DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 46 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1858. WHOLE NO. 150

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at the following prices, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber, next door to Mrs. Henderson's Dry Goods and Trimming Store in the Borough of Media.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, last edition,	85 cents.
Mitchell's Primary Geography,	31 "
National Speaker,	62 "
Scholar's Companion,	40 "
Parker's Philosophy, revised edition,	65 "
Brown's Grammar,	42 "
Smith's do.,	20 "
Normal Reader, No. 1,	10 "
" " No. 2,	20 "
" " No. 3,	30 "
" " No. 4,	40 "
" " No. 5,	60 "

The above are the retail cash prices.
All other School Books at corresponding profits.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

BOOK BINDING,—THE subscriber will call for and deliver BINDING at the following prices:

Harper's Magazine,	50 cents;
The Friend, per volume,	60 "
National Magazine,	50 "
Littell's Living Age,	50 "
Godey's Lady's Book,	50 "

All Periodicals of the size of the above, will be bound at similar prices. All that will be necessary is to address a note to the subscriber at Media, and he will call and get any kind of binding you may have to do, and deliver them when done as ordered, and any New Book at the lowest cash prices. Give him a trial.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

IMPORTED, WINES & LIQUORS. JOHN STEWART, *OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,* *South East corner of Eighteenth and Market Streets,* Invites the citizens of Delaware 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.
Philadelphia, July 2, 1856-6m.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT, (SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIES,) IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS, *No. 1717 West Market Street, between Seventeenth & Eighteenth sts. north side.* PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Liquors and Wine Bitters of superior quality
Philadelphia, May 13, 1857.

THOMAS OWENS, *Dealer in imported* *WINES AND LIQUORS* *No. 1603 West Market street, two squres East* of the Media Depot, second door West of sixteenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

JOHN ATKINSON, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,* CHESTER, PENNA.
Has on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester, May 13, 1857-1y.

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. 18-'56.

A. P. SMEDLEY, SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D., *Graduate of the University of Penna.* CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,* MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA. *Office in the Court House.* nov. 26.

FRANKLIN HOTEL, (FORMERLY KEPT BY I. FISHER,) *Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.* M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July

JOHN G. HADDOCK, HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to.
RESIDENCE—*Front street, west of the Court House Square,* Media, Delaware county, Pa. ap 16.

WILLIAM DOLLING, *Carpenter and Builder.*
Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State st., Media, Del. Co. oct. 56

EDWARD A. PRICE, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*
Office—South Avenue, Media, Del. Co. Pa.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court.
At Chester on Saturday's. sept 3 '56

JOHN A. LITZENBERG, *Carpenter and Builder.*
All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE—Lima, Del. Co. P. Ap 29,

J. W. COOPER, M. D., MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
WILL PRACTICE ALL THE BRANCHES OF HIS PROFESSION
OFFICE—Near the Presbyterian Church.
N. B.—Persons treated Homœopathically when desired.

WARREN HOTEL, 1621 *Market st., bet. 16th and 17th North side,* PHILADELPHIA.
TALBOT & McCALL, Proprietors.
N. B.—Stabling back. aug. 19-1y*.

BLACKSMITHS COAL. A superior article of bituminous Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths use.
Also, Schuylkill and White Ash Coal, for family purposes, consisting of Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Lump.
Chester, April 29. BAKER & EYRE.

RESTUAR NT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restaurant in the Columbia Hotel, in the Borough of Chester, where he intends keeping Ice Cream, Oysters, and every luxury usually found in a well kept eating house.
☞ Meals will be prepared at all hours, and good Board and Lodging for the accommodation of travelers. Stabling provided for horses.
Chester, June 3. EDWARD McGINNIS.

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 1856.

PATENT IRON RAILING. The subscriber has purchased the right to manufacture and put up ISAAC SUBER'S patent IRON RAILING FENCE, for Cemeteries, Yards, &c., in this County. It is much cheaper than other Iron Fences, as all stone work is dispensed with. Persons would do well to call and examine the model and design at his residence in Media, before contracting elsewhere
June 10. GEORGE DUNN.

WILLIAM MORRIS, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
No. 1804 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June 3, 1857-tf.

WEST RN EXCHANGE HOTEL, REVIVED,
No. 1509 Market Street, above Fifteenth,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN & ENTRIKIN.
Philadelphia, April, 27, 1857. Proprietors.

BEST KID GLOVES, KID FINISHED, Plush lined and Merino Gloves, at reduced prices. R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, December 16.

FINE WORKED COLLARS, FOR Christmas Presents, at reduced prices,
Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

From out the ivy coated tower
The bell has tolled the midnight hour;
And time has bade our rolling sphere
Go measure out another year.

Methinks I see the old year fade
Adown the Past's depending shade—
With hoary locks and sunken eye
And palsied form I see him fly,
So old and feeble—yet I know
How young he was twelve months ago.

But, turning from the gloomy grave,
The victory that Time must have,
Behold another year has come,
Another reign has just begun:
In youthful bloom, he takes the wand
Just fallen from the Old Year's hand;
And tho' we love the one thats been,
We gladly greet the New Year in;
Hoping that while its reign may last
'Twill be more pleasant than the past,
That Plenty from her horn may pour
Her fullest gifts on every shore,
That Peace her olive branch may bear
To every land, and plant it there;
That fields where armies each assail
Mid deadly storms of iron hail,
May feel instead the iron shear
And bear a golden harvest there,
That nations may be Knit together,
And man be unto man, a brother,

One year aback, how short the way,
It seems to us but yesterday,
And yet within that years short space,
What great events have taken place;
And as we journey through its mazes,
And view it in its many phazes,
Behold the scenes that just have been
And, musing live them oer again;
Call up the forms of those we know
Were gay with life one year ago,
How very many do we miss
In one short round of time like this;
How many beating hearts have chilled,
How many prattling tongues have stilled,
How many healthful forms grown thin,
How many lustrous eyes grown dim,
How many cheeks have lost their bloom
And hid their paleness in the Tomb.

Ah death is everywhere—he rides
Upon the winds, upon the tides,
His thousands in the valley rest,
His hundreds neath the Oceans breast;
On mountain top or vale so low,
Whe:ever's man—he strikes the blow;
Ask of the waves that lash the steep,
How many neath their volume sleep,
Of gallant Herndon, who was lost
Whilst bravely standing at his post,
And that rich freight of trembling men,
Who, midst the storm went down with him.

Within the year thats just retired,
Some great transactions have transpired,
Some very great, some very small,
But great, when all in all.

The Presidential canvass first,
Kicked up a most tremendous dust,
And party spirit very soon,
Shot up like mercury in June,
Till some predicted that our States,
Which we thought bound as firm as fate,
Would in the furror go to smash
And end in one almighty crash;
Howe'er the contests safely over
And Uncle Sam is still in Clover.

The ladies too, dear souls, God bless them,
Although it costs so much to dress them,
Who if they have an ardent passion,
'Tis that they may be in the Fashion;
And who have moulded fashions so,
To please themselves or please—*You Know,*
Whose little forms not large enough,
On which to spread their dressy stuff,
Expand with hoops, and flounce them oe'r
And move within a Dry Goods' Store.
But then I've said enough about them,
We cant do very well without them.—

Perhaps my yearly batch of rhymes
Should make a mention of the Times;
And tell how speculation, dressed
In flaming words—from East to West,
Went ramping mad the country over;
(Tis now becoming somewhat sober)—
How paper towns in Western lands,
Set lots of cash to changing hands;
How our good farmers—not content
With eastern paper—6 per cent,
Sent out their dimes—for greater rates
To unbuilt towns—and———estates,
And by the thousands then they proffered
Their cash—because large rates were offered:
All with an eye to greater gain—
They have not got it back again!
How Merchants made a calculation
Of gain by sugar speculation,
And stored away the sweet invoices
Till they could sell at higher prices.
I do suppose you all have read
The *Merchants* took a rise instead.
This proves a philosophic fact,
That things that act, also *re-act.*

E'en Banks, our Specie paying banks
Cut up some speculating pranks;
Threw out their paper in a flood,
Which every one supposed was good,
Deluged the country far and near
And took the specie—well—*somewhere,*
No matter where they took it now,
We know they *took* it, anyhow.
This paper promised, does so still,
To pay—sometimes perhaps it will,
But then, as holders understand,
The notes to promise "in demand,"
They thought quite reasonably indeed
It meant, when they the cash should need.

In gala times before the crash,
In which the Banks went all to smash,
They had of silver and of gold,
The best of Capitals, we're told;
And notwithstanding; (tis' so funny,)
When asked to pay, they had no money;
And send their creditors away,
With paper "promises to pay.
When gilt edged paper, good as gold,
At three per cent per month was sold,
They'd lots of money then tis said,
But now the Banks have "nary red."

But be the Times whate'er they may,
The Printer still must plod his way;
His weekly sheet must change its dress,
At stated times and "go to press"—
No odds how scanty be his docket,
No odds how empty be his pocket,
And stomach too, purchance, for then
The Printers eat like other men.
In short no matter what takes place,
He must be standing at his Case,
A case that's hard you'll all admit,
Where he must stand, and, standing "sit,"
That every week his labored sheet
At proper hour; your eyes may greet.
For you his eye, though weary, ranges,
Through the vast pile of late exchanges;
And with his scissors, pen and paste,
Must cater for his readers taste.
The Markets must be fairly quoted,
The Local Items must be noted,
Congressional affairs reported
And general News must be assorted:
Must tell you all thats going on,
And who can raise the LARGEST CORN.

The Carrier too, who weekly greets you,
Much pleased, indeed TO-DAY to meet you,
Who weekly drives his journey o'er,
And brings his paper to your door;
Through winters cold, and summer's heat,
Still faithful takes his weekly beat,
Braving the storms relentless ire,
Whilst you sit by your cheerful fire,
No matter how remote you be,
Still brings your paper punctually;
Although to make his promise good,
He's borne the storm, and braved the flood,
Cold, wet, and hungry, night and day;
He never falters on his way,
And now to-day, with his Address,
He deigns a modest claim to press.
For *you*, a Happy New Years day;
For *him*, I know I need not say:

He had a dream the other night,
And then beheld in vision bright,
His lengthened routes so often rode,
And every patrons fair abode;
The stalwart sire, the pretty daughter,
And each one held a silver quarter;
And as each place, he gally passed,
Into his hand the "change," was cast;
Not one forget that morn to meet him,
And with "material aid" to greet him;
His purse which had been very "spare,"
With scarce a single tenant there,
Grew very finely as he went,
And soon became quite corpulent;
And visions of a happy morrow,
Washed out at once a whole years sorrow;
And he was happy. He awoke,
And, lo! his pleasant dream was broke.
Now Patrons kind it is for you,
To make this pretty vision true,
And when he hands you this Address,
Please on his palm a *quarter* press;
Tis pleasant thus to give—just try it;
We both will feel the better by it.
I've sang my simple New Years lay;
To all a happy New Years day;
Emphatically to those who, wiser
Than others, take the ADVERTISER.

☞ The Carrier begs leave to say
To those who "have no change to-day,"
That they will gain his prettiest bow,
By having some a week from now.

I'll Call Around and Pay.

'What is this?' said Mr. Redwood, as with an indolent, half indifferent air, he took a folded paper from the hand of a boy.—The day was Saturday, the hour about one.

'Oh! yes—I see!' he added a moment afterward. 'Very well. Say to Barker I'll call around and pay him. Can't attend to it just now.'

Mr. Redwood's fire-proof stood only six feet from the place where he was sitting—the door was wide open—the check-book in sight—and the balance in bank was just four thousand dollars. It would have taken only a slight effort and consumed but two minutes' time for him to have drawn a check for sixty-eight dollars and fourteen cents—the amount of Mr. Barker's bill.—But he was in an indolent frame of mind, and it was so much easier to say, "I'll call around and pay," than to rise from his quiet position, and go to all the trouble of writing a check and taking a receipt.

The boy looked disappointed, and lingered a moment.

'Did you understand me?' said the merchant, speaking rather sharply.

'Yes, sir; but'—

'But what?'

'It is Saturday, sir—and—and'—

'I didn't inquire of you as to the day of the week, was testily answered.

The boy looked half frightened, and went off instantly.

'Saturday, indeed!' muttered Mr. Redwood to himself. 'A rare piece of information! A bright boy, really! What has Saturday to do with the payment of my shoemaker's bill?'

'Did you get the money from Mr. Redwood?' asked the shoemaker, as the boy came in. His face had an anxious look.

'No sir. He says he'll call around and pay.'

'When?'

'He didn't mention any time, replied the boy.

'Did you tell him that it was Saturday, and I had my workmen and work-women to pay off?'

'I tried to, sir; but it seemed to make him angry, and as he is a good customer'—

'Too bad! too bad!' ejaculated the shoemaker, breaking in upon the boy's words—"Call around and pay! Why didn't he send the money? That would have been easier."

Rising from his bench, the shoemaker went to his little unpainted desk, on which was an old square cork inkstand, and the stump of a quill five inches long, which was dignified by the name of a pen, and took therefrom a package of bills. He went over them twice before selecting one, for there seemed but little promise for that day in any of them.

'Take this to Mr. Glenn,' said he to his boy, 'and tell him that he will particularly oblige me, if he will let me have the money. Say that I would not trouble him again, but it is Saturday, and I have my workmen to pay.'

The boy was gone nearly half an hour.—Mr. Glenn's store was in a distant part of the town, though his family for which Mr. Barker worked lived in the neighborhood.—A dozen times before he came back, had the anxious mechanic paused in his work and fixed his eyes upon the door, hoping for his boy's return. At last he came in.

'Well, Andrew, what success?' He tried to speak cheerfully.

'Mr. Glenn says he will call around and pay.'

The shoemaker's countenance fell. He let his eyes drop to the work in his lap, and bent his face downward so that its expression might be partly concealed from the boy.

'Did you say that he would oblige me particularly by settling the bill, as it was Saturday, and I had my workmen to pay?'

'Yes sir; but he turned off, saying he didn't wish to hear anything more from me.'

Barker sighed, and for some moments sat very still upon his bench. Then rising slowly he referred again to his package of unsettled bills

'Suppose you try Mr. Wharton again.'

The boy shook his head, remarking with some familiarity of manner,

'Poor chance there! He's been going to all around and pay these three months.'

'When did you see Mr. Winton?' asked the shoemaker.

'Last week.'

'What did he say?'

'That he would call around.'

'Call around! It's only a get off! I'm out of all patience!' And the perplexed with shoemaker grew excited. 'They're all eager enough to get their work, and sharp-spoken enough if it isn't ready to the minute. But when it comes to paying the matter is of too little consequence to claim their attention. Ah! here's Mayberry's account!' he had been running over the bills as he talked. 'Didn't he promise to settle to-day?'

'Yes sir, I think he did,' replied the boy.

'Very well. Hurry round to his store and catch him before he goes to dinner.'

The lad started off with his usual alacrity and Barker sat down to work again and wait.

'No money?' The shoemaker read disappointment in the boy's face.

'No, sir.'

'Why?'

'Mr. Mayberry said he had just deposited everything for the day, and that he couldn't draw a check for so small an amount.—Would pay on Monday.'

A thin, pale, weary-looking woman opened the shop door at this moment, and came in. She carried a basket on her arm, from which she took a bundle of uppers that she had taken to close and bind.

'Here is the work, Mr. Barker,' she said in a dejected voice. 'I hope you will find it all right. They would have been ready two days ago, but my husband is very sick, and I've had to be up with him all night for three nights.'

The shoemaker did not see the quality of the uppers from the woman's basket, and made a show of examining them. He was only thinking of the woman's need and her expectaions. She had performed her part, but not a single dollar had he in the house, and how was he to perform his part?

'How is your husband to-day?' he asked, kindly, showing more than the usual interest, for he felt that he had little more than sympathy to give.

'Not so well,' replied the woman. 'I have run down for a few minutes, and left him alone, quite as much to get money for my work as to bring it home. The doctor has ordered a little wine, and I must get it for him, if it takes all I have earned this week.'

'How much does your work come do?'

'Two dollars,' answered the woman.

The shoemaker went to his desk, and opened it, took out his little cash-box, and made a pretence of disappointment as he turned it toward the woman. It did not contain a single copper. Then he drew forth an old pocket-book and examined every compartment, but with no better success.

'You are a little too early, Mrs. Blythe,' he said, smiling, regretfully, 'A little too early. I haven't received my collections for the day. Shall I send you up the money?'

The woman sighed and look very much disappointed.

'I'm very sorry, Mrs. Blythe'—the shoemaker did not manifest the slightest impatience, for he understood the case perfectly, 'but we find it very hard, sometimes, to get in our bills. I've had Andrew running round all the morning, and he hasn't collected a single dollar so far.

'It is strange how little rich men think of their obligations to us, poor mechanics, who live, nearly all the while, from hand to mouth. If I could always get in my small bills, I would be very comfortable. As it is, I am always in trouble about money.'

Mrs. Blythe stood very still, and answered not a word. It was hardly possible for her to leave her husband again, and moreover, she had promised to bring him home the wine.

'I am very sorry, Mrs. Blythe,' repeated the shoemaker; but what is, can't be helped.'

'True, true. I learned that long ago,'—said the woman, with a half despairing sigh. 'The lessons of poverty sink deeply enough into the memory.'

'I will send you up the money in the course of an hour or two. Andrew is going out with some more bills. I will not trouble you to come down again, as your husband is so ill.'

Still Mrs. Blythe lingered. How could she return to her sick, exhausted husband, without the wine that was to send through all the coursers of his blood a quickening spirit! She had felt as if this wine was to be to him the very elixir of life; and since it had been mentioned by the doctor, she had seen that her husband's thought was resting upon it, to the exclusion of everything else. To go home without it, therefore, was a serious thing, and might involve evil consequences; for his conditiou was one of extreme prostration, and the lightest balance might destroy the even balance of life just attained, and throw a preponderance upon the wrong side.

Slowly, at length, she moved toward the door.

'You will send up the money, Mr. Barker, right soon,' she said, turning partly around and looking back at the troubled shoemaker.

'The moment I receive it. Andrew is going out with some bills immediately.'

The door opened, noiselessly; with noiseless steps a drooping figure went out, and noiselessly the door was shut again. The only sense that took record of the circumstance was that of sight.

Mr. Redwood, the merchant, who thought his shoemaker's bill of so little consequence, that he would not take the trouble to write a check in order to cancel it, left his store some two hours after the visit of Andrew, and started home to his late dinner. On his way he passed a wine store, and dropped in to order a case of choice Amontillado, the flavor of which he had tried and approved.

'Send it home within an hour. I wish a bottle for my dinner,' said Mr. Retwood, as he took out his pocket-book to pay for the wine.

'It shall be done,' was the ready answer.

As the merchant replaced his pocket-book, and was buttoning his coat over his breast, a poorly-dressed, worn, and feeble-looking woman came into the store, and walked back, with an air of timid irresolutions, to where the two men—the wine dealer and his customer—were standing.

'Well, what's wanted?' said the wine-dealer, in a short, imperative voice.

'My husband is very low, and the doctor has ordered him some wine.' The woman's sad, pleading tone, made it very apparent to the dealer that she had come to beg, and not to buy.

'Has he, indeed!' The voice of the wine-dealer was half-insulting.

'I failed to get money for my work, and I cannot go home without the wine. Oh! sir, if you will trust me for a bottle, I will certainly come and pay you! The money is earned, and it is promised this afternoon!'

The wine merchant laughed, sneeringly, as he made answer:

'It won't do, my good woman! The trick is too stale.'

'But, sir'—

The urgency of the case made Mrs. Blythe importunate.

'There—there! That will do! Go, now!' and the wine-merchant waved his hand toward the door, immediately. Mrs. Blythe turned and went away, not speaking another word. The eyes of Mr. Redwood were on her pale, thin face, and he saw there an expression that haunted him as we are sometimes haunted by a face in a picture, for many days afterwards.

'A common dodge!' said the wine-merchant, in a vulgar way, as the woman passed into the street. 'If I had given her the bottle of wine, she would have been as drunk as a beast in half an hour!'

Mr. Redwood, in whose memory that parting look of Mrs. Blythe had daguerreotyped itself, thought differently; but he gave no utterance to his thoughts.

'That woman's story was a true one,' he said to himself, as he passed on his way homeward. 'I wish I had asked her residence;' and he looked carefully all around him, up and down the street, with a kind of vague hope of seeing her. But, already too long away from her exhausted husband, she had hurried back to him.

'O Mary!' whispered a feeble voice, as she leaned over the bed, 'how long you have been away! I feel very faint—very faint! Have you got the wine?'

Only the bitter wine of sorrow, crushed out from an almost breaking heart, had she brought for her husband, and, as a few drops fell upon his face, she whispered back huskily:

'Mr. Barker could not pay me for my work. But he will send the money in an hour or two, and then I will get the wine.'

A feeble sigh escaped the breast of the sick man; his eye-lids drooped wearily, until the lashes lay in two dark lines upon his bloodless cheeks, while a more death-like hue overspread his countenance.

'Edward! Edward! Oh, Edward! Husband!'

Slowly the eyes of the sick man opened, but closed again, heavily, without sending forth a beam of intelligence.

The poor woman's strength was all gone. Sinking into a chair, she leaned over upon the bed; and laid her face against that of her husband. Its coldness chilled her to the heart. Already the death-damps were breaking through the relaxing pores. A moment she tried to arouse herself to a new effort. But hope had died, and the leaden pall of despair was on her spirit.

'Mrs. Blythe!'

It was the voice of Andrew, the shoemaker's boy.

'Mrs. Blythe!' His hand was upon her arm, but she stirred not.

'Mrs. Blythe! I have brought you the money for your work. And Mr. Baker has sent a bottle of wine for Mr. Blythe.'

The voice and words together penetrated the shut-door of the woman's senses, and partly arousing herself, she murmured, as a fuller consciousness returned:—

'Too late! too late!'

A thrill of horror went through the boy's frame, as bending over, his eyes rested upon, the ashen face of a man wearing the ghastly image of death.

How little dreamed the well-to-do merchant of a scene like this, as he sipped his delicately flavored sherry, and remarked upon its quality! Of a scene like this, which an easy act of justice on his part, in the simple payment of a bill might have prevented! Once, as he looked at the christal wine, holding his glass to the light, the countenance of the poor woman he had seen at the wine-merchant's, seemed to glare at him as if reflected from a mirror. But the unpleasant vision faded in a moment. Between that despairing countenance and his failure to pay a trifling bill, he recognized no possible relation of effect and cause. Yet was it ever so!—the relation did exist.

Need we give any new shades to our picture—need we turn the kaleidoscope—need we add a word by way of application?—What good? The lesson is complete enough, and all additional groupings of colorings would but weaken the moral we seek to enforce.

A TENDER REPROOF.—A little boy had one day done wrong, and was sent, after parental correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed, and heard him in lisping accents ask to be made better, never to be angry again; and then, with child-like simplicity, he added: "*Lord, make ma's temper better too.*"

The following is from a country paper, and is not only good sense, but out of all measureanomical poetry:

He who reads and comes to pay,
Shall read again another day;
But he who will not 'plank the cash,'
Through his name on our subscription book we shall be compelled, however reluctantly to make a ———

REDUNDANCES IN SPEECH.—"They are *united together*" should be "They are *united,*" "I shall *fall down*" should be "I shall *fall:*" "*down* is superfluous. You do not lift *up;*—"to *lift up*" should be "*lift;*" you cannot lift a thing *down.*

'Where is the hoe, Sambo?' 'Wid de rake, massa.' 'Well. where is the rake?'—'Wid de hoe.' 'But where are both?' 'Why bof together, old massa; you 'pears to be 'ticular, dis morning.'

Many persons fancy themselves friendly, when they are only officious. They counsel not so much that you should become wise, as that they should be recognised as teachers of wisdom.

The busy-body labors without thanks, talks without credit, lives without love, dies without tears, without pity—save that some say, "It was a pity he died no sooner."

A student in a neighboring college, being rather 'short,' sold his books, and wrote to his father that he was subsisting on literature.

Byron said, "I am convinced men do more harm to themselves than even the devil could do them."

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

A correspondent sends us the following, and solicits us to ask for the most simple solution. We willingly comply, and hope that the readers of the column will accede to his request. The solution sent with the question is correct, but we think it can be much simplified. Give us a solution for publication.

Here it is:—The sum of two numbers is 8; the square of the greater, plus the product of the two is forty.

What is the normal sound of A. We all can remember when first we entered the school-room as pupils, and will never forget the sound which fell from the lips of the pedagogue as he directed our attention to the letter A. Ever since that eventful time, has the same thing been done daily and hourly, and just as we received it from the lips of our preceptors, have we teachers' communicated it to our pupils. We have thought whilst we gave forth the sound 'ai' that we were teaching an absolute fact; one beyond even the possibilty of a doubt. Of late we have had some doubts on this point, and those doubts have grown to an opinion, and to-day we beg leave to give it as an opinion that teaching the normal sound of A, as 'ai' is not in accordance with the true nature, or underived sound of the letter. We were first led into this train of thought, whilst hearing a piece of music performed by a choir, where the 'ai.men' was called 'ah-men,' and following the matter still further, we called to mind several words which, whilst in reading, we differed in the sound of A, yet in singing we universally found it to be 'ah.' Upon giving such words the 'ai' sound in singing, it was evident that much of the effect was lost. This question then will arise; why do we give A, the soond of 'ah' in music, whilst we sound it 'ai' in ordinary conversation. Our answer is, because it is the normal sound of the letter.

Upon a further examination of the matter, we find that (supposing the normal sound of A to be 'ah.') there is much to sustain the position. It is well known that one vowel will have a diphthongal influence upon a preceding one, even though one, or sometimes two consonants may separate them, and by means of this fact, much of the supposed irregularity of our language, may be brought within regular rule—supposing that we give A the normal sound of 'ah.'—In some parts of England and Ireland they give the letter this sound—whilst in Scotland they make it still broader, and call it 'av.' Now this sound is justified to a greater extent than our sound of 'ai,' as it occurs in such words as "water, farthing, war, fall, hall, &c." In these words, A must rely upon its own normal sound, for it cannot obtain it by any dipothongal combination of the common 'ai' with another branch. Take the word Amen, or ah-men, and here even Aw-men would be preferable to the first.

But suppose this broad sound to be exceptional, and let us return to the general effect of this letter in the pronunciation of words. Our language is compounded of nearly all languages spoken from which useful words could be gathered. Take simple syllables in which A occurs immediately preceding a single consonant, or between *two* consonants, and just observe the sounds that common usage gives it. Here are a few—you may increase them to almost any extent, "at, bat, cat, arm, bar, car, can, ac, lac, fact, pap." Here the sound is invariably that of the natural 'ah.' True, it is not prolonged, but the quantity of the syllable or word will not permit this, unless we wish to make it emphatic. Let us next take some of these syllables and add the letter 'e,' on the other side of the consonant. Mark the effect—*The 'a' then in every instance becomes possessed of the diphthongal sound of 'æ,'*—far becomes fare, (the same as fair,) bar becomes bair, bare, &c., the effect being just the same upon the letter A, as though it was placed next to it. So 'star' becomes 'stare,' the sound being identical with 'stair,' and leaving us the diphthongal 'ai,' as we call the normal A.

Let us now show how often the letter 'y' or 'i' placed *behind* a consonant, carries *back* the sound before spoken of—as in 'lad' we have the sound 'ay,' whilst in 'lady' we have that of 'ai' or 'aid.' The 'y' you observe influences the word the same as though it were spelling 'laydy'—or 'bab' by adding 'y' gives us another illustration, all going to prove that the common method of calling the first letter of the Alphabet is not correct;—and that we give it a diphthongal sound, instead of the normal one. The power of 'e' or 'y' to influence a vowel by giving it a diphthong sound, through a double consonant (one a liquid,) is manifest in the words 'able, sabre,' and others. In such cases the conclusion is that the letter 'a' is modified by the succeeding sound, and takes the sound of 'ai,' and therefore it is not the normal sound of the letter.

Having just glanced at the matter, one that we think is worth attention, we close, with the inquiry, Is 'Ai' the normal sound of A—or is it a diphthongal one?—ED.

SABBATH READING.

