gallantry to the fair sex makes him doubtful as to the expediency of undertaking it.

Altogether, between the six different "ites," there is a very interesting time.

WE LAST WEEK STATED OUR BELIEF THAT A slaveholding constitution will be formed by Kansas the coming summer, and that in December next her representatives will apply for admission under a law strictly pro-slavery. An application for admission under these circumstances will be pregnant with consequences. There are many in Congress pledged to the course that "as Kansas asks, so to give"—our own Representative not the least prominent among them. These, added to those more openly pro-slavery in sentiment, will constitute a decided majority. But there is also a formidable Free State party in the north—composed of Americans and Republicans—both in and outside of the Houses of Congress; and they would receive such a result with even greater dissatisfaction than they have that of the extra judicial opinions given by Taney and his southern colleagues. They have never expected, yet we have no fears as to how they will meet the result—with what feeling they will receive this new and greatest success of an institution which their northern hearts prompts them to abhor—with what feeling they will yield the battle ground so well fought last fall. But the future course is open and plain to every thinking man of the north. It is to be prepared for the worst; to strictly maintain that conservatism of action and sentiment, that devotion to American liberty and the American States which has heretofore been their most prominent characteristic; and to still oppose, by all constitutional means, "the extension of slavery into territory now free." This is the course already fixed in the minds of Americans and Republicans.

TWO COMETS.—Besides D'Arrest's comet, now visible through the telescope, a second comet, visible through the instrument, has been seen by M. Bruhn, of Berlin. It is situated in the Western sky, and is nearly as bright as D'Arrest's. If these comets are belligerently inclined, we would suggest the propriety of their hitting each other, instead of striking this mundane sphere. A pitched battle on such a celestial field, and between such fiery combatants, would be something novel and exciting.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An effort is being made to have the next exhibition of the Pennsylvania Statt Agricultural Society, held in Philadelphia. The required sum for this purpose ($3,000,) has nearly been raised, we understand.

COURAGE OF THE CHINESE.—It is generally believed that the Chinese are a nation of cowards, but history proves its falsity. In 1841-42, when China was invaded by Great Britain, and when the English had reached the city of Ching-Kiang, they found abundant proof that, however deficient the Tartan-Chinese soldiers might be in military skill, they were not lacking in courage and spirit. The Tartar soldiers, who were only fifteen hundred in number, while the British were several thousands, fought with the utmost desparation, and were killed to a man. Before they marched to the battle, as if anticipating the result, they strangled or drowned all their women and children, great numbers of whose dead bodies were afterward drawn from the wells into which they had been thrown. The commander-in-chief, seeing that the day was lost, set fire to his house and perished in the flames. The English lost 185 men in the attack—a loss which they revenged by the most horrible excesses in sacking the city—the war having been conducted throughout by the English in a s t of brutal ferocity.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—*Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.*

On Friday last, we commenced, in company with Ex-Sheriff James, who has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser, a trip through the county. Travelling while the weather continues so inclement might be considered an unpleasant task. Mr. James goes for the purpose of fulfilling the mission his office implies, and we collecting and picking up all who are in want of a county paper. So far on our journey we have made out extremely well, and had a pleasant time, with the exception of being a little chilly, when a cold nor-wester struck us in the face. We have all kinds of weather in a day; in the morning perhaps the sun shines out, and everything looks grand, mild and beautiful; we start on our journey feeling greatly animated, and breathing deep and full of the clear pure atmosphere so refreshing on such a morning.—But alas, before an hour has passed, dark clouds begin to lower around and the wind to blow a hurricane—then comes on a mixture of snow, hail and rain, followed by squalls; calmness only ensues with the setting of the sun.

Our first course was towards Springfield, by Beatty and Ogden's Mills. We observed on our way that the school directors of Springfield have just completed a fine two story school house on the site of the old one above Beatty and Ogden's Mills. Our country school houses are beginning to look more like civilization compared with the eight by ten fabrics of a few years ago.

The Lamb Tavern kept by Mr. George Worrall, is quite a popular place, and has excellent accommodations for the travelling public. While there we met a number of our friends, and got several new subscribers to our paper. Before leaving Springfield we stopped to see our venerable and esteemed friend, John Dunwoody. It always gives us pleasure to visit his residence, as it brings to our minds, many pleasing recollections of times past. Mr. D. has withdrawn from the turmoil of active life and is now, surrounded by his family, enjoying the rewards of industry through his younger days. The course we took from the Lamb, was the road leading to Leedom's Mills, where, from appearances, a large amount of business is transacted. On our way we were presented with some very excellent scythe stones, at the wetstone Mill of Mr. Rhoads, which from the grit, will make good sharpeners, and are worthy the attention of store keepers and farmers. The most of the places where we stopped were merely hurried calls, being obliged to get over as much ground as possible Our next resting place was the Spread Eagle Hotel, on the West Chester and Philadelphia plank road, kept by James Affick, where we watered and fed our horse, and after procuring refreshments for ourselves, hurried on to Marple, and sat down to an excellent dinner at the public house of George Barr. After partaking of a hearty meal, we visited a number of places, and among the rest, Morgan's Corner. The hotel at this place has changed hands, and is kept by G. Righter, from Montgomery county, a gentlemanly and clever fellow. He wished to be supplied with a county paper, and ordered us to furnish him the Advertiser; he has our thanks, and best wishes for success.

By this time the day was drawing to a close, and after stopping at the Spread Eagle kept by Mr. Kirk, in Radnor, we left for home. The land in the country through which we passed, is generally of the best quality. The wheat looks well. A number of farmers were engaged in ploughing, although the ground was exceedingly wet.—Very little oats has been sown.

In the Legislature last week, the House also passed a supplement to the charter of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company, providing that the president and managers of said company may give notice, for thirty days, in newspapers in Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware counties, calling upon all the creditors of the company, to whom are owing debts other than the principal sums named in the bonds secured by two certain mortgages, to make known such claims to the officers of the company within sixty days after the notice is given.

Upon making proof to the Court of Chester or Delaware county that these claims have been satisfied, the Court shall issue a decree, authorizing the Company to enter upon and take possession of their railroad, with the land, engines, cars, and all the property of the company in whose hands and possession soever the same may be, with the increase thereof and the substitution therefor, and hold the same as fully and freely as they did before a certain mortgage was given to John B. Myers and John Thomas on the 25th of April, 1856.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Wednesday night last, the stable of David Maule, in Upper Darby Township, was entered and robbed of a light grey horse and harness. The horse was about 13 years old, and 16 hands high, with a slight lameness in the near hind leg, and a slight touch of the heaves, but carries up gay in driving. Mr. M. offers a reward of $10 for the horse, and $20 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. Too many horses have been stolen from the citizens of our county lately. Cannot some measures be taken, by which these horse thieves can be brought to justice.

LOOK OUT.—A large quantity of bogus quarter and half dollars is now in circulation in Philadelphia, and so well is the real coin counterfeited, that a detection only follows after a close examination. The outer edge of the rim has been raised, and does not present the finished appearance of the true coin.

BALL.—The last grand ball of the season will be given by the Junior Sons and Friendship Assembly, of Chester, at Fulton Hall, in the Borough of Chester, on Wednesday evening, May 6th. The floor managers are —Joseph Taylor, and Bartram Booth. Harvey's Band of Philadelphia, will be in attendance. Tickets $1.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—Pursuant to public notice, the stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad convened at the Charter House, on Monday last, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. to accept or reject a further supplement to the act, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the West Chester and Philadelphia Rail-road company," approved March 11th, 1857, a copy of which was annexed to the call of the meeting, and published in this paper; and also to consider such other matters as might be laid before them.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the meeting was organized, by calling Dr. George Smith, to the chair, and appointing Samuel Sharpless and Jacob Smedley secretaries.

The call of the meeting was read, when Paschall Morris stated that he had a certified copy of the act under which the meeting had been called, which he read. It required that a majority of the stock must be represented to make its doings legal, and that the act could not be accepted or rejected without such majority of the stock was represented. After much consideration, the Board had concluded that this plan was the best one, and that if adopted, and carried out with the proper spirit, he expressed his belief that the road would soon be completed. It was true, that there was a new provision embraced in the act—that allowing the bond purchasers to vote the same as stockholders—but he believed that it met with little or no serious objection. The mortgages would be to the amount of $600,000; the first of $300,000, to run for ten years. The passage or rejection of the act depended upon a legal majority of the stock, and the first step necessary was to ascertain if that majority were present.

On motion, an informal vote was then taken, in order to ascertain what amount of stock was represented; and it was found that a majority of stock was represented.—The Chairman thereupon announced that he was prepared to receive any question which might be brought before the meeting.

H. Jones Brooke moved that the act be accepted. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mark Wilcox submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Rail-road Company, do hereby authorize the President and Board of Managers, to issue bonds for $600,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and to execute a mortgage of all the property, franchises, &c., of the company, in accordance with the provisions of the act.

Resolved, That the plan proposed by the Board, of procuring the conversion of the present second mortgage Bonds of the Company, into the new 8 per cent. loan, and also of funding into the same all the cupon and other debts, meets with the cordial approval of this meeting, and they recommend it to the earnest support of all parties interested.

On motion of Mark Wilcox, the Chairman was directed to appoint a committee of three persons each of the counties of Chester, Delaware, and Philadelphia, to assist the Board of managers in carrying into effect the above resolutions.

The Chairman thereupon appointed the following committee:—

Philadelphia—Mark Wilcox, S. J. Sharples and Zophar C. Howell.

Delaware—Charles Kelly, James Pennell and Jared Darlington.

Chester—Townsend Eaches, B. Franklin Pyle and Stephen Darlington.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in one paper in Philadelphia, and the Delaware and Chester county papers.

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.—The committee appointed for that purpose, have announced, "that the fifth yearly meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania, will convene in the Longwood Meeting House, Chester County, on First-day, the 17th of fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue its sessions, probably, for three successive days."

In their call, they thus set forth the views held by the society:—

"The distinguishing peculiarity of this Religious Society is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity and Progress, without regard to sectarian or theological distinctions. The rights of those who come into our assemblies are graduated by no differences of sex, nationality, or complexion. We have no order of priests or ministers, lifted above their brethren, to address us in a voice of authority, to define the boundaries of thought, and interpret for us the will of God. Free discussion has for us no terrors. We say with Milton. "Though all the winds of doctrine be let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously to doubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple. Who ever knew Truth put to the worse by a free and open encounter?"

Longwood Meeting House is one mile west of Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square.

Death of Ministers.—During the last year, in the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference, there have been five deaths among the ministry. Rev. Henry White, at the time of his death, the oldest member of the conference, was born in Acomac county, Va, Sept, 17th, 1777, and died in Christiana Village, New Castle county, Del., Oct. 17th, 1856. He joined the Philadelphia Conference in the year 1803, and preached his last sermon at the Red Lion Camp Meeting, Aug. 17th, 1856, from 1st Thessalonians, 5th chapter 9th verse: "For God hath not appointed us to wrath but to obtain salvation by our Lord Je us Christ."—Rev. Robert Gerry was born in Cecil county, Md., Jan. 30th 1799 and died, on the 9th of May 1856, at Wilmington Del. He joined the Philadelphia Conference in the year 1826 and preached his last sermon in Asbury Church in Wilmington, in the winter of 1854. They were both buried in the Asbury Church Cemetery, in Wilmington. Rev. David Daily was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, on the 1st of March, 1792 and died at Snow Hill, Md., on the 4th of May, 1856. He joined the Conference in the year 1812. He was buried at Snow Hill, Md. Rev. Enos R. Williams was born in Delaware county, Pa., on the 8th of August, 1800, and died in Philadelphia on the 6th of April, 1856. He joined the Conference in the year 1837. He was buried by the side of Wharton street M. E. Church, in Philadelphia. Rev John Henry was born near the town of Sligo, Ireland, on the 17th of June, 1856.—He joined the Conference in the year 1826. He was buried at Laural Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

STATISTICS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—Within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, there are 231 preachers, 538 churches, valued at $1,435,659, with a membership of 48,000 white, and 8,000 colored persons.—They have 56 parsonages, valued at $120, 900. The benevolent contributions during the past year were as follows, viz:—For educational purposes $657,22; for Missionary societies $25 863,62; for tract society $4, 383,03; for bible society $3,260,61; for Sunday School Union $1,548,21. There are 541 sunday schools, with 7,279 teachers and officers, and 44,518 scholars, with 137,226 volumes of books in libraries.

IMPROVEMENT.—We understand that John C. Beatty contemplates erecting a steam Axe factory in Media the coming season. This will bring a large amount of business to our Borough, and the work should receive all possible encouragement from our citizens.

THINGS IN CHESTER.—We understand that another factory will be put in operation in the Borough of Chester in a short time. In fact, the march of improvement in this place appears to be onward. We are informed by Mr. James, the Mercantile Appraiser, that the number of stores and other places of business have been almost doubled within the last three or four years.

John Larkin jr., has commenced the erection of a large store house at the corner of Broad and Upland sts. When completed it will be used for a Dry Goods and Grocery Store, and will be occupied by his two sons, G. & L. M. Larkin. We are sorry to see that the Fulton House, which was opened by John W. Clark, has been left vacant, he having removed to Philadelphia. Larkintown stood in need of a house to accommodate persons stopping in that part of Chester, and it would certainly have been more preferable to have licensed this house, than to have the place infested with groggeries, one of which does more harm than a dozen respectable hotels.

Daniel Birtwell, bread and cake baker, is about to remove into the new store house just completed on the S. W. corner of Broad and Upland streets, where, in connection with his bakery, he intends to open an ice cream saloon.

The clothing store, in the Penn Buildings, formerly occupied by Jacob Tuch, has been taken by Koehler & Kahn. Our citizens will find at their store a good assortment of clothing, and all who are in want of a tip-top suit, should give them a call. See Advertisement.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Wm. Lear. We have visited his boot and shoe store, on Main street, nearly opposite the Penn Buildings, and observe that he has on hand an excellent assortment of these articles. Let those who are in want, look to their interests, and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Farmers who wish to be supplied with Columbian Guano, can be accommodated by calling at the store of R. Stevenson, as it is highly spoken of as a fertilizer.

BOLD OPERATOR—*Forgery on the Bank of Chester County.*—An adroit swindle was committed on the Bank of Chester County, a few days ago. The operation was somewhat in this wise. On Saturday, a fortnight since, a man calling himself James Riggs, called at the mill of Mr. John P. Sager, on the Brandywine, four miles south of West Chester, and delivered to Mr. Sager a letter purporting to come from his father-in-law, Plunkett, at Phœnixville, enquiring at what rates he (Mr. S.) would deliver twelve barrels of flour at West Chester. He requested Mr. Sager to answer in writing, and *sign his name* to it. On the following Monday, Riggs called at the Bank of Chester County, and presented a check on the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, at Wilmington, for $85; drawn by Louis Smith, a miller in Birmingham, Delaware county—and requested the Bank to cash it. The teller informed Riggs that if the note was *endorsed* by some responsible party, they would cash it. Riggs departed from the Bank, and soon returned—saying he had met his "friend," John P. Sager in the street, who had very civilly endorsed the check. The check was passed along the line —to the teller—then the cashier. Of course, both drawer and endorser were forgeries; but so well was the name of Mr. Sager executed, that it was pronounced "good," and the money was paid. Mr. Riggs politely made his bow, touched his hat and took his leave. That's the last the Bank has seen of Mr. Riggs, or *the money*. The check was sent to Wilmington, and in due course, was returned protested. Mr. Sager had his suspicions aroused, and on his next visit at West Chester, called at the Bank, and stated what had transpired. Unfortunately, it was one day too late! Had he been a day earlier, Mr. Riggs, instead of trapping the Bank, would have very handsomely trapped himself.

A similar swindle was practised upon one of the Wilmington Banks, last fall, probably by the same person. A forged check drawn by Louis Smith was presented and paid. The forgery was subsequently discovered—the money reclaimed, and the fellow arrested and put in New Castle jail for trial whence he escaped. The name of Mr. Sellers, in Delaware county, was forged about a year ago, and palmed off successfully.

Our farmers, millers and merchants should be on the look out for such financiers.—*Village Record.*

IMPORTANT ARREST OF HORSE-THIEVES.—*Two more of the Gap Gang in Custody.*—We have the particulars of a most important arrest, which was made at Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, on Monday night last, and which will give much satisfaction to the farmers and others of this county who have been for years the victims of the notorious Gap Outlaws.

On Sunday night last two valuable horses were stolen from Jacob Brackbill and Oscar Rhea, and a saddle and bridle from Henry Eckert, who resided in the vicinity of the Gap. No clue was obtained to lead to the identification of the thieves until the next evening, when the horses, in the possession of Tilghman Clemson and John Carle, were recognized at Pinegrove by Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Salisbury. Mr. Ellmaker arrived at Pinegrove from Harrisburg in the evening train, having gone there on business connected with the coal trade, in which he is engaged. It so happened that he put up at the very hotel (one of the best in the place) where Clemson and Carle were stopping, and of course recognized them at once.

In answer to enquiries made, Clemson informed him that he and Carle were taking two horses from Mount Joy to Sunbury, for a gentleman who had purchased them at the former place. Mr. E. at once suspected the true state of the case, and called for supper, his object being to have a private interview with the landlord. As soon as the landlord left the bar-room Mr. E. followed him, and communicated his suspicions. An examination of the horses at once enabled him to identify them as the same stolen from Messrs. Brackbill and Rhea. Mr. E. then went down the street and employed three men to assist in securing the culprits, but Clemson suspected his danger and hastily saddling his horse made his escape before the party returned, leaving Carle asleep behind the stove. He and the other horse were secured, and the three men employed by Mr. Ellmaker—one of them acting as a "police officer from Reading"—started in pursuit of Clemson. Although he had less than half an hour start on his pursuers they did not overtake him until they reached Tremont fifteen miles from Pinegrove. He was taken back to the latter place, where he and Carle were duly committed by a magistrate to the Pottsville prison.

LATEST THEORY OF THE CHESTER P. O. FIGHT.—Many of the Dis-Interested-Friendites are now assiduously searching for the history and habits of the *storks* species of birds. A friend, who is well posted in the matter, assures us, and quotes Webster as his authority, that they are "birds of passage:" that their most dangerous weapon is their *bill*. We are not surprised at either of these assertions, for their truth has recently been made very manifest. But in mentioning their most distinguished characteristic, he says—"they are noted for the great care they manifest in protecting, nurturing, feeding, and administering to all the wants of their parents, and requiring little or nothing for themselves." Here is a *foul* (w) contradiction to that recently exhibited at or near Chester P. O. There is a mystery somewhere. Will not some one explain?

M'Kim will have his trial at Holidaysburg on Monday next.

SALTING COWS.—A correspondent of the "*Dollar. Newspaper*" asks the reason why butter in the winter time is sometimes bitter, and why the cream foams and froths, and and forms into butter with difficulty, or not at all?

This question was solved by one of the farmers who regularly attends the West Chester Market, last winter, as we mentioned at the time. His cream was put in the churn —it foamed and swelled until it occupied double space. The difficulty lasted for several weeks—the first week it required two hours churning to make butter—the second week, three hours, and the butter was bitter; the third week the butter would not form at all. The thing was inexplicable.—Mr. *John Ingram*, a reflecting, reading and philosophical farmer—was puzzled! What was the remedy? He examined the books—he enquired of practical and intelligent farmers; but the problem remained unsolved. He changed the feed of the cattle—it did not avail. It was suggested that *salt* would aid in forming butter; then, it occurred to Mr. I. that salt might be *indispensable* to dairy cows; he remembered that he had neglected to salt his cows; he determined to supply the omission without delay. He salted his cows—the cream was churned—the butter came—the mystery was solved!—*West Chester Record.*

NEW MILLINERY STORE. We direct the attention of our lady readers to the Advertisement of Mrs. M. E. Shaw, and Mrs. Sarah Strickler, who have opened a plain and fancy Millinery store in this Borough.

CARRIAGES.—Persons in want of carriages should call on Maris W. Lewis, in Darby Borough. His manufacture of carriages cannot be excelled for neatness and durability. We refer to his advertisement elsewhere in to-day's paper.

ALL FOR HER BIBLE.

Horrible Cruelty to a Woman and Probable Murder.—The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* of the 1st inst., contains an account of a most fiendish piece of cruelty perpetrated towards a woman in that vicinity, and whose dead and mangled remains were just discovered on Lake Monana. The body was that of an American woman named Mrs. Mauley, but lately a resident of a shanty in the neighborhood. It is supposed that she was murdered by her husband, who had often attempted it by beating, kicking and stamping upon her. He has since fled to parts unknown. A young lad gives the paper above alluded to some particulars of his horrible treatment of her as follows:

Having heard Mauley threaten to kill his wife, our informant preceded him to his home, in order to warn the woman of what was in store for her. He found her seated on the floor, clothed in rags, and with a face and person which showed evidences of recent brutality, reading from a small Bible. She received her visitor courteously, "very much as a lady," as he expresses it, and thanked him for his kindness, but told him she was "a miserable, heart-broken wretch, and she only hoped to die soon?" She said that for two or three years past she had "suffered all that hell could compass, in mind, person and soul!—that she had been forced, time and again, even if there was a God—but that so long as she still possessed the Bible she then held—the last gift of her dead mother, she could not be entirely lost; but that her husband had tried often to take that from her, in order to pawn it for rum; but she had managed to hide it from him so far."