THE SABBATH.—"O, Sabbath! Needed for a world of innocence—without thee, what would be a world of sin? There would be no pause for consideration, no check to passion, no remission of toil, no balm of care! He who had withheld thee, would have forsaken the earth! Without thee, He had never given to us the Bible, the Gospel, the Spirit! We salute, as thou comest to us in the name of the Lord—radient in the sunshine of that dawn which broke over creation's achieved work—marching downward in the track of time, a pillar of refreshing cloud and guiding flame, intervening will all thy light new beams of discovery and promise, until thou standest forth more fair than when reflected in the dews and imbibed in the flowers of Eden—more awful than when the trumpet rung of thee in Sinai! The Christian Sabbath! Like its Lord, it but rises again in Christianity, and henceforth records the rising day. And never since the tomb of Jesus was burst open by Him who revived and rose, has this day awakened but as the light of seven days and with healing in its wings! Never has it unfolded without some witness and welcome, some song and salutation! It has been the coronation day of martyrs, the first day of saints!" It has been from the first until now the sublime custom of the churches of God! "Still the out goings of its morning and its evening rejoice!" It is a day of heaven upon earth! Life's sweetest calm, poverty's birthright, labor's only rest! Nothing has such a hoard of antiquity on it! Nothing contains in it such a history! Nothing draws along with it such a glory! Nurse of virtue, seal of truth! The household's richest patrimony, the nation's noblest safeguard! The pledge of peace, the fountain of intelligence, the strength of law! The oracle of instruction, the ark of mercy! The patent of our manhood's spiritual greatness. The harbinger of our soul's sanctified perfection. The glory of religion, the watch-tower of immortality. The ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reacheth to heaven, with the angels God ascending and descending on it."—*Hamilton.*

SILLY PRIDE.—Some children are very proud of their clothes. Of all the kinds of pride I have ever met, this is the silliest. I always think of that brainless bird, the peacock, when I see a boy or girl strutting proudly because he or she is dressed up in fine clothing.

One of these proud girls, named Sarah, went to school one day, and found a new scholar there, who was plainly though neatly dressed. At the recess, the new comer was introduced to Sarah, as Miss Effie Roy. Sarah gave Effie the tip of her finger, bowed stiffly, pouted her pretty lips, tossed her head, and moved away. Turning to a playmate, she said:

"I don't want anything to say to that girl. Why, she is dressed as plainly as our Biddy. I don't see what Nellie West was thinking of when she introduced her to me."

"Whose daughter do you suppose she is?" asked her friend.

"O, I don't know. I dare say she belongs to some poor mechanic, or, maybe she is a washer-woman's child. But whoever she is, I shan't play with her while she wears that dowdy dress."

"O, Sarah, don't say that," replied her friend. "Effie Roy's father is very rich.—He has just bought that lovely villa on the hill, and is richer than any man in town."

Poor, proud, silly Sarah! How vexed she was on hearing this fact. She had made a sad blunder. Her pride had led her to insult a rich man's daughter by her haughty manner. She tried to undo her folly by going at once to Effie with her blandest smile and sweetest tones of voice. But Effie had noticed her manner at first, and had not mistaken its meaning. Hence, while she was polite to Sarah, she was cooled and reserved.

You see, my children, it won't do to be governed by the outward looks of things.—The best hearts often beat under plain dresses. If you judge people by their clothes, you will be apt to make mistakes which you will afterwards regret.

When the Crystal Palace was in London, a plain-looking woman asked a man to explain the working and design of a machine. Thinking her to be a poor woman of no note he replied.

"O, I can't be bothering to explain to every woman who comes here."

"O, never mind if it is any trouble to you," said the lady as she walked away.

"Do you know to whom you have been speaking?" asked a gentleman who now stepped up to the machinist.

"No," he replied, glancing his eye towards the retreating form of the lady.

"Why, to her Majesty, Queen Victoria!!" replied the gentleman.

Alas! for the poor machinist! How vexed he felt with himself. He bit his lips in anger at himself. His pride had led him to insult the Queen. He deserved all the pain of mind he felt when he found out his mistake.

Take care, then my children, not to cherish that pride which scorns the poor or poorly clad. Learn to respect people, because, like yourself, they are God's creatures and the purchase of Christ's blood. Even the poor Irishman with his hod, is precious in God's sight, and should not therefore be despised, scorned, or ill-treated by any one.—Be meek and humble, then, in yourselves; and you will have no wish to treat the poor or poorly clad with scorn.

CLIP THE TWIGS OF SIN.—Correct your little faults, and you will gain courage and overcome great ones. No man arrives at excellence but through sharp watchings and constant curbing of his faulty tendencies in the smallest matter. Washington and Franklin drew up rigid rules, and proceeded upon thorough system, in disciplining themselves from early life; in their footsteps every young American should be proud to follow. Were less empty praise showered upon those fathers of the nation, and more earnest copies attempted of their grand lives, we should behold a different rising generation from the present.

The longer we live in this world of roses and thorns, the more we learn to revere those philonthrophic axioms, "Bear and forbear," Live and let live,"—and to reverence a faith, whose Christian founder has made it a condition of having our trespasses forgiven, that we should forgive the trespasses against us.

COMMUNICATED.

THE "FARMER'S" LETTER.

But the great error of these Statesmen in this instance, as had occurred with others in 1719, and subsequently in 1857, consisted in acting upon the assumption that a dimunition of the scale of duties on imported merchandize would induce an increase of quantity imported sufficient to afford necessary receipts into the treasury to meet the demands upon it, and the more certainly, in view of the fact, that there was at this time a surplus varying in amount from 24 to 35 millions already in its possession. This error soon became apparent. The importation of dutyable goods diminished rapidly, the treasury became thoroughly depleted, and in 1836 Mr. Van Buren was driven to the expedient of issuing treasury-notes to meet the Government expenses. Will Mr. "Protection" please mark these dates attentively, and consider whether it was *necessary* that should have been "done by government to *discourage* the imports of the productions of foreign labor," or what practical means presented themselves, by which, "to encourage our own industry," our government could have consistently applied, but now on this subject by and bye.

"Protection" continued by saying, "owing to this disastrous state of affairs, the opposition (the broken bankers, merchants, manufacturers and speculators,) were enabled to elect their candidate, Gen. Harrison, for President, and a majority to Congress in 1840, by whom these disastrous measures were foreclosed, (meaning the progressively declining scale of import duties) and the *patriotic* tariff of 1842 was enacted which relieved the country," &c. To all which it may be applied, that the prominent act of President Harrison's Administration was the passage of a general Bankrupt law, under which private debts to the amount of 450 millions of dollars were cancelled by the courts against the honest creditors which had grown out of the folly and phrenzy engendered by the unnatural stimulent to manufacturing, mercantile, and banking enterprises under the protective tariff of 1828, repealed in 1833. So deliberately wicked was this bankrupt law pronounced to be by the honest and candid portion of our countrymen, that the same *patriotic* Congress that enacted it, was compelled by the shrieks of the tortured sufferers to stay its operation by immediate repeal; and strange must it have been if the ears of 'Protection,' and his alone, were closed against the wail of horror that rose spontaneously from all corners of the land, and from his own country particularly, during this legalized transference of the fruits of honest labor and economy, into the pockets of the swindler, whether claiming to be bankers, merchants, manufacturers, or speculators. In this form, and to these parties, it must be admitted that Gen. Harrison and his opposition party, contributed a full measure of 'relief.'

Equally strange must it appear that 'Protection' holds the tariff act of 1833 accountable for all the disasters of the manufacturing, and other interests of the country down to 1842. when he admits that so small was the importation of foreign products during its existence, to compete with home labor, and so trifling was the receipts of public revenue from all sources, "that Mr. Van Buren, immediately after his inauguration in 1837, was compelled to call an extra session of Congress to provide the means to carry on the government, which was effected by passing a law for the issue of *fifty millions of treasury notes*, and this measure was adopted while we were in a state of peace with all the world, and had been for the last twenty-two years!" No ingenuity that we could call to our aid, would enable us to present a stronger argument to prove that the tariff of 1833 exerted no pernicious influence down to 1837 or afterwards, to depress the manufacturing or other business of the country, than 'Protection' has here put into our hands. The fact is, goods in Europe were, in the main, worth more than in this country, we were unable, thanks to our paper currency explosion of 1832 to 1837, to pay for them if the case had been otherwise, and the imports were confined to articles of absolute necessity, producing the small amount of revenue already referred to, and it may be here said that at no time in the history of our country, had our own manufacturers the control and supply of our own markets, as against foreign competition, more decidedly in their own hands, than from 1812 to 1820, and from 1832 to 1842, if they had been able to avail themselves of the advantage. The reason why they were not, we shall attempt to show hereafter.

"So popular had the tariff of 1842 become," that in the succeeding canvass for the Presidency, we have the authority of "Protection" for believing that the Democrats emblazoned on their party banners the motto, "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842," "but no sooner were they warm in their seats of office than this tariff of 1842 was repealed, and that of 1846 adopted." That the tariff of 1842 was ever favored for a moment by the Democratic party, is a palpable error. It is true that the weight of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress was deemed by the protectionists indispensable to success in that body, and the most unprecedented liberality was extended, in the bill, to her iron interest, to secure that support. A few votes were secured by this plausably disguised bribe, and the consequences which followed to their constituents in a few years, by the hopes inspired, and the natural reaction upon those engaged in that interest, laid its victims in this State in sackcloth and ashes. But the democratic party *did* demand a reasonable modification of Mr. Clay's *compromise* tariff of 1833, such as would meet the necessities of the treasury, with such *incidental* protection to home interest as such a scale of import duties would afford, and urged in vain such an act from the year 1840 till the act of 1842 was passed.

The recuperative energies of our fertile country had furnished the means in the meantime, to repair partially the late disasters,—to settle balances of debt with banks and others; specie payments had been resumed, and business began to flow in its accustomed channels, but the treasury was empty. There being two tariff schemes before Congress, the one just described, and the ultra-protection tariff, as finally enacted. The 'opposition,' as 'Protection' calls them, had possession of all the departments of government, but required a few votes to carry their point, and permitted no alternative to their opponents but to yield, or take the responsibility of answering to the country for the continuance of a bankrupte treasury. The necessary number of votes were given, *under protest*, and 'Protection's' "patriotic tariff of 1842" became the law of the land, at the last hour of the session, and so remained to plunder the fruits of industry till 1846. In the meantime the authors were hurled from their places of authority by a tariff-ridden constituency, and "Polk, Dallas" and Buchanan were elevated to their places. The latter had voted for the act, under *protest*, and Messrs. Polk and Dallas' sentiments were thoroughly known to be hostile to the protective principle, and yet Mr. 'Protection' hazzards the assertion that the Democratic party *pretended* to sustain the tariff of 1842, by supporting the aspirations of these men to office.

It can surprise no one, after the crushing defeat their opponents—the high tariff party—suffered in 1844, that the Democrats should have taken the result of the election as indicative of the public sentiment in respect to the measure of protection to be continued to a single minor branch of home industry, as it constituted the pivot upon which the political battle turned. A reduction of the scale of import duties, and a change of the principle of assessment from those under the act of 1842, because no less the duty of the successful party, under this view of the case, even if no other motive had impelled them to revive it, than to divert the general policy of the government in conformity with their own political theory.

(To be continued.)

Radnor, Dec. 19th, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—'Twas morn upon—not the Grecian hills—but the hills of old Delaware, when four aspiring cultivators of natural science, passed the confines of Radnor, for the purpose of exploring the geological formations and mineral wealth of portions of Chester and Montgomery counties. No "sun of austerlitz" shone out upon the occasion, but a heavy fog spread its gloomy pall far and wide upon the earth. Our gallant steed sped along, nor did we stop, except to inquire of a gentleman if he thought the fog would *lift*, until we reached the hills of Valley Forge. Here we halted to examine the iron mines, and the remains of the old encampment. Just to the left of the road, is a redoubt which was thrown up along the intrenchment, and which is now apparently almost as perfect as when the Father of his Country last trod the hill-side. Leaving the consecrated spot behind, we passed rapidly on toward Pickering creek, when suddenly there arose the cry of "Breccia! Eureka!" and all hands leaped from the wagon to secure the prize. An old sledge from a neighboring domicil enabled us to break it in fragments. Said fragments were soon stowed away in the carriage; but, like children gathering shells, we soon threw them away, and replaced them at the expense of a farmer's stone wall.

Nothing more of interest occurred until we arrived at the Pickering mines. We first visited Wheatley's mine, which is not now worked. Here we found a few specimens, mostly of zinc blende, which occurs here in considerable quantities, and in many instances, beautifully crystallized. We were afterwards informed that this ore had been but little worked, as the zinc could be imported from Europe at a less cost than it can be manufactured for here. Across a few fields, and we are at Christman's mines, now in full blast. These are worked mostly for the lead, which is found chiefly as the sulphuret and phosphate, though the carbonate and other vrrieties are occasionally found. The gentlemanly director furnished us with some fine specimens from his own cabinet. A few tons of copper are also returned from this mine every year. One of the ores of lead found here is now is melted for the silver which it contains, the latter being sufficiently rich to make the reduction profitable. Pocketing our specimens of galena, phosphate of lead, blende, variegated copper, and sulphate of barytes, we were soon scudding along, *en route* for Phœnixville. Arrived there, our quadrupeds were soon "stabulated, and denoted an adequate supply of nutritious aliment." Then we sallied forth, when all at once a cry was raited for bivalves of the *genus ostrea*. An inviting sign was soon discovered, and the door was charged with solid phalanx, when lo! it was closed and barred. Another establishment was tried with the same result; when one of the party was deputized to find the proprietor. Going to the rear of the building, he made a profound salam to the lady who met him at the door, and inquired of her "if the proprietor of the establishment was within?" He was answered that the *proprietor* lived in the house "just beyant, where thim pigs was." The individual from the porcine establishment soon made his appearance, and opened the door, when we attacked his edibles like a parcel of hawks at a spring chicken.

After paying all due respect to the science of gastronomy, we again trod the pave, when, attracted by an expressive sign, we entered an underground room and found—not what we expected, but only some *grin*-wine hams, in the possession of an individual who had lately indulged in private boarding in one of the palatial buildings of West Chester. From here we crossed the railroad bridge, examined with much interest the "new red sandstone" which crops out so boldly along the bank of the river, and then passed on to the great tunnell.—Here, notwithstanding the previous assertions of the *Professor*, that the place was givin in the books, as a prominent locality, we were unable to find any specimens of pyrites. On our return to the village, the appearance of one of our number forcibly struck the mind of one of the rising generation of the place. The youth's imperfect feet knowledge of the history of national characteristics, led him to mistake the Russian costume for that of the Mexican, and catching his companion by the arm, and pointing to the individual, he exclaimed in astonishment, "do you see old Santy."

Leaving Phœnixville, we crossed the river, and passed down the other side, until we came to the old Perkiomen mines, near Shannonville. For numbers of minerals, and varieties of each, these mines are probably unequalled. Here are found three varieties of copper, five varieties of lead, three of zinc, and numerous other minerals of inferior practical value. The mines are now silent and deserted, and the contrast between the hum and bustle which once gave life and activity to the scene; and the silent desolation which now reigns supreme, is sad, and even painful. While some of our party were at the top of the hill, searching for specimens, a voice was heard to ascend from the foot, loudly calling for the hammer. Upon inquiring what he wanted it for, he replied that he had found a stone which he wanted to break, and discover what was within. Guided by the voice, we descended the hill, and found "Old Santy" standing near a deserted shanty. Upon asking him for the stone which he wished to break, he gravely pointed to a huge *grindstone* which stood near by. Exit Santy, amid a shower of gravel-stones. Leaving the mines, we re-crossed the river at Port Kennedy, and with our "pockets full of rocks," drove home beneath a cloudless sky.

Yours, CUPRIUN.

Two colored boys, some eighteen or twenty years of age, who had escaped from their master, a Mr. Jewet, of Tennessee, were taken at Cleveland, on Monday, where they had been quietly at work in a hotel for some time, and delivered to their master by process of Court. On their way to Cincinnatti, to be shipped by the river to their former home, one of them got off the cars at Carlisle Station, near Dayton, and when the train was ready to start, he refused to get on again The person having the two boys in charge endeavored to force him upon the platform but the fugitive turned upon him, struck one or two telling blows, and then made good speed for the country. He has not since been heard from, and is most probably paying his most lovelike devoirs to that glittering emblem of liberty—*the North Star.*

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—John Abel, of Luzerne county, Pa., came to his death on the 27th ult., from the bite of a cat inflicted about ten weeks since. He complained of a little pain at the time, but it soon passed away and no more was thought of it. He had, however, a great repugnance to water, and the mere sight of it caused a shuddering sensation. On the morning of the 26th he complained and took to his bed. He suffered intense agony, trying at times to bite the hand which had been injured. The sight of water made him mad—a raving maniac, and it was with difficulty that his friends prevented him from tearing his breast.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—There is no doubt but that this road is one of the best conducted and safest in the country. The following article in relation to its management, from the Railway *Times*, pays a just and glowing tribute to its President, Mr. Felton, who is a resident of this county.

"While absent lately we passed over this road, and had some opportunity of noticing its admirable management. This road is operated more than any other in this country upon what is generally denominated the "Contract System," and the results thus far are evidence enough in favor of a system that we have advocated for the past six or seven years, and which must eventually be adopted upon the great mass of railways in the United States. The principle of this system is simply—making it the interest of the operatives to run the road with economy, promptness and safety. This result has been achieved as the annual report, which will be issued January 11th, will fully show. In the Railway Times of November 5th, 1857, we gave the form and general features of the contracts made. The articles of agreement are made for the mutual protection of the campany and the contractors.—In all the essentials this agreement will do for any road, but might require modification in some of the details for some roads.

Thus far the system has worked admirably. It has not only worked well for the interests of the Company by a reduction of expenses, but has given greater efficiency to the operative department, and greater safety to the travelling public. The contractors themselves have made very handsome salaries, and the operatiees employed by them have shared in the general benefits of the system. Some of the engineers have made rising a hundred dollars a month, nearlf half of which comes directly from savings in fuel, oil, &c., &c. When the operatives find it to their interest to save, they do so; when they find for their interest to keep their engine out of the repair shop—because while it is there, their salary and proportion of savings are stopped—they take a great deal more care of it. The system has another good influence; it appeals to the self-respect of the operative, and excites his ambition to make a good show of savings. It leads him to think, reflect and study for the purpose of giving his machine greater efficiency with a reduced cost of material. It appeals to the self-interest and self-respect of the men, and therefore contains all the elements of success.

Mr. Felton, the President of this company, has the honor of having been the first railway manager to introduce this system in this country. In inaugurating the system, he placed such guards and checks upon the contractors as was necessary for the safety of the company and for the protection of the contractors. The work has been an arduous one, but it has been gone through with, and the company is now reaping the fruits of it by reducing running expenses, by a better road bed and running gear, and by greater safety to the public, and has one of the most efficient corps of officers and operatives possesed by any railway company in the United States. When Mr. Felton assumed the charge of this road, its financial position was at a very low ebb, and the road and rolling stock in a very miserable condition. Now the reverse of that is the fact. It has been newly ironed, its road bed brought up, its rolling stock put in an efficient state, and it is now run at a very economical figure of cost, and its earnings a very considerable net on the entire cost.

Without knowing exactly the result of the past year's operations, we understand that the nett earnings show a handsome increase over the previous year. The road is on the great line of travel north and south, and has almost a monopoly of the through passenger traffic, while the local traffic is very considerable and rapidly extending. The Delaware Road, which it is proposed to extend to the Cheaspeak Bay, thus forming a steamboat line to Norfolk, Va., is already a feeder of considerable importance to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, and will in time become more so. When the annual report is published we shall have occasion, perhaps, to speak somewhat at length upon the prospects of this road and its management.—*Railway Times.*

THE UNEMPLOYED WOMAN SHOULD GO TO CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin states that the demand for females in California is great, and that in the city of Francisco house girls get from $30 to $35 per month and board. Good cooks receive from $40 to $60, and no difficulty is experienced in finding places. In the interior towns the demand for help is still greater. In the mines too, there is a constant demand for females, not only as domestics, but as wives for the hardy miners: and, says the *Bulletin*, "could ten thousand females be landed upon our shores in the next week, no greater blessing upon our State could be conferred. We then say to the unemployed women at the East, come to the Pacific; California and Oregon are ready to receive you with extended arms.

TEMPERATURE ON CHRISTMAS DAYS FOR SIXTY-NINE YEARS.—During a period of sixty-nine years the highest temperature on Christmas day was in 1829, fifty-six degrees; 1830, fifty-two degrees above zero; and the lowest was in 1788, 1811, 1849, ten degrees above zero on each day. Of the sixty-nine years there were twenty on which the temperature on Christmas day did not fall below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's scale; and twenty-eight years on which the temperature on Christmas day did not rise above freezing line. Our meteorological records now cover a series of seventy years, but Christmas day of 1799 is omitted.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, writing to his own journal, the South Bend Register, says:

"In spite of all this torrent of denunciation, Judge Douglas stands firmly to his position. He told me, the other day, that he had counted the cost, and that he should remain inflexible, in spite of President or cabinet, even if it drove him to private life. He expects, of course, to remain in the Democratic party, but his seat in it will be full of thorns."

A few days ago a child named Tomlinson, of Green Lane, Sulconts, N. Y., died after a lingering illness. In May last the child passed a full grown mouse, minus its head. The mouse had run down the child's while playing in a field. After that time the child continued ailing until its death, the immediate cause of which was supposed to have been diarrhœa.

ATTEMPT TO ROB. As Joshua Springer, jr. was going up to R. D, Well's store in Downingtown, on Saturday last, he was met by two men on Brandywine bridge, one of them bade him good evening—and asked him what time it was, he said he did not know as he had left his watch at home, one of them raised a club to strike him; but Mr. Springer warded it off with his arm, and knocked the man down. The other then ran up and drew a knife on him, but it merely penetrated his garments, as he had two coats on. The one that struck him with the knife jumped over the fence and took to his heels. When Mr. Springer told them he did not know the time, they asked him what he did know, he said he knew enough to give a d——n fool an answer.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—A Crawford bounty paper, of a recent date, makes mention of a lady who had reached the age of one hundred years, and claims her as the oldest person now living in Western Pennsylvania. We are not willing to admit this, for a friend informs us, says the Raftman Journal, that we have now residing in Burnside township, Clearfield county, the oldest man and woman perhaps in the State—Mr. Ludwick Snyder and his wife. Mr. Snyder, in August last, attained the great age of 111 years, and Mrs. Snyder 107. Both now enjoy good health, and are quite as active as persons of sixty to seventy years of age. Mr. Snyder is a gunsmith, and has within ten years made a gun and has walked from home to Clearfield town and back to Curwensville, a distance of thirty miles, in one day, since his one hundredth year. We believe this cannot be beaten, and claim for our county the oldest inhabitants in the State of Pennsylvania, till we learn to the contrary.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—The Sunday Transcript says, we are happy to announce that his Excellency, William F. Packer, is peculiarly fortunate in the selection of his cabinet advisers. Hon. Wm. M. Hiester is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Hiester is a gentleman of illustrious Democratic antecedents, of staunch devotion to his party, and peculiarly fitted, by his talents and integrity, for the eminent position to which he has been called. Governor Packer has tendered the appointment of Attorney General to the Hon. John C. Knox, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. We understand that Judge Knox will accept this position, and his acknowledged abilities and great legal experience peculiarly qualify him to be the legal representative of this Commonwealth. Wm. A. Porter, Esq., at present Solicitor of this city, will be called to take the position made vacant by the resignation of Judge Knox.

UNTANGLE IT.—The Knickerbocker publishes the following interesting epigrams:—

"HERE LIE

Two grand-mothers with their two grand daughters,
Two husbands with their two wives,
Two fathers with their two daughters,
Two mothers with their two sons,
Two maidens with their two mothers,
Two sisters with their two brothers,
Yet but six corpse in all lie buried here,
All born legitimate, and from incest clear."

Who of our readers can unravel the intricate tangle. And while they are about it, let them also answer this; "Two widowers (who are not related) marry each other's daughters; what relation will their children be to each other?

DEATH-BED FOLLIES.—The Charleston Mercury belabors the practice of manumitting slaves by will as "death-bed folly," committed only by men in their second childhood, (such for instance as George Washington,) and thinks that the Southern States ought to interfere by legislation to prevent such things. Slaves so manumitted are so many men removed "from the industry of the State," it says, and it regards their manumission as "a wanton destruction of property." It seems, then, that according to the extreme Southern code of morals, a man has no right to do with his property as he pleases.

A FIX.—The other day as Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, were going to Charleston the conductor made a fuss because they did not each have a ticket. The gentleman who had charge of them said that they had always been carried on the ticket of a single passenger. The conductor replied that they were 4 persons and occupied 2 seats; they must, therefore, pay two passages. "Very well," said the gentleman, "I will give the ticket to Chang and you can put Eng off the cars," This brought the conductor to his senses, and he "knocked under."

A TRUE BILL.—The following was presented to one of the devotees of Bacchus, by a storekeeper in the country, viz: half a pound of coffee, half pound of sugar, a pint of molasses, and a *half gallon of whiskey.* The storekeeper seemed rather unwilling to give the rummy so much spirits in connection with such a small bill of groceries, and endeavored to expose the Bacchanalian by calling the attention of all in the store to the items of the bill, and reading them aloud several times, taking good care to make the phrase, "half gallon of whiskey," very emphatic.

CONGRESSMEN WILL HAVE THEIR PAY.—Half a million of dollars was demanded from the Treasury, last Thursday, for the pay of members of Congress from the 4th of March last. The Representatives will therefore have a liberal amount of pocket money for the holidays. Instead of about $200 for the month of December, each man gets about $2000. This was quite a pretty sum for holiday "spreeing."

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—The statement that Mrs. Cunningham has gone to Paris is all gammon. She is living with her daughters in New York city, in a very retired manner, and in an obscure street, and so far from having the means to go to Europe, it is as much as they can do to procure the means of purchasing their daily bread.

Thomas Allibone, late President of the Pennsylvania Bank, has written home a letter stating that he would return to Philadelphia immediately if his physicians would allow it. He indignantly denies the charges brought against him—says he was not cognisant of anything wrong in the Bank prior to his departure, desires that the specifications against himself may be reduced to writing, and courts a full investigation into his official conduct.

CAT VS. DOG.—During the year just passed, the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch says there were 259 applications of divorce filed in the Court of Common Pleas. What delightful scenes of domestic discord this record suggests! Five hundred and eighteen men and women seeking the aid of the judicial scissors to sever the silken tie which should have bound two willing hearts. The demand for the aid of the law to separate squabbling couples seems to be on the in crease.

DANCING.—The Alabama Methodist Protestant Annual Conference has adopted the following resolution:—That any parents or guardians belonging to our Church who shall patronize that school of sin, the dancing school, by sending their children or wards, shall be subject to trial and reproof, suspension, or expulsion, as the case may demand."

It is stated that in Washington, at present, there are upwards of one hundred professional and regular writers for the press, in addition to a large number of "occasional correspondents."

Fifty gamblers have been notified to leave the city of Dubuque, Iowa.

The tradesman who does not advertise liberally has been very appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern, but is too stingy to buy a candle.

A lady, describing an ill-tempered man says, "he never smiles but he feels ashamed of it."

The imports of coffee at Philadelphia, for the year past, were 172,036 bags.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!—T. ENTWISLE takes pleasure in inforrning his numerous customers that he has a large and well selected stock of fine and common CANDIES, French, German and American TOYS, Figs, Raisins, Currants and Nuts of all kinds. Also, Pound Cakes, Scotch, Fruit, Citron, Lady, and Cocoanut Pound Cakes iced and ornamented to suit all tates. Cream Puffs, Macaroni, Kisses, Lady Fingers, Sponge and a great variety of other Cakes too numerous too detail.

His friends are reminded that he obtained the first premium from the Delaware County Agricultural Society, at the three last annual exhibitions, and may rely on being supplied with Cakes and Confections that cannot be excelled in the city for quality and price.—Give him a call. THOMAS ENTWISLE,
Market street, a few doors above Market Square.
Chester, Dec. 23.

PATENT CORN SHELLERS.
The subscriber would inform the farmers of Delaware and Chester counties, that he has purchased the right of SMITH'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, for the said counties and that he has now on hand a number of these machines, which he will dispose of at $10 each. This Corn Sheller has an immense advantage over all others, inasmuch as it can be worked, and readily moved from place to place by any boy. They also shell corn quicker and neater than any other in use. Call and examine, or address
WASAINGTON BISHOP,
Dec. 9. Bishop's Mill, Del. co., P.

Look at This!
MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY,
All excellent presents for any one.

Harper's Magazine for January,		$3 per year.
Godey's Lady Book	"	$3
Graham's Magazine,	"	$3
Atlantic Monthly,	"	$3
Emerson's Magazine,	"	$3
Peterson's Magazine,	"	$2

Now ready at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the company, for the election of a President and nine Managers to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Mansion House, in the Borough of West Chester, on *Monday, the 11th day of January*, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board.
A. LEWIS SMITH,
Dec. 23. *Secretary.*

CHRISTMAS IS COMIMG.
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Toys and other articles suitable for Christmas Presents, just received at the Millinery and Trimming Store, on State Street, opposite the M. E. Church.
A. P. BURK.
Media, Dec. 3, 1857.

BROCHE SHAWLS
FROM A RECENT CASH AUCTION SALE.
Scarlet, Green, Blue, White and two faced centres, at $9. Also, finer grades, equally low. Super quality, plain and
GRAY WOOLEN LONG SHAWLS.
Also, French Blankets, Childrens Long Black Thibet and Gents Shawls.
FINE BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.
Misses and Childrens, Cloaks
Cloaks with Sleeves at *half price.*
Many cloaks from $2,50 upwards.
Goods for Men's and Boy's Wear.
Fine black Bead-cloth.
Fine black and fancy Doeskins.
Sattinets from Auction, 31 to 62 cts.
GLOVES AND GRAVATS.
Gents Fancy and plain Cloth, 37½
Heavy Woolen Knit Gloves and Scarfs.
Driving Gauntlets, Mufflers. Ties.
Undershits, Drawers, Silk Hdkfs.
Gents Travelling and Railroad Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. cor. 9th and Market sts.
N. B.—Blankets from Auction, cheap. $3 to $5.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 57.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.
A. K. SCHOLL, M. D.
(Graduate of the University of Penna. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Successor to Wm. T. Simpson,) Media, Delaware county, Pa. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to the improved condition of his store. Having replenished his stock with a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, also,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS,
Oils, Glass, Dye-woods, &c., &c. He is prepared to warrant every article pure and genuine.
☞ From ample experience in the Drug and Chemical business, as well as from his own personal attention, he hopes to insure entire satisfaction to those who patronize him in his new location.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Country Physicians can procure all the Drugs and Chemicals required in their practice, at city prices.
REFERENCES:
Albert Letchworth, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Smith, Seventh and Chesnut.
Dillwyn Parrish, Eighth and Arch.
Charles Ellis,
Samuel F Troth.
Daniel B. Smith,
William Proctor, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges, Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Fromefield, 182 N. Sixth st,
Dr. Charles Evans, Race St. above Seventh.
Dr. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery.
Media, Dec. 23, 1857.

MORGAN'S CORNER
COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of carpenters and builders to his stock of Lumber. He has on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK JOISTS and Scantling of all sizes.
WHITE PINE PLANK and Boards of all qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, in great variety.
PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, Plain and Fancy Tops, 4 and 4½ feet long.
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE SCANTLING for window and door frames.
FRAMING for buildings Sawed to order at the shortest notice.
ALSO, a superior article of COAL, always on hand. GEORGE RIGHTER.
Morgan's Corner, Dec. 23, 1857,-1y*.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Custer & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lewis Miller is authorized to settle the business.
JOSIAH CUSTER,
LEWIS MILLER,
The undersigned will continue the general business at the old stand, and respectfully solicits the support of the customers of the late firm, and of the public generally. LEWIS MILLER.
Chester, Dec. 23, 1857-6w*.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE.—The subscriber having just fitted up a new Book Store, would call the attention of the public to his large stock of Miscellaneous and Blank Books Stationery, Pass Books, Writing, Wrapping Papers and Paper Bags. Also, a large collection of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the lowest city prices.
JOHN GREIG,
Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings.
☞ Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Chester, December 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the creation of a Corporate Body, with general banking privileges of issue, discount and Deposit, to be called the "MEDIA BANK," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, the said corporation to be located in the Borough of Media, Delawarecounty.
Media, July 1, 1857-3m.

CHRISTMAS IN MEDIA.
The undersigned, wish to return their thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to them in business, and invite the attention of persons to their stock of Standard Works, Books, Periodicals, suitable for Christmas presents. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Albums, Port-follos, Diaries, Portmonlaes, Thermometers, Mathematical Instruments, Toys for Children, &c., &c. At the Old Established Book and Stationery Store and Newspaper Depot of
J. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Dec. 16. South Avenue Media.

CHRISTMAS.
FANCY JEWELRY,
such as full setts of Mosaics, and Gold Stones,
FANCY ARTICLES OF JEWLRY,
such as Breast Pins, Gold Pencils, Medallions and Rings, suitable for Christmas presents, to be had at
WM. MULLEN'S
Dec. 16,-2w. Jewelry Store, Media, Pa.

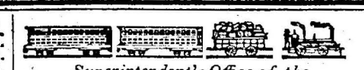
WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
No. 1804 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June3, 1857-tf.

WEST RN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
REVIVED,
No. 1509 Market Street, above Fifteenth,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN & ENTRIKIN.
Philadelphia, April, 27, 1857. Proprietors.

BEST KID GLOVES, KID FINISHED, Plush lined and Merino Gloves, at reduced prices.
R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, December 16.

FINE WORKED COLLARS, FOR Christmas Presents, at reduced prices,
Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, for Christmas Presents, for sale at reduced prices, at the Store of
Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.



Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, '58.
On and after the 9th of November the Cars will leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3 P.M.
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 8 and 12 A. M., and 4½ P.M.
ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 10½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

CARD.
Owing to well known causes, we have made large bona-fide REDUCTIONS,
On the bulk of our large stock of fresh
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
10 cts. for best English and Merrimack Print
12½ for fine Delaines, regular price 19 cts.
Entire stock Dress Goods, at and below cost.
READY CASH
Will buy in our SHAWL and CLOAK ROOM, very
GREAT BARGAINS.
Stella Shawls, 20 per cent less than cost.
Blanket and Winter Shawls unusually cheap.
Cloaks at the first cost of manufacture.
New style Cloaks a large stock,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS,
An assortment for first class sales, very cheap.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS,
All at the new reduced prices.
N. B.—An inspection of our Stock
"WILL PAY."
COOPER & CONARD,
Nov. 4 S. E. cor. 9th and Market sts. Philad.

THE MEDIA ACADEMY.
The subscriber, having made arrangements for re-opening this Institution—late under the care of THOMAS GRIFFITH—would announce that he is prepared to give thorough instructions in all the common elementary and higher English branches, and Mathematics, including Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Astronomy, &c., &c. Attention will be given to
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.
The assistance of a competent Female Teacher has been engaged. The Winter Term will commence on *Monday, the 2d of NOVEMBER*, 1857.
Terms per session of 22 weeks, for Board and Tuition, for the Elementary and English, $60 00
For higher English and Mathematics, 65 00
Day scholars (both sexes,) per quarter of 11 weeks, for Elementary branches, 4 00
Higher branches and Mathemetics, 6 00
One half the expenses to be paid in advance.
REFERENCES:
Prof. Jas. J. Mapes, Newark, New Jersey.
H. C. Vail, West Chester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Dr. Edward Marls, Edgmont, Delaware county.
The encouragement of its former patrons is respectfully solicited.
For further particulars at present, address the subscriber by mail, at Rahway, New Jersey.
Oct. JOS. S. TOWNSEND.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate, and may be found at the office occupied by Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., in the Court House, Media, Delaware co., Pa.
For sale on accommoating terms:
80 acres in Newtown, Del. co., near the West Chester Plank road.
60 Acres in Aston township, at the intersection of the West Chester and Phila., and Balt. Central Rail Roads. aug 12
71 acres of land, Chadds Ford, & near B. C. R. R.
35 acres do do do
33 acres in Concord, Del. co., 1 mile from B. C. R. R.
40 acres in Aston, Delaware co.
50 acres in Edgmont, Delaware co.
50 acres of land near Media, in Upper Providence.
100 acres a very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
25 Acres in Newtown
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
11 acres, a beautiful farm or country seat near Chester. For description, &c., call at the office.
117 acres in Hatfield county, Maryland.
A Bakery with store and dwelling attached, in a good neighborhood.
Blacksmith shop, dwelling, and 3 acres of land, in Aston, Del. co.
4 acres of wood land in Thornbury.
75 acres in Middletown.
67 acres in Upper Providence.
22 acres in Upper Providence.
63 acres in Upper Providence.
10 acres in the Borough of Media.
Wanted several sums, from $200 to $5000; will offer real estate security, undoubted.
$2000 mortgage for sales, on property in Darby township, Del., county.
For description, terms, &c., apply at the office.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

Fall and Winter Goods,—
Just received, at the MILLINERY and TRIMMING STORE of the subscriber, on State Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Media, a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Linnens, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c. Also a good assortment of Ladies Fancy, Staple, Dress and Cloak Frimmings; Children's Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Caps, Leggings, &c. She respectfully solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage she has received; promising to do all in her power to please. A. P. BURK,

THE WAY TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK.—The chilly winds of autumn are coming, and they should admonish all to put up their Stoves, for if their warning voice is not heeded, e'er long the freezing winter winds will punish them for their temerity. And all stoves should be carefully repaired before put up, as it will save both time and expense.—Then arises the questions who is most competent to perform the work? Who will do it in a manner that it will prove both durable and cheap, as profitable to they who have the work done as he who does it? Who will insure the comfort and pockets of all who are discreet enough to employ him? Who can in the best manner give warmth to the firesides and hearts of his fellow-citizens? These are grave questions, yet they are easily answered. The name below solves the whole problem.
There is scarcely a stove that has laid aside all summer, but needs some repairing; either the grates are burnt out, the lids sprung, the pipedamaged, or some thing wrong, and if word be sent to the subscriber, with the number of the Stove, by whom and when made, and by whom patented, he can supply all defects in the shortest possible time, without any further trouble to the owner of the stove, than merely stating as above Therefore, let a word to the wise be sufficient, and all orders be sent to
RALPH BUCKLEY,
September 23, 1857-tf. Media.

STOVES! STOVES!!
THE PORTABLE PARLOR GRATE AND THE COMET OF 1857.—For pleasant ventilation and a cheerful fire, these Stoves cannot be surpassed. Suitable or chambers, dining rooms, &c.
Those whose purses are small
Are welcome to call.
Our prices suit the times, at the old-established stand of North, Chase & North, No. 1116 Market st. Phila.
ECONOMY IN FUEL.—Silver's air-tight gas burner—improved by James Spear, January 15, 1857. I would particularly call attention to this celebrated Stove for Parlors, Halls, D

The American.

THOS. V. COOPER, DAVID A. VERNON, } Editors & Publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (ten lines) will be inserted three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in proportion.

☞ BUSINESS CARDS, of six lines or less, will be inserted for $5 per annum. ☞ ELECTION CARDS will be charged $5; which must be paid in advance. CASH must accompany all transient advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2.00 per annum in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 6, 1857.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—We understand that several of the factory owners and employers along Chester Creek, have taken advantage of the hard times and wants of their hands, in a manner by no means creditable to themselves. They have drawn up petitions, to which they solicit the signatures of the operatives, pledging the latter, in consideration of receiving work, to labor over ten hours per day from this time forward.

This is the newest and basest species of meanness that we have yet had to chronicle. It was bad enough for employers to battle against the ten hour system in times of prosperity and plenty; but when they, knowing their operatives to be suffering for work and bread, basely take advantage of their destitution for the sake of making them succumb to a system of toil, which, while it adds new riches to the pockets of the employers, robs the employee of health, energy, and comfort, weakens and emaciates his children instead of making them robust, and in many cases this incessant and pent-up toil consigns them to a premature grave—it becomes still less entitled to respect. If they have work, it can be done better in ten hours than fourteen.

We can find no terms harsh enough to condemn acts like these. They are a disgrace to human nature, and unworthy the veriest misers that ever haunted God's footstool.

Of one thing we are glad, that these petitions meet with little or no favor. We understand that most of the operatives have determined not to humble themselves before this enslaving scheme. We earnestly hope that they will adopt measures to resist it, and by concentration and unity of action, prevent those who are weak and wavering, from falling into the trap. The men of that section have heretofore nobly battled for the ten hour system. Let them not now surrender all they have gained.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.—According to all information received here, the swindling election on the Lecompton Constitution, which occurred on Monday, is a failure. In Lawrence the polls were kept open all day, *without receiving a single vote!* In Topeka and many other places they were not opened at all.

In Delaware about 200 votes were polled, half of them by Missourians, large numbers of whom invaded the territory, and voted under oath that they were at that time residents of Kansas.

In Leavenworth, five companies of U. S. troops were guarding the polls. About noon it was found that several Missourians were voting. The Free State men immediately rallied, and thoroughly armed themselves. To accomplish this they broke into Captain Miller's warehouse, and took therefrom sixty U. S. muskets; took from another twenty more, belonging to W. H. Russel: took possession of the ferry, permitting no more Missourians to enter the town: arrested the well known Ely Moore and six others, on the charge of illegal voting, and held them each to $1,000 bail before a magistrate.—They finished their work by hanging Calhoun in effigy, in front of the Planters' House, where he was stopping, and then burning the effigy. It bore the label, in large letters, "Calhoun, the Traitor!"

Gen. Denver on Tuesday issued his inaugural, and entered upon the duties of his office. About noon he was somewhat surprised by a visit from Col. Eldridge, and some sixty other Free State men from Lawrence, all armed. They went up to demand about 150 carbines and muskets, taken from one of Eldridge's emigrant trains, last year, by Gov. Geary's orders.

The arms were in the territorial Secretary's office, where they had been stored ever since. Eldridge demanded them. Denver declined giving them up, alleging, as a reason, fears that the free State men would use them at the Calhoun election.

Eldridge offered to give bonds that they should be put into the hands of any third party agreed upon, and not removed until after the election. Denver still refused, asserting that he had *no authority* to give them up. Eldridge told him that he had repeatedly applied, unsuccessfully, for the arms, but had been refused upon trivial pretexts, and that if they were still withheld, he was prepared to take them.

Lane, Phillips, Leonhardt, and other Free State men had gone down there.

The following exciting reports come latest from Kansas:

On Friday, the Friday, the 25th ult., news reached Leavenworth that an engagement had occurred between the Free State militia, at Sugar Mound, and the U. S. Dragoons.—The officers ordered Gen. Lane to surrender, and upon his refusal they charged, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their number. The dragoons then retired, and sent to Gov. Denver for reinforcements. The Governor ordered three companies of dragoons to proceed to the seat of war, and a bloody affray was anticipated. As soon as the news of the engagement was received, the people commenced organizing and hurrying to the assistance of Gen. Lane. It was expected that, before the dragoons could arrive, Lane would be reinforced by 2500 men. There was intense excitement at Lawrence, and the people were preparing to take the field. President Calhoun is said to have left the territory.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIBERY.—Among the facts brought out by recent failures, is one in relation to the manner in which legislation is procured at Washington. The Middlesex manufacturing company spent $87,000 to secure the passage or modification of the late tariff laws. Washington is a nice place.

According to accounts, Mr. Buchanan and a portion of the democracy have agreed to sustain Commodore Paulding's capture of Gen. Walker. This will excite serious Southern opposition to Mr. Buchanan's administration. Col. Davis, of Mississippi, takes ground that Walker had expartriated himself and become a Nicarauguan. But then how can a Nicarauguan recruit armies in the U. S. The Southern fire eaters are furious. It is a deep if not fatal wound to their scheme of obtaining more slave territory.

What astonishes the honorable portion of the Northern democrats, is the course of their representatives at Washington. The New York members are all for the Lecompton Constitution, notwithstanding that if Kansas comes into the Union under it, slavery is forced upon her citizens and the will of the majority made a mock word. And not only this, but civil war must be the inevitable result. Indeed it has already commenced, and if the administration does not speedly act, it may yet involve the Union. When, one year ago, the Republican representatives battled so nobly for the rights of the people of Kansas and of humanity, her wrongs were made a by-word, yet, now that they hold their peace, the contending elements continue, and are growing still more fierce and threatening. It must be so, until the will of the people shall prevail.

CONGRESS resumed its sittings on Monday morning. In the Senate, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., introduced a joint resolution to define the authority of the President under the act to amend the naval reform law, in respect to the dropped and retired naval officers. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President for information relative to the capture of Walker, Commodore Paulding's instructions, &c. Mr. Pugh introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas as a State, and said that he offered it as compromise.—It provides for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, with the same boundaries as fixed by the bill passed by the Senate at the last session. It requires that the slavery section of the constitution be submitted to the popular vote in Kansas on the 7th of April next, and that the returns of the election be made to the Governor of the territory instead of to President Calhoun, the election to be persuant to the laws in force on the 7th of November last.

In the House, a resolution was offered requesting the President to communicate all the information in his possession in relation the seizure of Walker and his followers.—His capture was denounced as an unjustifiable stretch of power.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—About the most useful thing that any person in business, can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "*Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List*"--a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of Phila., will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but $1 a year. To clubs, four copies for $3,00; or ten copies for $7.00; or twenty-five copies for $15,00. Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chesnut st. Phila.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Washington to the New York Herald, says that additional intelligence of the alarming increase of the African slave trade continues to be received. The President determines, if possible, to put a stop to it.—Movements are now making to increase the naval force on the African station, and to send more efficient vessels to cruise in those waters. Letters received by the last steamer state that the English government is moving in the same direction, and will co-operate with our government in any manner it may suggest to prevent this inhuman traffic.

The French government has gone boldly into the slave trade, and the British squadron are ordered not to verify the colors of a French vessel, whether legal trader or not.

Marshal Rynders arrived at Washington on Friday last, with General Walker in custody. The latter was cheered by a large concourse of people, as he entered his quarters at Brown's hotel. Shortly afterward he was presented to Secretary Cass, at the State department, who informed him that he did not recognize him as a prisoner, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary, he could be lawfully held in custody. Marshal Rynders then discharged him.

There was a meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening of last week, to sustain Mr. Buchanan's administration. We know of nothing that stands more in need of being sustained, to keep it from falling to pieces. The meeting was composed almost entirely of office holders. The mass of the Democratic party seem inclined to 'beg to be excused' from sustaining such an administration.

WALKER MEETING AT MOBILE.—A great indignation meeting was held in Mobile, on Saturday night. Resolutions were adopted, censuring the Administration for the seizure of General Walker, by Commodore Paulding and demanding his restoration, and the repeal of the neutrality laws. A number of prominent Democrats took part in the meeting.

We notice that "*The Lost Daughter*," by Mrs. Hentz, and "*Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million*," have been postponed, by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brother, until next month.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—In the course of the recent debate in the Senate, on the Treasury Note Bill, Senator Seward, who by the way, is one of the ablest members of that body, gave this cheering view:—

"In my judgement, the acceleration of business is going to be rapid just in proportion to the rapidity with which business has declined; and I expect to see every day, and every hour of every day, marked *by arise in the prosperity of the country, graduated just exactly by the suddenness of the depression.* The causes of the disaster are gone. I think there is nothing before us but a great revival of business and plethora of money to revive it in all departments. I may be mistaken in this, but I am willing to stand by it."

A revival is no doubt at hand, and while it will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by the thousands who have been oppressed and retarded in their operations for several months, it is to be hoped that the lessons of the past will not be altogether forgotten, and that the impulsive and enthusiastic will not be carried away into new excesses. We fully agree however, with Senator Seward, that the causes of the disaster are gone, and that a good time is coming.

The Legislature met yesterday. Both branches are largely democratic and will organize with officers of that party.—Longaker, of Montgomery, is generally spoken of for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gov. Pollock's message will be delivered to-morrow. The Gov. elect will be inaugerated on Tuesday next. We hope Mr. Powell, our Representative will keep us posted on all matters requiring legisiation affection the interests of this county.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BANK STATEMENTS.—The November statements of the several Banks of the Commonwealth, made to the Auditor General, appear in the Harrisburg papers. The annexed figures show the circulation, deposites, and coin, and the proportion of coin to the circulation and deposites of the Bank of this county, and those of the neighboring counties of Chester and Montgomery.

BANK OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Circulation,	$69,416 00
Deposites,	138,908 18
Coin,	37,234 89

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Circulation,	$176.088 00
Deposites,	218,479 87
Coin,	46,560 08

BANK OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Circulation,	$156,429 00
Deposites,	112,233 21
Coin,	68,244 03

THE BIOGRAPHY OF DR. KANE.—This interesting work, written by DR. ELDER, is now in press, and will in a short time be ready for delivery. It is got up in a very excellent manner, is printed in large, clear type, on beautiful white paper, and will number four hundred pages. It contains some very handsome engravings, the frontispiece being an excellent likeness of the great arctic explorer, followed by other beautiful plates. This work will not only make a handsome edition to a library, but contains many interesting events connected with this man's life of local interest to many of our citizens. The subscription price is one dollar and fifty cents. Persons wishing the book should not fail to subscribe now, of L. A. Tyler, who is the sole agent for Del. co., and is now soliciting subscriptions.

Mr T. is also agent for Dr. Paine's Epitome of the American Eclectric Practice of Medicine, a very valuable work. Price one dollar and twenty-five cents.

CHURCH FINISHED.—We notice with pleasure that the M. E. Church of this place, has been finished, and the main room is now ready for worship. The work is most creditable to those engaged in it. John G. Haddock, of this Borough, did the carpentering. The seats are made easy, and their general finish is excellent. The platform is beautiful. We must not forget to notice the painting, as it sets off the room in a very pleasing and beautiful style. It was done by Joseph Hill, of this place, a gentleman well known as one of the most skillful house and sign painters in the county. To the promptness and skill of these two gentlemen, the public are indebted for the early completion of this substantial Church edifice.

A WARM DECEMBER.—The meteorlogist of the Boston Traveller reports the average temperature of the first twenty-four days of December as 38.19 deg., which is 6 degrees above the average of the same period during 33 years. The average temperature of the same period last December was 28.8, or 10 degrees colder than this year.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.—In consequence of the dull weather which prevailed the present week the prices of articles in the Wilmington market on Wednesday were something lower than heretofore. Pork sold for $6¼ to $6¾ per hundred: butter 25 to 35 per pound, turkeys 62 to 81½, chickens 40 to 75 per pair, geese 75 to 87 each, eggs at 18 to 20; other articles at usual rates.

SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY.—We have received the first number of a new Magazine, entitled "Sargent's School Monthly," designed for pupils and teachers, published by EPES SARGENT, Boston. It is got up in good style, and contains a large amount of valuable matter. The subscription price is one dollar per annum.

We would call the attention of our readers to the adcertisement of John M. Hall's new grocery and provision store. He has a good stock of everything edible on hand, which he offers to sell cheap for cash.—Those in want of any article in his line, should give him a call.

HEN-ROOST ROBBERIES.—A number of henroost robberies were committed in this section, on Saturday night of last week. Several chickens were taken from Robert Rowland, Perry C. Pike's, Lindley Smedley's, and a turkey from Edward Carey.

CORONER'S IGQUEST.—Coroner Johnson held an inquest on the body of Thomas Greenwood, found dead in the dam at Avondale, in Nether Providence, on the 3d of January. The verdict of the jury was, "death from accidental drowning."

AN OLD BOOK.—We have been shown by Joseph G. Cummins, of this place, a very old volume of the BIBLE, which he has been getting newly bound. It belongs to Azariah H Williamson of this Borough, and has belonged to members of his family for one hundred and thirty one years. The print is good, and more suitable for the eye than that of this day. The new binding is done in the most costly and elegant manner, and it now has the appearance of a new book.

THE STATE SAVING'S FUND, is looked upon as one of the most reliable in Phila. It pays interest on all sums amounting to three dollars and upwards, at the rate of five per cent. and all sums back on demand. Those having money to invest, may rest assured it will be perfectly safe in this institution.—See advertisement.

GOOD STOCK.—On Christman day, Jefferson Shainer, of West Chester, slaughtered three hogs, which weighed, when dressed, 1977 lbs. They weighed respectfully 696, 633, and 648, and were about 18 months old.

Oh, for a quill fresh plucked from ostrich wing,
To write my writing, and to sing my sing;
Oh, for a pen that's nibbed with purest gold,
Oh, for some ink like never yet was sold;
And, if I hav'nt oh'd enough already—
Then, oh, foolscap and a chair that's steady.
Now then my muse, come down, be filled,
And, as all's right below, the house is stilled,
Swift to my lips thy amber mouth-piece give,
And make strong language by the strong vapours live.

Abominable clock! preposterous machine!
Shame-faced concern, that stand'st between
All men and time, and yet that sayest
Thou'rt time itself, whilst it thou slayest.
Come down, base thing, still lower come,
And be wound up for ever—and be dumb,
Be warned—ere yet it is too late,
Read thy dread doom, discern thy fate;
See how thy parts by Medes will be bestowed
If still thou goest as thou yet hast goed—
Know, as thy works won't move by any winding
They'll be transferred to act for coffee grinding.
Thy forloin face, which, but an ugly fact is,
Shall serve to figure at the target practice—
And, for thy blackened hands, why they
Might do for sign-posts, where there ain't a way,
Ungrateful sham, such be thy fate;
And such a fate to all
Who going on tick, talk big, look great,
And then come out so small.

COMMUNICATED.

THAT CLOCK.—Quite an inquiry appears to be on foot, as to who writes the clock articles. This leads me to believe that the subscribers to the *American*, read them, and I feel glad that they do, for as this said clock perched upon our Court House, belongs to the people, it is right that they should know something of their property.—I intend on all occasions, when this said clock shows any desire to cheat us out of the time, to let the people know it, and those who wish to silence me can do so by making the clock do its duty. Great things were expected from this clock. Although there were many eminent clock-makers in our own State—one who does more government work than any other in the Union, still our clock was obtained in New York, no doubt on account of the superiority of clocks made there, over those made nearer home. One having the reputation of being a good mechanic, put it in running order, and a third party was appointed to wait upon it, and minister to its necessities. Ought we not expect the time from it then? Yet in spite of all this, there has not been a week since the clock was put up, that it has not come to a stand, or done some other thing that Town Clocks ought not to be guilty of. One day the dials indicate the same time, and the next, perhaps, there is an hour or more difference. This has been the case during the past week. Oh! gentleman who have the authority, do try and get it in better trim; the idea of having to tinker at it every few days is absurd. If it cannot be made to run for a week without getting "out of joint." why, don't permit it to "go on tick" another hour, if it can be made to keep time. Make it do so.

I. S.

Media.

CHINA CLAY.—The only deposite of this materihl, that has been discovered in the United States, is in New Garden township, Chester county, Pa., a few hundred yards above the Delaware line. It is decomposed feldtspar, and we are informed by the enterprising owner and manufacture, Mr. Hamilton Graham, that the vein extends some three or four hundred yards in length, and is of great depth. At the upper end of the valley the feldtspar is in a solid state, prdsenting a very interesting problem to the inquiring mind, to determine by what process the decomposition had only proceeded a certain distance and then ceased. The excavation from which the clay is taken, is now some sixty feet deep, and what may be considered somewhat singular, there are no water veins penetrating the bed, so no inconvenience is experienced on that score in working the mine. The clay when taken out, is passed into two mills which are driven by steam, and forced through a channel several yards in length.—*Record.*

The weather during the past few days has been the most remarkable for the season that we have ever experienced. It has been so mild that many of the poorer class of children turn out barefooted, and if the trees and shrubbery were not stripped of their verdure it would pass for summer. The frost is entirely out of the ground and many of our farmers have commenced plowing.

COW KILLED.—A cow belonging to Lawrence Farrand, of this place, was knocked down an embankment on the railroad, by the cars on Friday last, and so severely injured, that she had to be killed. She was very valuable, and as the owner is a man of very limited means, the loss will fall heavily upon him. We hope persons who have an abundance will unite and make the loss up.

It is a wonder to us, that there has not been more accidents on the Media Railroad, for at times droves of cows are on the track, and if the road was finished through, and express trains passing, the destruction of cattle must have been greater, and also possibly of human life. No person should keep stock, unless able to provide for it, and in our opinion, a heavy penalty should be imposed upon the owners, whenever they suffer it to run at large, in a neighborhood which railroads are passing through.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—A horse and wagon belonging to Andrew T. Walker, of this place, was stolen on Friday night last. The horse is of a bay color, and valued at two hundred dollars. The robbery was not discovered until the following morning, when pursuit was made, but as yet there has been no clue as to the whereabouts of any of the property.

GOOD FOR LIMA.—Two very fine hogs belonging to Walker Y. Hoopes, and John Quinn, of Lima, were slaughtered on Saturday last. The one belonging to Mr. Hoopes, weighed, when dressed, five hundred and twenty-nine pounds, and was about 15 months old. The other, belonging to Mr. Quinn, weighed, when dreseed, four hundred and thirty-eight pounds. They are said to be the finest ever slaughtered in Middletown.

ROBBERY.—Spencer Butler, an old colored man, who it is said, keeps a rum shop near this place, was robbed of some sixty or seventy dollars on Saturday last. The theft was committed by three colored persons, who had been lounging about the premises during the day.

WASHING MACHINES.—Harvey's premium patent Washing Machines are becoming very popular with the ladies. A number are now in use in this neighborhood and those who have procured them say they would not be without them upon any circumstances.—They are no doubt a first rate article. John C. Price, has purchased the right of this county. See advertisement.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—Protracted meeting is now going on at the M. E. Church, in in this place. The attendance is large, and quite a number have already embraced religion.

NIGHT SCHOOL.—A night-school was opened in this Borough, by Jos Ad: Thomson, on Monday night. Terms—$1 per month.

LYCEUM.—The Media Lyceum meets this (Wednesday) evening, in Townsend's schoolroom. The question for discussion, reads—"Resolved, that there should be a Bank, or branch bank, located at Media."

A GOOD HIT.—During the debate in the House on the passage of the "Democratic" Treasury note bill, otherwise known as the "shinplaster" bill of a hard money administration, Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, brother of the murdered Lovejoy of Alton, one of the first martyrs in the anti-slavery cause said: This was a deceptive bill, but he would not characterize it as fraudulent in the legal sense of the term. The bill proposed what is called a loan, but in reality it designs to convert the Government into a great "shinplaster" machine to fill the country with irredeemable paper money, which has always professedly been distasteful to Democracy.—The generous soul of Democracy has left the carcase and has now entered and now antimates the true Jeffersonian Democracy—the Republican party. The supposed plates for the Treasury notes had already been prepared, with the President on one end, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury on the other, with the motto, "Thanks to the Sub-Treasury, the Government has not failed.

Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's store? Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

What commodity is always afforded at cost?—The law.

☞ THE TIMES GETTING BRIGHTER.—The times are brightening, matters look more cheerful, and business begins to look up. The persons who were stricken down by the panic are rising up again and looking around them. In order to be cheerful, people must now present happy faces, and act in a confident manner. To look well they must be well dressed, and to be well dressed they must buy their garments with discretion, and appear in the most brilliant apparel. RICHARD MILLER in Main street, a few doors below the Railroad, in the Borough of Chester, possesses the secret of rendering every one distinguished in costume. *He sells cheap*, and at one price.

TURKISH EXTRAVAGANCE.—A Paris letter says the Sultan of Turkey has ordered Froment Meurice to make him a splendid mirror, set in diamonds. It will cost above $300,000, and is destined for the favorite of the harem. The Sultan had better use his spare change more sensibly by getting himself Christian garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, above Sixth Philadelphia.

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! A new feature in business! Everyone 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.

MARRIED,

In Ridley, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Isaac Gray, *Mr. Wm. Eves* of Nether Providence, to *Miss Letitia Kille*, of the former place.

In Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., by Ald. Wm. P. Hibberd, *Jonathan V. Leslie*, of Chester county, to *Elizabeth H. Cloud*, of Delaware county.

At West Chester, on the 24th ult., before Henry Fleming, *Thomas Minshall*, to *Jane B. Garrett*, both of Delaware county.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. A. W. Sproul, *Robert P. Nuttell*, of Philadelphia, te *Miss Hannah H.*, daughter of Isaac Hardy, Esq., of Delaware county.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. J. M. Richards, *Mr. Joseph McAfee*, to *Miss Sarah E. Collins*, both of Phœnixville.

At Lancaster, on the 17th ult., by J. Zimmerman, Mayor, *Mr. Wm. B. Hickman*, of West Chester, to *Miss Ellen B. Carpenter*, of West Bradford, Chester county.

In Philadelphia, on the 1st of October, 1857, by the Rev. J. Hemphill, *Mr. Walter W. Calvert*, to *Miss Eliza P. Smith*, both of Edgmont, Del. co., Pa.

In Philadelphia, on Friday, (New Year's,) January 1st, 1858, by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, *Mr. Thomas V. Cooper*, of Media, Del. co., Pa., to *Miss Ada F. Turner* daughter of the late Frederick Turner, of Philadelphia. [West Chester & Wilmington papers please copy.]

DIED,

In Media, on Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., *James Otley*, infant son of Ralph and Sarah Buckley, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Thursdar, (to-morrow,) to leave the house a 2 o'clock; funeral to proceed to Middletown Presbyterian burying-ground.

Thus five children of this family have died in the past few years, one after another.—The parents have our deepest sympathy in this extraordinary bereavement.

Death came and broke a tender bud
Just blooming on its parent stem,
And angels bore it up to God,
To blossom in a holier realm--
And then away from sin and pain,
We hope to clasp that bud again.

Oh! it is sweet for us to know,
E'en whilst a pleasing hope is riven,
That he who claimed our love below,
Now with a father live in Heaven—
Where parents here may wing the prayer
And feel that they have children there.

In Tinicum, on Monday, the 28th ult., *Charlotte Johnson*, in the 73d year of her age.

In West Goshen, at her residence on her residence, on the 21st inst., *Jane*, consort of Benjamin Hoopes, aged about 78 years.

In Philadelphia, on the 23d ult., *Elizabeth Walton*, in the 106th year of her age.

In Chester county, on Tuesday morning last, *Martha Miller*, formerly of this county, aged 54 years.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Hiram Kipe, in Thornbury, on the 28th ult., *Elizabeth Green*, in the 81st year of her age.

In Chester, on Thursday evening, December 24th, *Isaiah H. Mirkil*, son of Wm. C. and Rebecca Simpson, aged 3 years 1 month, and 6 days.

In Thornbury, on Sunday, the 3d inst., *Wm. P. England*, in the 82d year of his age.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Directors having furnished their schools with Books and Stationery for a number of years, find that the cost falls short of the retail price, as heretofore purchased by the parents, 20 to 40 per cent.

The undersigned will furnish schools with books on Terms that will make it an inducement for Directors and others to buy of them.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.

N. B.—All school and other Books, delivered when desired. jan. 6.

NOTICE.--Past Grand Master, Nicklson, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address in the Court House, in Media, on *Thursday, evening, the 14th of January*, 1858, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"Oddfellowship." A cordial invitation is extended to the order within the county generally, also, to the ladies and gentlemen of Media and vicinity. Mr. Nicholson, is a pleasing and interesting public Speaker, and from his long connection with the Order is well qualified to discuss its merits, and thus present to his audience a rich treat. Come one! come all!! Admission free.

WM A. MINSHALL, D. D. G. Master.
CALEB HOOPES, Jr., FORISTER HOOPES, JAMES HOWARD, R. H. SMITH, S. P. RUSH, ISAAC COLLALIN. } *Com. of Ar.*
jan. 6-2w.

JOHN A. LITZENBERG,
Carpenter and Builder.
All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE—Lima, Del. Co. P. Ap29,

A. J. HARVEY'S

PREMIUM  PATENT

IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE. Price $5 50.
I guarantee to furnish the public with a better washing Machine than any heretofore offered. It is the best and cheapest ever invented, warranted to give entire satisfaction. JOHN C. PRICE.

REFERENCES:
Abraham Pennell,
James Pennell,
Thomas C. Palmer.
D. R. Hawkins.
Matilda B. Cummins and others.

N. B.—The Machine can be purchased at Media. Media, Jan. 6-tf.

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.
Corner of State Street and South Avenue, Media.



THE subscriber has recently opened a new and large Grocery and Provision Store, and is prepared to sell almost everything which is required by the public, at the lowest market prices.

GROCERIES.

He has *Groceries* of all kinds, such as Coffee, Tea, Sugar, dried Apples and Peaches, Butter, Molasses, Vinegar, Salt, all kinds of Oils, &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

Both fresh and preserved, such as Beef, Mutton, Pork, Fowls, Hams, Shoulders, Sausage, Scapple, Lard, Fish, &c., &c.

Earthen, Glass and Queensware.

A good assortment will always be kept on hand.

He also has for sale Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Wash-boards, &c.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Of different qualities, will be sold and delivered at the very lowest prices.

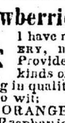
In short, everything used daily in families will be kept on haud. The patronage of the citizens of Media and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

Media, Jan. 6. JOHN M. HALL.

House and Sign Painting
AND PAPER HANGING.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish anything done in his line, and he will warrant that all work entrusted to his care will be done promptly, neatly, and cheaply. He has long been established in Media, and his work in every building sufficiently attests his skill. Strict attention will be paid to PAPER HANGING. His experience in this branch has been amply sufficient to warrant a neat and good job in all cases. JOSEPH CLIFF,
Residence opposite the M. E. Church.
Media, Jan. 6-3m*.

N. S. LAWRENCE'S
NEW
PAPER, PRINTERS' CARD AND ENVELOPE
WAREHOUSE,
No. 405 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call. jan. 6-1y.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.



I have now for sale at WALLINGFORD NURSERY, near Hinkson's Corner, in Nether Providence, a large supply of the choicest kinds of small Fruits generally, greatly surpassing in quality those commonly found in our gardens, to wit:

The ORANGE RASPBERRY—altogether the finest of Raspberries, large, translucent oranges, productive and delicious. 30 cents per plant; $2 per doz. small plants, $3 per doz. large plants.

The FRANCONIA Raspberry—is quite large, of brisk flavor and *firm for preserving*. 20 cents each; $1.50 per doz.

The HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP—large and fine, red—*the Raspberry of New York Market*. $1 per doz. $4 per hundred.

Also, KNEVETT'S GIANT, Fastolff, Rivers New Large Monthly, &c. Also, a large lot of the "COXMOSS RED" Raspberry of Philadelphia market, good plants at $10 per thousand.

The NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, *often, but wrongly, called* LAWTON—a fine fruit, *twice as large* as the wild and *twice as productive*, yielding when fully established and well cultivated. from one to two gallons of fruit per hill, bringing wholesale $1 per gallon in New York city. Small canes $2, large canes $3 per dozen; $12 to $15 per hundred.

CURRANTS—The Fertile of Fallauac, White Dutch, Red Dutch and May's Victoria.

STRAWBERRIES—Hovey, Germantown, Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Hooker, Scarlet Magnate, &c.

Also, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, GRAPES, &c., of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves. JAMES M. PRICE.
12th mo., 30th, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST CHESTER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of interest on the Capital Stock of the Company, being for the six months ending 12th mo. 31, 1855, will be paid the Stockholders after the 10th inst., at the office of the Treasurer in Upper Darby township, Delaware county. JOHN SELLERS,
1st mo. 6th, '58-3w. *Treasurer.*

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Media, Quarter ending December 31, 1857.—R. B. Casey, S. Cloud, R. Crowford, Anna Barg, Deborah Myers, Amanda Moyer, Mary Jane Miller, Charles Boman, Robert L. Martin, Joseph Wood, Wm. Browne, Isabella Brown, J. Armitage, Daniel Tooker, Margaret Sweeny, John McCoy, Patrick McNulty, Sarah T. Mullen, H. B. Black, J. Lewis Moore, Mrs. O'Connell, Anurim Osborne, S. M. Pearce, Ellis C. Pusey, John Phelps, Thomas Proudfoot, Eliza Payne, Wm. Penrose, Samuel G. Dunnick, J. B. Matthews, Annie Sifrit, Wm. H. Smith, Frederick S. Spices, Samuel C. Talue, Major Trimele, Jane McWilliams, Miss W. P. Worrall, J. P. Wolfong, Garrett Williams, Benj. Garley, Loyd Glasco, Joseph Heorn, L. Hubbersol, Charles Heermann, Olmstead & Hanford, Mary Horn, William McIntosh, Thomas Joyce, Miss Sue Y. Jarrett, A. Kershaw, Hiram Kenney, Caroline Lecoultre, John Leland Charles LaCasta John M. Lindsay, Thomas Fora, John H. Teneyck, Fannie Davis, Stephen Dennis, L. T. Young, Thamzen R. Yarnell.
Jan. 6, THOMAS WILLIAMSON, P. M.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the firm of BEATTY & OGDEN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will make payment to either of the subscribers, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM P. BEATTY,
SAMUEL C. OGDEN.
Springfield, January 1, 1858.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address and unexceptionable character, to assist in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Apply to Springfield, Jan. 6-1t* W. & R. P. OGDEN.

JUST RECEIVED.--THOMAS H. BENTON'S New Work, "Examination of the Dred Scott Case," at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, 6. South Avenue.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!
4000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.
November 25, 1857.

MARPLE STORE IS THE PLACE
TO GET BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
The subscriber, has just received a heavy stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
to which he invites attention. A large lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS. Call and see for yourselves. You cannot go away dissatisfied.
Marple, Oct. 7. SAMUEL C. HALE.

MINCE PIE FIXINS,
NEW RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
FRESH CITRON, SPICES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
CRANBERRIES AND HOMINY,
for sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, December 9. Market Square.

Christmas Toys and Candies.--Those in want of fine Toys and Candies, Cakes, &c., will do well to call on the subscriber, as she is fully prepared to accommodate them with the best and cheapest that can be purchased in Media.
LYDIA BOWDEN.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.—DAmask Linen Table Cloths, two and two and half yards long; heavy Linen and Cotton Table Cloth, by the yard, at less than regular prices, for sale by
R. M. JOHNSON,
Dec. 16. Market and Work sts., Chester.

ESTATE OF JOHN HIBBERD, DECEASED.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of John Hibberd, late of the township of Nethe Providence, in Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay to
SAMUEL HIBBERD, *Executor.*
Dec. 23,-6w*

NOTICE.—The members of the Kossuth Lodge, No 333, I. O. of O. F. of Pa., are requested to meet in their Lodge room, on Saturday evening, the 9th of January, 1858, at 7 o'clock, P. M. as business of the highest importance to every member of the Lodge will be introduced. E. H. SMITH,
Dec. 30. *Secretary.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
—Will be sold at public sale, on *Monday, the 25th day of January*, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Charter House, in Media, all that certain BRICK HOUSE and lot of Ground, situate in the said Borough, at the corner of Olive and Front sts.—The House is three stories high, forty feet front on Olive street, with a hall running through the middle, on one side of which is a parlor 26 by 15 feet, on the other side a setting and dining room each 15 feet square, with a two story Kitchen attached, 15 by 22 feet. The 2 and 3d stories are divided into convenient lodging rooms. The lot is 125 feet square, on which is anarbor, along which valuable grape vines are set, and a large number of fruit and ornamental trees is planted and arranged on different parts of the lot.—This is considered one of the best properties in Media, having a view of the Court House and grounds, and for eligibility of site is unsurpassed. Highland water is taken into the Kitchen. Terms easy. Inquire of CHAS. D. MANLEY.
Jan. 6-ts. Media.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, on *Thursday, the 4th day of February*, 1858, all that certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situated in the township of Middletown, Delaware county, and State of Penna., bounded by the Edgmont road, lands of Mrs. Patterson, James Day, Jo

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

WINTER FEED FOR MILCH COWS.—I wrote to you some time ago for information in relation to Savage's Steam-boiler, and mentioned to you that I was sending milk to New York by the Harlem railroad, and wanted to find the best way to heat water in sufficient quantities to scald feed for about thirty cows daily through the winter.

In your reply you requested me to write for publication in your paper my mode of preparing cow feed in winter, and how I feed my cows in summer; and now, after some delay I will endeavor to comply with your request.

In summer, I turn them to pasture, having a plenty of rough land that is good for little else.

In winter, their feed consists of corn, oats and hay. I bring in a portion of my corn in the stalk, without husking, when sufficiently dry, and mow it away for winter use. I then cut corn; together with oats in the sheaf, and tread the mixture down in a large feed tub, or a hogshead, and turn on fifty or sixty gallons of boiling water, which softens the corn so that the cows can eat it without making their teeth sore, and the oats will be perfectly cooked through, so that they will all digest.

I have one of Daniel's patent feed cutter's which I purchased about three years ago at R. L. Allen's agricultural ware house and seed store, at 189 and 191 Water street, New York—cost twenty five dollars. It is calculated to go by horse-power, but is the best hand power cutter I have ever seen, and when in good order, two men will cut feed enough in one hour for my thirty cows one day, or two feedings.

One hogshead full of feed, well trod down, will make about thirty pailfuls, or one feeding for my cows. I feed them twice a day with this feed, and they have what hay they want besides.

The advantage that I find in preparing my feed in this way, over that of threshing and gripding, is,

1st. It is cheaper to cut my oats and corn than to thresh and husk the same.

2d. I save the trouble of carrying my corn and oats two miles to mill, and bringing them home again.

3d. I save the toll which is something of an item.

4th. The whole of the oats, straw, chaff, &c., and the whole of the corn, stalks, husks, cobs, silk and all, is eaten, except some of the largest butt ends of the stalks, are left, which I consider no loss, as they are not fit for any animal to eat.

5th. I get more milk than I can make out of dry feed, and although I have tried no definite experiments, I am satisfied that the same quantity of corn and oats prepared in this way will go about as far again as to thresh and grind them, and throw away the straw and chaff, which, when fed dry, (in case a cow can be coaxed to eat it,) will only have the effect to dry up her milk.

My cows eat their feed greedily, and with two heaping pailfuls a day to each cow, it requires less hay to fill them up, and as each cow gets three or four gallons of water in her feed, night and morning, while standing in her stall, she will not crave so large a quantity of cold water when let out in the morning, as she would if fed on dry provender and hay; and the chilling effects of cold water taken in large quantities, cannot be very favorable to the making of milk.

Corn, to be fed in this way, should be planted not over three feet apart each way, so that the stalks will not be very coase and the more leafy, and although the ears will not be very large, yet they will probably yield as much weight by the acre as when planted three and a half or four feet apart, and particular care should be taken to have it secured and brought in good order.

The objection to this mode of preparing food, is the trouble and expense of heating water, which I think might be greatly obviated by bringing into use some of the newly improved boilers that are advertised for heating houses &c., with very little time and fuel and have them so constructed as to adapt them to our use.

I believe this to be the true way to feed oats to milking cows, but corn prepared in this way does not perfectly digest, and ought to be put into a large boiler, and and by standing a few hours over the same fire that it requires simply to boil the water, the kernels will crack open and become perfectly digestible. I have practiced the latter course for two winters past with good success, by using a wooden box with a sheet iron bottom, but it takes rather too much wood, and the box gets dried up and out of order every summer.

The object of my former inquiry was to find some kind of a boiler to meet my particular wants, and information in relation to the subject through the columns of the Cultivator will be thankfully received by a subscriber.—*Country Gentleman.*

FRUIT FARMING PAYS.—Much discussion has been had, and many experiments have been tried, to ascertain how the greatest profit compared with expenditure, may be realized from the same amount of land with a given amount of labor, and I propose to give a brief statement of a small experiment with fruits this season.

From one acre of peach orchard—or half of two acres, half the trees being apple trees, I sold this year (the 5th year from planting) 270 bushels of Peaches at one dollar per bushel; and from less than one-third of an acre of Duchess de Angouleme Pear trees (dwarfs) planted 6 years ago, and which has previously borne over $100 worth of Pears, I have this year shipped to New York sixteen barrels of Pears, and otherwise disposed of two barrels. These 16 barrels contained 4 838 pears, and the 7 best barrels contained 1,631 pears, or 233 to the barrel, and the best specimens weigh over a pound. Those heretofore sold averaged about 430 to the barrel, and were not otherwise so nice, and sold at $13 per barrel.

If the present money crisis does not depreciate the price more than the extra quality of the fruit will enhance it, it would give $234 from the one-third of an acre, or over one dollar to the tree on an average—there being 400 trees to the acre. On the pear ground I raised beans to the amount of over 25 bushels to the acre, and on the Peach orchard ground I have a growth of nursery trees worth as much as any crop. And besides the bean's and the use of the ground for the nussery trees, which will fully pay for gathering all the fruit, I have left in the foregoing estimate, (which will probably not vary much by the sale of the pears not yet sold,) over $500 worth of fruit from one and one-third acres of ground, over expense of gathering. The whole amount of manure on all the ground for the five years, or since planting the trees, is not more than five wagon loads; and the amount of labor of pruning, &c., for the whole time not over fifteen or twenty dollars.

Thorough draining, first, deep tillage, second, frequent stirring of the surface, third—are the true means of securing land against the effects of drought. Flat culture of hoed crops is equally indispensable.

Swamp muck, or peat, when dry, will take up, without dripping, four times its own weight of water. Hence the necessity of thorough drainage.

Guano contains salts of ammonia, alkaline phosphates, etc., necessary to produce the grain of wheat, but not to form roots and straw.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
The subscriber has on hand at his Boot and Shoe Store, in Main st., nearly opposite the Penn Buildings, in the Borough of Chester, large stock of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, Slippers, Ties and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety, which are not surpassed by those sold at any other establishment in the city or country.
☞ Ladies and Gentlemen who desire their Boots and Shoes made by competent workmen, can be accommodated at short notice.
A full supply of Upper and Sole Leather, from the best manufacturers always on hand and for sale to the trade. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully asks a continuance of the custom of the public.
Chester, April 22-6m. WILLIAM LEAR.

LUMBER AND COAL,
—The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of carpenters and builders in 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, ¾, and 1¼ inches thick.
SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.
SHINGLES, white pine and cypress, in reat 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.

SANITARY NOTICE.—The citizens of Chester and vicinity, are hereby notified that JOHN M. DICKSON—Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—has taken the oldest Drug establishment in Chester, opposite the Town Hall, from which he will supply to all who favor him with their patronage, the best Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., procurable at the lowest rates and most accommodating manner.
Particular attention will be paid to the compounding of Physicians Prescriptions. The ingredients used will be selected with great care as to the freshness and quality. His pharamaceutical preparations, such as paregoric, laudanum, &c., will receive attention in their compounding, and in their composition the very best materials will be used. His connection with the best wholesale houses in Philadelphia, and the lowness of his expenses, enable him to sell Tooth Brushes; Perfumery and Fancy Articles, to the advantage of purchasers. Any articles not regularly kept in stores, will be procured at the shortest notice. Give him a call. June 3.

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 Mattsesses; 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.*

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

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 19 (new No. 25) North 8th st., above Market, PHILADELPHIA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
MASONIC MARKS on hand and made to order.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

JOHN MARSH, Masonic Temple, *Chestnut Street, above Seventh*, keeps constantly on hands 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. Frisk & 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 catalogue one of the largest stocks in the Union.
Philadelphia June 11, 1856-tf.

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, Scantling, 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 Shingling Lath of a superior quality.
250,000 first quality Plastering Lath.
60,000 Plain and Fancy Pointed Pickets.
200,000 34 and 30 inches Cypress, Cedar, White Pine and Chestnut Shingles.
12,000 Cedar Rails.
2,5000 Ready-Made White Oak and Chesnut 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 Chesnut Posts by the car load, will be delivered at any point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at a reduced price. Coal and Lumber delivered to order at short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.
JOSEPH FARRERA & CO., (New No.) 618 Market street above 6th, Philada., Importers, Manufacturers and dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and childrens fancy Furs, wholesale and retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of Dealers and the public generally to their immense stock of fancy Furs, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of Fancy Furs, that will be worn during the season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the finest Russian Sable to the lowest price Domestic Furs.
For gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur collars, gloves, gauntlets &c.; being the direct importers of all our Furs and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel saltisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices. We only ask a call JOHN FARERA & CO.
No. 818 Market street, above Eighth,
Philadelphia, September 23-4m.

CUSTER & MILLER,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Corner of Broad st. and Phila. Plank road Chester,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass castings of any size, weight or description, and to manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines, Shaftings, Cotton machinery, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, and machine work in general, square and V. thread Screws, of any length, diameter or pitch cut in a superior engine Lathe. Small Spur, Bevel and Worm Wheels, cut in an approved cutting Engine, and every description of forgings made to order.—Patterns of any kind made to order, and such as will come into general use without charge.
Their Tools being new, and of the most approved kind, enables them to finish work that will compare favorably with that of any other shop in the country. The material used, and the talent employed in their shops will be of the best kind, while prices shall not exceed those of other reputable establishment. The greatest care will be taken to use such materials as is best adapted to their purpose.
By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a good share of the public patronage.
All kinds of machinery and agricultural work repaired in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CUSTER & MILLER.
JOSIAH CUSTER. LEWIS MILLER.
Chester, Sept. 12-1y.

CHESTER COAL YARD.
THE attention of the citizens of Chester, and surrounding county, in want of excellent COAL is invited to that constantly kept on hand by the subscribers, which will be sold and delivered at reasonable rates.
They have just received Four Hundred Tons of *CONER COAL*,
This will be found superior to any now in use. It has everything to recommend it to economical consumers of the article, and will be sold cheap. All kinds of Coal constantly kept at their yard. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing HUSTON & CO.
On the west side of Chester creek Bridge.
Chester, September 23.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish any Newspaper, Magazine or Book, not on hand, which may be desired will be furnished at a few hours notice, and as cheap as it can be had in Philada.
Also, a good assortment of Stationery, including Writing Ink, Envelops, Pens, Writing Paper, Pensils, &c., always on hand by CUMMINS & CO.
Media, June 10. Bookseller.

ENVELOPES.—Ninety cents per 1000, at CUMMINS & CO.

GUANO! GUANO! GUANO!
ALL KINDS. LEINAU'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. 7,000 TONS, FARMERS! For your Wheat crops, use LEINAU'S Super-Phosphate of Lime, at 2½ cts. a pound, or $40 a Ton; or use LEINAU'S American Fertilizer, at 3,50 a bbl. or $25 a ton. One barrel of either is sufficient for an acre of Wheat.
THESE ARE PERMANENT MANURES, made of reliable Chemical elements, and have been in successful use for the past six years, improving the soil and increasing the value of the land.
FOUR DIPLOMAS from the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania; New Jersey; Delaware and the Crystal Palace Association of the city of New York, have been received for these Valuable Fertilizers.
PAMPHLETS in the English and German Language can be had by application at the Office.
A liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.
The above Fertilizers, delivered FREE of cartage to any wharf in the old city Proper.
ORDERS sent by Mail accompanied with cash or Drafts, will be promptly Shipped to any part of the World. GEO. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*
sep 16-2m. No. 19, South Front street, Phila.
Isaac Tussey, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

FARMERS, NOW IS THE TIME TO USE LEINAU'S Fertilizer, or LEINAU'S Super-Phosphate of Lime for your wheat crop, at $40 a ton.—They have been used successfully by the Hon. Jacob S. Yost, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa., our present United States Marshal, on his farm, for several years G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*
Sep. 9 No. 21 South Front st. Phila.

FARMERS!—Read what Mr. Brown says of LEINAU'S Super-Phosphate of Lime on the barren sand:—"I strewed Leinau's Super-Phosphate of Lime on my model farm, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and the abundant crops it produced gratified and astonished myself and neighbors." Mr George Wright, of Philadelphia, who visited Atlantic City, says:—"It is one of the best proofs he has ever seen of the value of Leinau's Super-Phosphate of Lime."
Farmers, for your wheat crop use Leinau's Super-Phosphate of Lime; $40 per ton. It can be had of
Sep 23. G. A. LEINAU, *Proprietor,*
No. 21 South Front street, Phila., city, Pa.

TO FARMERS, LAND COMPANIES, MERCHANTS AND OWNERS OF LAND.—For your wheat crop—all kinds of approved Manures, such as Leinau's Super-Phosphate of Lime, Leinau's American Fertilizer, Guano, Bone Dust, &c.
Leinau's Super-Phosphate of Lime has been used successfully on the President of the United States' garden, and on the public grounds, front of the capitol, at Washington City, D. C. For sale by
GEORGE A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*
Sept. 23. 21 S. Front st. Phila.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constantly for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Occan and Colombian GUANO; Allen & Needles, C. P. Hewes, and other Supe-Phosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber.
Media, May 6 ISAAC TUSSEY.

WHO SELLS CHEAP GROCERIES.
TEN THOUSAND VOICES ANSWER,
The cheapest Store in Delaware county is at
No. 2 Upland Buildings, James st., Chester.
Where you will find constantly on hand a fresh supply of fine
GROCERIES AND TEAS.
All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.
Chester, August 26, 1857.

FOSTER'S CHEAP BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.—S. E. corner of 2d and Mead sts. Philadelphia, constantly on hand Bibles; Prayer Books and Hymn Books, in every style of binding. Histories, Biographies, Annals and every variety of light Literature. Pass Books, School Books, Copy Books and Blank Books, of every description. Gold Pens, Ever-pointed Pencils; Printing, Letter, Note, Wrapping and Tissue Paper; Slates, Pencils, Ink, Porte Monnais, 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. sep23-3m.

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, Bridles,	Plow Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage	Plow Hames with
and Draft Collars,	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy colored
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs and Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving	Shot and Game Bags,
and Riding Bridles,	Cahmois Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS.
all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.
Media, Oct. 8, 1855. S. P. RUSH.

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friend 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 of the same.
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 1855-1y Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store, No. 146 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, 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, $6 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 Leversand Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 7 1y.

NEW CLOTHING! NEW CLOTHING—The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers, that they have just received a large and carefully selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
of every style and variety, which they promise to sell at the lowest cash city prices. We invite our customers, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. They also embrace this opportunity of returning their thanks, in the kindest manner, to those who have heretofore patronized them, and hope by every honorable means to merit a continuance of the same
M. KOEHLER. } KOEHLER & KAHN.
S. KAHN. }
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
THE FAMOUS
Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!
PURCHASED at a cost of $150,000! and Powers' Renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE!! repurchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other WORKS OF ART, Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums, to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Every subscriber of three dollas is entitled to
A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to
A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, one year, also to
A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also
A Free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.
Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.
Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber all equivalent to the value of *Five Dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.
Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.
No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra engraving, and 6 tickets.
Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)
Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Dec. 2. 548 Broadway, New York.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS—Goods of every variety, selected from the latest importations, now open and for sale at a small advance, at the Media cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

LETTER PAPER.—Six cents per Quire at CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Nov. 18. Booksellers.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS of every description, at the Emporium of
Sep. 16. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—All kinds of ready made Clothing for the winter season, for Men and Boys" at city cash prices.
Media, Oct. 28. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

DIARIES FOR 1858.—For sale by CUMMINS & CO.
Nov. 18. Media,

WALNUT CANDY, manufactured at ENTWISLE'S Confectionery. Also, Cocoa Nut, Almond, and Pop corn. dec. 23.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
ALLEN & NEEDLES, and
TREGOIS' Super-Phosphate of Lime, at Philadelphia prices.
HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER of PARIS by the barrel,
LIME by the HOGSHEAD,
SAND BY THE TON,
PINE WOOD BY THE CORD.
For sale at the old stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth. BAKER & EYRE.
Chester, April 29, 1857.