While they were talking, Mauley came in. In the confusion of his sudden appearance, Mrs. M. had forgotten to secrete the book. As soon as the ruffian saw it, he attempted to snatch it from her, exclaiming, with an oath, too horrible for us to pen, that he had "the d——d thing tight this time!"

Mrs. M. put the book in her bosom, begging him, on her knees, "for the love of Heaven, for the sake of her soul, and by the memory of his own dead mother," to let her retain it. He had taken every thing else, he might do as he pleased with her and hers—only let her keep the Bible.

During the extraordinary scene, the visitor had been too stupefied with amazement to interfere. He says, "if an angel were to be catched praying he couldn't hold a candle to the way that woman pleaded." He now stepped forward to interfere between the two; when, before he could make an effort to prevent him, Mauley raised his foot, covered with a heavy double-soled cowhide boot, and kicked the poor woman full in the mouth as she was on her knees before him! Without even a groan she fell over backwards, and Mauley jumped upon her, striking his heels with all his force full upon her breast! The lad then caught a stick of wood from the floor and knocked the ruffian down. He sprinkled water in the face of the woman and brought her to, after an hour of hard labor, during which Mauley got up and went out, swearing vengeance upon him. In returning to consciousness, the woman vomited great clots of blood, and "talked queer" before she opened her eyes. After getting her comparatively easy, and laying her upon a bundle of straw and rags, which formed her bed, in one corner of the room, he secured her Bible, told her where he hid it, and went away, being very much afraid that Mauley would "take the law of him" for knocking him down, or else return and beat him; and he did not dare to visit the woman again, more especially as the neighbors advised him to keep clear of them.

It is supposed that subsequent to this he had murdered her outright and fled; but whether he murdered her by this direct act or not, it is very evident that his treatment of her—which is quite equal to anything to be found in the annals of wife-beating Saxondom—was sufficient to cause death. We trust that the officers of Madison will succeed in arresting the murderer.

A NEW SLAVE TRADE.—It appears that the Coolie trade has cruelties and horrors which rival those of the middle passage. In less than two years 10,534 of these ignorant creatures have been landed in Cuba, and 1789 died on the voyage; but of 1322 who were lately shipped for Cuba more than *one-third* perished by the way of hunger and of disease engendered by their close crowding. There is the semblance of contract with these poor creatures. But the service seems to be worse, in some respects, than negro slavery. His term is eight years. But the excess of his toil and the heat of the climate hardly permits his life to exceed that period. As the term draws near its close, the taskmaster presses him with labor as he would not a slave whom he owned. Such cruelties must arrest the attention of the humane world. Our Commissioner in China, Mr. Parker, has made much effort to put in check this barbarous treatment of a helpless race.

GOT THE MITTEN.—President Buchanan has been presented with a pair of mittens by Mrs. Webber, of Wayne county, Indiana.—He has sent the lady a letter acknowledging the reception, enclosing a likeness of himself and $25 in notes on the Lancaster Bank.—Mrs. Webber is a "widder." Mr. Buchanan is a sly old bachelor.

GUANO!

A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs. each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices, by
Chester, Apr. 226m*. R. STEVENSON.

MONEY! MONEY!!—$5,000 Wanted by the Commissioners of Delaware county, for which 6 per cent. interest per annum, will be given, with ample security.
THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER, } *Com.*
SAMUEL LEEDOM.
ap33t.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., by Rev. D. B. Cheney, Mr. ISAIAH HADDON, of Philadelphia, to Miss ADELINE DURELL, of this county.

In Chester, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. John W. Arthur, Mr. WRIGHT DOWNES to Miss HANNAH COPPOCK, both of Upland.

At the same place, by the same, on the 12th inst., Mr. ROBERT BRIDGE to Miss SUSAN GILMORE, both of Upland.

In Upland, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilder, Mr. W. H. PIERCE of Chester, to Miss SUSANNAH HARRIS of Upland.

DIED.

In Chester, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARTHA L. BONSALL, wife of J. K. Bonsall, M. D., in the 27th year of her age.

In this Borough, on the 16th inst., MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane Iliff, aged 1 year and 5 days.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—Cattle $10½ to 11½ per 100 lbs., middling quality: Market dull on account of the weather. 80 cows and calves arrived, prices from $25 to $50 per head, and for dry cows, $20 to $30. Supply scarce. 5,000 sheep arrived, prices ranging from $4 to $8 per head, and from 11 to 15 cents dressed. 125 head horses selling slowly.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour Market is firm. Sales of good brands at about $6, and of better brands for home consumption at $6a6¼, and extra and fancy brands at $6 25 a 7 50. Rye Flour is held at $4 per bbl.—Last sales of Corn Meal at $3 12 per barrel.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, but prices are steady. Sales of prime Penna red are making at $1 45a1 46, and $1 55a1 62 for good white. Rye is steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 80 a 82c. Corn is in fair request, at 68c. for new yellow afloat, and white at 67 cents. Oats are scarce; sales of Penn'a at 50 cts per bushel. Last sales of Barley malt at $2.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is less active. Sales of prime at $6¾a6¾ per 64 lbs. Last sales of Timothy at $3 00a3 50, and Flaxseed at $1 85a1 95. Sales of Red Top at $3 50. Herd Grass $3 75.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.
WILLIAM P. MATHUES, Jr.,
Middletown.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.
SAMUEL P. RUSH, Media.

To the Republicans of Delaware county, and all others acting with them:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of your Nominating Convention.
Media, April 8, 1857. BENJ. F. BAKER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
N. Providence, Apr 8, '57. HENRY P. ESREY.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Democratic Citizens of Delaware Co.

Having had the nomination for the office of SHERIFF, tendered me three years since, by the Democratic Party of Delaware county, I, through the solicitation of numerous friends offer myself as a candidate for the same office, at the next ensuing election.—Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and respectfully ask your influence for the nomination.
Nether Providence, April 22, 1857. JONATHAN VERNON.

Fire Brick and Cement,

CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STAW.

The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 9m.

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! A new feature in business! Every one his own Salesman!

JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.
Remember the Crescent, in market st., above sixth, No. 200, Philada. ap15. JONES & CO.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
adelphia, July 30. 2m

GRASS SEEDS!

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HERD AND ORCHARD GRASS SEEDS,

on hand and for sale by
CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West end of Market street Bridge,
Philadelphia, March 18, 6ts.

INTERESTING NEWS TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The old established Clothing Store, so well and favorably known as the Penn Building Clothing Store, formerly kept by Jacob Tuch, has been taken by the undersigned, who have laid in a stock of FASAIONABLE AND WELL-MADE GARMENTS for Men and Boys, suitable for the coming season. They intend to sell goods at prices satisfactory to all purchasers, and hope by strict attention to business, and trying to please all who may favor them with their custom to merit a share of public patronage. They respectfully sign themselves the proprietors of the Penn Buildings Clothing Store.
M. KOEHLER. } KOEHLER & KAUN.
S. KAUN.
Chester, April 22-6m.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

ESLER & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

WOOD MOULDINGS AND TURNINGS,

at No. 18 and 20 South 15th street, Philada.
N. B.—SCROLL SAWING. ap226m.

ROSE TREE HOTEL.

ROBERT JOHNSON

respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has taken the *Rose Tree Hotel*, in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, formerly kept by Mrs. Cummins, which he has furnished with every accommodation, calculated to make it a pleasant stopping place for strangers and Travellers.
Upper Providence, April 15, 4t.

WHEELWRIGRT SHOP FOR RENT.—The subscriber has for rent a wheelwright shop. It is situate in Shoemakerville, 1 mile North of Chester, and is a good stand for the business. Apply to I. MAJOR,
ap 15tf. Shoemakerville, Delaware co.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen on the 19th inst., a large and beautifully marked white and black New Foundland DOG, answers to the name of DON.

Any person returning said Dog to the office of the American and Advertiser, Media, shall receive the above reward. April 22,-2t.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same on demand with
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST
from the day of deposit. For list of managers see daily papers.
FRANKLIN FELL, *President.*
CHAS. M. MORRIS, *Treasurer.*
JAMES B. PRINGLE, *Secretary.* apr. 22 1y.

SHERIFF ESTATE

Venditioni Exp.

Public sale, on the premises, in Nether Delaware county, on Saturday, May 2nd, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Post road, big crum creek, little crum creek, the Delaware River, little stony creek, Darby creek, by lands of Israel Maddock and others, containing 342 acres more or less, known as the Newbold Farm.

No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 66 square perches more or less, bounded by the Post road, School House Lot, and by lands late of James McCormick, dec'd, and others. The improvements consist of two double Frame HOUSES, 15½ by 37 feet, 2 stories high, with a well of good water at the door.

No. 2. Containing about 71 acres, 1 rood and 3 square perches of land, bounded by the Post road by a Canal, little crum creek and by other lands of Wm. J. Leiper. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling 16 by 33 feet, part Stone and part Frame, 2 stories high with a frame Kitchen attached, and a Well of good water at the door; Frame Barn, stone stable high, by 50 feet, with a wagon house attached; frame Shed 15 by 31 feet, frame Tenement, stone Spring house over a good spring of water, together with all the necessary out buildings. There is also, on this tract, STONE QUARRY of excellent stone for building and other purposes, near a landing on crum creek.

No. 3. Contains about 207 acres of land, bounded by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Post road, by big crum creek, the Delaware River, by tract No. 2, by Darby creek, and little stony

AGRICULTURHL COLUMN.

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

POTATO CULTURE.—Till within the past twenty years the potato was considered one of our most certain crops. Nothing of their rotting in the field was then known; and but seldom were the leaves and tops injured by curl, rust or mildew; and one of our cultivated crops would yield so good returns under ordinary or slovenly culture. But within the past fifteen years a very marked change has come over the former healthy and productive powers of the potato plant. This change has called forth hundreds of theories, guesses, and conjectures, to account for the potato disease. But after all that has been said and published upon the subject, both in this country and in Europe, there seems to have been but very little actual light thrown upon the *cause* or prevention of the rot. As to the cause of the disease, we are probably now quite as much in the dark as when it first made its appearance, though some facts, derived from practical observations, seem in a measure to afford us the means of partially guarding against its ravages, even in bad seasons.

Well drained, light loamy soils, have generally proved more favorable for growing sound crops than wet, heavy, compact soils. Elevated land, far up the side of a hill or mountain, has usually been found a more favorable location for the growth of the potato, than in valleys or low situations which are more subject to fogs, dampness, rust, mildew and early frosts. New lands have been found to contain more of the essential requisites for a large yield and healthy growth of potatoes, than old and long cultivated, or worn-out soil. Good pasture land, plowed in the fall or spring, and planted early, we have found to be the safest kind of soil to grow a sound and good crop upon;—such a land with a small spoonful of guano to the hill, has given us a large yield of perfectly sound Chenangoes, a kind usually considered most subject to the rot Land having a northern slope is thought by some to be better for growing sound, mealy potatoes, than land having a southern exposure.—Cool seasons or climates are said to produce the best table potatoes—therefore it is thought the northern slope is best, as it is least exposed to the heating rays of the sun. The addition of a small quantity of plaster, ashes, lime or salt, or a mixture of some of them, in the hill at the time of planting, or strewn over the tops at the first hoeing, sometimes adds much to the quantity and quality of the crop, without increasing its liability to disease; while a free use of strong, rich unfermented manures seem directed to induce disease; producing rank, ill-flavored, unhealthy tubers, unsuitable for culinary purposes.—*Country Gentleman.*

BEDS FOR VEGETABLES.—That small part of the garden appropriated to beds for roots, should be thoroughly trenched. This is a very different operation from sub-soiling, though sometimes confounded with it. In sub-soiling, we simply loosen the sub-soil without bringing it to the surface. In trenching, the whole soil is inverted to the depth of eighteen inches to two feet or more, putting the surface-soil at the bottom and bringing the yellow dirt on top. Of course, in such an operation, upon ordinary soil, large quantities of manure are wanted, to prepare the sub-soil for immediate use.—This trenching is one of the best methods of renovating old gardens. Vegetables grown in a deeply-trenched soil, are not only much larger, but smoother and of finer quality.—Trenching is the most permantly useful process, as, if the sub-soil is poor, it is thus brought to a position where it can be permanently improved. Thus the pasture ground of the roots of plants is more than doubled. It would be difficult to assign a limit to the extension of the roots of plants in a thoroughly-drained, aerated, and cultivated soil. They are furnished with aliment through the whole season. Every one who has observed such thoroughly prepared beds, has seen them continue their growth and luxriance through the driest season.—If any of our readers have never tried trenching, we trust they will experiment on at least a square rod, this Spring, and mark the results.

RIPE BREAD.—Bread made of wheat flour, when taken out of the oven, is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change, or ripen, before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after being baked, without any sensible injury from it; but weakly and aged persons cannot, without doing harm to their digestive organs. Bread, after being baked, goes through a change similar to the change in newly-brewed beer, or newly-churned butter-milk, neither being healthy until after the change. During the change in bread, it sends off a large portion of carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread has, according to the computation of physicians, one-fifth more nutriment when ripe, then when just taken out of the oven.

AMERICAN HORSES IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of a New York paper of recent date, says:—"The Emperor has now in his stables six very fine American horses.—The two horses he drives himself, in his phæton, are Amaican, and in France, are considered superior trotters. Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, ('Carl Benson,') who has already brought a good many fast trotting horses to France from the United States, has just arrived from New York, with eight magnificent trotters. Some of these in the Emperor's stables were brought over by Mr. Bristed."

THE WHEAT CROP IN ILLINOIS.—A correspondent of the *Dollar Newspaper*, writing from Prairie City, Illinois, under date of the 16th ult., says "the prospect of growing crops of winter wheat, in Illinois generally, has not been so unfavorable, during the 20 years I have resided in this State, as at this time. The majority of our farmers will sow Spring wheat on the ground sown in Winter wheat, as there is not, at this writing, a single field that promises to be worth the cutting."

Sheep, when first turned out to grass in the spring, should be housed on cold nights. If troubled with the scours, drench with half a pint of milk porridge thickened with two tablespoonsful of wheaten flour. We have rarely known this remedy to fail. If two or three doses do not effect a cure in as many days, add ten drops of laudanum.

The Cabbage was highly esteemed by the ancients. Philips tells us that the ancient Romans, having banished physicians out of their territories, preserved their health for six hundred years and soothed their infirmities by the use of this vegetable alone.

SOW LETTUCE WITH CABBAGE.—Lettuce seed sown with cabbage, will generally prevent the destruction of the latter by the fly. The lettuce should be pulled up as soon as the cabbage plants are out of danger. Try it.

BEES.—Look to your bees at this season; clean off all dead bees and live moths from the board of the hive, and feed any hive that is short of honey. A few days neglect of this may cause the loss of the hive.

PREMIUM IMPROVED
Super-Phosphate of Lime
The Only Silver Medal
Yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Potatoes,
Raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Spring demand with this superior and well tested article.
AGENTS WANTED.—A liberal discount allowed.
ALSO,
NO. 1 *PERUVIAN & MEXICAN GUANO*
POUDERETTE AND LAND PLASTER
OILS, CANDLES, SOAP, &C.
Of the best quality, at the Lowest market rates.
JNO. L. POMEROY,
9 & 10 *South Wharves, below Market Staeet,*
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Farmers can load on two private Alleys, and avoid the crowded Wharf.
Philadelphia, March 25, 1857, 3m.

Dry Goods for the Season.
HALDEMAN & BROTHER
Have been making large additions to their stock and are prepared to offer bargains in the way of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
At prices ranging from 37½ to $1.50 per yard.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
In great variety, such as Barages, Tissues, Grenadines, Ducals, Lawns, Challies, De Laines, &c.
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
White and colored, Brilliantes, 4-4 French Chintzes.
ROBES.
Challi. Ducal, Barage and Lawn Robes.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
We keep a good stock of these goods, of the best styles, and at the lowest prices.
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
Plain and plaid Cambrics, plain and plaid Nansooks, plain and figured Swiss Collars, Undersleeves, Dimity Bands, Jaconet Edgings and insertings, &c.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
Our stock in this department is large; we can scarcely fail to suit our customers, in regard to quantity, quality or price.
☞ DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. ☜
105 *Spring Garden st. above eighth, North side, Phila.*
Mh 18 3m.

JOHN MARSH,
Masonic Temple, Chestnut
STREET, above Seventh, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns, Bennett & Co., and J. Marsh Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Fisk & Co., varying in prices from $45 to $175. All kinds of musical merchandize for sale, cheap SHEET MUSIC received daily from all the publishers in the country, forming with our own extensive caue, talog one of the largest stocks in the Union
Philadelphia, June 11, 1856.—tf

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY
CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEANAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*
Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend " 50 "
Leinau's American Fertilizer, 25 "
Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.
☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above articles. feb 18-4m

REMOVAL.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Warerooms* to STATE St. nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.
NATHAN SHAW.
N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for Interment promptly furnished. ma 4

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," No. 238 *Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia;*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning."
Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

The Standard Remedies!!
DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.
THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.
DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of an external Remedy.—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numbness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Pains of every character.
CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—"J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.
DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Diseases of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.
Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King streets, Wilmington, Del.*, and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, Druggist, *Media;* ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester;* GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont,* and by dealers generally. ma4

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,
WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS,* which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sizes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars,* at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Mecutchen,
MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER.
SOLD PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smutt and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.
Residence: No. 61 QUEEN Street, (15th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.
Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.
Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smut Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Bolting Cloths. ma 4-3m

Opposite the Media Depot!
VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That opposite the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City.
JOHN F. CLINE,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap. 30, 1y.

LAND SURVEYS
CAREFULLY MADE AND
DEEDS WRITTEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER
residing in Edgmont, Del. Co. Pa.
Mr 11 6t* ISAAC YARNALL.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and Vesting of the latest and best styles and quality for the season, at the Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium.
Media mr 11, '57. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

BLACK ALAPACAS FROM NEW YORK, a full line of pure Mohair Lustor, Black Alpacas at the old cheap prices. Some very fine goods
COOPER & CONARD,
South east corner 9th and Market sts., Phila.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a
PERMANENT MANURE
ave been thoroughly established.
Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season; but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied up on as the
BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR
Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,
and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Klett* branded on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime,* as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.
(2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.
Since last fall there has been imported but *one cargo* of the celebrated
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,
which we offer for sale in small lots.
FISH MANURE.
A supply of this valuable article for sale.
PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.
(1¼ CENT PER LB.)
No 1 Government Peruvian Guano
For sale at the lowest rates.
The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,
First door above Chestnut st., Philada.
☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,
NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot,* a large assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city
He also has on hand a fine assortment of
OVER-SHOES,
suitable for men and children.
TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS, VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves
Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!
G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.
He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.
Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere
dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs; Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors; Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine; Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AVISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine. do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver tablespoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $1 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. ept. 17, 1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A shar of public patronage is respectfully solicited,
ALLEN & BICKLEY.
Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.) PHILADELPHIA.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PRGVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'
GRAMMATICAL WORKS.
THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.
THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.
These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.
THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.
BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.
For sale by PETER GRIFFEE,
Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

THOMAS OWENS,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.
NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET
Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.
Philadelphia, October 29.

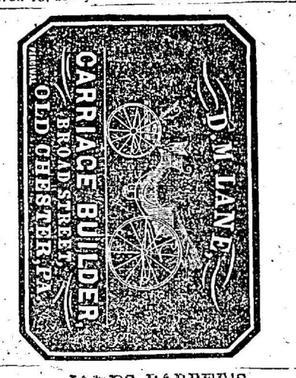
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE Presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of buisness.
The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers published in the United States, or Europe; by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.
Just received, Lepman's superior Erassing Pencils, Eyelet machines, &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.
March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

LADIES DRESS GOODS and TRIMINGS for the season, selected from the latest importations, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium.
Media, March 11, 1857. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogny and Walnut Coffins. Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1y.

HALL'S RESTAURANT
IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatibles.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks, WM. HALL,
Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media.

WM. T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to
HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE,
Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions,* the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.



JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of
Fine Gold Pens,
Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!
Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.
THE subscriber, would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument; or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
July 31 1y. DANIEL McCILNTOCK.

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail.
Report of the Committee Appointed to Superintend the
BURNING OF THE IRON SAFES,
AT READING, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.
READING, March 4.
The undersigned members of the committee do respectfully report, that we saw the two safes originally agreed upon by Farrels & Herring and Evans & Watson, placed side by side in a furnace, viz: The safe in use by the Pay master of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in his office at Reading, manufactured by Farrells & Hering, and the safe in use by H. A. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.
The fire was started at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chesnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendence of the subscribers, members of the Committee. The Safes were then cooled off with water, after which they were opened, and the books and papers taken out by the Committee and sent to H. A. Lantz's store for public examination, after they were first examined and marked by the Committee. The books and papers taken from the safe manufactured by Evans & Watson were but slighily affected by the intense heat, while those taken from the safe manufactured by Farrels & Herring were, in our judgement, damaged fully fifteen per cent. more than those taken from Evans & Watson's safe.
We believe the above to have been a fair and impartial trial of the respective qualities of both safes. JACOB H. DYSERT,
DANIEL S. HUNTER.
Having been absent during the burning, we fully coincide with the above statement of the condition of the papers and books taken out of the respective safes. G. A. NICOLLS.
JAMES MILLHOLLAND.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.
ap15.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish —took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

PAPER HANGING WARE HOUSE.
J. E. VAN METER, *S. E. Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia,* offers for sale a large assortment of *WALL PAPERS* at prices ranging from six cents per piece upwards, of choice patterns, comprising

Cheap Satin Papers,	Fire Decorative Papers,
Fire Board Prints,	Fine Gold Papers,
Marble Papers,	Fine Satin Paper,
Borders and Mouldings,	Oak Papers.

☞ New Styles Window Curtains in greatvariety. Dealers supplied on most favorable terms. ma13m

WM. HILLARY'S
WHOLESALE, PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND
CHEMICAL STORE,
NO. 533 MARKET STREET, WEST OF BROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint, Ameaican Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead; Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens, 25 to 38 cts. Chrome Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American; Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c, &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no 26 1y.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano. and Allen & Needles Super-Prosphate of Lime at the lowes cash prices.
Chester, April, 15. WILLIAM BOOTH.

SOLUBLE CHEMICAL BONE.—The attention of Farmers is invited to a new Chemical Bone Manure. It undergoes a peculiar chemical process which softens the bone and renders it soluble. For sale by the subscriber at Marcus Hook, where a specimen of the article can be seen. [ap15.] H. J. GIBSON.

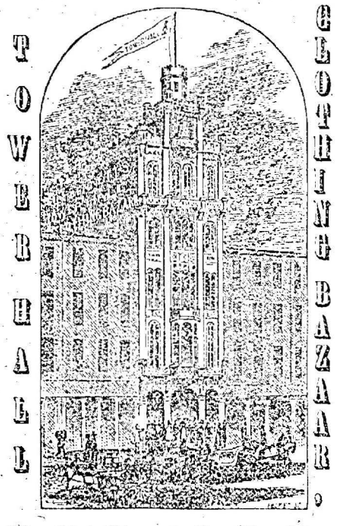
THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.
Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25
GEORGE H HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made **CLOTHING,** which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL,
Sept. 3, '56, tf WASH. M. WORRALL,
E. C. DEAL.

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!
A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE.
URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granuated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.
For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front; or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* febll

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester,, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.
Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promptly attended to.
UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.
N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.

BENNETT'S
NEW MAMMOTH
TOWER HALL
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT



Market Street, South side,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE SQUARE,
PHILADELPHIA.
On hand a fresh and fashionable stock of
MEN'S AND BOY'S
CLOTHING,
Wholesale and Retail,
Unequalled for IMMENSITY, VARIETY,
ELEGANCE, DURABILITY and
CHEAPNESS,
Also, a large and elegant stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, to make up to order, together with a complete assortment of FURNISHING GOODS.
JOS. M. BENNETT, *Prop'r.*
NOTE—The Tower Hall was established in 1844, and in 1855 the largest portion was torn down, and rebuilt after a plan furnished by Mr. John Stewart, Architect, which now makes it the largest, handsomest, and most convenient clothing house in the world. Everybody is respectfully invited to visit it, whether they wish to purchase or not. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country may be had from the Tower. nov19

MILLINERY & TRIMMING STORE,
On State st. between South Avenue and Olive st.; Media, nearly opposite Haldeman's Building.
MR. H. AYERS has opened a large Millinery and Trimming Store, at the above place, where she keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Trimmings, Bonnets,
Ladies' Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, &c.
She has now a stock of Spring Goods, Bonnets, &c., of the latest fashion. Particular attention paid to all orders in the millinery business.—Pinking, Pressing and Bleaching at the shortest notice. The ladies of Delaware county, in want of goods or work in her line, are invited to call.
Media, April 15, 3m.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!
MRS. H. J. GIBSON respectfully informs the ladies of Delaware co., that she has opened an elegant assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Ladies' Dress Caps on hand, or made to order. Straw bonnets bleached and pressed. Having procured competent and experienced milliners, and having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business herself, she is prepared to fill all orders with neatness and despatch. Mrs. H. J. GIBSON.
April 15. Marcus Hook.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his Store to the new building South East Corner of Market Square, opposite the Bank of Delaware County, where he is constantly receiving supplies of fresh and well selected DRUGS AND MEDICINES, together with a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Soaps, fancy articles, &c., &c. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of the public. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance. JOHN M. LARKIN,
Chester, April 1857.

EMBROIDERIES, JUST OPENED some of the cheapest lots of Scrips and Jaconet Collars and Setts ever offered, fine work,
COOPER & CONARD,
South east corner of 9th and Market sts.

TOBACCO, CIGARS,
PIPES AND SNUFFS,
Of every description, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail, at
JOHN FORD'S,
CORNER OF JAMES AND FRONT STS.,
CHESTER, PA jan2

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of
Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON

SHAWLS MANTILLAS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
Now arranged in our *SHAWL ROOM* an unusually large and elegant stock of STELLA and other Shawls most of which being
AUCTION PURCHASES,
will be sold at retail as low as some can be bought at wholesale. Also, a complete stock of
HANDSOME MANTILLAS,
manufactured for first class city sales.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
recent purchases at auction, of fine
FRENCH GOODS,
"Lupins" celebrated fabrics, which we will offer at much less than cost of importation.
THEY COMPRISE
Robe and figured Barages,
High color and plain Mousde Laines,
Very rich Ducals and Satin Lupors,
Striped and plain Ottoman Poplins,
Robe and figured Lawns,
Rich style Silk Challies, 50 cts,
Full stock of Black Goods.
FRENCH EMBROIDERY &c., &c,
Handsome Cambric Collars and Setts,
Fine Jaconett and Book muslin Setts,
Linen Setts Gauntlett Sleeves.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap15. S. E. c

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 10 | MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., APRIL 29, 1857. | WHOLE NO 114.

IMPORTED

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN STEWART,

OPPOSITE THE **MEDIA DEPOT,**

South East Cor. of 18th & Market Sts.'

Invites the citizens of Del.County, to his

Wine and Liquor Store,

Where may be had the purest assortment and greatest variety of Wines and Liquors to be found in the city. Philad., July 2, 1856.—6m

Garden, field & flower seeds.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN every variety, at Wholesale and Retail, embracing all the new and desirable kinds, carefully put in papers for the retail trade, or supplied in bulk.

CAINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,

Japan Peas, Orange, Melon, &c. Also, a choice assortment of fine flower Seeds, twenty varieties in a box, for $1,00, clean Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard grass, Rye grass, Herd and fine Lawn grass seed, &c., &c. PASCHALL MORRIS, & CO.

Agricultural Implement and Seed Store,
march 11. N. E. cor. 7th and Market sts. Phila.

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, or using the vault, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to

N. F. WALTER, *President.*

JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
TRUSTEE—Hon. Skelchley Morton.
SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. ma4

MEDIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MISS CAMPBELL, PRINCIPAL.

Will commence a new Session on *Wednesday, April 1st*, 1857.

STUDIES.—The various branches of English French, &c.

TERMS—According to branches Studied—$3, $4, or $5.

VOCAL MUSIC—Taught to all the pupils, without charge. ap. 1,1m.

MEDIA ACADEMY.--THE SUMMER SESSION of this school will be commenced on the 27th day of April. TERMS, for Boarding and Tuition, $65 to $70 per session of twenty weeks. For further information application may be made, in case of the absence of the undersigned, to N. F. WALTER, Esq.

THOS. GRIFFITH,
C. P. WICKERSHAM.

Media, March 30th, 1857.

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.

He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.

Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

THE undersigned is desirous of calling the attention of those having funds in their hands for investment, to his Agency for the sale and purchases of Mortgages and Ground Rents.

Ten years experience in the Real Estate and Conveyancing business in Philadelphia, and a thorough knowledge of the law relative to it, is his guaranty that those investing monies though him will obtain a safe and satisfactory security, which will generally be worth double the amount of money loaned upon it, with a perfect title guaranteed.

Farmers and others living in the country, Executors, Administrator, Trustees and Guardians, who May wish to put money out at interest, will find it to their advantage to employ the subscriber to invest it in Philadelphia, as they will receive interest on it from the day they call at his office, payable half yearly.—Money invested in this City in Ground Rents, is free from all taxation:

☞ No charge whatever will be made to those investing money through my agency.

REFERENCES:—Joel Evans, Jesse J. Marls, Edward Garrett, Joseph Rhoads, Wm. Smedley, Nathan Sharpless, Wm. P. Townsend.

CHARLES RHOADS,
Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent.
m163m. No. 72¼ Walnut street, above 3 st. Phila.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watch and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry st, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 2 carat cases, $38, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $34, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver hold, er, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3 Ladies Gold Pencils, $1, Silver Teaspoops, set, $5? Gold finger Rings, 37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 8 1y.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! The subscriber very respectfully solicits your attention to his establishment, located as below, where he has on hand the improved STOVES of the day; consisting of Cooking Parlor, Shop and Office Stoves of various patterns and sizes, for wood or coal. He will also call your attention to his assortment of HOLLOW WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual, R. BUCKLEY.

N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

LUMBER AND COAL

THE subscriber has now, and intends keeping on hand and for sale, a general assortment of White Pine, and Hemlock Lumber, Plastering Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c. Also, a supply of different kinds of COAL, selected from the best mines, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, those in want will pleas call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.

Marcus Hook, March 1856.

DRESS MAKING.

LADIES wishing to have Materials made up can rely on having it done at ABBIE L. KIRK'S, in the most prompt and efficient manner, and always ready at the time appointed, and owing to the peculiar advantages of cutting by system, she proposes to cut and baste linings at the following prices:

Ladies plain waists, - - - - - 25 cts.
Ladies Basques, - - - - - - 50 cts.

Dress and Mantilla making at proportionably low prices. A call is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Dress cutting taught in one easy lesson at $2.

RESIDENCE—On the South east side of Second street, first house N. W., of Olive street, Media. ap163*

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA
Office in the Court House. nov 26

EDWARD A. PRICE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office, South Avenue, Media, Delaware co.

Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court,

At Chester on Saturdays. sept. 3.

JESSE BISHOP,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate Bought and Sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the Mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

JOHN G. HADDOCK,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER

All kinds of jobbing attended to, Residence—*Charte House, Media, Delaware county* ap 16.

WM. DOLLING,

Carpenter and Builder. Jobing of every description attended to.

RESIDENCE—State street, Media, Delaware unty, Pa. oct. 29.

GUANO!

A full supply of Reese's Manipulated Guano, containing 45 to 50 per cent. Phosphate Lime, and 8 per cent. Ammonia, manufactured from Colombian and Peruvian Guano, and contained in bags of about 460 lbs. each, in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by RICHARDS & MILLER,

Sole Agents for Philadelphia, 92 south Frontst.

MONEY! MONEY!!—$5,000 Wanted by the Commissioners of Delaware county, for which 6 per cent. interest per annum, will be given, with ample security. THOMAS PRATT,
PERCIPHOR BAKER, } *Com.*
SAMUEL LERDOM.

ap83t.

A STERLING OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dress,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones, the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords, remember
That your meanest hinds are men;—
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-clad rills,
There are feeble, inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifteth up its voice.
Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

HOW THE WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF APPENZELL DECEIVED THE AUSTRIANS.

It was in the latter part of the fourteenth century that the struggle for freedom commenced among the mountains of Switzerland. The cruel oppression of the Austrians had at length roused all the fire and warlike spirit of a hardy race, and with incomitable courage, they braved the power of the tyrants, and by a series of splendid victories, fought against fearful odds, they secured to themselves the blessings of liberty. The people of Appenzell, the mountain country South of the Lake of Constance, had not yet joined the Confederacy, but the example of their brethren in bondage was not thrown away upon them. Undeterred by the warning, the Abbott of St. Gallen, who had gradually extended his power over the people of Appenzell, grew more and more cruel and arbitary in his exactions.

The Abbot of St. Gallen, though he was a priest and should have been kind to his people, abused his power over the Appenzellers. He increased his tribute very greatly, and appointed officers who were as cruel as himself. One day, a poor man had a little butter and cheese which he wished to sell. His family had not tasted any for a long time, that they might send a trifle to market. He set out however quite sadly, for the bailiff's at Schwændi levied a heavy toll on milk, butter and cheese. "Ah," said he, "the toll will swallow almost all. All that we have labored so hard for. I will pass the toll-house without paying. It is not just that the little I can earn for my poor children should be taken for the pleasures of the rich."

When he arrived at the toll-house, he went straight by; but just as he stepped over a certain line, two hounds, trained for the purpose, seized savagely upon him. They would have torn him in pieces had they not been taken off by the servants at the toll house. The people were greatly excited, and said, "Are we no better than brutes, that they keep dogs to hunt us as they do deer?"

At last they could bear it no longer; so they attacked the castles and drove away the officers. The Abbott applied to Duke Frederick, who was then Duke of Austria, and he gathered a large army and advanced toward Appenzell.

The Appenzellers had no leader of distinction except among the nobles; and the nobles seldom took part with the people. The wise men among them, uncertain what to do, were sitting in council, when a tall, fine-looking man entered the assembly. A golden garland surrounded his high, conical helmet, which bore the crest of his family; his hauberk of steel rings clashed as he walked, and golden spurs glittered on his heavy greaves. A green scarf, trimmed with minever or ermine, which was only allowed to the nobility, lay on his shoulders from beneath which sparkled a gold chain. He bore a richly wrought shield upon his left arm, his right hand grasped a spear, while a sword in a superb scabbard was fastened to his waist by a sash of netted green and gold.

"I, Rudolf of Werdenberg," he said, "have been informed that the duke is raising troops to fight against you. The oppressed must hold together, therefore I come to you. You all know me. Behind these rocks is Werdenberg, the inheritance of my fathers. My ancestors were sovereigns in the Rheinthal. Austria has robbed me of everything. Nothing is left me but my heart and my sword. These I bring to you. Let me remain among you, a free countryman of Appenzell, and live and fight with you." Then he threw off his knightly mantle, unbuckled his armor, and laying the pieces aside, one by one, put on the common garb of a shepherd.

This pleased the councillors. They shouted again and again "Long live Rudolf of Werdenberg! Long live the hero chief!" Soon the people came flocking together to learn the cause of the outcry, and they too caught up the tones and sent an echo far to the mountains. Finally, they made him their commander; and then they did not fear Duke Frederick and his forces.

As in our own revolution, the wives, daughters and sisters of Appenzell armed fathers, husbands and brothers, though they wept bitterly as they did so, and clung around their necks, fearing they might never again meet alive. But at last this was over. All was done. The last kiss had been given, the last words said. The last soldier had disappeared from sight. Some of those left behind went to the chapel to pray for their friends, some tried to cheer those more desponding than themselves, while some utterly overwhelmed with sorrow, sank on the ground where they had last parted from their beloved ones.

One little child would not be consoled. She had no mother, no brothers, or sisters. "They will kill my father," she cried, "and I shall not be near to bathe his head, or to bind up his wounds, or to watch by his side. O! friends and neighbors, O! do let me go."

"She shames us all," said a rosy-cheeked matron, from whose sparkling black eyes the tears were fast falling. "If we cannot fight we can do better. We can bear water to the thirsty, we can nurse the wounded, we can give new courage to the warriors. Why do we wait? Come sisters, all; let us be doing."

Every one caught her enthusiasm. "We will put on shepherds' frocks," "and we may be mistaken by the enemy for a reinforcement." They brought out all the old armor they could find in the arsenal, and an old, well worn banner, which they took turns in carrying. It was on the 17th of June, the same day of the month on which our battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The rain fell heavily, and their path lay up the side of a mountain. They sank in the surface of moist leaves, they climbed over fallen trees, they crept round huge rocks. But nothing discouraged them.

Meantime the largest body of the Duke's forces began to ascend the Stoss Mountain. Upon the summit were the Appenzellers, bare-footed, so that they could step securely upon the short, slippery grass. At first these only hurled down rocks and trunks of trees; but soon, shouting their battle cries, they threw themselves upon the enemy with tremendous force. The Austrians could not use their cross-bows, because the strings were wet and slackened; they could only use the sword and spear. Man fought with man, each determined to conquer or die. Just then, and when the few troops of Appenzell might well have been discouraged by the numbers of the enemy pressing on to supply the places of the fallen, the noble band of women and girls appeared on the brow of the hill opposite. They were recognized by husbands and brothers. A glad shout rent the air. It went from slope to slope, from height to height, from cliff to cliff. Again and again sounded that grand heart-peal, like the rejoicing for a battle won. And the battle was won; for the Austrians, supposing that fresh troops were attempting to cut off their retreat, turned and fled. Blood colored the mountain streams, blood moistened the earth to the borders of the Rheinthal. Six long hours the combat and fight lasted, and then the Appenzellers gathered together again on the Stoss, and thanked God for their victory.

With what tender pride did the warriors press to their bosoms the wives, daughters and sisters who were not afraid to die for their country! How often by the winter fire, and upon the high Alps, where the young people tended their flocks and herds in summer, was the tale told with every little particular.

The war lasted six years. In that time, Appenzell retook from Austria the inheritance of Rudolph of Werdenberg, which she restored to him, and then, having gained her independence, respected by her friends, and feared by her enemies, she made peace with the duke.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Blair county (Pa.) *Whig*, furnishes that paper with the particulars of the following interesting incident of which he was an eye-witness. It occurred a few years ago on the line of the great internal improvements of this State. It was one of those acts of genuine kind-heartedness which fill the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is something of the angel still in our common nature.

At the point this side of the mountain, where occurred the transhipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat, awaiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way through to the East.—The captain of the boat, a tall, rough sun embrowned man, stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and a few moments after, a party of about a dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the captain, addressed him something after this wise:

"Sir, we wish to go on East, but our further progress to-day depends upon you. In the cars we have just left, is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain; what say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?"

To this unexpected interrogatory there was no answer; when without a moment's pause, the captain crossed over to the car, and entering, beheld, in one corner, a poor emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly eaten up by that canker worm, consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The captain advanced and spoke to him kindly.

"O, sir," said the shivering invalid looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectation, "are you the captain, and will you take me? God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence, and are so unkind! You see sir, I am dying, but oh, if I am spared to reach my mother, I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor painter, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die."

"You shall go," said the captain, "if I lose every passenger by the trip."

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled on the path, and they themselves awaiting the decision of the captain, before engaging their passage.

A moment more and that decision was made known, as they beheld him coming from the cars with his dying burden cradled in his arms. Pushing his way through the crowd with the sick man, he ordered a mattress to be spread in the choicest part of the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the captain ordered the boat to be got ready for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin.

He went, and from their midst there arose a white-headed man, who, with tear-drops in his eyes, told that rough, sun-browned man, that they felt humbled before him, and they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, choking the utterance of all present.

On the instant, a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God speed" on his way home, to die in the arms of his MOTHER.

SNAILS AS ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The Romans not only eat snails: they reared them and fattened them up with as much care as we do our poultry. Pliny, indeed, has immortalized the individual—one Fulvius Hirpinus—who invented the "cochlearia" or styles in which the dainty fare was fattened for the table. There were several compartments in the style, and each compartment had its occupants from some particular district; so that your cultivated epicure, with his nice discrimination of flavors, could select his snails pretty much as the modern man of fashion can select his wine. The great perfection to which the snails were brought under this system of fattening, led to a hot competition as to who should have the biggest; and, in the end, as Pliny tells us, on the authority of Varro, they were brought to such a size, that some of the shells would hold ten quarts. The usual method of cooking the over-grown monsters, appears to have been that of frying them, or else grilling them on a silver grid-iron. In France and some of the countries of Southern Europe, *Helix pomatia* has been eaten from the time of the Romans to the present day. Only a few years ago the *habitu* of the inns of Vienna could as easily obtain his dish of snails, as a plate of mutton or beef; and in Switzerland, they are still regularly fattened for sale, and during the season of Lent, become an important article of trade. In former times, indeed, the snail—always, of course, understanding that *Helix pomatia* is the individual meant—was admitted to our own tables; and Robert May, the Soyer of his time, has left us several receipts for cooking them, amongst the curiosities of his fifty years' experience. Ben Jonson; again, in his "Every man in his Humour," mentions the dish as a delicacy:

"Neither have I
Dress'd snails or mushrooms curiously before him."

while Lister, in his "Historia Animalum Angliæ," refers to them as in his day an ordinary article of food. But, for some reason or other, the much prized delicacy of former days has now lost its repute amongst us; and saving in the case of the Newcastle glass-blowers, who are said to hold an annual feast, in which the common garden snail furnishes the central dish, I believe it is entirely banished from our tables, without the remotest prospect of its ever again appearing thereon. Once, indeed, two great philosophers, lamenting over the perverse and unreasonable antipathy of the age in rejecting an article of food at once so abundant and nutritious, determined to set the example of a return to the wiser custom of former days. The benevolent individuals in question were the two great chemical philosophers of Scotland, Dr. Black and Dr. Hutton; particular friends, though extremely opposite in their appearance and manner, and in nothing more than in their style of language. Dr. Black spoke with the English pronunciation, with punctilious accuracy of expression both in point of manner and matter; while on the contrary, Dr. Hutton's conversation was conducted in broad phrases, and expressed in a broad Scotch accent, which often heightened the humor of what he said. The two doctors were agreed that it was the height of folly to abstain from snails, and would show their superiority to such a vulgar prejudice. Some snails were accordingly procured, dieted for a time, and then stewed for the benefit of the two philosophers; who had either invited no guest to the banquet, or found none who relished in prospect the *piece de resistance*. And philosophers are but men, after all. When the huge dish of snails came to be placed before them, the stomachs of both doctors began to revolt against the proposed experiment.—Nevertheless, if they had looked with disgust on the snails, they retained their awe for each other; so that each, concealing the symptoms of internal revolt peculiar to himself, began with infinite exertions to swallow, in very small quantities, the mess which he secretly loathed. Dr. Black at length showed the white feather, but in a very delicate manner, as if to sound the opinion of his mess-mate:—"Doctor," he said, in his precise and quiet way—"doctor, do you not think that they taste a little—a very little green?" Whereupon the other, starting up from the table, and giving full vent to his feelings of abhorrence, vociferated, "very green, very green indeed; ta' them awa', tak' them awa'." And so ended all hopes of introducing snails into the modern *cuisine;* so philosophy gave way, and prejudice gained another victory.