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 respecfully solicits a continuance.
Chester, ap. JOHN M. LARKIN.

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.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.—Forty thousand dollars worth of valuable real estate, watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, with a great variety of fancy and staple goods, to be disposed of in forty thousand shares, at one dollar per share, as follows:—Upon the payment of one dollar, I will send the payer a numbered receipt, which will entitle him to one share in the above undivided property, when the shares shall have been sold. The shareholders shall be notified of the fact, by mail, or through the newspapers, and a meeting of the shareholders shall then be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the whole of the property disposed of or distributed among them, in such a way as shall be determined upon by them; each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote; a committee to be selected by the shareholders at said meeting, to conduct or superintend the disposition of the property, according to the directions of the shareholders, and I will then deliver the property to such person or persons as the shareholders may appoint to receive the same. The real estate consists of one three-story Brick Dwelling House and lot, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,500, and two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,700 each, clear of all incumbrance and title indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock of one of the largest watch and ewelry stores in the city of Philadelphia, now, and for a long time past kept the by subscriber. The stock consisting of very fine gold and silver hunting case lever watches, very fine gold and silver patent lever, lepine and other watches, gold chains, pencils, seals, lockets, ear rings, brooches, bracelets, diamond and other rings, and pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., gold, silver and steele spectacles, gold and silver thimbles, silver and silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, cake baskets, cups, spoons, knives, forks, &c., &c., also, French clocks, music boxes, accordeons, and a great variety of other goods. The above is not one of those scheme which are devised to entrap the unwary, but is and will be a fair sale of the entire property belonging to the subscriber, persons are positively assured that the stock has not been purchased for the purpose of deception, and to palm off common gilt and plated jewelry for fine gold, as none such will be distributed; the most respectable persons are given as references to those disposed to purchase shares. All orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, and receipts forwarded to the address of the sender, by return mail. Any person sending ten dollars at one time shall receive eleven separate receipts, in as many separate names, if desired.
☞ In writing for shares, please write the name of the Post Office to which you wish the answer directed. This is the greatest chance of getting a large amount of valuable property for a small sum, as has never before been offered to the public. Send on your orders, as shares are selling rapidly, and it is confidently expected the distribution will soon be made.
Articles allotted to persons at a distance, will be sent to them at their expense.
☞ Agents wanted in every town and village. All communications must be addressed to
L. R. BROOMALL,
june 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.
Jos. G. Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
WILLIAM C. GRAY,
Corner of James street and Edgmont Road, Chester, Pa., has just received a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
the most of which are direct
FROM AUCTION,
and will be sold lower than at any other place in the county.
Chester, October 21, 1857-tf.

CHESTER PACKET.—SLOOP JONAS PRESTON, Capt. John Phillips, will leave the first Wharf above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Chester, and will leave her Wharf on Chester Creek, at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Philadelphia. To insure the correct delivery of freight when landed, shippers are particularly requested to have each article marked with the name of the consinee, or accompanied with an open manifest. A substantial stone store house is provided at Chester, for the storage of goods, liable to damage from exposure. [ap-29] BAKER & EYRE.

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 Sills, Steps, &c.: done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
Media, July 31. DANIEL M'CLINTOCK.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscriber respectfully informs their friend 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 Pastering 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.

A New Firm and New Principles.
THOMAS P. DILL, & CO.,
have become proprietors of the
WHITE HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Market sts.,
but will not follow in the beaten track. We are satisfied that the only way to build up and keep a large business, (little and often fills the purse,) is to sell GOOD GOODS CHEAP, AND GIVE SATISFACTION TO CUSTOMERS; (pretence will not answer—and humbug has had its day;) and we intend to sell all our goods at *FIVE PER CENT, ADVANCE UPON COST*, (no more and no less,) and no variation in marked prices. This system will sustain itself without puffing. We shall
Buy and Sell exclusively for Cash.
Our Clothing will be made as well as clothing can be made. Our assortment for
MEN AND BOYS
the largest in Philadelphia, and our prices much lower than any other. Call once and see for yourself.
THOS P. DILL & CO.
White Hall Clothing Bazaar,
Phila Oct. 7. S. W. cor. 4th and Market st.

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

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER
Mahogany and Walnut Coffins. Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved thereon.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1856-1y.

WOOL PLAIDS AT REDUCED PRICES, for sale by R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Oct. 25. Market and Work sts.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
(Old No.) 83, New No. 241 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 28
GEORGE H. HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

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 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; Bartine 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.

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 Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by A. H. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.
The fire was started at 8¾ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chestnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendance 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. 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 a state of decayment, 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.
ap 15. H. H. MUHLERBEG.
A large assortment of these safes always on hand.
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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

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.

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

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 47 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858. WHOLE NO 151

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at the following prices, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber, next door to Mrs. Henderson's Dry Goods and Trimming Store in the Borough of Media.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, last edition	85 cents.
Mitchell's Primary Geography,	31 "
National Speaker,	62 "
Scholar's Companion,	40 "
Parker's Philosophy, revised edition,	65 "
Brown's Grammar,	42 "
Smith's do.,	20 "
Normal Reader, No. 1,	10 "
" " No. 2,	20 "
" " No. 3,	30 "
" " No. 4,	40 "
" " No. 5,	60 "

The above are the retail cash prices.
All other School Books at corresponding profits.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

BOOK BINDING,—THE subscriber will call for and deliver BINDING at the following prices:

Harper's Magazine,	50 cents,
The Friend, per volume,	50 "
National Magazine,	50 "
Littell's Living Age,	50 "
Godey's Lady's Book,	50 "

All Periodicals of the size of the above, will be bound at similar prices. All that will be necessary is to address a note to the subscriber at Media, and he will call and get any kind of binding you may have to do, and deliver them when done as ordered, and any New Book at the lowest cash prices. Give him a trial.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Directors having furnished their schools with Books and Stationery for a number of years, find that the cost falls short of the retail price, as heretofore purchased by the parents, 20 to 40 per cent.

The undersigned will furnish schools with books on Terms that will make it an inducement for Directors and others to buy of them.
JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.

N. B.—All school and other Books, delivered when desired. jan. 6.

Look at This!
MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY,
All excellent presents for any one.

Harper's Magazine for January,	$3 per year.
Godey's Lady Book "	$3
Graham's Magazine, "	$3
Atlantic Monthly, "	$3
Emerson's Magazine, "	$3
Peterson's Magazine, "	$2

Now ready at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, Pa.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE.—The subscriber having just fitted up a new Book Store, would call the attention of the public to his large stock of Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Pass Books, Writing, Wrapping Papers and Paper Bags. Also, a large collection of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the lowest city prices.
JOHN GREIG,
Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings.
☞ Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Chester, December 9.

IMPORTED, WINES & LIQUORS,
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,
South East corner of Eighteenth and Market Streets,
Invites the citizens of Delaware 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.
Philadelphia, July 2, 1856-6m.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIES,)
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 1717 West Market Street, between Seventeenth & Eighteenth sts. northside.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Liquors and Wine Bitters of superior quality
Philadelphia, May 13, 1857.

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 1603 West Market street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of sixteenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets.
CHESTER, PENNA.
Has on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester, May 13, 1857-1y.

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.

A. P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Penna.
CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.
Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to.
RESIDENCE—*Front street, west of the Court House Square,* Media, Delaware county, Pa. ap 16.

WILLIAM DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State st., Media, Del. Co. oct. 56

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office—South Avenue, Media, Del. Co. Pa.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions' and Orphans Court.
At Chester on Saturday's. sept 3 56

J. W. COOPER, M. D.,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
WILL PRACTICE ALL THE BRANCHES OF HIS PROFESSION
OFFICE—Near the Presbyterian Church.
N. B.—Persons treated Homœpathically when desired.

WARREN HOTEL,
1021 *Market st., bet. 16th and 17th North side,*
PHILADELPHIA.
TALBOT & McCALL, Proprietors.
N. B.—Stabling back. aug. 19-1y*.

BLACKSMITHS COAL.
A superior article of bituminous Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths use.
Also, Schuylkill and White Ash Coal, for family purposes, consisting of Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Lump.
Chester, April 29. BAKER & EYRE.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
No. 1801 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June 3, 1857-tf.

WEST REN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
REVIVED,
No. 1309 Market Street, above Fifteenth,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN & ENTRIKIN.
Philadelphia, April, 27, 1857. Proprietors.

BEST KID GLOVES, KID FINISHED, Plush lined and Merino Gloves, at reduced prices. R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, December 16.

FINE WORKED COLLARS, FOR Christmas Presents, at reduced prices.
Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

From Morris and Willis's Home Journal.

A BIBLE STORY FOR MOTHERS.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

RACHEL.—[Genesis, xviii to xxx.]

'Twas sunset in the land where Eden was—
Haran, the fertile in the times of old.
And now the flocks, from far off field and hill,
Hume followed to the fold at Laban's well;
And, when for them the stone was rolled away,
They drank, and Jacob numbered them. For such
As of its life had well fulfilled a day,
The sunset seemed the giving of it joy—
Joy for the horn'd cattle with their calves;
Joy for the goats with kids, the sheep with lambs;
Joy for the birds that tilted on their nests,
Singing till twilight should enfold their young;
And, from the lowly hut beyond the well,
Rose the sweet laughter of the shepherd's babe;
And Zitpah's son, and Billah's, on the clean
Smooth floor between the household's circling tents,
Played with the children of the unloved Leah.

But, in the shadow of the tallest palm,
There stood a tent, apart. Th' untrampled grass
Told of no frolic feet familiar there;
And silence reigned within it guarded room;
And, by the half-drawn curtain of the door,
Sat one who felt her life too sorrowful
To let the greeting of the sunset in.
For, on the herds that watered at the well,
And on the children that played joyous by,
And on the flowers, and birds, and laden trees—
Each lacking nought of life that was its own—
How could *she* look and feel she was of them—
RACHEL—the *childless?*

* * 'Twas another eve;
And other summers had on Haran smiled—
An eve of golden glory, that, again,
Found Jacob with his flocks at Laban's well.
And now—uncovered, as at prayer—he stood,
And looked where glowed the Bethel of his dream;
For, in the glory of that Western sky,
He saw again the ladder rise to Heaven,
And the ascending and descending troop
That ministered to him who stood above—
The place none other than the house of God—
There, where he poured the oil upon the stone,
As he came East from Canaan. And, as went,
In the devoutness of that evening hour,
He recognized the COVENANT fulfilled;
For he had food, and raiment to put on—
His cattle and his flocks in peace were there,
A God still with him, who increased his store,
And kept him in the way that he should go,
And who the holy promise would fulfil,
Dearest to Jacob in that stranger land,
To bring him to his father's house once more.
Thus prayed he, with the setting of the sun.
But oh, there was another gift from God,
And far more precious, tho' unnamed with these;
Whose joy had waited not the sunset's glow
To kindle it to prayer, but whose fond fire
Burned a thanksgiving incense all the day:
She whom he loved had borne to him a child.

And, to the tent that stood beneath the palm—
The tent apart, that was so shut and lone—
The glory of the evening entered now;
The silken chord drawn eagerly and far
That the sun's greeting should be all let in—
The rosy record of a day fulfilled
Being the mirror of a mother's joy—
For, on the floor, rejoicing in its light,
Lay the boy babe of RACHEL. She, of all
The daughters of the land most fair to see—
Most loved, and so most needing to bestow
A jewel from her heart on him she loved—
She who of women was reproached to be
Barren tho' beautiful—and thus unblest,
Refusing to be comforted—behold!
God had remembered her!

Oh mother loved—
You who have taken to your breast the child
New given from your beauty unto him
Whose soul is mingled in its life, the link
Of an immortal spirit welded now
Betwixt you twain forever, read your here
How in the scripture is your story writ!
The sands of gold, from nature's running brook,
Were singled truly in the olden time.
That which was holiest in our daily life,
Was, in inspired words, all wondrously
First written, as the stars are set to burn—
Small tho' they seem, of an undying brightness.
Jacob's for Rachel was a human love—
A heart won by the beauty of a maid
Met with her flocks beside her father's well.
How beautiful was Laban's daughter there,
'Tis written, and, how tenderly he loved,
Is of his life-time made the golden thread;
And, of her sorrow that she bare no child,
And of the taking that reproach away,
'Tis lessened for the world to learn by heart—
Sweet as a song—"GOD HEARKENED UNTO HER."
And oh the bliss of Rachel in her child—
Its hallowed fountain was twice Scripture-told!
Look thou, oh mother, how again 'twas writ—
The story of thy babe as told in Heaven—
"AND GOD REMEMBERED HER."

BOGUS DITTY.

There's bogus doctors—bogus pills,
Bogus charges—bogus bills,
Bogus stories—bogus teachers,
Bogus saints and bogus preachers,
Bogus friends and bogus names,
Bogus cures and bogus claims,
Bogus sighs and bogus fears,
Bogus smiles and bogus tears,
Bogus looks and bogus airs,
Bogus faith and bogus prayers,
Bogus sales and bogus notes,
Bogus laws and bogus votes,
Bogus words and bogus deeds,
Bogus coins and bogus creeds,
Bogus gents and bogus ladies,
Bogus wives and bogus babies,
Bogus reports upon the wing,
And bogus almost everything.

DECEIVING CHILDREN.

I was spending a few days with an intimate friend, and never did I see a more systematic housewife, and, what then seemed to me, one who had so quiet and complete control of her child. But the secret of the latter I soon learned. One evening she wished to spend with a neighbor's—it was a small social gathering of friends, therefore she was very desirous of attending, but her child demanded her presence. After undressing him, and hearing him *say his prayers*, she said:

'Willie, did you see that pretty little kitten in the street, to-day?'

'Yes, I did,' he replied; 'I wish I had her; wasn't she pretty?'

'Yes, very; now don't you want me to buy this kitty for you? Perhaps the man will sell.'

'Oh, yes, mother do buy her.'

'Well, then, be a good boy while I am gone,' thus saying, she closed the door, but he immediately called her back.

'Don't go till morning, then I can go with you, won't you stay?'

'No, Willie, the man won't sell it if I don't go to night; so be a good boy.'

He said no more but quietly lay down.

'Is this the way you govern your child?' said I, after we had gained the street: if you but knew the injury you are doing, you would take a different course.'

'Injury!' she repeated, 'why, what harm have I done? I did not tell him I *would* see the man—I only asked if I *should*.'

'But you gave him to understand that you would. He is not old enough to detect the difference now, but he soon will be.—Then I fear you will perceive the error too late. You cannot break off the thorn or club the point, to make it less piercing. On your return he will not see the kitten, therefore you will have to invent another falsehood to conceal the first.'

We had now gained our friend's door, which ended our conversation. During the evening she seemed gayer than usual; my words had little or no effect upon her. She did not think her little one was doing all he could to keep awake to see the coveted kitten on her return, wondering what made mother 'gone so long.' It was late ere I reminded her we ought to return. But little was said during our homeward walk. She went noiselessly into the room supposing him asleep; but he heard her and said:

'Mother, is that you? Have you brought the kitten? I kept awake to see it, and was so sleepy.

'No, my dear; the man would not sell her.'

'Why won't he, mother?' he asked with quivering lips.

'I don't know; I suppose he wants her to catch rats and mice.'

'Did he say so, mother?'

'He did not say *just* that, but I thought he *meant* so.'

'I did want it so bad, mother.' The little lips quivered, and the tears started to his eyes. He rubbed them with his little hands, winking very fast to keep them back, but they would come; at last he fell asleep with the pearly drops glistening on his rosy cheeks. The mother's glistened also. As she knelt to kiss them away, he murmured softly in his broken slumber, 'I did want it *so bad*.' She turned her eyes toward me, saying—

'You have led me to see my error. Never will I again, let what will be the consequence, deceive my child to please myself.'

Mothers, are you practicing the deception? If you are, pause and think of the consequences ere it is too late. Does it not lessen your confidence in a person when you find out that they have been deceiving you?—Will it not also that of your children in you, when they become old enough to detect it? Besides, it would be very strange if they themselves did not imitate you in things of more importance.

It is the pride and joy of a mother's heart to gain and retain the entire confidence of her child, and it is in her power to do so if she but exercise that power by precept and example.

A WOMAN ON WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.—I am aware I will raise a whole nest of hornets—but, from the very peculiarites of temperament, women's friendships are rarely or never so firm, so just, or so enduring, as those of the men—when you can find them. Damon and Pythias, Orestes and Pylades, Brutus and Cassius—last and loveliest, David and Jonathan—are pictures unmatched by any from our own sex, including the far-famed ladies of Llangollen. When such a bond really does exist, from its exception to the general masculine idiosyncrasies—especially the enormous absorption in and devotion to number one—from its total absence of sentimentalities, its undemonstrativeness, depth and power, a friendship between men is a higher thing than between any two women—nay, one of the highest and noblest sights in the world. Precisely as, were comparisons not as foolish as they are odious, a truly good man, from the larger capacities of male nature both for virtue and vice, is, in one sense, more good than any good woman. But this question I leave to controversialists, who enjoy breaking their own heads, or one another's, over a bone of contention which is usually not worth pick-ingafter all.

Probably there are few women who have not had some first friendship as delicious and almost passionate as first love. It may not last—it seldom does; but at the time it is one of the purest, most self-forgetful and self-denying attachments that the human heart can experience; with many, the nearest approximation to that feeling called love—I mean love in its highest form, apart from all selfishness and sensuousness, which in all their after-life they will ever know.—This girlish friendship, however fleeting in its character, and romantic in its manifestations, or even silly, let us take heed how we make light of, lest we be mocking at things more sacred than we are aware of.

And yet this is not the real thing—not friendship, but rather a kind of forshadowing of love; as jealous, as exacting, as unreasoning—as wildly happy and supremely miserable; ridiculously so to a looker-on, but to the parties concerned, as vivid and sincere as any after-passion into which the girl may fall; for the time being, perhaps long after, coloring her world. Yet it is but a dream, to melt away like a dream when love appears, or if it then wishes to keep up its vitality at all, it must change its character, temper its exactions, resign its rights;—in short, be buried and come to life again in a totally different form. Afterwards, should Laura and Matilda, with a house to mind and fuss over, find themselves actually kissing the babies instead of each other—and managing to exist for a year without meeting, or a month without letter-writing, yet feel life no blank, and affection a reality still—then their attachment has taken its true shape, as friendship, showing itself capable of friendship's distinguishing feature, viz: tenderness without appropriation—and the women, young or old, will love one another to the end of their lives.—*A Woman's Thoughts about Women.*

ANY LETTER FOR ME, TO-DAY!

BY HIRAM TORREY.

With how much of hidden emotion is this question asked at the city post-office! Many a time, after receiving our own letters, have we stopped and watched the faces of the throng who were waiting their turn to ask the common question: "Any letter for me to-day?" and we were always thus led to more serious reflection upon the joys and sorrows of life, and made more sensible to realize the power of *little things* over human happiness.

It is a little thing to ask for a letter, and the answer "yes," or "no," is but a little thing, the letter itself is but a small package in appearance, unimportant and valueless; and when passing the post office, we casually glance at the people who have come for their little messages, we deem a very little affair—an every day occurrence of no special significance. But could we see the expectation, desire, the trembling hope and fear, smothered beneath the simple question, 'Any letter for me?" then should we know that it is not a little thing to the heart interested.—There is no other place in the world where strong feeling, genuine heart emotion, is so immediately aroused as at the post office.—It may be subdued, it is true, or hidden from the common eye, but it is felt there. No where else can so great a variety of feelings be called into exercise; for here all come, all ages, classes and conditions of men, each hoping and fearing.

Any letter for me to day? asks the man of business. Yes. He takes it—opens it and reads notice of a protested note; or, of a failure, or of some other calamity from which he must date his own ruin. Perhaps he reads of rise in real estate, in stocks, or of the success of some grand mercantile speculation by which he is suddenly released from embarrassment, and made rich. Oh, what an electric touch to his whole being is that letter!

Any letter for me, to day? asks the aged mother; her voice trembles, and her heart throbs heavily while the clerk turns to look for the expected message. Her children are all scattered over the world—have been gone from her for many years, but she still feels the same love for them she did when they were "wee darlings" and nestled safely under one roof, and a letter of good news from either of them, thrills her heart with the same old joy which their smiles and merry glee, brought to her long years agone.

Any letter for me to day? asks the young man who has been but a few months from home, seeking employment in the city. His indicates a quick alternation of hope and fear and when the answer is given, "No letter sir," he turns away as he has many times before, struggling to suppress tears and sighs He had been unsuccessful in his efforts for business—the means given him by his father when he started out to *try the world for himself* were exhausted, and weeks before he had written further aid. Thus, without money, without work, in want and alone in the great city, what home-yearnings arise in his heart, and upon that little expected letter seems to hang his whole life destiny.

Any letter for me, to-day? timidly inquires the maiden, her face suffused with the blush of a first love. The clerk knows that it is her heart which speaks in those low, soft tones, and a little joy touches his own, it may be from sympathy, or the awakening of some cherished memory, as he discovers her name so prettily written upon an embossed envelope. So he places it in her hand with a cheerful smile, and with joy-beaming eyes, she hurries away, eager to read over the vows of constancy and devotion, which create a new paradise in her soul. Trusting girl! Little does she dream of the wide difference between love in letters and love in real life.

Any letter for me, to-day? asks the wife whose husband is away in California, seeking gold. He could not be contented with the "slow and sure" growth which honest labor invariably secures; but he must amass wealth quickly, make a fortune in two or three years, then he will return to live in a "splendid style." This dream of greatness was worth to him more than all the comfort and endearments of home: and so he made the sad exchange. During four years, he has only written as many letters to his wife, and sent her money barely sufficient to procure the necessaries of life. But her love towards him did not falter—it reached all the way to that distant land, and brought him still nearer to her. The few lines received at these long intervals, are read with tearful eyes, many times over, and sacredly treasured as mementos of her husband's love. But to-day she received a letter bordered with black, and the hand-writing is not *his!* How like lead it falls upon her heart. The dream of her husband is ended—the delusive gold-vision has faded, and he has passed away to the possession of immortal riches! That little folded sheet brought to her a life-long wo.

And thus, one after another of the great human throng, come up to the post-office, with the same inquiry upon their lips, "Any letter for me, to-day?" The rich and poor, the joyful and sorrowing, the learned and ignorant, the good and depraved, all, have friends somewhere in this wide world; and what a blessed thing it is that through this medium they can hold communion. Letters are the winged messengers of the heart that go out every day from thousands of homes. There is more of truth in them than in spoken or printed words. for their literature is not studied, but felt. They are mostly the issues of the affections—the utterance of the inner life, and fullest representations of the various phrases of our common humanity.

'My boy, what does your mother do for a living?' was asked of a bare-footed urchin. 'She eats cold victuals, sir.'

Some one defines 'importunity' thus—'The eter-nity of calls for pocket money by an imp or two of your own.' Ahem!

Next to my friends, I love my enemies, for from them I first hear of my faults. He must be a wise man who acts so.

Bakers, generally speaking, are a set of loafers, often kneady, and not always well bread!

CHARADE NO. 4.

BY JOB BUCKWHEAT.

An old dame sat on the pebbly shore
Wringing her hands in woe:
She cried, "Oh bring them back once more,
Ere they forever go:"—
"List, sir," she said, "dost hear it speak?
Look! row it comes to me——"
"What is't, good dame, which here you seek?
Nought but my FIRST I see."
"I seek them not, they love to roam;
Here, from this spot they went;
Folks say I drove them from this home,"—
My SECOND 'twas she meant,
"Then should I wish them back again,
And linger for them here?
Through winter's cold, and autumn's rain
I've looked for them a year.
Ah, now 'tis spring, then, summer comes—
Yes, they'll return ere that——"
But in my *first* they'd found their tombs,
And through my WHOLE she sat.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of seventeen letters.
My 1 7 2 is a plant.
2 14 17 is one of the elements.
3 14 9 is an animal.
4 8 13 is what we all do.
5 6 16 12 11 is an adverb.
6 11 2 9 is a part of the body.
7 2 15 13 is a point of the compass.
8 5 is a preposition,
9 4 16 12 is a wild animal.
10 7 15 13 is an article of clothing.
11 15 1 6 4 12 is a lady's name.
12 8 3 16 is a farmer's tool.
13 6 11 14 17 is a pronoun.
14 9 2 is a lady's name.
15 4 13 5 7 16 is an article of furniture.
16 10 7 12 is an adverb.
17 11 9 is a color.
My whole is what the citizens of Delaware county should do. L. F. D.
Media, 1858.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE—A TRUE WIFE.

We are assured by a friend, says the Boston Post, who is personally cognizant of what he states, that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman, whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence; answers such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her liege lord, at such places as he may have designated at his departure.—During a recent absence of her husband the lady received a letter, of which the following (omitting names, dates and places) is a true copy:—

My Dear Sir—I saw a fine picture of you yesterday, and fell in love with it, as I did with the original in W—— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many. I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you; but I trust you are so noble and unsuspecting as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me—your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but I will say I am not married—(though you are, I am told.) My friends tell me I have *not* a pretty face, but only a good figure. I am rather *petite*, have black eyes, black hair and a dark complexion—that is, I am what is called a 'brunette.' I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother in-law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to W——. At any rate do not fail to write me at least a few words, to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness, and believe me,

Your friend, ——.

To this letter, the wife, who, by-the-by, had not the least knowledge of the person to whom she was writing, made the following answer:—

Mademoiselle—Your letter of the — inst., addressed to Mr.——, was duly received. Mr.——, who is my husband, directed me, when he left home, some days ago, to open all his letters, and to answer any of them that I conveniently could. As you seem rather impatient, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yourself will please Mr.——. I happen to know that he dislikes black eyes, and hates brunettes most decidedly. It is quite true (as you seem to suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your "points" is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your height, weight, wind, and speed, and [here the word is illegible.] Taking your charms at your own estimate, I doubt whether they will prove sufficiently attractive to draw him so far as B——merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the schedule. You say you trust my husband is "unsuspecting." I think that is his nature, but yet he is used to drawing inferences, which are sometimes as unkind as suspicions. You say you are unmarried. My advice to you is that you marry somebody, as soon as possible, in most cases, I would not recommend haste; but in yours, I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay. Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband (which may God mercifully grant) my opinion is, that you will consider any woman, who should write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and, perhaps, immodest.

I will deliver your note to Mr.——when he returns, and also a copy of my reply, which I am sure he will approve. I am, with as much respects as you permit,

Mrs.——

This was the end of the correspondence.

A little friend of ours, a few days ago, while coming down stairs, was cautioned by his mother not to lose his balance. His question which followed was a puzzler.—'Mother, if I should lose my balance, where would it go to?'

To confine our studies to mere antiquities, is like reading by candlelight, with our shutters closed after the sun has risen.

Absence destroys small passions and increases great ones; as the wind extinguishes tapers and kindles fires.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Teaching, a Science.—

The time is fast coming when teaching will be regarded in a true light, as a science. There appears to be a gradual progress to this point, and nothing short of it will now answer the Public School System. Everything has to be done in a scientific manner now-a-days. There is science in everything.

By science, I mean a systimatization organized by an examination of principles, making advancement towards an object by successive initiatery steps, each being in direct relation and immediately succeeding the other, leaving nothing embodying principle behind, and arriving at nothing, only through a reasoning process which fully prepares one for *knowingly* being advanced.—There is a great difference in arriving at an end by a mechanical process, and a reasoning one. The first *is* machine-work, the latter *is* mind-work. The first makes results its object; the latter teaches us to give results no value unless we are acquainted with the means by which those results are acquired. The teacher who is not a scientific one, may have pupils who do know the rationale of study, but the credit is theirs, not his. The teacher who teaches mechanically, may have good reasoners in his classes, but they have become so, not owing to his exertions, but in spite of his ill-directed aid. Principles are derived from nature, and it often happens that this great teacher overcomes all other instructors, and shows through the gloom of unskilled teaching the true end and object of study.

I contend that teaching is the science of sciences. I maintain that where teaching is not reduced to a science, it fails in *every* particular in giving the pupil a real development of true ideas.

Mind, that wonderful structure, which gives man his superiorty over all other creatures, is an abstruse, and almost incomprehensible something, and the education of that mind requires the most philosophic process, the most elaborate thought, and the fullest scientific training. And yet in spite of this, how often do we find those engaged in training this mighty mind, persons of inferior education, questionable moral standing, and totally ignorant of teaching as a science. How many of them fill the post merely because they have at present nothing more profitable to do, and are waiting for an opportunity to pursue some other calling.—It would be a fine thing for the community, if some other pursuit should immediately present itself, and thus rid the profession of these leeches who rob the system of nearly all its vitality. Let the people regard it as a science, and it soon will become one.