A MORMAN MADMAN.—A Copenhagen Journal gives an account of a young man who, possessed of a small fortune, became converted to Mormonism a few years ago, and like most converts, manifested great zeal for his new faith. He resided in a village named Fauberg, in the Island of Fiona. His wife, a woman of excellent character, refused his appeal to embrace Mormonism, and abandon the Lutheran creed in which she was brought up. At this he became much excited, and declared that the world repudiate her, and proceeded with his children to Utah. A few weeks since they had a violent quarrel upon the subject, and in the dead of night he aroused his wife, and to her surprise she saw that had a torch in one hand and a poignard in the other. He said that an angel had appeared to him, and charged him in the name of God to convert her to the faith of the Mormons. The young woman said that she would sooner die than change her religion, whereupon he cried, "then perish in final impenitence!" and at the same moment he stabbed her three times in the abdomen with his poignard; but finding that he did not kill her, he went into the kitchen, for a large knife, and with it cut her throat. Shortly after he called up his servant, made her prepare a breakfast, of which he partook heartily, and he then went to the authorities, stated the preceding circumstances, and was at his own request lodged in jail.

WHAT IS BEAUTY?—Beauty, dear reader, *is the woman you love*—whatever she may seem to other eyes!

A TALE OF TRUE LOVE.

We publish the following with the impression that nothing, since the story of "The Seventeen Dragoons; or the Enchanted Princess of the Appenines," has equaled it. The author will be readily discovered in the floridness of the style and the extreme delicacy of the delineation. It will be published in book form, the proceeds to be appropriated to the artificial propagation of honesty among rascals.

CHAPTER FIRST.

Treating of the persons of the story, and a few peculiarities in the plot, essential to the proper understanding of it.

Hiram Mullen and Susan Place were engaged. It had been a fixed matter for a year, and the young girls had left off setting their caps for Hiram, and Susan was beyond the aspirations of the many who had flutted in her train.—Every one said it would make a good match, and Hiram and Susan believed they were fully right. It was pleasant to see how prettily they got along together. The wheels of their love moved on smoothly. In speaking of her before her face, he called her the most pleasant Place that ever was known, and she, in turn, said that of all the plants that grew there was none in her eyes so fair as the Mullein. These were playful things that the intensity of their affection justified, and everybody smiled to hear them out of friendly regard for the parties. They wished to marry, but a lack of the "ready," which prudent people have an eye to—and they were prudent people, were Hiram and Susan prevented.

CHAPTER SECOND.

Showing how Trifles may tend to interrupt the longest happiness, and what the Trifles were.

It was all about a hoop made of rattan, that was intended to go around the bottom of Susan's dress. Hiram, with a view to sport—he was such a Satan, so they all said—said he thought such a thing, to be worn by Susan, would be out of Place. Place was her name, don't you see? She blushed and pouted, and then said that all he had uttered was mere Mullein's talk, which sounded like Mullein Stalk. At this he bridled up, and looked grave, and she bridled up and looked serious; and then they looked away from each other.

Such mischief is there in crinoline! would any one believe that any trifle like that would drive two souls asunder?

Hiram stood on the door-steps unaccompanied, and he left the door-step with anger in his heart, with no good night spoken, no parting kiss exchanged!

"That's my last visit to that Place," said he between his teeth. "I shall not have to endure that Mullen's talk any longer," said Susan. And so they separated forever.

CHAPTER THIRD.

Showing how they felt about it, and what happened thereon.

The next morning Hiram noticed, as he was tying his cravat by the little seven by-nine looking-glass in his room, that he looked pale. By a queer freak, his mind saw, in the glass, Susan Place! She was not there, however, as he ascertained, by looking over his left shoulder. He thought her face was pale, and the eyes looked red and miserable, and if he could at that moment have seen her, he would have believed his fancy a reality—for she stood at that very moment looking in her little mirror, and her fancy had conjured the face of Hiram, which was looking at her over her left shoulder very sadly. Then she burst into tears, and she saw that the face of Hiram likewise had a water line on each side of the nose, as if he were weeping—which was the fact.

"But," said he, as he tied his dickey on hind part before, "I will never be reconciled," snapping the string as he said so.

"If he should come and beg on his knees for forgiveness, I wouldn't forgive him," she said, snapping a lacing as she gave an extra jerk. It might have been caused by the throbbing of her heart, however.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

Showing the agency of a Third Party in bringing about a reconciliation, and how he managed it.

Nobody ever knew how Susan's brother Jim—a very imp of a boy—managed to get hold of it. Some people thought he had guessed that they had a falling out, from the fact that he had not been to see her for a week. His hat was no more seen hanging on the back of the chair in the entry; his great coat was no more on its accustomed nail behind the door. The presumption was strong that there had been a row, and Jim could see as far through a millstone as the picker thereof.

What an emotion filled the breast of Hiram, as he read the billet the servant placed in his hands! He turned as pale as death, and threw his arms around the servant-girl's neck to support himself. The note ran briefly thus:

"IF YOU WISH TO SEE SUSAN ALIVE, COME!
JIM."

She was dying for him! His cruelty had killed her! Hard hearted wretch that he was, misery for all coming time would be his portion! He would go at once and make such reparation as might be in his power. He smote his brow with his clenched fist and rushed out of the house.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

Showing how and where he rushed, and what he did when he got there.

Three squares away from his boarding house was the home of Susan. Frantically thither he rushed, and darted wildly up the steps. The door yielded to his hand, and entering he found the family at dinner, with Susan herself then engaged in picking a bone. They had pork for dinner. A reaction took place in his feelings and he fainted, upon seeing which Susan swooned. Upon recovering, his first word was to Jim, who stood gazing upon the scene with his face very greasy.

"Wretched youth," said he, sitting up, "why did you tell me to come if I wished to see her alive?"

"Why you didn't want to see her dead, did you?" said the obdurate boy.

He confessed that he did not.

She was brought to, like a ship in a gale of wind, and opened her eyes and mouth, saying "Hiram!" "Susan!" he responded, and they fell into each others arms.

It was very affecting, and all of them sat down to finish their dinner.

CHAPTER SIXTH.

Which shows a consideration in the author in bringing his story to a successful termination, setting a fine example for writers generally.

There was a wedding the very next Sunday night; and the bride wore the same rattan hoop that was the cause of the quarrel, and the bride, as the reader may have guessed ere this, was Susan Place.

There was no interruption at the altar. No huge shadow rose to oppose the banns. No sanguinary rival lay in wait to shoot the happy bridegroom with a blunderbus. No shrieking female, crazy with despair, appeared to claim a treacherous lover. No raging father or offended brother offered sinister prayers over the union. No sensitive mother or sister went into hysterics over the affair. It was just the sort of a time all would have been delighted to see.

And they were happy. As one of their grand-children, who writes for the Star, told me, the demon of discord never invaded the peace of their home, and the recording angel never had occasion to wipe a tear from his dewy eyes on account of their wrong doing.

A SWEEDISH BEAUTY.

—— Bayard Taylor, writing from Inoxengi, in the Frigid Zone, is somewhat enthusiastic in describing a Swedish maid who waited on him at an ancient inn in Haparanda, where he was detained a few days by sickness. "The delicate pink of a wild-rose leaf," with which he tints her cheek, is decidedly Orientoish—considering the state of the thermometer:—"I was obliged to remain three days in Haparanda, applying poultices, gargles and liniments, according to the doctors instructions. As my Sweedish was scarcely sufficient for the comprehension of prescriptions, or medical technicalities in general, a written programme of my treatment was furnished to Fredrika, the servant maid, who was properly impressed with the responsibility thereby devolving upon her. Fredrika, no doubt, thought that my life was in her hands, and nothing could exceed the energy with which she undertook its preservation. Punctually to the minute appeared the prescribed application, and, if she perceived or suspected any dereliction on my part, it was sure to be reported to the doctor at his next visit. I had the taste of camomile and mallows in my mouth from morning till night; the skin of my jaw blistered under the scorching of ammonia; but the final result was, that I was cured, as the doctor and Fredrika had determined. This good hearted girl was a genuine specimen of the Northern Sweedish female. Of medium height, plump, but not stout, with a rather slender waist and expansive hips, and a foot which stepped firmly and nimbly at the same time, she was as cheerful a body as one could wish to see. He hair was that silky blonde so common in Sweeden; her eyes a clear, pale blue; her nose straight and well-formed her cheeks of the delicate pink of a wild-rose leaf, and her teeth so white, regular and perfect, that I am sure they would make her a fortune in America. Always cheerful, kind and active, she had, nevertheless, a hard life of it; she was alike cook, chambermaid and hostler, and had a cross mistress to boot. She made our fires in the morning darkness, and brought us our early coffee while we yet lay in bed, in accordance with the luxurious habits of the Arctic zone. Then, until the last drunken guest was silent, toward midnight, there was no respite from labor. Although suffering from a distressing cough, she had the out-door as well as the in-door duties to discharge, and we saw her in a sheep-skin jacket, harnessing horses, in a temperature of thirty degrees below zero."

POETRY IMPROVES.—The following, from one of the old British poets, is exquisite. It is the very essence of fancy. It was addressed to a lady, upon whose bosom a flake of snow fell and melted:

"The envious snow came down in haste,
To prove the breast less fair,
But grieves to see itself surpassed,
And melts into a tear."

"Pshaw!" says an exchange, "we can beat that any time. Look here:

Down her white bosom rolled the tear,
(We know it hadn' oughter;)
Until at last—at last—oh hear!
Her *shirt was wet as water.*"

At the examination of the children of the Windsor Infant School, a little boy was asked to explain his idea of "bearing false witness against your neighbor." After hesitating, he said it was "telling lies;" on which the worthy and reverend examiner said,—"That is not exactly an answer. What do you say?" addressing a little girl who stood next, when she immediately replied, "It was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told it." "Quite right, said the examiner, amidst irrepressible roars of laughter, in which he could not help joining—the gravity of the whole proceedings being completely upset.

HOW EXTREMES MEET.—There is a great difference in the way that different countrymen, when they do differ, fight. If it is an Englishman, before beginning, he will tuck up his sleeves; but if it is a Frenchman—mind you notice him well, the next time—he *turns up his trousers!* As Paddy would say, the arms of a Frenchman are in his feet.

After a christening, and when the minister was making out the certificate, he happened to say, "Let me see, this is the thirtieth?"—"Thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother, 'indeed it is only the *eleventh!*' The minister was alluding to the day of the month.

CON.—"Sambo, why are your legs like an organ-grinder?"

"Dun-no; gub it up."

"Kase dey carry and exhibit a monkey 'bout de streets."

Polygamy is allowed in New Zealand, but the head wife is the only one who is allowed to commit suicide when her husband dies. The other wives are denied the privilege.

WHICH WAY YOU LIKE.—"How many knaves do you suppose live in this street besides yourself?"—"Besides myself! Do you mean to insult me?"—"Well, then, how many do you reckon including yourself?"

There is a man in Algiers who tells such good stories that his friends say it is dangerous to walk with him in the forests, for all the hyenas come round him to laugh.

A New York paper advertises, without a word of rebuke, that a woman with $25,000 is about to be raffled for in that city.

Mr. Pierce's cabinet was the only one that ever remained unchanged during a whole Presidential term.

SABBATH READING.

THE LIFE BOAT IS OUT.—Rejoice, oh young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee unto judgment."

"They are gone, gone to save him."

"Gone to save my boy! Oh may God in heaven bless them; but oh I am afraid he is gone—lost! lost!"

"You must not despair until all means are tried for his rescue."

"I know—I know I must not, but oh it is so dreadful to part with a child and have no hope for him in eternity. Oh, it is *dreadful, dreadful!*" And tears streamed in torrents down that widowed mother's cheek as she wept in anguish over the fearful danger of her disobedient son.

The above conversation occurred as the news was brought to an almost distracted mother, that a Life Boat had gone to the rescue of her truant boy, who, in disobedience to her commands, had left his school and went out upon the sea, and ere he returned was overtaken by a fearful storm, and all night long had been tossing upon the angry deep, the sport of its waves, or hat made his grave in its hidden caverns. She had been brought from the shore where she had swooned in her intense anxiety, fearing that her child indeed was lost; that her James, her only one of all earth's treasures, had been taken away, and that too in his sin.—This filled the cup with its bitterest dregs. His death she could have borne; but to have him die with his sin upon him—this was dreadful; and nature in mercy gave way, and insensibility brought relief for awhile from the torturing agony.

Yet thousands perish thus, and for no other reason, than that they WILL, and they leave no HOPE. But here was hope—the Life Boat had gone for him, manned by noble hearts and willing hands; and through the "breaking storm, still they brought no fear to those manly hearts. A human being was in peril, a widow's heart in anguish for her boy, and in spite of storm and wave they pressed on; and right nobly were they repaid; soon, like a speck upon the sea, they appeared returning, and gave the sign of joy and long and loud did that stormy shore re-echo with the glad shout that went up to God from grateful hearts—that the "dead was alive, the lost was found." The widow's heart was gladdened again by the sight of her erring but still beloved boy; and more—after years gave evidence that that dreadful night, in which he was "rocked in the cradle of the deep," had not been lost upon him, as he sought to repay in earnest devotion, to his mother and to God that long night of agony.

EDDIE.—Edward D——, or little "Eddie," as he was called, was a boy of great promise, even in his childhood. His ample forehead and bright eye revealed a fine mind, while gentle words were the language of a loving heart. He was a favorite at school, and beloved by the poor beggar who used to call at his home for food. But all these attractions needed the power of divine grace to give them the beauty of holiness. The Spirit of God came among the youth of the place where he lived and touched his heart. He felt as the most amiable child will do, when he is made to see his sinfulness that he needed a Saviour. He wept and prayed till he found pardon; and often, upon returning from meeting, he would tell his mother he wanted "to speak of the goodness of God to him, but he was so young he was afraid the people would not believe." He was then eight years old. A year passed by, and left no stain on his consistent piety. We noticed him one Sunday evening at the Sabbath-school concert, listening to the voice of counsel and prayer. The next morning he went with his father to the field. He rode a horse, behind which was a harrow with its iron teeth. While his spirits were rising in harmony with the brightness and gladness of nature, suddenly, upon the brow of a hill, the horse started with fright, and plunged down the declivity. For a few minutes the brave boy held his place in the saddle, then lost his balance, and in another instant, was beneath the harrow. The polished points entered his head, and left him dying. The agonized father raised his bleeding form from the green turf, when the eye-lids parted, a sweet smile around the lips, and he was dead.

The leaves of autumn are falling upon his cherished grave. Surely such a providence speaks to all—especially to Sunday-school teachers, parents and children. The instructor of immortal minds does not know upon what Sabbath the last word will be spoken to them—the parents when his counsels and prayer will cease—nor the healthful, happy child, when death's angel will call, and sealing his destiny, leave his memory, in life's morning, either fragrant with piety, or tainted with the corruption of unfolding depravity.—*From the American Messenger.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—A simple, but beautiful poetic version of the Lord's Prayer has been brought out by the Savannah *Republican*. We publish it below for the benefit of advising such as cannot retain it in memory, to "paste it in the hat:"

Our Father who art in Heaven—
To whom all power on earth is given—
Hallowed be thy glorious name!
Thy kingdom over all proclaim!
Thy righteous will on earth be done,
As 'tis in worlds beyond the sun,
Give us, this day, our daily bread,
And aught beside thou see'st we need,
From all our sins free pardon give—
Such as our foes from us receive,
The Tempter's voice may we not heed,
From evil by thy hand be freed:
For thine's the kingdom, thine the power;
And thine the glory, evermore.

HATE IN THE PULPIT!—down, intruder down!
The place is holy, and thine angry frown
Sheds visible darkness on a listening throng;
Down, bigot, down! thy heart is in the wrong!
Thou art not pure; within this place should dwell
Humility, and love ineffable,
Self-abnegation and the tranquil mind;
And heavenly charity, enduring, kind;
Patience and hope, and words of gentleness;
Down to thy closet—not to curse, but bless;
And learn the law—the sum of all the ten—
That love of God includes the love of men.

The Bible is the only book which God has ever sent, the only one he ever will send into the world. All other books are frail and transient as time, since they are only the registers of Time; but the Bible is durable as eternity.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM KANSAS.

LECOMPTON, K. T., April 8, 1857.

OFFICIAL MURDER.—I have just heard of the shooting and death of a Free-State man named Martin Kline, at a place between this point and Leavenworth. The murder, being "official," is of course a "Law and Order" transaction. The individual who performed this "National Democratic" service for the Pro-Slavery party, is a man named Merrill Smith. He is, or pretends to be, Deputy Sheriff of Leavenworth county. The deceased was arrested last Fall on the charge of being at the battle of Hickory Point. Then nothing could be proved against him, and he was discharged. He was not really present at that time. A warrant had been issued against him on which he was charged with horse-stealing. The stealing was alleged to have been done at the time of the Hickory Point affair, but, I have no doubt, was also untrue. The probabilities are that some of his Pro-Slavery neighbors dislike him, or want his claim. Deputy Sheriff Smith tried to make the arrest on Sunday. As if still further to show his contempt for everything sacred, he waited until his victim was in attendance on religious services. Being evidently bent on mischief, he took a "posse" with him, who, no doubt, felt themselves authorized to disturb the public worship of "Abolitionists." The warrant was read in church. No doubt this is part of the services of the "Democratic" religion professed by the *Rev.* Martin White. Mr. Kline refused to go with the Deputy Sheriff then, but expressed a willingness to do so on Monday, or any week day. On his persisting in his refusal Smith drew his revolver and commenced firing at Kline. He discharged every barrel of his pistol. One of his "posse" fired a couple of times. By one or both he was mortally wounded, as he had several severe wounds. He has since died. The house was crowded, and the incident occurred during service. Luckily no other person was shot. As Smith and his band of miscreants were the only persons who appeared to be armed, they made good their retreat. I would commend the claims of this man Smith to the consideration of Mr Buchanan. Had he merely murdered a Free State man, he might have been entitled to no more than the immunities of carrying on such a pleasant pastime; but his violation of an "Abolition" sanctuary, his delicate perception of the proper day to make arrests, and the fact of his firing resolutely in among a crowd of unarmed Free-State men and women, all point him out as a fit subject for Executive reward. He is almost as meritorious as Emery, and the services of *Mayor* Murphy pale before him.

AMUSEMENT OF THE LECOMPTONITES.—There are various ways by which the Law-and-Order men of this place vary the monotony of the present comparative peace. Two men are confined here on the charge of murder. One of them, a person named Wright, who has a claim near the Wakerusa, was brought here two days ago by the indignant and suspicious neighbors. Another man, his neighbor and friend, had sold his claim for a few hundred dollars and disappeared. The neighbors were suspicious. A search was made, and the body of a murdered man found, supposed to be the absentee. Several circumstances seemed to attach suspicion to Wright. He protested his innocence, but was seized and carried to Lecompton. As he was a Free State man, he was taken and committed. Hearing that an Abolitionist murderer was in jail, a crowd of Lecompton loafers paid him a visit for the purpose of amusing themselves. They told him they had come to hang him; and as their past course rendered such a spontaneous exercise of judicial might at least probable, the unfortunate wretch was beside himself with fear. Tearful and fearful he protested his entire innocence, and besought them at least to let him have a trial. They told him no, and placing a cord round his neck, threw it over one of the joists of the miserable frame shanty used for a prison. The blasphemous wretches told him to pray. Trembling and protesting his innocence, the poor wretch knelt and poured out his agony in a supplication—in an agony of fear. Imagine the delight of the Border-Ruffian spectators. Fancy Nero tickling his sentimental vision with the expiring throb of a dying gladiator, or a Caligula listening to the music of the dying Christians' scream as the wild beasts sprung upon them, and you can realize the exquisite delight of our Lecomptonites.