If a person wants shoes, he goes to a shoemaker, who he knows is a good mechanic, to obtain them. He gets his horse shod, not at the tinkers, but by one who drives the nail with skill; his coat is cut and made by one who has learned the *art* of making coats; his linen is washed by one who he knows understands how to restore it to its original purity; and yet while he recognizes an *art* in restoring to its former state of cleanliness and beauty, his foul linen, gets his coat made by an artizan, his horse shod by a mechanic, still he will let any one who will work for the wages undertake the great and responsible task of educating his children. He recognizes science in everything but teaching, and makes it a matter of dollars and cents. E. P. W.

Lancaster County.

Teaching Definitions.—

The query has very often arisen in my mind as to what is the best method of teaching definitions. Sometimes I am almost persuaded that any method except that which examines their etymological construction, is not a proper one, and that time so employed is in a great measure, time lost, and then again, I think that the exercise is a highly useful one, provided it is properly conducted. I am satisfied that the old manner, such as was universally used when we were boys, is *not* the proper one, being at best but a dry, tedious, memorizing process, in which words are conned over without understanding. them, the definition in many instances being as difficult to comprehend as the word which it professes to expound. Here is the difficulty, in teaching the meaning of the word understandingly;—for it matters not how ready your pupil may be in giving you the definition in the book, *verbatim*, if he does not know what it means. It seems to me that it is only doing harm then, instead of good; throwing obstacles in the scholar's way; clogging his progress with useless burdens, and straining his memory to retain what he does not at all comprehend. For of what advantage is reciting the definition of a word, when you do not know what it means. To teach definitions then, you should make the pupil understand *the definition of the definition!* He must know this, or he knows nothing about it.—Now how can this best be done—my practice is, of late, to try them in this particular. When my class recites, I require them to bring their slates with them, and when I have given out a word and it has been properly spelled, and the definition given, I say to that one, "now give me its application." The scholar then writes a sentence on his or her slate, containing the word just defined, having to the meaning that the definition says it has. Thus, suppose the word is "barren"—the pupil illustrates its meaning by writing "a barren field." When a word has more than one distinct meaning, I require a sentence for every meaning. So particular am I in this respect, that I make the worded definition an object of secondary import, and measure the scholars knowledge of the meaning of the word, by the correctness with which he applies it in the formation of a sentence. I favor this mode of teaching definitions, because it does not depend upon parrot recitations, but makes pupils think.—I give this, my method, to the public, not because I believe it to be the best that can be devised, but because it is the best I know of, and if any of our teachers know of a better one, they would please one reader at least, by doing as I have, give it a place in the Educational Column. A. D. M.

Phila.

Down east there resides a certain M. D.—One very cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window, and asked—

'Who's there?'

'A friend,' was the answer.

'What do you want?'

'Want to stay all night.'

'Stay there, then,' was the benevolent reply.

SABBATH READING.

TRUTH.—We extract the following from one of a series of articles being published in the *Albany Morning Express*. We think it very beautiful. It is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, formerly editor of the *Albany State Register*.

I witnessed a short time ago, in one of our higher courts, a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of truth. A little girl nine years of age, was offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for a felony committed in her father's house.—'Now, Emily,' said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, 'I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?' 'I don't know what you mean,' was the simple answer. 'There, your Honor,' said the counsel, addressing the court, 'is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection?—This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath.'

'Let us see,' said the Judge. 'Come here, my daughter.' Assured by the kind tone and manner of the Judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidingly up in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank, that it went straight to the heart. 'Did you ever take an oath?' inquired the Judge. The girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face and neck, as she answered, 'No, sir.' She thought he intended to inquire if she ever blasphemed. 'I do not mean that,' said the Judge, 'who saw her mistake, 'I mean were you ever a witness before?'—'No, sir, I never was in Court before,' was the answer. He handed her the Bible, open. 'Do you know that book, my daughter?' She looked at it, and answered, 'Yes, sir, it is the Bible.' 'Do you ever read it?' he asked. 'Yes, sir, every evening.' 'Can you tell me what the Bible is?' inquired the Judge. 'It is the word of the great God,' she answered. 'Well, place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say,' and he repeated slowly and solemnly, the oath usually administered to witnesses. 'Now,' said the Judge, 'you have been sworn as a witness, will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell me the truth?' 'I shall be shut up in the State Prison,' answered the child. 'Anything else?' asked the Judge. 'I shall never go to Heaven,' she replied.

'How do you know this?' asked the Judge again. The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the Commandments, pointed to the injunction, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' 'I learned that,' she said, 'before I could read.' 'Has any one talked with you about your being a witness in Court here, against this man?' enquired the Judge. 'Yes, sir,' she replied. 'My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room, and asked me to tell her the Ten Commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before Him.' And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told *me* to remember the ninth Commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said.'—'Do you believe this?' asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lip quivered with emotion. 'Yes, sir,' said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.—'God bless you, my child,' said the Judge, 'you have a good mother. This witness is competent, he continued. 'Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such a witness as this. Let her be examined.'

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questioning, but she varied from her first statement in nothing.—The truth, as spoken by that little child, was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had entrenched himself in lies, until he deemed himself impregnable. Witnesses had falsified facts in his favor, and villainy had manufactured for him a sham defence. But, before her testimony, falsehood was scattered like chaff. The little child, for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning devices of matured villainy to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity (terrible, I mean, to the prisoner and his perjured associates,) with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.

MAN DIES, but nature is eternal. The seasons keep their appointed time; day returns with its golden splendor, and night with its eloquent mystery. The same stars which lit the ghastly battle-field of Troy—rough with the dead bodies of ancient heroes; which shone on the marble streets of imperial Rome, and on the sad eyes of Virgil, sleepless in the living glow of inspiration—the watch-fires of the angels, which through centuries of devastation and change have still burned on unceasingly—speak to us as they did to Dante, and Shakspeare, and Milton, of the divine glory, the omnipotence, the everlasting beauty and love of God!

I compare the art of spreading rumors to the art of pin-making. There is usually some truth which I call wire; as this passes from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point; others make and put on the head, and at last the pin is completed.—*Newton.*

GREAT MEN.—Great men stand like solitary towers in the city of God; and secret passages running deep beneath external nature, give their thoughts intercourse with higher intelligence, which strengthens and consoles them, and of which the laborers on the surface do not dream.

One pound of gold may be drawn into a wire that will extend around the globe. So one good deed may be felt through all time, and even extend its consequences into eternity. Though in the first flush of youth, it may gild the last hours of a long life, and form the brightest spot in it.

COMMUNICATED.

A BANK AT MEDIA.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—Your columns furnish evidence that an attempt will be made to induce the legislature at its present session, to incorporate a banking company o do business in the Borough of Media.—That a bank is as necessary in that locality for the convenience of the business community thereabout, as in any other section of the State, no one can deny who will consider the amount and character of the business transactions within ten miles of the place. In the scale of the manufacturing of cotton and woolen goods, edge tools, flour, &c., and of the business of dairying, droving, butchering, grazing, and the close cultivation of every tilable acre; in the relative wealth and density of population, and the amount of money in circulation, it is believed this district will compare advantageously with any other of equal size in the United States, not immediately within the suburbs of a great city. Why not, then, allow the citizens of that district, the like convenience of a bank that is enjoyed by nearly every community of equal number and business enterprise in the State? If it be said that there is already a bank within these limits, ready to meet all the requirements of the business community, the existence of the bank will be admitted, and a very good one it is, as any other would be if established amongst us—but from its out-of-the-way location, fails entirely to furnish the necessary convenience to a very large portion of the business of the district, the profits of which instead of finding their way to the pockets of our own citizen stockholders, is thrown out of our county for the benefit of others, and may be esteemed a dead loss to that extent to our small community.

As a midway measure, that while it would add to the profits of our own bank stockholders, the amounts actually lost as above said, would also furnish to our business people the desired convenience,—a proposition appears to have been made to the present Bank by one of its stockholders to establish and maintain a *branch* or agency in the Borough of Media, under such regulations as would obviate the necessity of an independent institution. This fair and advantagous proposal has, it seems, been rejected. Why the golden tribute thus afforded to the stockholders should have been so promptly refused, is beyond the ordinary powers of perception. If legislative action be necessary, no doubt can be entertained of it being granted if asked by a whole community, where its action would alone be felt. The profits arising from the business of the branch would certainly be large; probably upon trial sufficiently so to induce the company to reverse the proposed arrangement, by locating the bank at Media, and the branch at Chester.

That something of this kind is due by a banking company, to the wishes, interest and convenience of a community with whom they do business, is too plainly apparent to require special argument. A monopoly of the profits arising from the exclusive privilege of furnishing a currency at 6 per cent. annual interest, to the extent of some hundreds of thousand dollars, that costs them nothing but the expense of printing and signing, is certainly no inconsiderable amount of value received. The interest accruing to the company directly, from the loan of equal amounts of deposits, belonging to this same community, for which no return is made but in *convenience*, adds to the extent of this interest, to the measure of the company's obligations.

The value of the privilege in the case o the bank of this county, granted to them by the special grace of their fellow citizens, and by which they must continue to hold, if at all, may be accurately measured by the amount of annual dividends made to the small partners as stockholders. These have stood for many years at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, while the law restricts all others to the receipt of 6 per cent. per annum for the use of their private capital.

In view of these plain facts, the character and extent of the duty of this banking company to the business community by which they are sustained and enriched, cannot be disguised, nor the measure of the obligation abated: and it is reasonable to presume that upon a sober second thought, so reasonable a request may be acceded to, and thus removed, with a large increase of profit to themselves, the necessity for an additional institution, which, if secured, would probably diminish the value of stock in the present bank very materially. Besides it may be well to consider the effect of a friendly, or unfriendly view from the community at home, as the case may be, in the approaching critical moments for the banks, under the trying ordeal now before them, in the form of legislative discretion, about to be directed to the subject, under the anomalous conditions by which they are surrounded. A unanimous acclamation from a whole local community, in favor of any particular branch, and in defence of the reluctant yielding to necessity from outside pressure, would go far to soften the asperity said to exist in our present law-makers against the whole system of banking as it at present exists. Please, Messrs. President, Directors and Stockholders of the Bank of Delaware County, give this subject a reconsideration, and while you yield to the wishes of your fellow-citizens, reasonable as they are, secure for yourselves a great increase of profits, and a friendly voice from all in your time of need.

AN ADVOCATE FOR A BRANCH.

General Walker, the fillibuster chief, publishes a letter addressed to President Buchanan. It is an elaborate complaint against Commodore Paulding, and an assertion of the rightfulness of his own cause. In one passage he says:

"Mr. President, in the name of the official oath which you have taken in the presence of Almighty God I call upon you to punish the offender and to right the wrong I presume not to direct your wisdom in the course it shall pursue; but in the name of the men whose rights your officers have infringed and whose honor has been most harshly and heedlessly trampled in the dust, I call for the justice it is your high prerogative to bestow."

COMMUNICATED.

THE "FARMER'S" LETTER.

The destructive effect of the tariff of 1842 during its brief operation, to the interests of the masses of our countrymen may be gathered from the fact, that in an unprecedentenly short time the tax imposed thereby, filled the public treasury to overflowing; and whilst the prices of imported articles was greatly enhanced thereby, a corresponding increase of the prices of home products of like kinds, was thus indirectly established by the act of government, to an extent that almost excluded them from use, with large masses of our country producers in other departments of industry, and this was avowedly done to stimulate, in the form of a premium, the business and profits of *manufacturers*, principally foreigners, and constituting less than one thirtieth of our population, by forced contributions from the remaining *twenty-nine thirtieths*. And even the dark side of this "patriotic tariff" as "protection" demonstrates it, was properly obscured from public view, by adopting the principlo of "specific duty," with the *maximim and minimum scale of assessment*, which, however, atrocious in application, its effects could not be comprehended by those on whom it operated so unjustly. An explanation of this mode of assessing duties may be better understood by a single example. All cloths costing from memory, from one to four dollars per square yard, at the place from which it was imported, was placed in the same class, and taxed with a specific duty, applying to *all alike*, and so of other articles. Thus the person able to pay four dollars per yard for his coat cloth, contributed no greater amount to the expenses of government, than one only able to buy cloth at one dollar per yard, and in the same proportion contributed towards the premium indirectly decreed by the act to his manufacturing neighbor.

After the most matured deliberation the tariff act of 1846 superseded that of 1842, and continued to regulate the duties on imports down to 1857. In respect to this act, "Protection" says "the tariff of 1846 was called by the *Republican Whigs*, (a new alias by the bye) a British tariff in consequence of its having been digested by Robert J. Walker, who was aided and assisted in drawing it up by some *British Agents*, who were well known to be in Washington, and also by its being printed and published in Europe before it was reported to Congress," To this stale party slang, as false as it is oppressive to every patriotic spirit of our country, we will merely express our surprise that a Delaware County *Farmer* 75 years of age should descend to use it seriously before the public so long after the occasion which it was to serve had passed. That it is true, no one can believe who will pursue the masterly and elaborate report referred to. That the document breathes the present American spirit, and evinces unsurpassed mental ability, and practical acquaintance with the most intricate questions of National interest, no one who has not deemed it meritorious to discard documents, written (or printed" will presume to deny, and we must be permitted to enter our protest against "a farmer" speaking for our native county, treating the readers of the North American, unchalenged to so shameless a specimen of political malignity against an honored son of our native State.

"Protection" publishes his "belief" that the sresent revulsion (in the currency we suppose) has been caused by the adoption of the tariff of 1846, together with the revision of it by the last Congress" and further, "that this revulsion would have occurred several years earlier, if the gold from California had not paid the balances due in Europe." The softened tone of denunciation, noticed in the language used by him, as quoted above, may induce the belief that the raw head and bloody bones, which his prejudice had presented to his fancy, as peering out through "the British tariff act of 1846" to blast the manufacturing industry of the country, were the vapory creations of his perverted imagination, he having merely arrived at the conclusion that it had caused the money crisis of 1857, while no supposed detrimental effect on the manufacturing interest is charged upon it. This is something conceded, to be sure, but to his conclusions we have a few remarks to make. First, that however expanded commercial transactions may become, under increasing demands and supply, no revulsion can occur while it is confined to its legitimate channels, commensurate with the wants of one portion of mankind, and this supply by another portion. Secondly,— that in the present case, the presumed wants were estimated too high, and the scale of supply, based upon these false estimates, was correspondingly excessive; capital being exhausted, credit (in paper promises to pay, either banks or individuals) was applied to assist, and a rupture occurred from the extreme temerity to which it was drawn, and this is what is known as a "revulsion in banking, or commercial circles, as the case may be. That which is now upon us is the joint effect of both these.

In respect to his notion that the supply of gold from California prevented the occurrence of "the revulsion several years earlier, by paying the balance due in Europe," we say that if there had not been this means of payment, these balances would never have existed. Gold being one of the products of our country, and the quantity exceeding the demand, when added to our paper currency, the surplus sought a market elsewhere, whenever its value was greater abroad than at home, just as wheat, cotton and tobacco does under like conditions, and a cessation of export of gold for a few years would effect its value here, in the same manner, and probably to a greater extent, than the prices of wheat, cotton or tobacco would decline, by retaining one whole crop at home for a like length of time. But the exportation of gold, as of every other production of our country, is controlled by laws of higher authority than paper statistics. They *will* be exchanged to the extent of the surplus for articles of comfort, necessity or luxury wherever such can be found that cannot be procured at home, and the magnitude of that surplus will determine the measure of imports with or without legalization in all commercial nations. This is called the *law of trade*. Hence it is apparent that export of gold to the extent of thirty-three millions of dollars annually, brings an equal value in return over what our agricultural products would, separately, throw into competition with our house means of supply, and this, mainly in manufactured goods from Europe. And hence the folly of looking to a high tariff to defend us from the competition of foreign labor.

(To be continued.)

The free State men of Kansas seem to have taken the offensive in their operations, and are everywhere arming, drilling, and preparing for the worst. In addition to the arms obtained by the militia of Lawrence, from Governor Denver, nearly one hundred more United States muskets, deposited at Delaware, in the hands of pro-slavery men have been abstracted and taken to Leavenworth to arm the militia. On hearing of this act, the border ruffians in Platte county Mo., grew quite indignant, and collected to retaliate, but finding that they were anxiously waited for by the men in possession of the arms, they dispersed.

A public meeting, at Mobile, Mo., has adopted resolutions proscribing Wm. Strickland, a publisher, on the ground of his being an abolitionist, and ordering him to leave the city. A committee was appointed to expel him.

COMMUNICATED.

"Protection" has furnished a beautiful specimen of candor in criticism, in the Republican of last week, in support of a charge of *contradiction* in the 'yarn and arguments' of 'A Farmer' in the last number. The plain reading of the paragraph in question, presented to him in your column stood as follows: "That the tariff of 1842 was *ever* favored for a moment by the Democratic party is a palpable error," which he has rendered thus, "that the tariff of '42 *never was never* favored for a moment by the Democratic party, is a palpable error," thus reversing the plain meaning, rather awkwardly, to be sure, but still effectually, and the use made of this perverted paragraph to support the charge of "contradiction," proves conclusively that the perversion was his own act, and not the fault of the types. Shame, Mr. Protection, that you should treat your readers to so striking an evidence of your lack of candor in a tilt to which you had invited opponents by a general challenge.

The adroitness of the Southern members of Congress in carrying their favorite measures of national policy, with the aid of subsidized dough-faced Democrats of the north, continues to haunt the imagination of Protection. Some relief may perchance be afforded to him, as to other monomaniacs, by a change of scenery. Fortunately, at this moment we have reliable evidence, that during the last session of Congress, a single manufacturing firm in Massachusetts, expended in cash the sum of $87,000 to secure the passage of the act of that session *reducing* the scale of import duties on foreign products (i. e. "pauper labor of Europe,") $8,000 of which was paid for printing, writing, &c., and $68,000 *for secret service!* How much was contributed by other manufacturers to the corruption fund; is unknown.—This particular firm became bankrupt, and others suspended! Was it the amount of bribes paid to secure the act reducing the measure of the alleged protection to their own interest that brought upon them their present difficulties? But to whom were these bribes paid? The Southern Democrats and Northern "dough-faces" were ready to vote *without* bribes, for the act, but they lacked some 30 or 40 of the number to constitute a majority. Was it the *friends of a high tariff* from the Nothern States in Congress, that held the power to attract such sums from the manufacturers as to utterly ruin some of them, and did they use it to that extent? Will Protection please put us on the right track in this mysterious business.

DEL. CO. FARMER.

PEOPLE'S LITERARY INSTITUTE OF ROCKDALE.

Messrs. Editors:—Thinking that a report of the Anniversary Meeting of the People's Literary Association of Rockdale, held on Friday evening, Dec. 25th, 1857, (Christmas day,) would not be uninteresting to many of your readers, I send you a synopsis of the exercises, hoping you may deem it worthy of a place in your valuable paper.

The meeting was held at the West Branch Hall, the regular place of meeting by the Association. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, elaborately arranged in boquets, stars, wreaths and chaplets, with the word *Education*, neatly formed of box-wood, directly over the speaker.

Long before the time appointed for commencing the exercises, (notwithstanding the admission fee,) the room was densely crowded, many having to return home, not being able to obtain admittance—and numbers that remained were obliged to stand during the evening. While the audience were assembling, Mr. Graff of Phila., performed several excellent pieces of music on the *Piano*, which contributed greatly to enliven the evening's entertainment.

OPENING REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT—JOHN B. RHOADS.

To the Members of the Association—Ladies and Gentlemen.—We meet together this evening to celebrate the first Anniversary of the first Literary Institute ever organiz d upon any permanent basis for the people of this place. Such an event may very well be considered as a subject worthy of our particular notice, as well as of most heartfelt mutual congratulations. The very fact that we have been enabled to reach and observe an anniversary in the history of our Association, seems to tell us that our humble efforts in the cause we have embraced, have met with a goodly measure of success. That many an honest earnest hope of its members have been realized, and that the plans they have carefully, and in some instances anxiously laid have matured satisfactorily, and worked well for at least a twelvemonth. We feel no longer as if our beloved society were built upon an insecure or uncertain foundation, we fear no longer that its strength depends upon the notions and energy of those who gave it a start. It has passed through at least one year's trial, a first year of searching proof. A year of difficulties and discouragements, peculiarly incidental to the origin and early career of similar associations, and it has stood the test well. Its members have been active, faithful and devoted to its true interest, and have boldly met the objections and prejudices of those who (if not its open enemies) have been ever ready to predict its early downfall. It has been a year of usefulness to its members, and may we not say it without vanity;—a profitable year to our whole community. It has commended itself more and more to the hearts of all its immediate friends, it has drawn forth the most unexpected and substantial tokens of interest from many not of our midst, and now, as if it had been spared the feebleness and difficulties that stand in the way of most societies, such *it* is it appears before us to-night in its *First Anniversary*, as strong and prosperous as if it had already passed through a score, full of active life, full of promise, with much actually accomplished, now doing much, and still looking forward to do much more. We meet to celebrate the first anniversary of the first Literary Institute ever organized in Rockdale, upon anything like an enduring basis. Let us congratulate ourselves upon the completion of this happy project.

We have all heard of *Debating Societies*; perhaps have been members ourselves, and upholders of such. We know of much always at work that must sooner or later bring on the decay and ruin of such Associations—where the opportunities of wrangling and contradiction are so constant;—where the spirit of display and vanity is so likely to be fostered, there can be but little hope of a prolonged existence, or of much unmingled usefulness. *Our Society is not a Debating Society.*

In New England they have what they call *Mutual Admiration Societies;* the members of which are bound to compliment one another upon their learning, their talents, or their abilities as scholars, speakers and writers. On all occasions the object set before them is the praise of each other; where such a motive is at work, and where such an object is solely sought, there can be little reason to look for much benefit or advantage, either to the members themselves or to those whom they must daily meet with. Puffed up by the exercises of their meetings, with their foolish self-conceit increased by every word they hear or say—we can easily see that a failure of every association of the kind would be no great loss, and that the sooner the members themselves become disgusted with them the better. Our Society is not *a mutual admiration society.* We all have heard of library clubs and reading rooms, with every variety of great men's names before them, such as Jefferson's and Franklin's, and Webster's library clubs or reading rooms. Too often have these been found to be the haunts of vice and wrong—too often have they been made the depositary of collections of books that are never used. Too often have they been found out to be blinds, and disguised to schemes and improper practices, that draw men and boys away from home-pleasures and home-duties.—Ours is no such club, nor have we any such room. Our library is a much prized selection of well-read volumes; our gatherings for business, instruction and friendly meetings are quite sociable, and exclusively devoted to the pursuit of knowledge. We are what is called a Literay Institute—an Association formed for instruction in things belonging to the mind and the memory—the term Institute signifying a place or means of instruction. We have for the past year steadily kept this precious object in view—we have employed those means only which seemed likely to help to attain knowledge. Our lectures, the circulation of our books, the essays that have from time to time been composed and read before us by some of our own members; the pleasant and profitable discussions, as well a s questions and answers which have occupied us in our more private assembleges, have all had, I sincerely believe but one aim, but one tendency, one instruction, the imparting of useful knowledge from one to another.

I think myself very happy therefore, members of this Institute, as well as the kind friends who have favor us with their presence to-night. I think myself very happy indeed in being able to congratulate you upon this, our first anniversary, upon the success we have had in the past; the strength and confidence we now enjoy, and the bright prospects which stretch on before us in the future.

It would be impossible for me to close my remarks without referring to the day on which we have chosen to celebrate our first anniversary—the sacred Christmas festival, which, more than any other seems to make all hearts glow with loving, warm and generous affections. The birth-day of him whom no one will hesitate to speak of as the highest benefactor of the human family—who has not for his friends *this day* a more brotherly feeling than at any other time of the year; who does not feel as if Christmas were indeed a season to dismiss every thought from the breast that is not neighborly, kind and merciful; who does not now see *more* cheerful, happy faces than at any other time during the year. It is the chosen time for congratulations. It is the ready feeling of the heart that cannot be driven back which make us, whether we will or not, merry and glad. How appropriate then, the day for the pleasant assembly now before me. How much in keeping with our joyful emotions as a christian people, are the happy circumstances under which as a Literary Institution, we are now assembled. We hope to enjoy ourselves this evening, because we have much to rejoice over in the past work and usefulness of our Society, the record of which will be spread before you presently, by our worthy Secretary. We hope to enjoy ourselves this evening, because we came together determined to be pleased. We hope to enjoy ourselves because the very influences of the day could, of themselves help to make bright, pleasant and satisfactory, the humblest efforts of those whose duty it is to entertain us.—May I m closing, dear friends, express these wishes—many happy returns of a merry Christmas to our one-year old Society. May its course or influence never conflict with his will upon whose birth-day our anniversary is held. In our efforts to advance the cause of education and mutual instruction, may we seek no knowledge which will render us averse to that sacred revelation of immortal interest and blessings, which he has made whose coming on earth was first made known to men,

While Shephard's watch their flocks by night
All seated on the ground,

—as a guarantee of peace and love to those here and hereafter.

2nd. *Flag of our Union.* By the Company, with the piano accompanyment.

[Here the writer gives a synopsis of the Secretary's report, which we published two weeks since.]

We have had eleven free lectures delivered by the following named gentlemen:

Rev. B. S. Huntingron, on the advantages of Literary Associations.

Charles E. Lex, on Ancient Egypt, and the Egyptians.

Henry C. Baird, on the American Revolution.

Rev. John K. Murphy, on the English Language.

Dr. Calkins, on Medicine.

Charles Deans, on Physical Geography.

Rev. B. S. Huntington, on Astronomy.

Samuel B. Thomas, on the Printing Press.

Bishop Potter, on Washington, the young man's model.

Rev, Franklin Moore, on the future race of America.

Henry C. Baird, on American Industry, all of which have been well attended and highly appreciated. We have had five original essays, and one poem from our members. Beside these we have had several well written answers to questions that have cost much thought, and edified and instructed our members incalculably. In addition to our lectures, we have a library numbering about 225 vols. of valuable books, all of which have been given to us by private individuals, among whom we may mention Hon. John Hickman, Henry C. Baird, of Phila., John B. Crozer, Esq., Rev. B. S. Huntington, Miss Hannah P. Smith, Richard S. Smith, of Phila., and many others, whose liberal contributions will never be forgotten by the recipients of our library.

The library has been open 34 weeks, and its circulation is increasing even faster than the supply of books, which seems to invite us to renewed efforts for more accessions to its shelves.

Our Association applied to, and received from our *Court* a Charter of Incorporation for the better protection of our library, and other property of the Institution.

The financial portion of the report was given in detail, and shows the Institution to be in a healthy condition, notwithstanding the many expenses incidental to its origin. The Secretary closes his report by saying that it afforded him much pleasure, to state that (although the times were hard,) the Society was out of debt, with a balance in the treasury.

4th. Vocal music, with piano accompanyment.

5th. Addresses by Messrs. Wm. Cooper Tally and Reuben Crowther, on the adoption of the sec'rys' report, both of which were listened to with marked attention.

6th. Vocal and instrumental music.

7th. An oration, by Mr. James Barton, of Village Green Seminary, on the orators of the 18th century. It was a production of much merit, and elicited the hearty applause of the audience.

8th. Vocal and instrumental music.

9th. An address by Mr. Mr. Thomas Blackburn, on the importance of female membership, which was well received.—He, (Mr. B.) thought that as gentlemen generally consulted with their wive's on all matters of importance, concerning their mutual welfare, the Association would be materially benefitted by the advice of the ladies, as co-workers with them, in the cause of Education, and urged the immediate adoption of a resolution, admitting them to membership.

Quite a number of books were presented to the Society, by various persons, and a vote of thanks tendered to the donors for their contributions, after which Mr. John Cully delivered an essay on Home Education. He was very amusing in his illustrations of the different kinds of home gossip, and home culture. The school-master might strain every nerve; literary associations render all the aid within their sphere, and preachers preach the gospel, but without the co-operation of home instruction, and correct family exercise, it will avail but little. During the delivery of the essay, Mr. C. was frequently applauded for the many good hits he gave the various foolish customs of modern society.

After the singing of a beautiful anthem, by the whole Company, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Graff, (the pianoist,) for his valuable services, the meeting adjourned, all evidently delighted with the evening's entertainment.

After the adjournment, on motion of Abram P. Morgan, in behalf of the assembly, a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted, complimenting the institution for their splendid entertainment.

R.

GOVERNOR POLLOCK'S MESSAGE.—The third annual message of Governor Pollock was presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature on Thursday morning last. It is the last document of the kind that this body will receive from the present Governor, as his term of office is nearly expired. His administration has been characterized by a faithful discharge of duty, and by a display of dignity and ability worthy of the first magistrate of the commonwealth; and hence at his retirement he is enabled to present a very satisfactory exhibit as to the condition of the State.

Perhaps the most important parts of the message are those referring to the finances of the State, and the sale of the Main Line. The finances of the commonwealth are represented as being in a very good condition, and all demands upon the treasury during the past year have been paid from the revenue derived from ordinary sources. The aggregate expenditure of the last fiscal year, ending November 30, was $5,407,276 79; the receipts from all sources, for the same period, were $4,690,587 84. The ordinary expenditures, however, were but $3,992,370 29. The extraordinary payments for the year were $1,414,906 50, which were made principally on account of the public works. The balance in the treasury December 31st, was $528,106 47.

The funded debt of the State amounts to $39,706,592 52, and the unfunded to $175,145 70, inclusive of $146,431 relief notes still in circulation, thus making a total debt of $39,881,738 22. This is a decrease in the debt during the year of $720,097 55. During the last three years, the reduction has been $1,816,857 52. There is now in the treasury, belonging to the sinking fund, the sum of $414,920 29. This will be applied to the redemption of relief notes yet out, and to the payment of the funded debt. In addition to this, there is in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund the sum of $7,500,000 bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, pledged to the payment of the funded debt. It is made the duty of the present Legislature, by the amended constitution, to create a sinking fund, which shall pay the accruing interest on the State debt, and annually reduce the principal by a sum of not less than $250,000, until the amount of public debt is reduced below $5,000,000. To the prompt discharge of this duty the legislature is exhorted.

The total receipts from the public works for the year were not quite equal to the expenditures on these improvements. The receipts of the Delaware Division were less than last year, owing, as the Governor thinks, to competition, while business on the North Branch canal was suspended during a greater part of the last session by accidents to the works. The Governor recommends that both these branches should be disposed of like the Main Line—a recommendation with which most persons will cordially agree. The State ought not to be engaged in constructing and managing lines of internal improvement. Wasteful expenditure is the almost certain result, and indebtedness, high taxation, discontent among the people, and perhaps loss of credit and honor. The Governor alludes to the sale of the Main Line, and congratulates the Legislature on having exchanged the work for the bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad to the amount of $7,500,000. In view of this sale it will be remembered that the State tax has been somewhat dimmished; and as the bonds go towards the sinking fund, it is to be hoped that a steady diminution in our indebtedness will now take place.

Governor Pollock is quite decided in his recommendation of a free banking system, based on public securities, and so much coin as may be deemed expedient and necessary. He attributes the financial embarrassments from which the people of Pennsylvania have suffered in common with the rest of the world, partly to an undue expansion of credit, and partly to our defective commercial system. Very much of the great revulsion that we have experienced may be traced, he conceives, to the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and American industry cannot thrive whilst the present system of low duties and of warehousing remains, the policy of the federal government. Pennsylvania, especially, has suffered from this policy. As an illustration of this, take one fact, we have, since the passage of the act of 1846, imported of iron or steel and their manufactures to the value of more than $200,000,000, whilst the bosom of our own State contains ore enough not only to meet the demand that has arisen in this country, but to supply the world.

Governor Pollock feels a great interest in public education, and his remarks on the subject, contained in this document, are very praiseworthy. He invites attention to the State Agricultural School, to the House of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and to the instruction of the young confined in them, and to institutions for training the dumb, the blind and idiotic children.

We need hardly say that in everything pertaining to the commercial policy, this message is directly opposed to that recently issued by the President. We believe with the *North American*, that the measures recommended by the Governor are best calculated to promote the interests of our commonwealth.

A HARD CASE OF COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—No place abroad, says the Boston Transcript has suffered more from the commercial revulsion than Hamburg. One house wanted bu a few months of reaching its centennial anniversary. One of its partners declared himself, five years ago, worth four millions, and, having but three children, proposed to leave them a million each, and bestow the remainder on a public charity. Yet this ancient house had to succumb. A gentleman not unknown in Boston, (having married there,) and who has been many years a merchant of Hamburg, has lost his reason from financial perplexity and distress.

SHOCKING MURDER.—Josiah Freeman, residing in Sussex co., Va., had threatened to kill his wife, who, however, determined to anticipate him. On Christmas morning she fired his gun at his head as he slept, the load only grazing him. She then struck him over the head with the gun, next cut his throat and finally hacked the body terribly with the axe. She confessed the deed and was committed for trial.

AN EARLY TRADE.—The accounts from the West, it is said, are that the merchants will take an early start, and be in the Atlantic cities in great numbers during the present month of January. The stocks of goods on hand are very small, and much more so, probably than was ever before known, and, generally speaking, and early and good business will be done with the West this season.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton; (Grubb's Bridge.)

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, '58.

On and after the 9th of November the Cars will leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3 P.M.

Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 8 and 12 A. M., and 4½ P.M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 10½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate, and may be found at the office occupied by Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., in the Court House, Media, Delaware co., Pa.

For sale on accommoting terms:
80 acres in Newtown, Del. co., near the West Chester Plank road.
60 Acres in Aston township, at the intersection of the West Chester and Phila., and Balt. Central Rail Roads. aug 12
71 acres of land, Chadds Ford, & near B. C. R. R.
35 acres do do do
33 acres in Concord, Del. co., 1 mile from B. C. R. R.
40 acres in Aston, Delaware co.
50 acres in Edgmont, Delaware co.
60 acres of land near Media, in Upper Providence.
100 acres a very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
25 Acres in Newtown
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
110 acres, a beautiful farm or country seat near Chester. For description, &c., call at the office.
117 acres in Harford county, Maryland.
A Bakery with store and dwelling attached, in a good neighborhood.
Blacksmith Shop, dwelling, and 3 acres of land, in Aston, Del. co.
4 acres of wood-land in Thornbury.
75 acres in Middletown.
67 acres in Upper Providence.
22 acres in Upper Providence.
63 acres in Upper Providence.
10 acres in the Borough of Media.
Wanted several sums, from $200 to $5000; will offer real estate security, undoubted.
$2000 mortgage for sales, on property in Darby township, Del. county.
For description, terms, &c., apply at the office.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

Fall and Winter Goods.—Just received, at the MILLINERY and TRIMMING STORE of the subscriber, on State Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Media, a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Linnens, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c. Also a good assortment of Ladies Fancy, Staple, Dress and Cloak Trimmings; Children's Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Caps, Leggings, &c. She respectfully solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage she has received; promising to do all in her power to please. A. P. BURK,

THE WAY TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK.—The chilly winds of autumn are coming, and they should admonish all to put up their Stoves, for if their warning voice is not heeded, e'er long the freezing winter winds will punish them for their temerity. And all stoves should be carefully repaired before put up, as it will save both time and expense.—Then arises the questions who is most competent to perform the work? Who will do it in a manner that it will prove both durable and cheap, as profitable to they who have the work done as he who does it? Who will insure the comfort and pockets of all who are discreet enough to employ him? Who can in the best manner give warmth to the firesides and hearts of his fellow-citizens? These are grave questions, yet they are easily answered. The name below solves the whole problem.

There is scarcely a stove that has laid aside all summer, but needs some repairing, either the grates are burnt out, the lids sprung, the pipedamaged, or some thing wrong, and if word be sent to the subscriber, with the number of the Stove, by whom and when made, and by whom patented, he can supply all defects in the shortest possible time, without any further trouble to the owner of the stove, than merely a note stating as above Therefore, let a word to the wise be sufficient, and all orders be sent to
RALPH BUCKLEY,
September 23, 1857-tf. Media.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.
A. K. SCHOLL, M. D.
(Graduate of the University of Penna. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Successor to Wm. T. Simpson,) Media, Delaware county, Pa. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to the improved condition of his store. Having replenished his stock with a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, also,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS,
Oils, Glass, Dyewoods, &c., &c. He is prepared to warrant every article pure and genuine.
☞ From ample experience in the Drug and Chemical business, as well as from his own personal attention, he hopes to insure entire satisfaction to those who patronize him in his new location.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Country Physicians can procure all the Drugs and Chemicals required in their practice, at city prices.
REFERENCES:
Albert Letchworth, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Smith, Seventh and Chesnut.
Dillwyn Parrish, Eighth and Arch.
Charles Ellis,
Samuel F. Troth.
Daniel B. Smith,
William Procter, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges, Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Pronefield, 492 N. Sixthst,
Dr. Charles Evans, Race St. above Seventh.
Dr. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery.
Media, Dec. 23, 1857.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!—T. ENTWISLE takes pleasure in inrorming his numerous customers that he has a large and well selected stock of fine and common CANDIES, French, German and American TOYS, Figs, Raisins, Currants and Nuts er all kinds. Also, Pound Cakes, Scotch, Fruit, Citron, Lady, and Cocoanut Pound Cakes, iced and ornamented to suit all tates. Cream Puffs, Macaroni, Kisses, Lady Fingers, Sponge and a great variety of other Cakes too numerous to detail.
His friends are reminded that he obtained the first premium from the Delaware County Agricultural Society, at the three last annual exhibition, and may rely on being supplied with Cakes and Confections that cannot be excelled in the city for quality and price.—Give him a call. THOMAS ENTWISLE,
Market street, a few doors above Market Square.
Chester, Dec. 23.

PATENT CORN SHELLERS.
The subscriber would inform the farmers of Delaware and Chester counties, that he has purchased the right of SMITH'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, for the said counties, and that he has now on hand a number of these machines, which he will dispose of at $10 each. This Corn Sheller has an immense advantage over all others, inasmuch as it can be worked, and readily moved from place to place by any boy. They also shell corn quicker and neater than any other in use. Call and examine, or address
WASAINGTON BISHOP,
Dec. 9. Bishop's Mill, Del. co., P.

MORGAN'S CORNER
COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of carpenters and builders to his stock of Lumber. He has on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK JOISTS and Scantling of all sizes.
WHITE PINE PLANK and Boards of all qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, in great variety.
PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, Plain and Fancy Tops, 4 and 4½ feet long.
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE SCANTLING for window and door frames.
FRAMING for buildings Sawed to order at the shortest notice.
ALSO, a superior article of COAL, always on hand. GEORGE RIGHTER.
Morgan's Corner, Dec. 23, 1857,-1y*.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the creation of a Corporate Body with general banking privileges of issue, discount and Deposit, to be called the "MEDIA BANK;" with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, the said corporation to be located in the Borough of Media, Delaware county.
Media, July 1, 1857-6m.

MEDIA LUMBER YARD.
The subscriber respectfully announces to Carpenters and builders, and all others in want of LUMBER that he is now prepared to furnish all orders at the most reasonable rates.
WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
Yellow Pine Scantling.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
PLASTERING LATHS.
White and Virginia Pine Flooring.
SIDING, of all qualities. Every description of Lumber can be had at his Yard, on State street, Media, at Philadelphia prices.
June 40. JOHN WILLIAMS.

HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, for Christmas Presents, for sale at reduced prices, at the Store of Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

WINTER CLOTHING.—Just received a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, at Marple Store Suitable for winter, and for sale by
Marple, Oct. 7. SAMUEL CHALE.

JOHN A. LITZENBERG,
Carpenter and Builder.
All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE—Lima, Del. Co. P. Ap29

ESTABLISHED 1854.
MEN AND BOYS ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.—The subscriber would inform the citizens of Chester and vicinty, that he has for sale at his Store, in *Main Street* near the Railroad Depot, a large, new and superior assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING cut out by himself, and made by the best workmen on the spot, thus enabling him to offer Clothing better made and superior, in every respect to that bought from wholesale houses in the city. He will continue to conduct his business on the same principle that has given such general satisfaction, namely. To ask the very lowest possible selling price at first, thus saving time in disputing, and gaining the confidence of the public by selling them clothing actually worth the money.
☞ Gentlemen preferring to give orders can be assured of good and well fitting garments.
Dec. 9. RICHARD MILLER.

Office of the Delaware County Mut. Ins. Co.
MEDIA, Nov. 11, 1857.
THE interest for the year 1858, upon the Premium Notes held by the said Company, which has been reduced to five per cent., becomes due and payable on the first Monday, the 4th day of January next. The following persons are authorized to receive and receipt for the same in the respective townships: Aston, Samuel Dutton; Bethel, Robert M'Call; Birmingham and Concord, Charles Palmer; Upper and Lower Chichester, John D. White; Edgmont, Middle town and Thornbury, Walker Y. Hoopes; Chester Borough and Township, William G. Price; Nether Providence, Henry F. Carey; Upper Providence and Media, Edward A. Price; Darby Borough and Township, Thomas Palmer, Springfield, William Ogden; Ridley and Tinicum, Sketchley Morton; Marple and Raddor, Samuel Hale; Upper Darby and Haverford, John Hawkins; Newtown, Isaac Haldeman, Jr. EDWARD A. PRICE,
November 18. *Secretary.*

THE BEST STRAW AND FODDER CUTTER IN THE WORLD.—We are now manufacturing a great many of Cummings celebrated Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, which stand without a rival for ease and rapidity, of cutting. They are adapted for either hand or horse-power, and warranted superior to anything in the market. Sole Agents.
BOAS, SPANGLER & CO.
Dec. 2, 627 Market st. below 7th Phila.

CORN SHELLERS, CORN SHELLERS.
We are now prepared to supply of our own manufacture, all of the different sizes of the celebrated
STAR CORN SHELLER,
at prices to suit the times. Also a most complete assortment of Root Cutters, Grain Fans, Horse Powers, Clover Hullers, Corn Mills, and a general assortment of Agricultural Implements.
BOAS, SPANGLER & CO.

The American.

THOS. V. COOPER, DAVID A. VERNON, } Editors & Publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (ten lines) will be inserted three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in proportion.

☞ BUSINESS CARDS, of six lines or less, will be inserted for $5 per annum. ☞ EXECTION CARDS will be charged $5; which must be paid in advance. CASH must accompany all transient advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 13, 1857.

In consequence of there being new arrangements in progress to have a daily mail to this place, we have had no mail since Saturday, and if there be letters for us, we are unable to get them for this issue. We hope the defect will be righted by next week.

FROM HARRISBURG.—We received a letter from Mr. Powell, intended for last week's issue, but too late. He will please mail letters intended for us on Saturday evenings.

We give a review of Gov. Pollock's message elsewhere. His term of office expired yesterday, when the Gov. elect was inaugerated with the usual ceremonies.

In consequence of the difficulties that have arisen with regard to the construction of the Relief Law, passed by the extra session, Mr. Colley has introduced a bill in the Senate to remedy the defect. It provides that the Sixth Section shall be so construed "That the stay of execution provided for, shall extend as well to judgments entered more than one year prior to the passage of said act, as to judgements entered within one year from that date.

Judge Bell, of this District, asked the passage of an act to authorize the appointment of a Justice of the Peace, for the Borough of Media.

In the Senate on Monday, a bill was read to remove the disabilities of witnesses, on account of religious belief. The stay law bill was taken up, debated, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—Last week we neglected to notice the first issue of a new volume of the Home Journal, published by Morris & Willis, of New York. We have before given our readers an idea of the improvements contemplated on the incoming of the New Year, and we have only to state that they have been made, and, though we were led to expect much by the promises of the editors, even our most sanguine expectations have been exceeded. It is truly a Journal after its name, and all who want a home companion should subscribe for it.

The *Germantown Telegraph*.—We have no exchange on our list more accept able than the Germantown Telegraph. The last issue comes out in a new dress, and is more attractive than ever. It is a model paper and the manner in which it is conducted proves its Editor, Mr. Freas, to be deeply interested in giving its patrons a paper worthy of support.

A letter has been published from Stringfellow, the well known pro-slavery leader in Kansas, saying that at the October election, when the free State party chose Mr. Parrott as delegate to Congress and elected a majority to the Legislature, the Lecompton Convention was fairly in issue before the people, and was voted down by five thousand majority. He says that Kans as must be a free State.

DEATH WARRANTS ISSUED.—Gov. Pollock has issued warrants for the execution of the McCeesport murderers, (Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones,) to take place on the 12th of February, 1858; also of Monroe Stewart, (who, by the confession of Charlotte Jones, is exonerated from complicity in the murder) to take place a fortnight after.

HARPERS WEEKLY.—A new volume of this splendid pictorial commenced on January 1st and those who wish a full volume should subscribe now. We can freely say that it is excelled by no paper in the country, either in the reading or pictorial department. It contains sixteen large pages, closely packed, and from its high literary tone well merits the title of "a journal of civilization."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, one of the best $3 magazines in the country, can be had for one year in conjunction with this paper, for $4, reducing its price $1. This affords a good opportunity for all wanting a classic and entertaining magazine.

COFFEE AS A DEODORISER.—We have tried coffee as a disinfectant, or at least a deodoriser, and found it to answer the desired end admirably. A Reader.

The London Medical Gazette gives the result of numerous experiments with roasted coffee, proving that it is the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia inocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room, exposed to the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a dung-pit, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within half a minute, on the employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee, while the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smell by being simply traversed with the coffee roaster, although the cleansing of the dungpit continued for several hours after.

The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant, is to dry the raw bean, pound it to a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron- plate, until it assumes a dark brown tint, and it is fit for use. Then sprinkle it in sink or cess-pools, or lay it on a plate in the rooms which you wish to have purified. Coffee acid or coffee oil acts more readily in minute quantities.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Union publishes a tabular statement, showing the circulation, deposits and coin, and the proportion of coin to circulation and deposits, of the several Banks of Pennsylvania, complied from the November statement made to the Auditor General. It exhibits the following aggregates:—Total amount of circulation, $11,432,363,99; total coin on hand, $4,463,916,81; total amount of deposits, $16,421,539,97. Proportion of coin to circulation and deposits, 1 to 6; that is, the Banks collectively have on hand $1 in coin to every $6 of their liabilities in the shape of notes and deposits.

The Bank of Pennsylvania reports that on the 1st of November last, its circulation was $546,392 00; deposits, $306,633 56; coin on hand, $6,156 13, being in the proportion of $1 to every $138!

THE TRAGEDY AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.—The trial of Thomas W. Smith for the murder of Richard Carter, came up in the court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Allison and Ludlow, on Tuesday last, and is still in progress.

Many of our readers are no doubt familiar with the particulars, as they were published at the time, so that a republication of them is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that Thos. W. Smith, married a Miss M'Caulley, who was a pupil at his sister's school, and who had been placed there by the deceased for the purpase of "making a lady of her,"—After having gratified his base desires, he used his influence in forming the unhappy union between his violated protege and Mr. Smith. They lived very happily, it appears, for about four months, when the wife revealed the hidden infamy of her seducer, and her deception to her husband. This took place at the house of Mr. Leonard, in Philadelphia, at which place they were boarders. In one moment all the joy and hope of Mr. Smith was blasted, and when he learned the author of his misery, and his wife's shame, he became almost distracted.

Time passed on, he in the meantime having left his wife, and being in an excited state of mind when, at a meeting of the injured husband and the libertine, Smith shot him. This occurred at the St. Lawrence hotel. For this act he is now being tried, on a charge of murder.

The plea of insanity, which has become so common of late that it is too much like a farce; a plea which has been sustained in several cases just recently disposed of—is the one made by his counsel, and the legal ability enlisted in the case, as well as the intense excitement pervading the community, will no doubt give the case a thorough and impartial examination. Messrs. Mann and Loughhead are for the prosecution—D. P. Brown and Thayer for the prisoner.

The prosecution closed on Thursday last there being no necessity for much testimony, inasmuch as it was not a matter of fact as to whether he killed Carter or not, but whether he was responsible for the act. The testimony adduced for the defence is of an overwhelming character. We never remember seeing a case where there was such a flood of testimony directed to one point.—The letters written by him some time previous were read in Court, and done much in his favor. In our opinion the prisoner is laboring under a distempered mind, and the public will not look upon the proceedings as a farce when they clear him, as they will no doubt have to do.

The prisoner is about thirty years old, was born in the State of Delaware, and has sustained an unexceptionable character. His parents are both dead—his father having disappeared during a fit of insanity, and was never after heard of. Carter was engaged in the iron business, and Miss McCauley's father was in his employ. The trial will last for some days yet.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The late advices from Europe are in a commercial point of view of more than ordinary interest. Cotton has advanced, with large sales and speculative inquiry. This statement, says the Phila. North American, "put to rest many rumors and apprehensions; among them a recent one, that large stocks of cotton goods were accumulated in the British market—so large that two or three years would be required to take them off their hands. We had been led to believe that their was no unusual accumulation, and this news proves that belief true. The prospect is that the demand will at once rise to a fair and satisfactory request for the usual shipments of cotton from this country. Very great good will result to the South first, and next to the whole country here, from this revival of prices for cotton. From the best informed southern sources, we have been recently advised that the condition of the South for the coming spring depended on this point alone. There would be no general bankruptcy, it was said, whether cotton revived or not, but the spring business depended on the realization of fair prices for the cotton on hand. It is no ordinary cause for congratulation that the turning point is passed in England, and that the mills renew their natural demand for stocks of cotton in such a manner as to show clearly that it will not again fall off.

The news from India is full of interest.—Lucknow is finally relieved, after a siege which will ever be memorable for the heroism and vigor displayed both by the garrison and the relieving forces. There can be no prouder page in British military annals than that which records the obstinate courage with which a mere handful of men defended a fortress crowded with women and children against swarms of fierce Asiatic soldiery; no story stirs more emotion, when related, than those marches made from Gawnpore by Havelock, for the relief of Lucknow. The activity, too, of Sir Colin Campbell since his arrival, is worthy of all commendation.—The high qualities exhibited by the army in India, and the great results acheived, are strongly in contrast with the utter inefficiency of the troops in the Crimea. The striking difference cannot fail to excite much comment in Great Britain, and there will be no little discussion as to the cause. There is one thing that, owing to the class jealousies existing in Great Britain, has already been remarked pretty frequently. The officers of the troops in India belong to the middle rank. They are experienced, hard working men, not the spoiled pets of the Horse Guards. They have passed their lives with their regiments, either at home or abroad, and have obtained their promotion only by slow steps. Havelock, always a good, brave, conscientious officer, though an old man, had not risen above the rank of Colonel when the outbreak of the mutiny showed the stuff in him, and crowned him with fame. If, after this, the British people consent to be governed by prescriptive imbecility, they deserve all the reverses that aristocratic rules and red-tapeism can conflict.

ANOTHER KICK.—Col. Forney, of the Phila. Press, gets more "kicks than coppers" for his servicers. The latest reverse he has experienced is a loss of the contract for printing post office blanks. According to the Washington Star he fairly "moved heaven and earth" to got this job which, by the by, is an extremely fat one, but after all failed, and was chagrined to find it given to his rival of the Pennsylvanian.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

JURY LIST.

GRAND JURY, FEBRUARY TERM, 1858.—Charles Baldwin, foreman, Thornbury; John Eves, Chester township; Jethro Johnson, do.; David S. Bunting, do.; J. Westley Otty, Bethel. John H. Smedley, Middletown; Thomas H. Webb, Birmingham; James M. Wilcox, Thornbury; Samuel Myers, Concord: Augustus B. Leedom, Haverford; Walter W. Green, Marple; Isaac Booth, Bethel; Abram L. Pennock, Jr., Haverford; George T. Gilpin, Birmingham; Bishop Green, Edgmont; James P. Calvert, Newtown; Thomas Closs, Ridley; Neild Duffee, do.; Geo. B. Earp, Springfield; James Irving, Chester township; Humphrey Pyle, Thornbury; Alexander Moorehead, Ridley; Reese Baldwin, Bethel; Isaac Cornog, Concord.

TRAVERSE JURY—FIRST WEEK.—Frazer Green, Marple; Wm. H. Flavil, Chester Borough; Hugh Shaw, Chester township;—Samuel Bennington, Thornbury; Wm. Rudolph, Ridley; Bernard V. Lindsay, Haverford; Joseph Engle, Chester township; Wm. Maris, do.; Robert R. Dutton, Chester Borough; Samuel Trimble, Concord; John Kirk, U. Providence; John J. Thurlow, Chester township; Charles A. Litzenberg, Darby Borough: Wilson Baldwin, Radnor; Y. S. Walter, Chester Borough; David Irving, Chester township; Jesse Brooke, Radnor; Levi Carr, Darby township; Wm. P. Yarnall, Concord; Jesse Hibberd, Middletown; J. Lewis Crozer, Chester township; John Ash, U. Darby; Benjamin E. Moore, Darby Borough; James Tally, Chester Borough; Stephen H. Brooke, Darby Borough; Jackson Lyons, Haverford; Abram C. Lukens, Chester township; Phillip Mullin, Middletown; Erasmus Morton. Chester township; Crossman Lyons, Chester Borough; Edward Thomas, N. Providence;—Nathan Garrett, U. Darby; Isaac Leedom, U. Providence; Benjamin Gartside, Chester Borough; Samuel Plankerton, Edgmont;—Isaac Horne, Darby township; David Harper, Ridley; Chas. Johnson, Haverford;—Amos Bonsall, U. Darby; Jeremiah W. Flickwin, Chester Borough: T. B. Jarman, Chester township; Jared Darlington, Middletown; Wesley Pool, Bethel; John H. Brinton, Darby bo.; Franklin Sill, U. Providence; Davis S. Smith, Newtown; Thomas Nailor, Ridley; Abraham T. Pattarson, Ridley; Geo. W. Anderson, U. Providence;—Emmor Taylor, Concord; Samuel Otty, Media; Thomas Appleby, L. Chichester;—James B. Hill, Springfield; Wm. Lear, Chester bo., Charles V. Peters, Astor;—Thomas Minshall, Middletown; Isaac S. Williams, Chester bo.; John Yarnall, Middletown.

TRAVERSE JURY—SECOND WEEK.—Hiram Cleaver, Radnor; Wm. C. Gray, Chester bo. Jacob Parry, Ridley; Thomas Smedley, U. Providence; James W. McCracken, Aston; Thomas Palmer, Darby bo.; Daniel Robbinson, Chester tp.; Thomas W. Hemphill, Thornbury; John O. Longstreth, U. Darby; James Bleyler, Aston; Edwin Johnson, Haverford; Lewis Palmer, U. Providence;—Robert R. Johnson, Chester tp.; Samuel Smedley, Middletown; Geo. B. Lownes, Springfield; Abraham W. Sharpless, Thornbury; John S. Newlin, U. Chichester; Edmund Pennell, Chester bo.; Joshua S. Cox, Newtown; Daniel James, U. Providence;—John Horton, Newtown; Harvey Horne, Darby tp.; I. Lawrence Haldeman, Media; Frederick Fairlamb, Chester bo.; Humphrey Yearsley, Middletown; Ruel Talbot, Birmingham; Jonathan H. Thomas, Newtown; Jonathan Evans, U. Darby; Alfred Mancill, Aston; George S. Powell, Springfield; David Paxson, Marple; Benjamin F. Johnson, L. Chichester; Hiram P. Eves, N. Providence; Edmund Hood, Newtown; Virgil T. Eaches, Radnor; Bennett Temple, Middletown; Wm. Gray, M. D. Chester bo.; Elijah S. Howes, Chester bo.; Jesse Dutton, Ridley; Daniel B. Thomson, Chester bo.; John Verlinden, Darby bo.; Joseph Zell, Haverford; James C. Henderson, Media; Samuel B. Smith, Aston; Joseph W. Worrall, Radnor; Wm. Booth, Chester bo.; Joseph H. Hinkson, do.; Jacob Broom, Darby tp.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The property of Lewis Perkins, in Concord township, advertised by James R. Cummins, Real Estate Agent, of this Borough, has been purchased by Isaac Cloud, of Bucks county.

The farm of Edward Shimer, in Thornbury township, has been sold to Joseph Osborne, for $116 per acre.

The farm of Davis Garrett, dec'd., containing 118 acres, in Willistown township, Chester county, was sold to Levi Garrett, for $110 per acre.

APPOINTED.—Amos Strickland, of Aston, has been appointed by the Commissioners, Mercantile Appraiser, for Delaware county, for the present year.

MEDIA LYCEUM.—This (Wednesday) evening, the Media Lyceum meets in Haldeman's Building. Essays will be read, queries given and answered, after which there will be a debate on the question whether "*Great Britian is justified in the course she has pursued toward India*" Heretofore a number of ladies have attended, and freely participated in the exercises, but yet not as many as there should be. We earnestly hope that all who can will attend.

The weater continues moderate. During the storm on Monday, it was very warm and mucky. Very few can recollect a January that can compare in point of mildess with the present.

An old colored man, however, asserts that come forty or fifty years ago he was engaged in fishing, and that through the month of January they caught a quantity of herring in the Delaware, and they continued at that business through the winter, with varied success. There was no ice, the loss of which article was not severely felt at that time, as it had not then become one of the essential articles for drink in the summer season.

THE PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKET.—The supply of produce during last week was limited, and prices had an upward tendency. Poultry was scarce, and sold higher than it did two weeks ago. Beef sold at 14 cents choice cuts, and 12 cents for rump steak.—Some very fine from this county was sold in the High street market. Pork sold from 6½ to 7½ cents the whole aninal. There was also a slight advance in butter; it brought from 30 to 37½ cents per lb. Eggs 23 and 25 cents per doz. Potatoes continue about as heretofore. Cabbage is getting more scarce and sold for $4 and $5 per hundred.

CLERKSHIP.—Thomas D. Nelling was appointed Clerk of the Commissioners, on the 4th inst., in place of Jacob Smedley, whose term of office had expired. Mr. S. has served in this capacity for 23 years, and in him the County has always had faithful servant, acting for its best interests. The new encumbent is highly esteemed, and his abilities eminently fit him for the post.