I passed close to the building during these performances, and saw the man upon his knees, and heard the shout and laughter, but thought it was merely some drunken frolic, and went on. Learning the facts from a young man I went down. The house was cleared when I got back. No one was in it but the two prisoners, and two men guarded the door. In answer to my inquiries, the latter informed me, with vehement protestations, that the report was false. I had seen enough myself to know that this was false, and I have since learned that it was too true. Wright was bound and lying prostrate on the floor of the building in evident exhaustion. The other prisoner had his hands tied, and was pacing backward and forward like a hyena in a cage. Poor fellow, he is insane. There is no doubt but this man took the life of another in a frightful manner, but it was an idiot's wildness. This Winter he had been found by Capt. Prather in a perishing condition, his mind evidently disturbed. As he seemed to be harmless, he was kindly cared for, but in a moment of idiotic fury he chopped an unfortunate man named Hopper to death. He now has a wild, haggard look. He has made his escape from custody once or twice, but does not go away. He got out two nights ago, and was found in the morning sitting on the stones that form the foundation of the future capital of Kansas.

HOW SCROGGS COOLED DOWN.

A Pro-Slavery individual by the name of Scroggs got excited a few days since and marched about the streets with a loaded double-barreled shot-gun, swearing that he would exterminate the whole race of d—d Abolitionists. Mr. Haller, a glorious young Buckeye, took a revolver, and catching old Scroggs by the collar, ordered him about his business. Scrogg's didn't like the looks of either Haller or his revolver, and promised to be very good and quiet if his life was spared. In fact, the fire-eaters are modifying their tone amazingly, and quite a number of former Pro-Slavery men are becoming in favor of making Kansas a Free-State. They see that the best interests of the Territory can only be subserved in this way. Never was the Free State party stronger or in better spirits than at present.

FREE-STATE MAN MURDERED.

Felix Brandon, a Free-State man, recently located a claim in the Delaware Lands, above Grasshopper Falls, whereon he built a cabin and made other improvements. On Monday evening last he was sleeping in a tent with a companion when some murderous scoundrels shot through the canvass and killed him instantly. The gentleman who was sleeping with the murdered man, saw some five men making off in the distance, but was unable to distinguish any of them. The murder created great excitement in the neighborhood and attempts have been made to secure the murderers, but as it is only a Free-State man that has been shot, I don't suppose the Government will think it worth the while to endeavor to make arrests.

THE MISSOURIANS DAGUERROTYPED.

I have taken occasion of late to visit some of the border towns in Missouri, and inspect the inhabitants. They are a queer looking set, slightly resembling human beings, but more closely allied, in general appearance to wild beasts. An old rickety straw hat, ragged shirt, buttonless corduroys with a leather belt and a coarse pair of mud-covered boots constitute a full "dress." They never shave or comb their hair, and their chief occupation is loafing around whisky shops, squirting tobacco juice and whittling with a dull jack knife. They drink whiskey for a living, and sleep on dry goods boxes—are all "National Democrats," and delight in robbing hen-roosts, and pilfering from Free State men. They generally carry a huge bowie knife and greasy pack of cards, and expatiate at length on their exploits in Kansas among the d—d Abolitionists. They are generally about six feet high, spindle-shanked and slab-sided. It would be an insult to the brute creation to call them brutes, although it must be confessed that there seems to be no little congeniality between them and the "porkers," so much so, indeed, that they frequently spend the night in close proximity, in some convenient mud-hole. Their conversation is interspersed with original oaths, and generally ends in a free-fight. They are "down on" schools, churches and printing offices, and revel on ignorance and filth. After visiting them, one cannot but feel the truth of the doctrine of total depravity, so far it applies to parts of the human family.

It almost makes a person blush to think that our Government should cater to such a set of specious scamps, and endorse them in the outrages and crimes they have perpetrated upon the fortunes and lives of the intelligent and industrious Free State residents of Kansas. Wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea for Frank Pierce, who is in want of a congenial home, to take up his residence among them. They would follow him devotedly, and, benefitting by his experience, he could make profitable sorties in Kansas and acquire considerable plunder.—*Cor. Tribune.*

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Implement Committee of the National Society, was held a few days ago, at the Astor House, N. Y., and the arrangements for the Summer trial of reapers and mowers, and the grand exhibition at Louisville, Ky., were completed. Hon. Henry Wagner, of Rome, New York, formerly President of the New York State Society, was added to the Committee.

It was found, on reference to the appointments for the reaping trials of the great Western States, that the United States Society could not hold their trial in that section of the country, as they had at first decided to do, without conflicting with the arrangements of the local Societies; and they have, therefore, selected New York as the next best locality; or, if this should not be found practicable, will go to Delaware. The Secretary will go to Western New York to look out for a suitable field, and make the local arrangements.

A thorough going practical mechanic, Mr. Joseph E. Holmes, of Ohio, has been engaged to superintend the trials and carry out the details, so as to secure a thorough and equitable examination of the working qualities of the various machines.

The Society have decided to offer a Grand Gold Medal of Honor for articles of the greatest importance to the farmer; one for the machine which shall, in the most thorough manner and with the greatest saving of time and labor, accomplish the disintegration of the soil—performing the labor of the plows; another for the best motive power for farm use; another for the most important invention relating to Agriculture, patented within the last two years. This Grand Medal will be superior to anything heretofore made in this country, and, as it will only be awarded after the strictest examination and most careful deliberation, it will be a prize worth seeking.

A grand gold medal, valued at $175, will be awarded to the successful machines at the reaper and mower trial.

The United States Society intend that their decision on the merits of any machine of improvement offered at their Fair shall be made under every safeguard as to competency of judges, fair trial of qualities and strict impartiality; and under such circumstances it cannot be otherwise than very advantageous to manufacturers and farmers. All applications for entry at either trial should be made to H. S. Olcott, who is Secretary of the Committee, and will forward a list of regulation and premiums to applicants. His address is American Institute, New York City.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. Beach, of the New York Sun, has just invented a new printing press that prints on both sides of a newspaper at once. As this does away with 50 per cent of the labor, it will be seen that Mr. Beach's press is a matter of the first importance to publishers. The improvements on the printing press during the past twenty years are, perhaps, greater than the improvements on any other labor-saving machine known to be possessed by the country. In 1830, it was a fast press that printed 1,000 sheets an hour. Some five years since, Hoe & Co. invented a press that printed 20,000 an hour. He is now building one for a New York Journal, that will print 40,000 sheets an hour. This seems an impossibility, and yet he is bound to produce this result, or not charge for his press. That the country should require such a press speaks well for the intelligence of the "only free people," and shows that the reading powers of the model Republic are constantly on the increase. With such a press, and the school-house open to every body, there is no earthly reason why the inhabitants of the United States should not become the most virtuous and best informed men and women in the world.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to repeal the act of last session, permitting the truth to be given in evidence in prosecutions for libel. This is a step backwards. It will be recollected that at the last session, the bill annulling the old rule of the common law, that the truth should not be given in evidence, was passed. The present speaker of the House, Mr. Getz, was its earnest advocate, and, by his zeal and ability, induced its consideration and passage. The rule thus abrogated was a feature of the English law, long ago abolished in England. Why this effort to revive it? Not a single case of libel has occurred since its passage, so that no argument can be drawn against it from its practical operation. It is but fair that a measure of so much importance should have a fair trial, and it ill-comports with the spirit of the age to attempt to repeal it at this time.

A RICH CASE.—Memphis is decidedly a great place in its way. A few days since a case was pending in the common law court of that city, in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing had sued Philip R. Bohlen, for breach of marriage contract, in failing to marry Mrs. Helbing when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury has given the injured parties $1,250 damages. The idea of Helbing suing Bohlen because he did not marry his wife is certainly the richest thing of this fast age.

Advices from Washington say that our government will make another attempt to settle the pending difficulties with New Granada, but if that fail, will take immediate possession of the Isthmus. Our Squadron in that quarter will receive instructions, which have just been out, to hold itself in readiness to act with vigor in any emergency that may arise, and will be augmented by the addition of the steamers now in the West Indies.

Teas have advanced fifty per cent., and other products of the Celestial Empire have risen in about the same proportion, since the commencement of difficulties between that country and England.

A RESULT OF THE LATE SNOW STORM.—A few days since, upon the mountains, in Troy County, N. Y., an inquest was held upon four persons who were found dead—three men and one woman. These persons were found lying together in the open air on the summit of the mountain on Sunday morning. Life was entirely extinct, and their limbs were frozen stiff. It appeared on the Coroner's investigation, that the deceased persons lived in "Williamstown, Massachusetts," and followed the business of basket-making for a living. They had come over to Petersburg to sell their baskets to farmers and others in the vicinity. When found, two whiskey bottles were empty. It was at first supposed that the deceased persons had been poisoned; but it was the unanimous opinion of physicians and others at the inquest, that *they were all frozen to death!* The snow was a foot and a half deep on the mountain, and in different places there were snow-drifts six and eight feet high.

The Coroner relates one fact which must be passed to the credit of the canine race. Attached to the company of the basket-makers was a faithful dog, that was found lying between the dead bodies. He fought with desperation the persons who came to take the bodies away, and when he could do no more, he followed the corpses to Petersburg, and insisted upon being near them. With the basket-makers was found a quantity of cold victuals, of which the dog refused to partake of a morsel; but other food being offered him, he devoured the same with the avidity of a starveling.

A PIGEON FLIGHT FROM THE ARTIC REGION.—Sir John Richardson says with respect to Sir John Ross's pigeons, as far as I can recollect, he despatched a young pair on the 6th or 7th of October, 1850, from Assistance Bay, a little to the west of Wellington Sound, and the 13th of October, a pigeon made its appearance at the dovecote in Ayrshire, from which cote Sir John had the two pairs of pigeons which he took out. The distance direct between the two places is 2000 miles. The dovecote was under repair at this time, and the pigeons belonging to it had been removed, but the servants of the house were struck with the appearance and motions of this stranger. After a short stay it went to the pigeon-house of a neighboring proprietor, where it was caught and sent back to the lady who originally owned it.—She at once recognized it as one of those which she had given to Sir John Ross, but to put the matter to the test, it was carried into the pigeon house, when out of many niches it went directly to one in which it had been hatched. No doubt remained in the mind of the lady of the identity of the bird. By what extraordinary power did this interesting bird find its way, and by what route did it come?

THE FRIENDS' MEETING.—The labors of the Friends' yearly meeting closed on Thursday afternoon, after the transaction of much business important to the society, and the reference of the disputed question about the tenets of Wilbur and Gurney to a committee, who, it is expected, will make a final report next year. This question has been one of considerable excitement among the friends, as a large amount of property is involved, as well as an important doctrinal point, in its decision.

An ordinance repealing the municipal law compelling a Christian observance of the Sabbath has just passed the Cincinnati common council. The American influence resisted it, but without success; the foreigners carried the day. The repeal was driven through by the foreign infidel Germans, who regard Sunday as a day of amusement and recreation, and who look upon all restraints of the kind as tyrannical. The beer saloons and gardens there, now expect as large a business on Sunday, as they do on the other six days of the week. If allowed to have music, theatricals, &c., to entertain their customers, they think their Sunday receipts would be still more largely increased.

A JERSEY EXCITEMENT.—There appears to be considerable excitement at Paterson, N. J., in regard to the finding of about three hundred pearls (real) in muscle shells, the affair seeming likely to transform the Jersey flats into a new East Indies. The New York Tribune has the following:

"A friend assures us that one pearl, as large as a small marble, (not a piece of chalk,) has been shown to Tiffany and Ellis, the well known Broadway jewelers, who estimated its value at $1000, and offered to advance $700 on it. It lacks the peculiar tint of the Eastern pearl; otherwise its value would be almost incredible. The man who owns it has already sold small pearls to the amount of $200. Everybody is on the search, and whatever may be the result there is evidently no lack of muscle at the diggings."

The Star states that the friends of President Buchanan, headed by Gen. Pierce, have opened a subscription for the American Colonization Society, which, as soon as it reaches $1,000, will entitle Mr. Buchanan to a certificate of honor as a life director of the society. Gen. Pierce sent for Dr. Danforth on retiring from office, gave him a check for $100 towards the object, commended the society, and bid him God speed in his efforts for the cause.

The Abingdon (Va.) Democrat says that for the week preceding Tuesday last, snow had fallen daily in Washington county. The fruit trees are generally killed, and vegetation very backward throughout the Southwest section of the State. Many cattle are dying.

Billy Bowlegs, the great Seminole Chief, is emulating Cesar in the pith and concentration of his sentences. He tells the whole story of the position of things between Gen. Harney and himself in a brief couplet thus:

"If Harney catch, Billy hang,
If Billy catch, Harney hang."

Thomas Mathews was tried in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, for arson, in setting fire to the Wm. Penn stables, in West Philadelphia, by which so many horses and omnibusses were burned, and found guilty. He has not yet been sentenced. A lifetime in prison would be a moderate penalty for so base a crime.

On Saturday, 11th inst., Eli Glifford, a half-breed, was hung by a mob in Jackson county Iowa, for killing John Ingalls. On the same day, a mob at Bellevue, Iowa, forcibly entered the jail there, and taking a prisoner, charged him with murder and counterfeiting, and hung him. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity.

The "rotation in office," promised by Buchanan, some of his supporters say, proves to be merely "rotating" his bosom friends out of one good office into another.

The bill separating the office of Superintendent of Common Schools from the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, has finally passed both houses of the Legislature, and will be signed by the Governor without delay.

A lady named Ann Eliza Tyler, died suddenly on last Thursday night, in Richmond, Virginia, from the bite of a spider. She was bitten on the right cheek the night before, and died the following from the effect.

There is a man in Cincinnati in possession of a powerful memory. He's employed by the Humane Society to "remember the poor."

CONDENSED ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The murders of wives by husbands and husbands by wives are terribly frequent now. At Manhattan, Putnam County, N. J. on Friday last, a man murdered his wife while at the breakfast table, by striking her three heavy blows on the head with an axe. He represented to the neighbors that she had fallen upon the stove. They had been married just *three weeks.*

In the House of Representatives on Friday last, the bill to abolish the office of County Superintendant of Common Schools, was negatively reported. Here it will doubtless end.

BETTER THAN THE FUNERAL PILE.—A remarkable event occurred in Calcutta in December, being the first marriage of a Hindoo widow that had ever taken place. The parties were both of respectable Brahmin parentage; the bridegroom, who is a law officer and the former secretary to the Sancrit college, is a very talented man, and showed great moral courage in not regarding the threats of excommunication made against him. Finding that threats did not affect him, his mother was prevailed on to tell him that she would commit suicide if he did not abandon the idea. He was, however, fixed in his determination, went to the house of the bride, and espoused her amid the cheers of thousands of spectators.

President Buchanan was sixty-six years old on Wednesday, and the Washington *Star* says he received the congratulations of many friends, and at no time within the last 15 or 20 years has he seemed more vigorous, physically and mentally, than now, notwithstanding the herculean labors he undergoes.

John G. Montgomery, Esq., Democratic member of the 35th Congress, from the District composed of the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, and Lycoming, died at his residence in Danville yesterday, of disease contracted at the National Hotel, Washington, which has caused so many deaths.

A wag of a boarder in one of our hotels where they have an ugly habit of putting a man's bill under his door every week, has nailed a sign on the outside of it, on which is inscribed—"*Stick no bills here.*"

The suit of the Union Bank of Frenchtown N. J., against two individuals for a malicious conspiracy to rob the bank, by presenting its bills for redemption in coin, has ended in a verdict of one dollar damages for the bank. Is the breaking of a bank of issue the fault of bill-nolders or of those who expand their credit beyond their means to pay?

An English company is making preparations to unite India and Europe telegraphically.

New Jersey is generally considered *out* of the United States, and well it is, for we would not have our country responsible for a novel suit which recently took place there. The plaintiffs were a couple of wealthy maiden ladies, somewhere on the shady side of 50, and the defendant the keeper of the toll gate on the Bergen plank road. The complaint set forth that the plaintiffs had, on three several occasions, been prevented from going through the gate until they had paid the toll demanded which was *one cent*, and that as agreeably to the charter of the said road they could only demand one cent for *every mile travelled*, and as the said plaintiffs lived about one quarter of a mile from the northern terminus of the road—to travel which they had to pass through the gate—the demand of one cent was exorbitant and unlawful; they therefore claimed on that account, and for being detained while the toll was being collected, the sum of $100 damages.

It has been ascertained that the average amount of air required by persons of ordinary form and good health, from the ages of 15 to 35 years is from 183 to 198 cubic inches per minute; and from the ages of 35 to 60 years, from 122 to 153 inches—the amount being largely exceeded or diminished in exceptional cases.

It is said that a large number of counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. They look a good deal like the genuine, but they are of lighter weight, and the metal is of a yellowish color.

A Gipsy Woman promised to show two young ladies their husbands faces in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed.

"Why we only see our own faces."

"Well," said the gipsy, "those faces will be your husband's when you are married."

A bill providing for the appointment of a District Attorney by the Court has passed the Legislature, and is expected to be signed by the Governor, the Court will, in all human probability appoint Mr. Mann. Should it do so, Mr. Mann will have a very clear and plain duty before him, and from which he dare not shrink if he would retain the confidence and good opinion of his fellow citizens. They will expect him to arraign and bring to trial the guilty perpetrators of the frauds at the elections last Fall, and that in the most prompt and energetic manner.

Major Benjamin M'Cullough, of Texas, has been appointed Governor of Utah, and the Union says he will probably accept it.—Brigham Young will find Major M'Cullough rather a tough subject to bring into spiritual subjection.

It is stated in the London papers that at a grand ball recently given by the Minister of Foreign affairs in Hanover, a game of chess was played on a marked floor, by human chessmen, dressed most gorgeously according to their stations.

A negro man was found dead in the woods in St. Georges Hundred, some two or three weeks ago, with a jug of whiskey sitting by his side. His father and two or three friends took the jug and started home for a wagon to convey the body in. The father got so drunk he could not return, and the others were scarcely able to render any assistance in getting the body in the wagon for the same reason.

Hon. R. J. Walker is in New York, making preparations for his departure for Kansas. It is said that he has entered into the matter in the most determined spirit, and will exert himself to the utmost to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to the territory. He will leave for the scene of his new labors on the 11th of May.

The State Central Committee met on Saturday in Philadelphia at the St. Lawrence Hotel. We understand the attendance was full, and that measures were adopted designed to secure, a general and hearty co-operation in making triumphant the Harrisburg Union nominations. The Committee adjourned to meet in Harrisburg on the 7th of May.

WHEW!—The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says that a horse ran away with a dray in that city on Saturday, and on reaching the corner of Main and Columbia streets, and meeting a horse and dray crossing to Columbia street, *he sprang over the team, carrying with him his driver and dray in his fearful leap.* This extraordinary feat was witnessed by a large number of people with unbounded astonishment. The effort required for this wonderful leap had the effect to check the speed of the terrified Bucephalus, so that he was shortly after captured by some Jehus, who happened to be in the vicinity.

A fearful tragedy was perpetrated on the 6th at Liverpool. A butcher, named Gibbons, who had been in a desponding state of mind for some time, owing to a failure in business, cut the throats of his wife and two of his children, wounding a third on the cheek bone. The oldest child, four years old, was quite dead, and the mother and the youngest were not expected to recover.

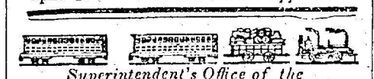
A LIST OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDIZE IN THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

TO STOREKEEPERS & OTHERS.

Notice is hereby given to all Wholesale and Retail Dealers engaged in the selling and vending of goods, wares, merchandize, commodities or effects of whatever kind or nature, whether of the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, or of any foreign States; and all millers residing in the county of Delaware, that they are classified and assessed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in said county, for the year 1857, as follows:

		Class.	License.
Aston.			
Garrett & Johnson, for. & dom.		12	12 50
H. B. & J. Pratt,	" "	12	12 50
Wm. Brown,	" "	12	12 50
Rhoads & Dutton,	" "	12	12 50
Baker & Jester, millers,		14	7 00
J. & J. Aiman,	"	14	7 00
John Clay, variety store,		8	5 00
James Schofield, oyster saloon,		8	5 00
John Gray,	"	8	5 00
Bethel.			
John R. Hoffman, foreign & dom.		13	10 00
Thomas Bootho,	" "	14	7 00
Robert Zebley,	" "	14	7 00
Thomas W. Zebley,	" "	14	7 00
Birmingham.			
Isaac Watkin, foreign & domestic		13	10 00
Chester Borough.			
Richard Stevenson, for. and dom.		10	20 00
E. S. Howes,	"	14	7 00
Thomas Liversedge,	"	12	12 50
Johnson & Cochran,	"	10	20 00
Mrs. Jane Flavill,	"	14	7 00
Geo. Baker,	"	8	30 00
John Wildes,	"	13	10 00
Joseph Borrowclough,	"	14	7 00
Eliza Finch,	"	14	7 00
Wm. C. Gray,	"	10	20 00
J. & L. M. Larkin,	"	11	15 00
Jonathan Taylor,	"	14	7 00
J. M. Garrett,	"	10	20 00
Wm. Boothe, guano merchant,		14	7 00
Wm. Borden, tobacconist,		14	7 00
Ulrick & M'Call,	"	14	7 00
Richard Miller, clothing,		14	7 00
Koohler & Kane,	"	13	10 00
Hermann Brandies,	"	14	7 00
Bernard Gugenheim,	"	14	7 00
Edward Schloss,	"	14	7 00
Edward H. Plumer, shoe store,		14	7 00
Wm. Lear,	"	14	7 00
Stephen Cloud,	"	14	7 00
John A. Mitchell, hat and cap,		14	7 00
Robert Marlow,	"	14	7 00
John E. Smith, grocery and prov.		14	7 00
Aaron L. Larkin	"	14	7 00
John Longbothan, green grocery,		14	7 00
Henry McGraw,	"	14	7 00
John G. Green, grocery,		14	7 00
Henry Chillingsworth, provision,		14	7 00
Wm. Schofield,	"	14	7 00
Jas. Hampson, furniture & stove,		14	7 00
Thomas Birtwell, confectionary,		14	7 00
Thomas Entwistle,	"	14	7 00
Wm. Greenwood,	"	14	7 00
Wm. Newton,	"	14	7 00
Daniel Birtwell,	"	14	7 00
John M. Allen, druggist,		14	7 00
Wm. M. Schureman, hardware,		14	7 00
Joshua Beaumont, furniture,		14	7 00
Joseph Ladamus, jewelry,		14	7 00
Thomas M. Smith, sawyer,		12	12 50
John M. Larkin, druggist,		14	7 00
Wm. Bagshaw, oyster house,		8	5 00
Geo. C. Healy,	"	8	5 00
Francis Beaver,	"	8	5 00
John Hanley, eating house,			20 00
Thomas Moore, gun smith,		14	7 00
J. H. & W. Hinkson, lumber,		10	20 00
J. & C. D. Pennell, lumber,		11	15 00
Baker & Eyre, lumber,		10	20 00
R. R. Dutton, lumber,		12	12 50
Anna R. Price, book store,		14	7 00
James Rawcliff, china,		14	7 00
Phœbe Ford, trimming,		14	7 00
Bartram & Smith, millers,		10	20 00
J. W. Kentworthy, coal yard,		14	7 00
Robert Ogleby, trimming,		14	7 00
Huston & Co., lumber,		11	15 00
Chester Township.			
Shoemaker & Bro., for and dom.		13	10 00
D. R. Esrey,	"	12	12 50
T. B. Jarman,	"	11	15 00
Wm. Weaver,	"	14	7 00
Jonathan Dutton, miller,		14	7 00
Concord.			
Wm. Pyle, miller,		14	7 00
John Aiman, miller,		14	7 00
Eber Yarnall, foreign and domestic		13	10 00
Wm. Chandler,	"	13	10 00
Darby.			
Hugh P. Lloyd, for. and dom.		12	12 50
J. D. Bunting,	"	12	12 50
Thomas Palmer,	"	13	10 00
Hugh P. Lloyd & Son, lum., coal,		11	15 00
Wm. Mancil, miller,		13	10 00
Upper Darby.			
Andrew Brogan, for. & domestic,		14	7 00
Ogden & Broomall,	"	12	12 50
Thomas E. Bennett,	"	12	12 50
John Gravel,	"	14	7 00
Stephen Poulterer, coal yard,		14	7 00
Christopher Palmer, miller,		14	7 00
Wm. Watkin, miller,		14	7 00
John Sellers,	"	14	7 00
John Hawkins, temperance house,		7	10 00
Edgmont.			
C. E. Baldwin, for. & domestic,		12	12 50
Samuel Bunting,	"	13	10 00
Robert Sill, temperance house,		8	5 00
Upper Chichester.			
John Kennan, sawyer,		14	7 00
James Larkin, for. and domestic,		14	7 00
Lower Chichester.			
Chas. P. Bunting, for. and dom.		13	10 00
do.	" "	14	7 00
H. J. Gibson,	" "	12	12 50
Bishar Clark, miller,		14	7 00
Lewis Hickman,	"	14	7 00
Wm. Trainer, lumber and coal,		14	7 00
Malshaw M'Laughlin, coal & feed		14	7 00
Haverford.			
G. F. Whitman & Co. for. & dom.		12	12 50
Bartine Smith,	"	14	7 00
Ralston & M'Allister,	"	12	12 50
Joseph Leedom, miller,		14	7 00
H. B. Leedom,	"	14	7 00
Samuel Leedom,	"	14	7 00
Maris Leedom, sawyer,		14	7 00
Marple.			
R. E. Curtis, foreign & domestic,		13	10 00
Samuel G. Hale,		12	12 50
Geo. B. Barr, eating house,			20 00
Newtown.			
Jos. Lewis & Son, for. and dom.		12	12 50
Leedom Kirk,	"	12	12 50
Nether Providence.			
Henry F. Esrey, foreign & dom.		12	12 50
Pancoast Levis,	"	14	7 00
Daniel Sharpless,	"	14	7 00
Ezekiel Loveland, sawyer,		14	7 00
Thomas Y. Hutton, miller,		12	12 50
Hiram P. & W. Eves, coal yard,		14	7 00
John M. Sharpless, dye stuff,		14	7 00
Upper Providence.			
Isaac Leedom, for. & domestic,		13	10 00
Alexander Henderson,	"	14	7 00
Wm. V. Black,	"	11	15 00
Isaac Haldeman & Sons,	"	10	20 00
Wm. G. Hall, temperance house,		8	5 00
D. R. Hawkins,	"	7	10 00
Isaac Tussey, coal yard,		14	7 00
C. R. Williamson, boot and shoe,		13	10 00
J. G. Cummins & Co, book store		14	7 00
Mark Packard,	"	14	7 00
Ralph Buckley, tin and hardware		14	7 00
John Williams, lumber,		14	7 00
Chas. H. Shaw, green grocery,		14	7 00
Wm. T. Simpson, druggist,		14	7 00
Wm. Hall, oyster house,		8	5 00
John Palmer, miller,		14	7 00
Lewis Palmer, sawyer,		14	7 00
Washington Bishop, miller,		14	7 00
Daniel Rice, confectionary,		14	7 00
Radnor.			
John G. Henderson, for. & dom.		11	15 60
Thomas Petty, foreign and dom.		13	10 00
Geo. Bittle,	"	14	7 00
John W. Pechin,	"	13	10 00
Isaac P. Steele,	"	13	10 00
Joseph Longaker, miller,		14	7 00
Simeon Dutton,	"	14	7 00
Norris, Hibberd & Co., millers,		13	10 00
John Evans, sawyer,		14	7 00
Ridley.			
Wm. Worrall, foreign and dom.		13	10 00
Miles Stille,	"	14	7 00
Jonathan P. Newlin,	"	14	7 00
Sketchley Morton, lumber,		10	20 00
do., steam saw mill,		14	7 00
Springfield.			
Beatty & Ogden, millers,		13	10 00
W. & R. T. Ogden, for. and dom.		12	12 50
Thornbury.			
Wm. Huddleson, for. and dom.		13	10 00
Francis Marshall,	"	14	7 00
Enos Baker, miller,		14	7 00
Brinton & Regester, millers,		14	7 00
Middletown.			
Walker Y. Hoopes, for. and dom.		12	12 50
Archibald McDowell,	"	13	10 00
Norris Yarnall,	"	13	10 00
do. coal yard,		14	7 00
do.	"	14	7 00
Ralph Welsh, for. and dom.		14	7 00
Geo. G. Zell, coal yard,		14	7 00
Lewis & Long, millers,		14	7 00
Humphrey Yearsley, miller,		14	7 00

An appeal will be held before the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Commissioners' Office, in Media, *on Monday, the 25th day of May*, 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons who are not satisfied with the above classification may attend if they think proper. Given under my hand, at Media, the 28th day of April, A. D., 1857. AARON JAMES,
ap29-4t *Mercantile Appraiser.*



Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
ON AND AFTER THE 13th A PRIL, 1857,
The Cars will leave the North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia:
At 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7, 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The last train will leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) on Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Freight will be carried on the 6 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., trains from Philadelphia; and on the 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., trains from Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge.)

JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
H. JONES BROOKE, *Supt.* ap8.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a Limited Partnership according to the provision of the Act of Assembly of March 21, 1836, entitled "An act relative to limited partnerships," and the supplement thereto, under the name or firm of SAMUEL BANCROFT, for the transaction of the business of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods and other fibrous materials, in all its branches, in Delaware county, and State of Pennsylvania, and selling the same. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows, viz: Samuel Bancroft, residing in Providence township, Delaware county, and State of Pennsylvania, is the sole general partner, and Robert L. Taylor, residing in the City of New York, is the sole special partner. The said special partner has contributed fifty thousand dollars to the common stock. Said partnership is to commence on the first day of April, A. D., 1857, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1860.

SAMUEL BANCROFT,
ap 8 6t ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

The American.

THOMAS V. COOPER
DAVID A. VERNON } EDITORS & PUBLISHERS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (eight lines) will be inserted in the AMERICAN AND ADVERTISER for three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in exact proportion. ☞ ALL advertisements sent without stating the time to be published, will be continued until forbid and charged in accordance with the above rates. ☞ CASH must accompany all transient advertisements to insure insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum invariably in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid.

☞ "The American & Advertiser" *has attained a circulation nearly, if not equal to any paper ever published in the county. Its publication being at the County Seat, where all business is gradually centreing—its great local interest—and the fact of its being served, if desired, at every man's door by the post boy, without extra expense, should induce every man who is able, to subscribe for it. In the central and upper portions of the county, and along the borders of Chester and Montgomery, we now enjoy a circulation larger than any paper ever published in this county. The facilities of the Advertiser, as an advertising medium, should not be overlooked by any who wish to give advantageous publicity to their business.*

MEDIA, PA., APRIL 29, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.—The advices from Great Britain show that the Palmerston ministry has been sustained by the popular vote of the people, it having received a decided majority in the next House of Commons. Nearly every leader who became prominent during the free-trade struggle and the corn-law agitation, has been defeated. Thus Cobden, Bright, Gibson, Fox, have all been beaten, and all because of their opposition to the government on the Chinese question. Lord John Russell owes his election only to constituents who considered the past good he had done them and their section. He manifested unwonted energy, made several stirring appeals to his friends, whose representative he had been for seventeen years, and thus succeeded in turning the tide in his favor. The result generally is important, as it will confirm Lord Palmerston in the policy which has been announced by him in relation to China and the Chinese. Among the war-cries of the canvass, we may mention one, which had considerable effect upon the popular feeling:—"Are Englishmen and their flag to be protected from insult and murder abroad—or, is the barbarian Yeh to be encouraged and flattered in this election!"

China will now be compelled to pursue a more liberal policy, not only towards Great Britain, but the civilized world generally.—They will be persuaded at the mouth of the cannon to pronounce in favor of reciprocal free-trade, and perhaps at the same time, to permit foreigners to pass through all parts of China, without danger or molestation. In this movement France and England will co-operate.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of the American State Council was held at Altoona on Wednesday the 15th inst. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Council at its regular session, held at Altoona on the 2d of March, 1857, stated that it was in favor of a cordial Union of those opposed to the modern Democratic party; and whereas, a Union State Convention was held at Harrisburg on the 25th of March, 1857, and nominated David Wilmot for Governor, and William Millward for Canal Commissioner, and Joseph J. Lewis and James Veech for Judges of the Supreme Court; therefore,

Resolved, That this State Council deem it inexpedient to make distinctive nominations, and that it will not issue a call for a separate American Convention.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Union State Convention was composed to a great extent, of members of the American party, and inasmuch as the essential principles of an organization are contained in the platform of said Convention approving our principles, therefore, we recommend them to the support of the members of the American party at the ensuing October election.

After the election of delegates to the National Council, and the transaction of some unimportant business, the Council adjourned to meet in Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of September next.

THE Indian troubles in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska are very serious, and a general border warfare with the Sioux and Pawnees seems imminent. There have been outrages in the Blue Earth country and around Spirit Lake at the head of the Des Moines River.—Several families have been murdered, others wounded, and many women taken captive by the Sioux. Troops pursued, and succeeded in killing 12 Indians. In Northern Iowa, there has been a wholesale slaughter of whites by the same savages. By way of St. Louis we have a report that great excitement exists at Platte, at the mouth of the Nebraska, in consequence of the Pawnee Indians having driven out a number of settlers at Salt creek. A fight occurred, resulting in the killing of several Indians and one white man. Thirteen Indians were captured.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This highly valuable monthly has already been issued for May; and we have been presented with a copy by Jos. G. Cummins & Co., who keep magazines and papers of every description, at their book store in this Borough. Harper's is replete with good reading, and well sustains the world-wide reputation it has gained as one of the first magazines in the world.

PUTMAN'S MAGAZINE.—Cummins & Co., have sent us the May number of this valuable monthly. No magazine in the country, enjoys a better circulation than Putman.—It can at any time be purchased of the above named firm.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—Our friends will confer a great favor upon us and the public by sending all matters of local interest in their respective neighborhoods. It is our object to make the Local Department of the American as interesting as possible, and to faithfully chronicle everything of interest which may transpire in the County.

THE MURDERER OF NORCROSS.—M'Kim, with the dread certainty of conviction before him, if allowed a fair trial, has been using extraordinary exertions for acquittal. He has recently subpœnded several citizens of our county, who are expected to appear before the Court of Blair county, and there testify to his *good character*. But subsequently he has attempted something more bold, and which, if successful, would doubtless have great weight with a jury, before which evidence so positive would be given. On Friday afternoon last, a young man, named Michael Bonner, was taken before Alderman Enue, of Phila., by Mr. Williams, High Constable of Chester, on the charge of having in his possession a letter from D. S. M'Kim, now confined in the Hollidaysburg jail, on the charge of murdering Norcross, at Altoona. Mr. Williams testified that he had arrested Bonner, near Chester, and found on his person a letter, signed by M'Kim, desiring Bonner to come to his (M'Kim's) rescue, and testify in such a manner as to prevent him from being convicted of the crime of murder. The letter directs Bonner to swear that he was with the writer, in Pittsburg on a certain night, and that they came together within twenty miles of Pittsburg, and that then he (M'Kim) left the cars, and he (Bonner) continued on to Philadelphia. It also contains directions about the manner in which M'Kim came in possession of the gold which he was known to have. Bonner had been summoned as a witness for the defence. He was committed to await a communication from the District Attorney, at Hollidaysburg.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF JUDGE HAINES.—Judge Haines had a dangerous attack of illness on Thursday night week, which was near proving fatal. Shortly after he had retired to bed, he awoke from a sensation of suffocation. By a powerful effort he arose from the bed, and got to the window, which he lifted, and a small portion of air entered his lungs with a whistling sound, but not enough to sustain life, or to enable him to speak. His wife in great alarm came to his relief, and immediately applied to his throat a wash of camphene and turpentine. This fortunate application afforded immediate relief—it operated not only externally, but internally, as in breathing it was taken into the mouth and nostrils. Judge Haines thinks it saved his life. Dr. Thomas was called in, who considered the attack to have been caused by a contraction of the wind-pipe, and the paralysis of the epiglottis—the result of a severe cold. Judge H. remained quite debilitated for some days, and after the lapse of a week was hoarse, and not without some fever. He is recruiting, and in all probability, will be able to take his seat on the Bench, on Monday next. This attack had all the characteristics of that which so suddenly terminated the life of the Hon. Mr. Brooks, of S. C., at Washington, last winter—it would be quite worth while for every one to have a preparation of the kind we have described, to be ready when wanted. It was by a little foresight that it was at hand when Judge Haines was attacked. He was talking in the street with a medical friend, only a few days previous, and Judge Strickland came up, having his neck wrapped in flannel. "What is the matter?" inquired the medical gentleman. "I have a sore throat," said the Judge. "That is easily cured," said the Doctor. "Take a preparation of Camphene and Turpentine, and bathe the neck. I have often tried it, and it rarely fails. It is useful for sprains, rheumatism, &c.". Whether Judge S. tried it or not, we do not know;—but Judge Haines proceeded immediately to a drug store, and mixed half a pint. He little thought he would so soon require it.—*Village Record.*

SHAD.—The best fish market along the Delaware is at Marcus Hook, in this county. Here shad can at this time be purchased at cheaper prices than at any other place. It is to the interest of our farmers to know this fact, as it is certainly to their advantage to purchase there. It is a convenient market, always well supplied, and ample accommodations are furnished by Capt. Chandler, proprietor of the hotel at that place.

While speaking of shad, it may be well here to quote something in regard to them, which will be of interest to our fishermen.—We clip the following article from the *Ledger*:—

"PRESERVTION OF SHAD.—The complaint is general, among our Delaware fisherman, of the scarcity of shad. Something of this deficiency, no doubt, is attributrble to the cold weather; but more, we suspect, to the manner in which fishing has so long be conducted. Ever since the first settlement of these shores—now nearly two centuries ago—there has been carried on, at each returning season, relentless war on this fine fish, while no effort whatever has been made to preserve it. Is it a wonder, that at last, we begin to feel the consequences? That shad have so risen in price as to have become comparative luxuries? That, in addition to this, they have greatly deteriorated in quality? There is no characteristic of the American people more marked than their reckless destructiveness. Under its operation, game has disappeared. The grouse is nearly extinct east of the Alleghanies, and will soon be extinct on the prairies of the West. Unless measures are taken to regulate the mode of fishing in the Delaware, the shad will eventually be exterminated, and that delicious fish live, in this region, only in tradition. We ought, instead of acting as we do, endeavor to invite the shad to our waters, as the salmon are invited to the Scottish waters by the Scotch.

"Mr. Robert L. Pell, in a communication in the New York Journal of Commerce, recommends the fisherman to devote half an hour at the end of each fishing season, to plant the spawn of a dozen shad, each of which would produce fifty thousand fish towards the next year's supply. If this plan were pursued for five years, our rivers would again teem with this delicious fish, as they always return, directed by instinct, to spawn where they were born. Mr. P. says he has succeeded in artificially impregnating the ova of shad, by taking a female shad and stripping her with his hand, by which the ova were forced into a pail of water. The spermatic fluid of the male was then in the same way caused to drop in the same pail, and when thoroughly mixed together, the color of the ova changed from a glowing red to a beautiful straw color. They were then placed under fine gravel at the inlet of a breeding pond, and running water was permitted to pass over them. In about two months they were fully developed fish, swimming about for something to eat.—There is no doubt that our rivers could be stocked with shad, by depositing spawn on gravelly bottoms, where the eggs will adhere."

THAT DOG "DON" who ran away from his master, and was advertised in our last weeks issue, has been returned to his owner. He was found in Chester, by a young lad residing in that Borough, named Michael Porter, and brought to this office on Friday last. Michael received his reward with gratitude, and we rather suspect, went home with his hands in his pockets.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—The time is now at hand when the School Directors of Delaware county are to meet to elect a Superintendent to preside for the next three years over the interests of our public schools, In making this choice it is essential to that rapid progress which they have made during the past three years, that the person selected be a well qualified, practical man. It is necessary that he have, not only the requisite *literary* attainments, but also that he be a *practical teacher*—acquainted with the wants of the public schools, and with the modes of teaching at the present day. No one should aspire to this responsible position who is not well practiced in the art of training the youthful mind. No one should presume to superintend the work of others who is not an adept in the art himself. Hence the man should be a *practical teacher*.

The present incumbent of the office has proved his ability by discharging successfully all its duties. He is deeply interested in the common school movement, and has devoted himself to its advancement with earnestness and energy. So far as we know he has succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to Directors and Teachers. We, of the teaching profession, at least, feel that we could not have better help, for we have now learned to look upon the officer not so much our *overseer* as our *helper*.

We therefore think we have a right to speak out in the matter, and shall look with interest to the result of the election.

TEACHER.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.—The fifth yearly meeting of this religious society will be held at Longwood, Chester county, commencing on First-Day, the 17th of Fifth-Month next, and will probably continue its sessions for three days.

The following summary of their views and aims though set up was crowded out of our last issue:

"We assemble ourselves together, from time to time, not to wrangle about the abstruse dogmas of a dry and sapless theology, but for the renewal of our spiritual strength, and to worship the Supreme in the search for *living* and *vital truth;* to inspire and promote the spirit of love and good will among mankind; to confront in a manly spirit the great moral issues of the times; to testify against every form of oppression and popular wickedness; to invigorate every noble and generous impulse and every aspiration for purity and virtue; to speak words of encouragement, sympathy and hope to the poor and unfortunate, and the degraded, and to devise and execute plans for their relief. We accept, as expressing the spirit and purpose of our Association, these memorable words of Humboldt: "The one idea which history exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the idea of *humanity*—the noble endeavor to throw down all barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views: and by setting aside the distinctions of religion, country, and color, to treat the whole human race as one brotherhood, having one great object, the free development of our spiritual nature."

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.—The *Daily News* of Wednesday last, says that the meeting commenced at 10 o'clock, by reading the Epistles from London and Dublin, and also the "General Epistle from London to its subordinate Quarterly Meeting," after which an attempt was made to appoint a Committee to answer them. This was opposed by the Gurney Friends, unless the meeting would direct the Committee to not answer the one from Ohio, which being disagreed to, a proposition was made that the Gurney Friends should remain in their seats, until the Wilbur party had retired, and thus a separation would be permanently effected.

The question was finally settled by the meeting, almost without a dissenting voice, concluding to drop all correspondence for this year, and to refer the whole of their difficulties to a large Committee, to report next year.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—One day, the early part of last week, an awful accident occurred to a lad of the name of Tomlinson, aged about 15 years, nephew of Benj. P. Tomlinson, of Upper Makefield township, in whose mill he was employed at the time. The boy was in the act of sweeping up some dust about the plaster hopper, when his loose overshirt caught in the machinery of the crusher, and his leg was drawn into the hopper, and twisted completely around the crusher, mangling it in a terrible manner. Before the machinery could be stopped, his leg was broken in three places, and his thigh shockingly mashed. There was no one about the mill but an Irishman, who on beholding the situation of the boy, ran around outside, and shut down the gate, thus arresting the motion of the machinery. When the lad was taken from the crusher he was entirely unconscious, and it was at first supposed life was extinct. Drs. Smith and Thornton were sent for to attend to the mangled limb of the little sufferer. It is feared it will have to be amputated.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

A RELIC.—An iron comb, about four inches long, with the letters G. Washington forming the top, has been picked up in Chester county. The West Chester *Republican* says:—"Very likely this comb belonged to the age when Washington and his army were at Valley Forge. It may have been his own, or it may be of the kind furnished to the soldiers. It is a curious old relic that our illustrated newspapers should get a picture of. One thing is certain, it was found along a road where Washington was frequently seen to ride when at Valley Forge."

TAKE YOUR TIME.—There is a man living out in that land of plenty and good farmers, East Goshen, Chester county, who, the *Republican* informs us, has not yet husked his corn! It stands in the fields, in shocks, just as when he cut it last fall. We learn that he and the crows have been disputing over it all winter and spring, he having burnt more powder in keeping these birds at bay, than would have paid for the labor of husking. We should hardly think that he had much use for his cornfodder.

TRIAL OF M'KIM—*Hollidaysburg, April 27th*, 1857.—The Court of Blair county met this morning, at this place, and organized.—To-morrow morning the case of Stringer M'Kim, the alleged murderer of Norcross, at Altoona, will come up for trial. E. C. Hammond, the Prosecuting Attorney, acts for the Commonwealth, and Mr. William A. Stokes assists him.

HOG EPIDEMIC.—The hog epidemic has broken out among the "porkers" on the Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry.

At a "pen," on Eighteenth street, near Shippen, some ten or twelve hogs died very suddenly, no doubt from the same cause.

LARGE EGG.—Jesse Green, of Edgmont township, has sent us an egg, which for size, we think hard to beat. It measures 8 inches by 6½, and weighs 3¼ ounces. It was laid by a common dunghill hen. We'll *lay* that no farmer in Delaware county can produce a larger one. It can be seen at this office.

Mr. Baker showed us an egg yesterday which was seven inches in circumference.—Can anybody beat this?—*Syracuse Reville.*

Certainly; break the egg into a bowl, and beat it with a spoon.—*Lynn News.*

MAD DOG.—A mad, red and brown dog was discovered at the Black Horse Tavern, in Middletown, on Wednesday morning, the 22d inst. He was pursued by a number of men to near Wm. Pennell's, where he was shot and killed by Philip T. Mullen.

OUR TRIP THROUGH THE COUNTY.—Owing to the severe storm during the fore part of last week, we did not make much progress in travelling, until Thursday. Our course was West, bringing Middletown first to our notice. The mill owned by Levis Lewis, and formerly occupied by Joseph Watkin, has been taken by Lewis & Long, two enterprising young men, who will doubtless do well. One more subscriber is added to our list, and we pass on to Lima, and stop a few moments at the store of W. Y. Hoopes. There we met John A. Litzenberg, who informed us that he had commenced the carpenting business at that place, and was anxious that his card should be published in the Advertiser. If he looks over to-day's paper, he will see that we have acted in accordance with his desire. We did not visit any other place in Middletown, but kept on to Edgmont.—Mr. Sill, the keeper of the Tavern at Howellville, has lately erected quite an addition to his house, and will apply for a license to keep an eating house, at the May term of Court. A house of the kind is needed at that place.

Our next halting place was in Thornbury, at the store of William Huddleson, situated on the West Chester railroad, about one-fourth of a mile above Wilcox's paper mills. The store is a new one, and is doing an excellent business. It will be a great accommodation to the neighborhood. On leaving here, we kept on through Thornbury, passing the place of William Pennell, who has lately erected one of the most stylish and fashionable houses that we have lately seen. We did not take time to stop, but the building as we passed by, presented a magnificent appearance. It stands in an elevated situation, and commands a lofty view of the rolling hills, fertile fields, and scenery for miles around. We kept onward, and Thorntonville, more generally designated the yellow House, was soon in view. This is quite an old place, containing ten or fifteen houses, the most of which, appear ripe in years, in fact we don't see that any improvement has been made since we first knew the place, with the exception that a store has been started during the past year, by Francis Marshall. We visited a number of other places this day, put owing to the press of other matters, we are obliged to defer noticing them until next week.

THINGS ABOUT CHESTER.

ROBBERY.—The shoe store of Stephen Cloud, on James street, in Chester, was broken open and robbed of three cases of shoes on Sunday night last.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement elsewhere, that Perciphor Baker & Joshua P. Eyre. Jr., have entered into a copartnership and opened a Lumber and Coal yard in the Borough of Chester, on Chester creek wharf, where a large and well selected assortment of these articles can be found, for the accommodation of consumers. They also have on hand all kinds of fertilizers. Let those who are in want, give them a call.

LARKINTOWN MARKET HOUSE.—The new Market House, erected by John Larkin, Jr., in Larkintown, is proving a great accommodation to the citizens in that locality. Mr. Larkin has lately had the stalls entirely enclosed, which will add to the comfort of its occupants during all seasons of the year.—Everything about it is fixed up in the most handy manner, and nothing left undone to make it what a market house should be. It has been rented by Crist & Estellow, who keep on hand a fine assortment of every kind of produce, generally found in the market.

FOUNDERY AND MACHINE SHOP.—John Larkin Jr., has in course of erection, at the corner of Broad st., and the Chester and Darby Plank Road, in Larkintown, buildings, for a foundery and machine shop. They will be completed in the course of a week, and business will be immediately commenced by the firm of Custer & Miller, practical machinists and engineers, who intend to make all kinds of steam engines, shaftings, mill gearing, and agricultural machinery. Mr. Larkin intends as soon as practicable, to have a place erected at the foot of Broad st., for the building of iron steamboats. This will take a large amount of business to that place, and greatly enhance the value of property. The thriving city of Wilmington owes its growth and prosperity to the founderies, machine shops, and factories, which are in constant operation. Chester has greater advantages than Wilmington, and we can see no reason why its population by proper management, cannot in a few years be even greater than the last named place. All that is required, is an enterprising spirit on the part of its inhabitants.

A valuable horse, belonging to Henry Huddleson of Middletown, worth $300, died from the effects of cholic, on Tuesday of last week.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn.*

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.

"On the 26th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside* and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrel & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK, } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading. The above Safes can be Inspected at 434 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "Inside Iron door Salamander." FARREL & HERRING, No. 34 Walnut street, Phila.

Only makers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. ap. 15ly

DIED.

On the 22d inst., MARTHA, wife of Thomas Matthews, of Upper Darby, Delaware county.

In Darby, on the 24th inst., CATHARINE TRIBBIT, relict of Samuel Tribbit dec'd, aged 82 years.

At Knowlton, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. SARAH GARTHWAITE, in the 69th year of her age.

In Ridley, on the 21st inst., ANN ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Edward B., and Eliza H. Ward.

In Springfield, on Saturday last, Mrs. CATHARINE SICKLES, aged 82 years.

On the 25th inst., Mrs. ELIZA F. MYERS, widow of Henry Myers, formerly of this county, in the 69th year of her age.

In Thornbury, Chester county, on the 19th inst, EDWARD SHIMER, in the 63d year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is unsettled. Sales of good brands at $6¼ per bbl., and of better brands for home consumption at $6⅜ a 6½, and extra and fancy brands at $6 75 a 7 75. There is rather more demand for export. Rye Flour is held at $4 per bbl. Last sales of Corn Meal at $3 12 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in demand, and prices higher. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red are making at $1 50 a 1 54, and $1 60 a 1 62 for good white. Rye is steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 81 a 82c. Corn is in fair request, at 73 cts., for new yellow afloat, and white at 67 cents. Oats are scarce;—sales of Pennsylvania at 52 cents per bushel. Last sales of Barley Malt at $2.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in demand. Sales of prime at $6 65 a 7 per 64 lbs. Last sales of Timothy at $3 a 3 30, and Flaxseed at $1 85 a 1 95. Sales of Red Top at $3 50.—Herd Grass at $3 75.

NOTICE.

A stated meeting of "THE DELAWARE COUNTY ASSOCIATION," for insuring against horse stealing, and the detection of horse thieves, will be held at the public house of John Garrett, at Village Green, on SEVENTH-DAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FIFTH MONTH, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All who are willing to assist in the detection of horse thieves, and desire to insure themselves against loss by their depredations, are respectfully levited to attend.

4th mo. 29 ABRAM P. MORGAN, *Sec'ry.*

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.

WILLIAM F. MATHUES, Jr.,
Middletown.

To the Opposition Voters of Delaware County.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for nomination to the office of Sheriff of the County of Delaware, subject to the decision of the anti-Democratic voters in County Convention.

SAMUEL P. RUSH, Media.

To the Republicans of Delaware county, and all others acting with them:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of your Nominating Convention.

BENJ. F. BAKER.
Media, April 8, 1857.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

N. Providence, Apr 8, '57, HENRY F. ESREY.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Democratic Citizens of Delaware Co.

Having had the nomination for the office of SHERIFF, tendered me three years since, by the Democratic Party of Delaware county, I through the solicitation of numerous friends offer myself as a candidate for the same office, at the next ensuing election. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and respectfully ask your influence for the nomination. JONATHAN VERNON.

Nether Providence, April 22, 1857.

To the Democratic Voters of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, of the county of Delaware, subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

Ridley, April 29, THOMAS ERSKINE.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of TREASURER, for the county of Delaware, subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

Media, Apr. 29, '57. C. R. WILLIAMSON.

Fire Brick and Cement,

CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STAW.

The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelp'a July 30, 9m.

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! A new feature in business! Every one his own Salesman!

JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in market st. above sixth, No. 200, Philada. ap15. JONES & CO.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Poudrette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles
Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
adelphia, July 30, 3m

GRASS SEEDS!

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HERD AND ORCHARD GRASS SEEDS,

on hand and for sale by

CHARLES BLAKISTON,
West end of Market street Bridge,
Philadelphia, March 18, 6ts.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same on demand with

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST

from the day of deposit. For list of managers see daily papers

FRANKLIN FELL, *President.*
CHAS. M. MORRIS, *Treasurer.*
JAMES S. PRINGLE, *Secretary.* apr. 22 1y.

American Mass Meeting,

THE STRAIGHT OUT AMERICANS of Delaware county, are requested to meet in General Mass Meeting at Media, on MONDAY, MAY 4TH at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements for a County Convention, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the American State Convention, to be held at Lancaster, June 3d, to nominate a State Ticket. Also to form a pure American county ticket, to be supported at the fall election. By order of

ap 29 A NUMBER OF AMERICANS.

To the Farmers of Delaware County:



THE CELEBRATED DRAUGHT HORSE, JOHN THE PLOWMAN, will stand for Service the ensuing season, at the stables of the subscriber, in Upper Providence township, from the 1st of May to the 31st of August. For further particulars see hand bills. WASHINGTON BISHOP.

Upper Providence, April 29, 2m.

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

DIRECTORS.

Sketchley Morton, William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt, Charles Palmer,
Levis Miller, William Eyres,
John Larkin, Jr. Robert M. Thomas,
Charles R. Williamson.

SURVEYORS.

Lewis Palmer, Marple; James Eves, Aston; Henry Pratt, Newtown; Nehemiah Broomall, Upper Chichester; William W. Clement and W. C. Hawkins, Upper Darby; Isaac Yarnall, Edgmont; Hiram Cleaver and Benjamin Brooke, Radnor; Thomas Palmer and John Ottey, Darby; Barthe Smith, Haverford; Isaac Yarnall, Middletown; John D. White, Lower Chichester; Isaac Watkin, Birmingham.

SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*
EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*

☞ WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent for the Company. mar. 18.

Cattle Powders Cattle Powders.

The best article in use for Cattle, Horses, Hogs or Sheep, give it a trial. For sale at Philadelphia prices, at the wholesale and retail Drug store of

ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, April 29. Market and Work sts.

ESTATE OF JOHN CRAIG, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration on the estate of John Craig, dec'd, formerly of Thornbury township, Delaware county, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

THOMAS S. HUSTON,
mh. 186t*. ELIZABETH CRAIG.

GUANO!

A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs. each, in store and for sale to Farmers and Dealers, at the Company's prices, by

ap15m. RICHARDS & MILLER.
Sole Agents, 92 South Front st. Philada.

New STORE & New GOODS

ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED

DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.

BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 196, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

W. M. B. BALL.
WASH. M. WORRALL.
Sept. 3,-'56, tf E. C. DEAL.

URATE! PHILADELPHIA URATE!

A HIGHLY, NITROGENOUS, AND PHOSPHATOUS MANURE.

URATE, as the name suggests, is a preparation (dry and granulated) of concentrated urine and is now first offered to the American agriculturist. London, Paris, Amsterdam, Dresden and Frankford, have for years supplied it to the English, French, Dutch and German Farmers, with whom it is a worthy favorite, combining the virtues of Peruvian Guano and superphosphate of lime.

For sale at two cents per lb., by CLINTON GILLINGHAM, at the *Cohocksink Works, Linden Street above Front, or at No. 535 N. Front st., Phila.* feb11

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

—Will be sold at public sale, on *Monday, the 18th day of May*, 1857, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises in the Borough of Media, a Lot of Ground, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and STABLE, situate on the Northward side of State st. 60 feet Eastward of Lemon st.; late the estate of John Hardcastle, dec'd. The lot is 20 ft., front by 125 ft., indepth to Pearl st. The Dwelling is 16 ft., front by 27½ ft. in depth, 2½ stories high, with an open shed back, 2 rooms and an entry on the first floor, and 2 on each of the other floors. The house is in excellent condition, the front rooms and entry being neatly papered, and a well of excellent water stands at the back door. The stable is 18 ft., on Pearl st., by 24½ ft., with workshop overhead and hay rick on the westward side 13 by 16 ft.

Conditions at sale, by H. JONES BROOKE,
Apr. 29, ts. *Administrator.*

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Delaware co., on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MAY, 1857, the following personal property to wit:—Two SHOAT PIGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, Settee, Cook Stove, 1 parlor do., Looking Glasses, Rag Carpeting, Pots, Kettles, Pans, Buckets, Tubs, &c., &c., Earthen and Queensware. Also, Lard by the pound, Hams and Shoulders. 1 Wheelbarrow.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.; on said day, when conditions will be made known by

ap. 29. ISAAC S. PARSONS.

ADJOURNED PUBLIC SALE OF GRASS.

—An adjourned public sale of Grass, will be held in the Borough of Media, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1857, consisting of about 100 acres of Pasture and and Mowing Grass. It is on the property of David Milne, and will be sold by the field or by the acre.—Also, a lot of Manure. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms Cash. WM. PRIMROSE,
Media, April 29. *Agent*

SOW AND TEN PIGS FOR SALE.

—The pigs are 6 week old, and will be sold separate or together. JOSEPH EDWARDS,
April, 29, 2t. Middletown.

FOR SALE.

—Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Delaware County. Enquire of

B. F. BAKER,
ap 29 2t Recorder's Office, Media.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

—By virtue of sundry writs of *Pluries Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Township of Ridley Delaware county, on *Tuesday, the 12th day of May, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Post road, by big crum creek, little crum creek, the Delaware River, little stony creek, Darby creek, by lands of Israel Maddock and others, containing 342 acres more or less, known as the Newbold Farm.

No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 56 square perches, more or less, bounded by the Post road, School House Lot, and by lands late of James McCormick, dec'd, and others. The improvements consist of two double Frame HOUSES, 15¾ by 37 feet, 2 stories high, with a well of good water at the door.

No. 2. Containing about 71 acres, 1 rood and 3 square perches of land, bounded by the Post road by a Canal, by little crum creek and by other lands of Wm. J. Leiper. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, 16 by 38 feet, part Stone and part Frame, 2 stories high, with a frame Kitchen attached, and a Well of good water at the door; Frame Barn, stone stable high, 40 by 50 feet, with a wagon house attached; frame Shed, 15 by 31 feet, frame Tenement, stone Spring house over a good spring of water, together with all the necessary out buildings. There is also, on this tract a STONE QUARRY of excellent stone for building and other purposes, near a landing on crum creek.

No. 3. Contains about 267 acres of land, bounded by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Post road, by big crum creek, the Delaware River, by tract No. 2, by Darby creek, and little stony creek. The improvements consist of a Frame HOUSE, 14 by 17 feet, 2½ stories high, one room on the first floor, two on the second and one in the attic, a large stone Barn 44 by 66 feet, with a frame wagon house attached, 21 by 76 feet, with stabling for a large number of Horses and Cattle, with a well of water in the Barn yard and a pump therein. Two double frame Houses, 15 by 31 feet 2 stories high, with a frame Kitchen attached one story and a half high, 15 by 19 feet, a stone House, 18 by 46 feet, one story and a half high, celtared under, stone milk House, with a well of water at the door, and a small log Barn. There is on this tract a quantity of very valuable meadow land, extensive QUARRIES of very valuable stone, within a few yards of a landing on crum creek, where vessels can receive their freight. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through the property and there is a station near the premises.

The land on all the above tracts is of the best quality, and and it is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the river and and the surrounding country. The Darby and Philadelphia Plank Road, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passes through a portion of the property, rendering it easy of access to the city, and the various landings on the creeks which bound it. all of which are navigable, make it one of the best place in the county from which the produce of the farms and quarries can be conveyed to market.

N. B.—The sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in the sale of the above premises: On Lot No. 1, $50, on Lot No. 2, $100, and on Lot No. 3, $500 of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold.

ALSO, on the same day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all that Lot or piece of Land, situate in the townships of Springfield and Nether Providence,

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—A few weeks ago we had a brief conversation with one of the most enterprising farmers of Brandywine Hundred, in regard to the high price of cattle. In reply to the question, if it would not pay a handsome profit to raise stock, he observed that killing or selling calves when 4 or 5 weeks old, was *the greatest waste a farmer could make!* For a few years back he has raised his calves, and the experiment has proved highly satisfactory. He promised to write an article in regard to the matter, for the benefit of his brother farmers, but for some reason has failed to do so. We hope, however, he may yet give his views in the columns of the *Republican*. The price of cattle of all descriptions is exceedingly high, and yet farmers continue to pursue the suicidal policy of slaughtering their calves, and paying $40 to $45, and even $50, for a four-year old steer, to keep over winter, and to feed on the grass the following summer; $30 to $60, for a good cow in profit, and $125 to $200 for a pair of oxen that are well broken. These prices are exorbitant, and any one must see at a glance that they afford a heavy profit to the breeder. It will pay well to raise cows, better to raise steers, and still better to raise oxen. The trouble and expense of doing so are comparatively light.—The calves designed for oxen should be yoked when but a few weeks old, and they can be broken to work well, growing into it as it were, as they become older. The farmer should think of these truths, when asked to sell his calves, and see if he cannot profit by them.

We might also say something about raising colts. It is folly in a farmer to neglect this part of his business, as buying a horse, at the present high prices, takes a good round sum. A colt or two should be raised every year by every man carrying on farming, instead of having to buy a horse every spring or two, he should have one to sell. The pocket book would soon show the difference of this course, and there would be far less complaint of hard times. It is a want of thrift and enterprise, a shameful waste of time and material that make men poor, and not the high wages which prevail. We say, if you wish to effect a great saving, raise your cattle and horses.—*Delaware State Republican.*

IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING POULTRY.—The object of rearing poultry and eggs for market, may appear to some but a small concern; so is that of making pins. It was generally viewed as too insignificant to merit consideration. This is natural. Little things are frequently treated with contempt, although in the aggregate they assume magnitude surpassing credulity. This is literally so with poultry. Because a fair stock of hens can be bought for four or five dollars, they are regarded as beneath the rank that entitles them even to kind treatment, especially if viewed in connection with expected remuneration. But although the winter stock on a common farm, may be estimated at four dollars, the valuation of these fowls in the country gives them importance ranging with some of our best products.

There is another important matter connected with this poultry subject, not to be estimated in dollars and cents, but of more consequence than either. It is the social and moral influence they exert, especially on the junior members of our families. The tenants of the poultry-yard, with their youngling broods, are of all things, what earliest catch and rivet their attention and determine their devotion to rural life. By withdrawing their thoughts from trifling games, vicious sports and indulgences, or idle, worthless habits, a great point is gained toward developing and maturing the future useful members of society.

Let it be supposed that there is in this community three millions of families that possess all the conveniences for keeping poultry, more or less. The number is doubtless greater; for there is no animal that breathes in the service of man, which has such powers of self-multiplication or productiveness as fowls. Then let it be supposed that to each of the families belong ten hens—a very moderate allowance surely—yet this will make thirty millions for the entire country, which at thirty cents each, constitutes an entire investment of $9,000,000. Again, if each of the stocks of hens lays only twelve dozen of eggs in the year—less than one dozen in four weeks—there will be a product of eggs in the country of 260,000,000 of dozens. These eggs are worth at least two dollars for each hen. But allowing one-half to go for feeding them, there will be left a net profit from the eggs of $24,000,000 annually, making a net profit of $60,000,000 from the combined production of eggs and chickens.

We would therefore respectfully ask—What better occupation, or rather, what better amusement can the younger children of the farmer have, than to feed and watch over the poultry of a farm? In this way they may clothe themselves and pay for their books and schooling, without interfering with the exercise of any reasonable labor expected from them in other things.

THE FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The establishment of a Farmers' High School, we are pleased to learn, is regarded with marked favor by the Legislature, as well as by the people, and a liberal appropriation therefor has already been made by the Senate. We believe the only other institution of the kind in the United States, is the Michigan Agricultural College, which is to be opened the present month. It is in contemplation to have a full complement of professors, and to provide educational advantages of the highest order. It is to be like ours, a literary institution of the highest class, based on the leading idea of agriculture. It is to pay special attention to those natural sciences that relate to soils, and the cultivation of the earth; but will not neglect those other branches of learning commonly taught in colleges. It is a branch of the Michigan University, and is under the care of the State, and has been most liberally endowed; so that if the generous benefactions of the State can give it success, we may be sure that it will not be a failure. The original endowment, which was secured in 1850, was thought then to amount, on a fair estimate, to fifty or sixty thousand dollars. But it will also have, in all probability, other land resources which will increase in value as the country grows older. It is located about three miles from Lansing, the State capital, on a tract of land which is said to be of unequalled fertility and beauty, and to comprise about 700 acres. This is designed for the building, the experimental farm, the Horticultural grounds and the lawns for pleasure and recreation.

Domestic economy is science—a theory of life, which all sensible women ought to study and practice. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.

Skillful cooking is as readily discovered in a richly baked potatoe, or a respectable Johnny cake, as in a nut brown sirloin or a brace of canvass backs.

Never grow a bad variety of anything if you can help it. It takes the same room and wants the same attention as a good one.

A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek comfort and happiness somewhere else.

Barley was found wild in the mountains of Himalaya.

PREMIUM IMPROVED Super-Phosphate of Lime

The Only Silver Medal

Yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER OF THE BEST QUALITY for

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Potatoes,

Raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Spring demand with this superior and well tested article.

AGENTS WANTED.—A liberal discount allowed.

ALSO,

NO. 1 *PERUVIAN & MEXICAN GUANO.*

POUDERETTE AND LAND PLASTER.

OILS, CANDLES, SOAP, &C.

Of the best quality, at the Lowest market rates.

JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 *South Wharves, below Market Staeet,*

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Farmers can load on two private Alleys, and avoid the crowded Wharf.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1857, 3m.

Dry Goods for the Season.

HALDEMAN & BROTHER

Have been making large additions to their stock and are prepared to offer bargains in the way of

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

At prices ranging from 37½ to $1.50 per yard.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, such as Barages, Tissues, Grenadines, Ducals, Lawns, Challies, De Laines, &c.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,

White and colored, Brilliantes, 4-4 French Chintzes.

ROBES.

Challi, Ducal, Barage and Lawn Robes.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

We keep a good stock of these goods, of the best styles, and at the lowest prices.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Plain and plaid Cambries, plain and plaid Nansouks, plain and figured Swiss Collars, Undersleeves, Dimity Bands, Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Our stock in this department is large; we can scarcely fail to suit our customers, in regard to quantity, quality or price.

☞ DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. ☜

105 Spring Garden st. above eighth, North side, Phila.

Mh 18 3m.

GO TO 12TH AND MARKET if you want to buy a Shawl, for there you have one thousand to choose from.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy a Dress for the le's you will find the largest assortment of dress goods in the city from 6 cts. to 2 dollars.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Cloth and Cassimeres, and all kinds of men's and boy's wear, for there you will find the largest stock in the State.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Muslins and Linens, table Linens, Towlings, &c., for you will find prices and goods to suit.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Black Silks, for you will find that for beauty of lustre and quality, and cheapness, ours exceed all others to be found elsewhere.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy a Collar, for there you will have one thousand to select from, at 50 cts each, many of them are worth $2.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Carpet and Oilcloths, for I have just received a large stock from Lowell, to be sold at great bargains.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Mattings, red or white.

Go to 12th and Market if you want to buy Dry Goods of any kind cheap and save ten per cent.

JAMES M. COX.

ap15 3m*. N. W. cor. 12th and market sts. Phila.

FARMERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

CAN SUPPLY THEMSELVES for their spring crop with *LEINAU'S PURE BONE DUST,*

Leinau's Super Phosphate of Lime at $40 a Ton,
Leinau's Nitrogend " 50 "
Leinau's American Fertilizer, 25 "

Also POUDRETTE, GUANO and POTASH. 100 barrels of these Fertilizers on hand, cheap by the ton, barrell, bag or cargo. Pamphlets Gratis by application. Four Diplomas have been received for the above Fertilizers from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, one from the New York Crystal Palace Association of the World's Fair, one from State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, one from the Diamond State of Delaware. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*

No. 19 New Fire Proof Store, S. Front St., Phila.

☞ A liberal discount to dealers in the above articles. feb 18-1m

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Wareroom* to STATE ST., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS,* and *CABINET-WARE* of every variety. All orders promptly attended to.

NATHAN SHAW.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma 4

AT THE OLD STAND.

ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 208 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time-pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

The Standard Remedies!!

DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP.

THIS SYRUP has proved a sovereign remedy in all affections of the Breast and Lungs, as in Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption, together with every ailment incident to the Breast and Lungs.

DR. J. SIMMS' WHITE LINIMENT—For all the purposes of an external Remedy—This Liniment is eminently valuable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Sore Throat, Mumps, Gout, Numbness of the Limbs, Stiffness of the Joints, Toothache, Swellings, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Chapped Hands and Pains of every character.

CAUTION.—Please observe the written signature of the inventor affixed to the wrapper, thus—"J. SIMMS, M. D." None other is genuine.

DR. J. SIMMS' CHOLERA SYRUP.—This Syrup is the best Medicine known for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, in all their various forms; Cramps, Colics, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels and Summer Complaints of Children. It is excellent in Debility, Weakness, relaxation and chronic diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels, and is pleasant to the taste as well as effectual in its operation. Try these remedies once and you will never be without them.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal discount.—Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared by DR. J. SIMMS & SON, *Fourth and King streets, Wilmington, Del.,* and sold by WM. T. SIMPSON, Darragh, *Media;* ALLEN & BICKLEY, *Chester;* GEORGE LODGE, *Claymont,* and by dealers generally. ma4

FREDERICK JUMELLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,

No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of *TOBACCO SNUFF and CIGARS,* which are of the best quality and flavor. He has on hand a superior lot of *Sizes, half-Spanish & Common Cigars,* at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.—He has just received a superior article of CHEWING TOBACCO at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

Samuel M. Meeuchen,

MILL-WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved *Smutt and Screening Machine;* Improved Iron Concave Bran Duster, the premium machine for millers.

Residence: No. 64 QUEEN Street; (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philada.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Buch, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, Square Meshed Bolting Cloths. ma 4-3m

Opposite the Media Depot!

VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW—That the new West Chester Depot, 18th and Market st., Philadelphia, you will find a general assortment of TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS, as cheap as any other establishment in the City. JOHN F. CLINE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco and Segars, Market Street, one door east of 18th, south side, Philadelphia. ap. 30, 1y.

CONOVER'S

GREAT WESTERN

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

No. 389 *Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.*

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The subscribers present to the notice of Farmers and others interested, the above article. The excellency of our preparation has been so well known for so many years past, that we deem it unnecessary to say much in respect to its merits, but merely remark that during a long series of years, its purity and value as a stimulant for the growing crop, and as a

PERMANENT MANURE

ave been thoroughly established.

Our Super-Phosphate of Lime is not changed in its character every season, but is what it purports to be, uniform in its chemical constituents, and is relied up on as the

BEST FERTILIZER IN USE FOR

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grass,

and other crops requiring a vigorous and lasting manure.

Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of of applying, can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.

CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has *our name and that of Potts & Klett* branded on the head. This *Caution* is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of *Super-Phosphate of Lime,* as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a

GENUINE ARTICLE.

PRICE $45 PER 2000 lbs.

(2¼ cents per lb.)

A liberal deduction made to DEALERS.

Since last fall there has been imported but *one cargo* of the celebrated

PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO,

which we offer for sale in small lots.

FISH MANURE.

A supply of this valuable article for sale.

PRICE $30 PER 2000 lbs.

(1½ CENT PER LB.)

No 1 Government Peruvian Guano

For sale at the lowest rates.

The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

NO. 23 S. WHARVES, & 35 S. WATER ST.,

First door above Chestnut st., Philada

☞ *Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.* ma 4

C. J. HUNT,

NO. 721 MARKET STREET, EAST OF 17TH, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Delaware county, that he has on hand at his Store, *near the Media Depot,* a large assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

made up in the very neatest style and most substantial manner, consisting of every style and variety, all of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be purchased at any other stand in the city

He also has on hand a fine assortment of

OVER-SHOES,

suitable for men and children.

TRUNKS, CARPETBAGS,

VALICES, &c., all of which are warranted to be of the best manufacture and for sale at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves

Philadelphia, May 21, 1856.—tf

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,

AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!

G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.

He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere dec 31. GEORGE B. ZELL.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low price for cash. nov 19

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HORSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.

WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.

No. 699 *Market street, above 16th.*

One Square from the Media Depot, Phila

N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

M. AYISE'S CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. *No.* 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $28; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine, do, $9 Quarter, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per sett, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4 75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.

N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. apt.17, 1y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand at their Wholesale and Retail Drug, Paint and Glass Warehouse in this Borough, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, White Lead, Window Glass and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, PERFUMERY, Patent Medicines, Looking Glass plates, and Glass Ware to be found in the country, all of which having been purchased for cash will be disposed of at prices considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other Drug store in the county, mixed paints and wall colors always on hand Particular attention paid to the compounding of Physicians prescriptions and medicines generally. A shar of public patronage is respectfully solicited,

ALLEN & BICKLEY,

Druggists and Chemists, Market & Work street, Chester, June 25.

MURPHY & KOONS,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 47 N. WHARVES, (BELOW RACE ST.,) PHILADELPHIA

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH CHEESE AND PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. feb 18-3m

James Browns'

GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by PETER GRIFFITH,

Feb. 18.—3m 118 *Arch street, Philadelphia.*

THOMAS OWENS,

DEALER IN

IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 139 WEST MARKET STREET

Two Squares east of the Media Depot, Second door West of 16th, North Side.

Philadelphia, October 29.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMAN BY THESE presents, that the undersigned intend increasing their stock of Books, Stationary and varieties at the MEDIA BOOK STORE, in order that they may be better enabled to accommodate all persons who may desire articles in their line of business.

The subscribers hereby return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to them, and hope by constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the semi-weekly, and weekly Tribune or any other Papers published in the United States, or Europe; by sending their orders, will have the same promptly delivered.

Just received, Lepman's superior Erassing Pencils, Eyelet machines, &c. J. G. CUMMINS & CO.

March 11, 1857. South Avenue, Media

GROCERIES.—The cheapest and best Groceries can be had at the cash store of

Marcus Hook, Feb. 11. H. J. GIBSON.

WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Under taker, corner of Broad and Potter streets. Chester, July 30.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

Offering of Spring and Summer Dry Goods at

W. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S

Cheap Dry Goods Store, Market st., 4th house East of 17th st, South side. New and desirable goods for ladies, gents and children's wear, consisting of the following kinds:

De lanes, Cloths, all grades of ladies hose, cashmeres, all grades of gents hose, challies, satinetts, all grades of childrens hose, lawns, vestings, barage, madonas, ducals, argentines, alapacas, prints, swiss, 'mulls, mansooks, jackonetts, cambrics, plaids and strips, muslins for ladies' dresses, worked edging, worked bands, ladies collars, ladies sleeves, summer coating, Summer pant stuff, summer vesting, linen sheeting,

Sheeting Flannels, Ticking Checks,

butchers' linens, table cloths, tailors trimmings, English lasting and shoe trimmings, all the grades of shirts, for spring and summer, from infants size to gents size, including ladies gauze and cotton shirts, of all sizes. Gloves for gentlemen, gloves for children, hdk'fs of all descriptions, from 6 cents to 150, ladies skirts of various kinds, marseills counterpanes,

Large stock of Shawls, Corsets of French manufacture, fine shirt fronts, pique marseills basking, palm fans, ribbons of all descriptions, silks of various kinds; parasols,

Black and Fancy Cravats,

with thousands of other articles too numerous to mention, and to be sold at the smallest advance. for cash, at WM. P. HOLLINGSWORTH'S

Cheap store, Market street, 4th house east of 17th South side. Sign of the Golden Spinning Wheel.

Philadelphia. April 1.

HORSEMEN TAKE NOTICE!



THE celebrated trotting horse "MEDIA MINK" will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing APRIL 1st, and ending August 31st. 1857, at the Livery stables of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Pa., at $10 for the season, payable at its expiration, or if not within one month thereafter, $12 will be charged. $20 to insure a mare with foal, $3 of which will be required in advance. Any person parting with a mare prior to the time of foaling, will be held liable for the insurance.

PEDIGREE.—"Media Mink" is of a beautiful dapple brown color, about 15 hands high, and weighs over 1000 pounds. He is of Canadian stock, and was raised in Germantown, Phila., from a full blooded Canadian Mare, capable of trotting a mile in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. She is unbroken. This horse is of a very strong build, well proportioned, and cannot be excelled by any for gracefulness of form and dignity of carriage. He is lively and high spirited, yet gentle and tractible, keen and acdent in his exertions, yet firm and perseveing; and is qualified for all the various purposes in which it is needed to employ him.—At the Delaware county Exhibition in the year 1855, he was pronounced, by the best judges in the county, as having greater powers of inducence than any other on the ground. His speed is superior to that of any stallion in Delaware county.

WESSEL C. BROADHEAD.

N. B.—The subscriber will attend to knicking horses at the shortest notice.



AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD,* corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire *on reasonable terms* April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

J. LEVIS WORRALL.



WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.

Media, March 18, 1757.

The Thorough Bred-Vermont-Morgan-Horse.

GIFFORD MORGAN.



THE undersigned would call the attention of breeders to the above Horse, of the celebrated VERMONT MORGAN STOCK, so highly prized at the present day, who can trot a mile in 2 minutes and 50 seconds; will stand the present season at my stable. For particulars and pedigree see hand bills. G. W. HILL, JR.

Middletown, April8, 1857

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Clock Establishment,

S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

AGENCY for the Patent Equalizing Thirty day Clocks, a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c. Also Manufacturer of

Fine Gold Pens,

Clocks Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. dec 3

COAL! COAL!!

Guano & Super-Phosphate of Lime.



THE subscriber would inform the public that has always on hand a good supply of all varieties of COAL, which he will sell very cheap for cash.—GUANO of all kinds, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, &c., can always be had by calling at the Media Depot. ISAAC TUSSEY.

Media, March 26, 1856.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MARBLE YARD in the Borough of Media, at the Corner of Orange and Baker streets, where he is prepared to furnish neat and handsome Head and Foot Stones, a Chaste and Reposing Couch, a lofty and Towering Monument, or a modest and unassuming set of plain head stones, with bold and expressive inscriptions, at the lowest cash prices. Also, all kinds of house work, such as Mantle Sill, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.

July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promply attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to their new place of business on Edgmont street, a few doors above James, in the Borough of Chester, where may be found the following assortment of *LUMBER.*

400,000 feet of thorough seasoned White Pine Boards and Planks of all qualities.—Also, Siding, planed and rough.

60,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.

30,000 feet of Yellow Pine Window and Door Frame Lumber of all sizes.

100,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles of different qualities.

200,000 first quality Plastering Lath.

50,000 plain and fancy top Pickets.

350,000 feet of seasoned Hemlock, consisting of Square Framing Lumber of all sizes, Joist, Scantling, Boards and Plank.

Also on hand and for sale all the different sizes and best quality of LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.

dec 24 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $4; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enameled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish —took the premium at the Crystal Palace.

S. TORAM,

nov 25 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

ROSE TREE HOTEL.



ROBERT JOHNSON

respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has taken the *Rose Tree Hotel,* in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, formerly kept by Mrs. Cummins, which he has furnished with every accommodation, calculated to make it a pleasant stopping place for strangers and Travellers.

Upper Providence, April 15, 4t.

INTERESTING NEWS TO THE CITIZENS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The old established Clothing Store, so well and favorably known as the Penn Building Clothing Store, *formerly* kept by Jacob Tuch, has been taken by the undersigned, who have laid in a stock of FASAIONABLE AND WELL-MADE GARMENTS, for Men and Boys, suitable for the coming season. They intend to sell goods at prices satisfactory to all purchasers, and hope by strict attention to business, and trying to please all who may favor them with their custom to merit a share of public patronage. They respectfully sign themselves the proprietors of the Penn Buildings Clothing Store.

M. KOEHLER. } KOEHLER & KAHN.
S. KAHN. }

Chester, April 2-6m.

BOOTS, SHOES, GUMS, HATS, CAPS and Trunks, at the Media Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,

NO. 83 DOCK STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25

CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.* GEORGE H HART, *President.*

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Superintend the

BURNING OF THE IRON SAFES,

AT READING, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

READING, March 4.

The undersigned members of the committee do respectfully report, that we saw the two safes originally agreed upon by Farrels & Herring and Evans & Watson, placed side by side in a furnace, viz: The safe in use by the Paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in his office at Reading, manufactured by Farrells & Herring, and the safe in use by H. A. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.

The fire was started at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chesnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendence of the subscribers, members of the Committee. The Safes were then cooled off with water, after which they were opened, and the books and papers taken out by the Committee and sent to H. A. Lantz's store for public examination, after they were first examined and marked by the Committee. The books and papers taken from the safe manufactured by Evans & Watson were but slightly affected by the intense heat, while those taken from the safe manufactured by Farrels & Herring were, in our judgement, damaged fully fifteen per cent. more than those taken from Evans & Watson's safe.

We believe the above to have been a fair and impartial trial of the respective qualities of both safes.

JACOB H. DYSHER.
DANIEL S. HUNTER.

Having been absent during the burning, we fully coincide with the above statement of the condition of the papers and books taken out of the respective safes.

G. A. NICOLLS.
JAMES MILLHOLLAND.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.

ap15.

WM. T. INNES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Media, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to **HALDEMAN'S NEW STORE HOUSE,** Second story, entrance on State street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions,* the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. *ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK* and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.

Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same

WM. T. INNES,

March 18, 855-y Fashionable Tailor.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,

UNDERTAKER,

Mahogny and Walnut Coffins. Coffins covered with Cloth.

COFFIN PLATES,

with Name and Age of Deceased engraved on.

FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.

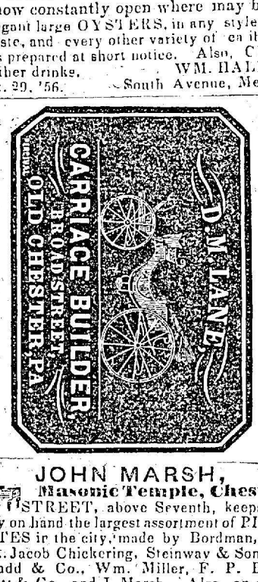
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.

October 8, 1y.

BALL'S RESTAURANT

IS now constantly open where may be had elegant large OYSTERS, in any style to suit the taste, and every other variety of eatables.—Meals prepared at short notice. Also, CIDER and other drinks. WM. HALL.

Oct. 29, '56. South Avenue, Media.



JOHN MARSH,

Masonic Temple, Chestnut

STREET, above Seventh, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns, Bennett & Co., and J. Marsh. Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Fisk & Co., varying in prices from $45 to $175. All kinds of musical merchandize for sale, cheap SHEET MUSIC received daily from all the publishers in the country, forming with our own extensive cauelalog one of the largest stocks in the Union

Philadelphia, June 11, 1856.—tf

MILLINERY & TRIMMING STORE,

On State st. between South Avenue and Olive st., Media, nearly opposite Haldeman's Building.

R. H. AYERS has opened a large Millinery and Trimming Store, at the above place, where she keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Trimmings, Bonnets,

Ladies' Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, &c.

She has now a stock of Spring Goods, Bonnets, &c., of the latest fashion. Particular attention paid to all orders in the millinery business,—Pinking, Pressing and Bleaching at the shortest notice. The ladies of Delaware county, in want of goods or work in her line, are invited to call.

Media. April 15. 3m.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

MRS. H. J. GIBSON respectfully informs the ladies of Delaware co., that she has opened an elegant assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Ladies' Dress Caps on hand, or made to order. Straw bonnets bleached and pressed. Having procured competent and experienced milliners, and having a thorough and