CHICKENS STOLEN.—On last Saturday night week, some chicken thieves visited the residence of Thomas D. Nelling, in Nether Providence, and stole fourteen fine chickens. Patrick Seary was also robbed of seventeen.

The 6th (concluding) lecture of the course, at the Media M. E. Church, will be delivered by the Rev. A. A. Willits, on Friday evening next, the 15th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. The subject is not yet announced.

THE PROTRACTED MEETING, at the Media M. E. Church is still in progress. There will be preaching on this (Wednesday evening) and Thursday night, by the Rev. Mr. Cather, of Phila.

NEW COUNTY TREASURER.—Our friend CHARLES R. WILLIAMSON, the new County Treasurer, entered upon the duties of his office on Monday of last week. He will make a popular and efficient officer.

LETTER FROM ROCKDALE.

Messrs. Editors:—Now that the hollidays are over, our village is comparatively quiet—even more so than usual, in consequence of the extreme pressure of "*the times*," which bear heavily upon a great portion of our people, depending as they do upon the factory's for their support.

The McCready Mills, which of late have been conducted by Robert Ewing, Esq., of Phila., have been standing eleven weeks, with apparently little prospect of starting.

Mr. Riddle runs his mills from two to three days per week—the earning of which affords the operatives but a scanty living—and were it not for the liberality of their employer in supplying them with the products of his farm, at a very low price, and the many contributions he sees fit to bestow upon those most needing, it would be difficult to conceive the many privations they would be obliged to endure during the winter.

Messrs. George Callaghan & Robert L. Martin are running their mills nearly full time, the employees of which have not felt the pinching effects of the times as severely as some others.

Mr. Crozer is running his mills from three to four days per week, which in connection with his liberal contributions to the operatives, renders their condition comparatively comfortable.

Politics is rather stale, and with the exception of an occasional discussion, on the threatened seism in the ranks of the *Democracy*, very little is said.

The democrats here sustain the views of the Administration, on the Kansas issue.

A GOOD MOVE.—The hands employed at Mr. Riddle's Factory, have commenced a night school, which is *free* to all that desire to go. The Public School teachers and others of the neighborhood, have kindly offered their services gratis. Mr. Riddle also furnishes the room, lights and fuel, without charge. Much good may be accomplished in this way; we hope others will follow their example.

Fortunately, very little sickness prevails in the neighborhood at present; our esteemed citizen and valuable physician, Dr. A. W. Matthews, has been suffering intensely with a severe attack of remittent fever; we are pleased to say, however, that he is improving slowly, and hope, ere long, he will be able to resume the arduous duties of his profession.

John Garrett, of Village Green, slaughtered a hog on Saturday last, that weighed five hundred and twenty pounds, when dressed; "*beat that who can*;" Aston leads off and takes the prize, "*does she not*."

With the best wishes for the success of that notorious Court House Clock, I remain truly yours. X.

AN OLDER BIBLE.—We last week published an account of a Bible, 130 years old, owned by Azariah Williamson. We have now one in this office, sent by William T. Pierce, of this Borough, which was printed in 1594, being 280 years old! It has been well preserved, and still has a fine appearance. It contains a registry of births, from 1641. We take the following from its record:—"Edward Woodward was landed at Chester, in Pennsylvania, the 5th day of the 8th month, in the year of our Lord 1687."—Think of it, one hundred years before our Independence! The book is principally printed in the German type, with a wood binding, and brass clasps. It has descended from hand to hand, until it has reached our friend Pierce, who now preserves it to remind him of his ancestors.

A NUISANCE.—Our attention has been called to the fact, that a gang of ill-bred men and boys are in the habit of congregating about the doors of the Methodist Church, on Sabbath and other evening's, about the time of the close of the exercises within, and whilst the congregation come out of the building; and long afterwards, of scandalizing the assemblage, and annoying the whole neighbourhood, by shouts and yells, coarse jests, and loud laughter, dancing and stamping, quite regardless (as on last Sunday night,) of the sanctity of the day, lateness of the hour, or peace of the inhabitants.

As we learn that this nuisance has increased very much within the last few weeks, it would be well that those persons should know, that such conduct meets with universal condemnation, and is not tolerated in any decent community.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, the 5th inst., the money-drawer of George Righter, proprietor of the Morgan's Corner Hotel, in Radnor, was robbed of about six dollars, by a negro, who stopped at the place, and asked to be kept all night, stating that he lived at Oxford, a few miles south of Penningtonville, Chester county.—Having paid his bill in advance, he was accommodated with a sleeping apartment. In the night he got up and robbed the bar as above stated. Next morning the drawer was found by a neighbor, a short distance from the house. The following is the description sent us of the thief. "His height is about five feet, nine inches; aged about 21 years; is a smart looking negro, and as black as the devil." We presume the hotel keepers of the county will keep a look-out for him, and when he applies for lodging, give it to him gratis in our jail.

RIGHT.—We observe that the law requiring the removal of all hucksters and forestalers in the Phila., markets at a certain hour is now being enforced. At two o'clock the time for closing the markets, the wagons are all removed, and the thoroughfare left free to business people. The hucksters or forestalers have no business on the farmers' stand at any time, and if the law is fully enforced, the citizens of Phila., will have the pleasure of knowing that when they see a string of market wagons on Market st., that the produce they contain is fresh from the country, and not stale, second-handed stuff.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Johnson held an inquest upon the body of Daniel Sheldon, of Marple township, who was found dead in his bed, on the morning of the 11th inst.—The jury returned a verdict "that the dec'd came to his death from causes unknown to them." When he retired the evening previous, he was as well as usual. His age was about sixty-eight years.

YOU MAY DO SO AGAIN.—The following embraces a very exquisite lesson on gentility:—A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself among a little party of ladies, away down east, last summer, and while in the enjoyment of some innocent and social play, he carelessly placed his arm about the slender waist of as pretty a damsel as Maine can boast of, when she started and exclaimed, "Be done sir! don't insult me!" The gentleman instantly apologized for the seeming rudeness, and assured the half offended fair one that he did not intend to insult her. "No," she replied archly; "well, if you didn't you may do so again."

"THE GREAT UNITED STATES."—The census of the United States that we have two millions and a half of farmers, one hundred thousand merchants, sixty four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters. We have fourteen thousand bakers to bake our bread; twenty-four thousand lawyers to set us up by the ears; four thousand doctors to "kill or cure," and seven hundred editors to keep this motley mass in order by the power of public opinion controlled and manufactured through the press.

A SCIENTIFIC PAPER—THE EARTH'S ROTATION.—The *North American* publishes a very clear and logical paper on a question of physics, which, though very abstruse, as ordinarily stated, is quite divested of abstruseness in the statement made by the author:

Of the theory of Mr. Kahler it may be said that our greatest difficulty in accepting it lies in its substantial denial of the stability of the planetary system, though this point may be believed by taking this instability as a decreasing quantity, the irregularity of motion becoming less as the planetary obits decrease in eccentricity, until the changes of a year become too small for definition. Laplace and Lagrange computed that Jupiter and Saturn, which our author assumes to form the central plane of the planetary orbits, change in respect to eccentricity of orbit in such a manner as to recover the original values after a period of 30,000 years.—Laplace also determined that the mean distance of the plannets from the sun was invariable, but this determination does not necessarily deny the theory of a constantly decreasing eccentricity of their orbits, as would the positive determination that irregularities were compensated after the lapse of thousands of years.

And as to the tides, Laplace concluded that the fluidity of the sea had no influence on the rotation of the earth on its axis, nor upon the phenomena of the procession of the equinox; but if this mobile mass has now no power of disturbance because of the density and solidity of the earth, it may formerly have had adequate power of disturbance, when all the mass was liquid or gaseous.—The condition of permanence now existing may have been approached through a long courses, of changes, at first rapid, as Mr. Kahler supposes, but diminishing in degree or amount until the present forms and mutual relations were established. It is, at least, certain that the present quiescence has not always existed, and that great agitations have convulsed the surface, since it became one of alternate earth and water. It is this exterior theory which Mr. Kahler enunciates, certainly with much clearness and force.—Whether it may be harmonized with absolute mathematical demonstration in all the points of planetary motion yet treated mathematically, and considered as solved, we leave for the consideration of astronomers.—The theory certainly appears adequate to solve the hitherto inexplicable convulsions and contractions of the crust place, and have been attended with a degree of violence impossible in the present condition of the earth's surface, and the present position of its orbit.

RUNAWAY MATCHES IN KENTUCKY TO BE PREVENTED.—The following we copy from the Frankford correspondence of the Louisville Courier:—A bill to prevent runaway matches was reported to the House this morning, by Houston, of Clarke. It commends itself to the prayerful consideration of all young men ambitious of paying for some young lady's board and hooped skirt-a-coats. Its main provisions are:—1st, fine and imprisonment for running away with a young lady under 18 years of age and not marrying her:—2d, if he does marry her, he cannot get any of the property until she becomes of age, &c, It was made the special order for Wednesday. Young spoonies, who cannot live without "Dear Mary Ann" had better notify the "being" and hurry up the cakes before Mr. Houston's bill becomes a law. It is the fashion now for the "old folks" to refuse their consent to all would-be-sons-in-law. This is not because they have any real objection to "Chawls," but because they are too stingy to give a wedding party.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, has sent a long letter to a Democratic meeting in New York, in which he opposes the Lecompton constitution, thinks it ought to have been submitted in full to a popular vote in Kansas, but rather favors a policy like that of Mr. Pugh's bill.

A long series of resolutions have been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, of which the following is one:

Resolved further, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that no constitution adopted by any convention in Kansas to make a State thereof, ought to be sanctioned by Congress until it has, in every part, been submitted to the decision of the majority of the qualified voters of the territory.

The Louisville Democrat, the leading administration organ in Kentucky, having, from the first opposed the Lecompton usurpation, says:

"We have reason to know, from evidence quite satisfactory to us, that the mass of the party in this State are with us, and that the rest will be, we have not the slightest doubt."

In our last it was stated that there had been a fight between the opposing factions in Kansas. By later returns the report is contradicted. The blood and thunder stories were manufactured by a bulletin of events published by the Ossawatomie Herald, of the 25th ult. It contained an illusion to an outbreak at Fort Scott, and the response of the Burlingame Rifles, to the demands of the settlers, who were being arrested under writs issued under the famous rebellion act. There were writs calling for one hundred and ten free State men who had, in conformity with the "squatter law" united in protecting a settler upon what is known as the "Stone claim."

They were served by a U. States Marshal, who called to his assistance a large body of resident Missourians, in making arests.—Resistance was the natural consequence, and in the melee the Marshal was shot, and three pro-slavery men wounded.

We find the following just remarks *on extemporaneous speaking* in a report of a lecture before the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, by Homer B. Sprague, Esq., of Worcester, at their meeting at Fall River, on the 24th of November, 1857:

"There cannot be much good extemporaneous speaking. What seems so is the utterance of what is dear and long cherished and so is not extemporaneous. The highest eloquence has for its basis the highest and sincerest labor. The moment a talker ceases to be a doer, his words are chaff, and ought to be. In the glittering firmament of American greatness, Washington, the silent Washington, shines like the moon among lesser fires, for his deeds are more eloquent than words. Words are only valuable when they become deeds. When Chatham said, I rejoice that America has resisted,' that was the highest deed. To become truly eloquent, the first, last, constant aim must be to ennoble life in some good cause."

A DEVOTED WIFE.—A correspondent of he Boston Post relates the following in referring to the recent accidental death of Col. Wynkoop:

"With his wife, who is an invalid, he was visiting the interior of Pennsylvania for recreation and change of scene. The country is wild there and sparely settled. One morning he went out to shoot game for his wife. In handing him the gun the servant by accident discharged it; the contents took effect in his leg, severed the artery and he lived but a few minutes.

"An absurd superstition prevails among the ignorant inhabitants of the region against touching a dead body before an inquest has sat upon it. The servant had been sent for aid to some distance, and in vain did Mrs. Wynkoop endeavor to induce by supplication, by promises, by offers of money, the stultified neighbors to shelter and care for her husband's body. It was night. He still lay where he fell; and there, in that howling wilderness, with the clamy dampness of midnight gathering on her garments, did that delicate woman, as frail as the wild flowers around her that folded their petals together in that weried solitude, sat alone on the chill turf, supporting on her knee the head of her husband, and there remained, keeping her lonely vigil until the breaking of the gray down, alone with her dead and with her bleeding heart.

If the incident be a sad one, it becomes a season sat apart to lesson and pledges of affection.

TURKISH EXTRAVAGANCE.—A Paris letter says the Sultan of Turkey has ordered Froment Meurice to make him a splendid mirror, set in diamonds. It will cost above $300,000, and is destined for the favorite of the harem. The Sultan had better use his spare change more sensibly by getting himself Christian garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, above Sixth Philadelphia.

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! A new feature in business! Everyone 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 miking, 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.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. John O'Neill, *Mr. Lewis C. M'Gonegal* of Crozerville, to *Miss Annie*, daughter of Mr. John Howard, of Aston,

In Media, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Henry Sutton, *Mr. George Williamson, Jr.*, to *Miss Mary M. Pyle*, all of this county.

In Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by Ex-Mayor Swift, *J. Harvey Walker* to *Sallie*, daughter of Capt. M. McGlaughlin, both of Marcus Hook.

DIED.

In Chester township, on the 5th inst., *Abraham Cobourn*, aged about 81 years.

In Chester county, on Tuesday morning last, *Martha Miller*, formerly of Delaware county, aged 54 years.

On the 3d inst., at West Branch, *Alfred*, son of John and Eliza Jane Muir, aged 6 years, and 6 months.

On the 3d inst., in Crozerville, *Franklin*, son of Robert and Mary McCartney, aged 2 years, 5 months and 23 days.

In Birmingham, on the 1st inst., *James Lancaster, Sr.*, aged 100 years.

On the morning of the 8th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Alvin H. Parker, in Nether Providence, *Mrs. Elizabeth Mercer*, relict of the late Robert Mercer, aged 90 years.

$10 REWARD.

NOTICE.—A piece appeared in the columns of the Advertiser last week stating that the subscriber was robbed of a certain amount of money by three colored persons, who were drinking and lounging around his premises. He wishes to give the facts of the case. They are these. Edward Oliver, John Jones and Wilkes Barrett, took from my pockets the key of my trunk, while asleep, and with the aid of these robbed my trunk of $70. My grandson, Spencer Carpenter, saw these persons commit the theft, and would have given the alarm, but by force they prevented him. The thieves knew I had the money, as they had been searching for me half the night, when they at last found me at a neighbor's house.—Saw $35 paid to me, then followed me home, after which they committed the robbery. I keep no grog shop, nor do I sell Liquor, and whatever these persons may have drank, they did not obtain it from him. The above reward will be given for information that will lead to their arrest.

Jan. 13. SPENCER BUTLER.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE LOBB, DEC'D.

WHEREAS, Letters testamentary to the last Will and Testament of Catharine Lobb, late of the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceased have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

WM. C. LOBB,
Easttown, Chester county.
E. A. LOBB,
Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Executors.
M. W. RAWLEY,
Manayunk, Philada.
Executrix.

Jan. 13,-6w.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. The largest assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES in any establishment in Chester, can be found at the store of the subscriber, in Market street, nearly opposite the Penn Buildings.—Determined to keep progress with the times, he will make a deduction on all purchases of

FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.

The stock consists of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, of every style and quality, and made in the best manner. Also, a large assortment of GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, from the best makers, constantly on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Those who desire their work made to order, can be accommodated at short notice, and by the best of workmen.

☞ A full supply of UPPER and SOLE LEATHER, always on hand, at manufacturers' prices.

Chester, Jan. 13. WILLIAM LEAR.

ROBERT A. HANCE, (SUCCESSOR TO A. COMFORT,) 205, (*New No 729*) *Market street, Philadelphia*. Has for sale a genuine assortment of THOMSONIAN, BOTANIC and ECLECTIC MEDICINES—Also, Comfort's Thomsonian Practice, and other Medical Books, which will enable families to have a Physician at home—prepared to ward off attacks of diseases, and to meet emergencies. We have preparations which have no superior, as safe and effectual remedies for the ailments for which they are particularly adapted. Such as, composition, for colds and to warm and invigorate the system; conserves of Hollyhock, for sore throats, Bronchites, &c. Lady's spiced bitters, truly the feeble "Woman's Friend," cholera mixture for afflictions of the stomach and bowels, cough syrup, for coughs, asthma, &c. No. 6, a good for various purposes, it is an important family medicine. Compound syrup of Rock Rose, to purify the blood, also, remedies for rheumatism, asthma, croup, &c., &c. We also offer a variety of

PURE GROUND SPICES,

Prepared expressly for family use, such as cinnamon, black pepper, mustard, ginger, cloves, allspice, &c. Our customers can rely on their being just what they are represented. Jan. 13-1y.

NOTICE.—Past Grand Master, Nicklin, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address in the Court House, in Media, on *Thursday, evening, the 14th of January*, 1858, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"Oddfellowship." A cordial invitation is extended to the order within the county generally, also, to the ladies and gentlemen of Media and vicinity. Mr. Nicholson, is a pleasing and interesting public Speaker, and from his long connection with the Order is well qualified to discuss its merits, and thus present to his audience a rich treat. Come one! come all!! Admission free.

WM. A. MINSHALL, D. D. G. Master.

CALEB HOOPES, Jr.,
FORISTER HOOPES,
JAMES HOWARD,
R. H. SMITH,
S. P. RUSH,
ISAAC COLLALIN. } *Com. of Ar*

jan. 6-2w.

O YES! O YES! O YES!

THE subscriber offers his services to those selling Real or Personal Property, as Cryer of sale. Residence at the ROSE TREE HOTEL, near Media, Delaware county. ROBERT JOHNSON.

Upper Providence, Jan. 13, '58-4t*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The circulating library in Media, consists of a number of valuable works, which the subscribers offer to the inhabitants of Media and vicinity at 6¼ cts. per week, invariably in advance. The Library is located at the Book, Stationery and Newspaper Depot, of JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.

Media, Jan. 13.

STEERS! STEERS! STEERS!

The subscriber will be at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence, on Thursday, January 14, 1858, with a lot of feeding Steers of good quality, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. Also, six fresh Cows and Calves. Jan. 13-1t.

SALTPETRE FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY.

Chester, Jan. 13.

WHEAT AND CORN FARINA, FOR SALE at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY.

Chester, January 13.

DEEDS, BONDS, AND MORTgages, for sale low, at the Book Store of

Media, Jan. 13. MARK PACKARD.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!

4000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.

November 25, 1857.

HOUSE, LOT AND BAKERY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Media, *on Monday, the 1st day of February*, 1858, all that certain BRICK MESSUAGE, containing six rooms above, with a fine large Bake house and cellar underneath, together with all the fixtures necessary to carry on the Baking and Confectionery business. The lot is 20 feet front by 150 deep, on which is erected a fine Brick STABLE, with carriage house, ice house, carriage house, &c.—It is one of the best business stands in Media, the person now occupying it enjoying a large business. It will make an excellent Ice Cream and Confectionary Store. It will be sold a bargain, as the owner wishes to engage in farming.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.—Terms easy.

Jan. 13. DANIEL

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

KING PHILLIP CORN.—A good fallow crop, to precede wheat,—has long been a desideratum with farmers. To occupy the grounds which otherwise would be a naked fallow, with something that will not injure the succeeding growth of wheat, at the same time yield a valuable product, would be a possitive profit. Hoed or cultivated crops, by destroying weeds and mellowing the surface are better for this purpose than such as are sown broadcast; and hence, if other things are equal, corn and beans are better than oats, peas, and barley. A serious difficulty in the way of adopting corn as a fallow crop, is its lateness, preventing the early sowing of the wheat, while the weight of the stalks renders the task of clearing the land of them one of no small magnitude.

There is one variety of corn, however,—the King Phillip,—which to a considerable extent, obviates these objections. The past late spring, and subsequent short summer, has enabled us to give this variety a severe test for this purpose. Several acres were planted on heavy inverted sod, without any manure, with Billing's planter, in rows about three and a half feet apart, and in "hills" twenty-two inches in the row. The soil being quite wet when plowed, a part became baked and hardened; but Billing's planter is an efficient one for pulverising hard earth, and the whole field came up with scarcely the failure of a hill. We think this successful result was in part owing to the variety of corn planted,—which ripening so early, scarcely ever furnishes a poor or immature seed. The field was not hoed, but the stalks were mostly thinned to three in a hill. It was cultivated three times with a harrow, but six times would have been much better.

In one hundred days, most of the ears were hardened, notwithstanding the extremely unfavorably season, and before the middle of 9th mo. (Sept.) the ripened ears projected from the dry and open husks. The crop from a portion of the field was cut up and drawn off, admitting the early sowing of wheat, the crop of which is now as green and promising as any from fallowed land.—In favorable seasons, wheat might be sown after this corn by the first of autumn.

A portion of the field was measured, neither the heaviest nor the lightest part, but a fair medium, and the product was found to exceed sixty bushels per acre—which is well for an entirely unmanured field, with only ordinary cultivation, the whole being fully ripened.

The King Phillip corn is rejected by some who have tried it, because they have not given it proper treatment. To obtain a full product, it requires to be planted much thicker than the larger varieties. It should be either in drills, or in close hills in one way—not over two feet by three and a half. The smallness of its stalk admits closer planting; and this smallness also gives an unfavorable opinion of the real amount of the crop to those who have never measured the product.

CHARLES DICKENS ON HORSES.—I object to the personal appearance of the horse. I protest against the conventional idea of beauty, as attached to that animal. I think his nose too long, his forehead coo low, and his legs (except in the case of the cart horse) ridiculously thin in comparison with the size of his body. Again, considering how big an animal he is, I object to the contemptible delicacy of his constituton. Is he not the sickliest creature in creation? Does any child catch cold as easily as a horse? Does he not sprain his fetlock, for all the appearance of superior strength, as easily as I sprained my ancle? Furthermore, to take him from another point of view, what a helpless wretch he is: No fine lady requires more constant waiting on than a horse.—Other animals can make their own toilette; he must have a groom. You will tell me that this is because we want to make his coat artificially glossy. Glossy! Come home with me, and see my cat—my clever cat, who can groom herself! Look at your own dog! see how the intelligent creature curricombs himself with his own honest teeth! Then, again, what a fool the horse is, what a poor nervous fool: He will start at a piece of white paper in the road as if it were a hon. His one idea, when he hears a noise he is not accustomed to, is to run away from it. What do you say to these two comtion instances of the sense and courage of this absurdly overpraised animals? I might multiply them to two hundred, if I choose to exert my mind and waste my breath. I prefer coming at once to my last charge against the horse, which is the most serious of all, because it affects his moral character. I accuse him boldly in his capacity of servant to man, of slyness and treachery. I brand him publicly, no matter how mild he may look about the eyes, or how sleek he may be about the coat, as a systematic betrayer, whenever he can get the chance, of the confidence reposed in him.

HOW CAN SETTING HENS BE TAUGHT TO FORSAKE THE LAZY HABIT?—Make a small open pen, of laths or some similar material, in one corner of your hen house, about eight inches wide, and of any convenient length and height. Let one of your laths or slats be so secured that it may be easily taken out, ormoved one side, so that a hen may be conveniently passed into or taken out of the pen. On the bottom of this pen, and running lengthwise through it, set up a couple of laths on edge, and fasten them about the same distance from each other and from the sides of the pen. Run a small perch across the pen and the work is done. When a hen wishes to set, put her in there. She will soon find that she can walk leisurely upon the floor, or roost comfortably upon the perch, but she can't set without "riding on a rail," and that, they seem to think, isn't decorous. The length of time for which they will have to be confined will vary somewhat, and in obstinate cases it may be necessary to put a few pegs or tacks into the edges of the laths.—*Genesee Farmer.*

CUTTING AND PRESERVING GRAFTS.—When is the best time to cut grafts, and which is the best way to preserve them?—W. H. C. *Middlebury, Ind.*

They may be cut any time during winter, or even before, if growth has ceased. We have preserved late summer-buds, which had matured well, till the following spring, and used them successfully as grafts. Such kinds as are liable to be injured by the cold of winter, should be cut late in autumn, or before the usual advent of the severest days.

For preserving them we prefer to place them in successive layers of damp moss—the grafts being previously tied in small bundles and each sort carefully and distinctly labelled. Damp sand (not wet) answers a good purpose. In either case, they may be laid in boxes in a cellar.

Another, and a good way, is to fasten them in a box open at the top, without any packing, and then bury the box, grafts and all, inverted, on a dry spot. The earth preserves their moisture, but does not touch them.—*Country Gentleman.*

We learn that Joseph E. Holmes of Ohio, Superintendent of the recent Trial of Agricultural Machinery at Syracuse, has received and accepted an invation from the Russian Government, through and as the Agent of one of the American Engineers engaged at Sebastopol,—to select and ship a cargo of our Farming Implements for exportation to Russia. They will be accompanied by a number of Mechanics, and sent in time to be of use during the next harvest.—*Country Gentleman.*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
The subscriber has on hand at his BOOT and SHOE STORE, in Main st., nearly opposite the Penn Buildings, in the Borough of Chester, large stock of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, Slippers, Ties and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety, which are not surpassed by those sold at any other establishment in the city or country.
☞ Ladies and Gentlemen who desire their Boots and Shoes made by competent workmen, can be accommodated at short notice.
A full supply of Upper and Sole Leather, from the best manufacturers always on hand and for sale to the trade. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully asks a continuance of the custom of the public.
Chester, April 22-6m. WILLIAM BEAR.

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, ¾, and 1¼ inches thick.
SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.
SHINGLES, white pine and cypress, in rear 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.

SANITARY NOTICE.—The citizens of Chester and vicinity, are hereby notified that JOHN M. DICKSON—Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—has taken the oldest Drug establishment in Chester, opposite the Town Hall, from which he will supply to all who favor him with their patronage, the best Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., procurable at the lowest rates and most accommodating manner.
Particular attention will be paid to the compounding of Physicians Prescriptions. The ingredients used will be selected with great care as to the freshness and quality. His pharmaceutical preparations, such as paregoric, laudanum, &c., will receive attention in their compounding, and in their composition the very best materials will be used. His connection with the best wholesale houses in Philadelphia, and the lowness of his expenses, enable him to sell Tooth Brushes; Perfumery and Fancy Articles, to the advantage of purchasers. Any articles not regularly kept in stores, will be procured at the shortest notice. Give him a call. June 3.

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; 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.*

FREDERICK JUNELLE,
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

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 19 (new No. 25) North 8th st., above Market, PHILADELPHIA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
MASONIC MARKS on hand and made to order.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

JOHN MARSH, Masonic Temple, *Chesnut Street, above Seventh,* keeps constantly on hands the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Boardman, 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. Frisk & Co., varying in prices from $15 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 catalogue one of the largest stocks in the Union.
Philadelphia June 11, 1856-tf.

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, Scantling, 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 Shingling Lath of a superior quality.
250,000 first quality Plastering Lath.
80,000 Plain and Fancy Painted Pickets.
10,000 Cedar Rails.
2,5000 Ready-Made White Oak and Chesnut 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 Chesnut Posts by the car load, will be delivered at any point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at a reduced price. Coal and Lumber delivered to order at short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.
JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 Market street above 8th, Philada. Importers, Manufacturers and dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and childrens fancy Furs, wholesale and retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of Dealers and the public generally to their immense stock of fancy Furs, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of Fancy Furs, that will be worn during the season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes. Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the finest Russian Sable to the lowest price Domestic Furs.
For gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur collars, gloves, gauntlets &c.; being the direct importers of all our Furs and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices. We only ask a call JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 Market street, above Eighth,
Philadelphia, September 23-4m.

CUSTER & MILLER,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Corner of Broad st. and Phila. Plank road Chester,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass castings of any size, weight or description, and to manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines, Shaftings, Cotton machinery, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, and machine work in general, square and V thread Screws, of any length, diameter or pitch cut in a superior engine Lathe. Small Spur, Bevel and Worm Wheels, cut in an approved cutting Engine, and every description of forgings made to order.—Patterns of any kind made to order, and such as will come into general use without charge.
Their Planing being new, and of the most approved kind, enable them to finish work that will compare favorably with that of any other shop in the country. The material used, and the talent employed in their shops will be of the best kind, while prices shall not exceed those of other reputable establishment. The greatest care will be taken to use such materials as is best adapted to their purpose.
By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a good share of the public patronage.
All kinds of machinery and agricultural work repaired in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CUSTER & MILLER.
JOSIAH CUSTER. LEWIS MILLER.
Chester, Sept 12-1y.

CHESTER COAL YARD,
THE attention of the citizens of Chester, and surrounding county, in want of excellent COAL is invited to that constantly kept on hand by the subscribers, which will be sold and delivered at reasonable rates.
They have just received Four Hundred Tons of
CONER COAL;
This will be found superior to any now in use. It has everything to recommend it to economical consumers of the article, and will be sold cheap. All kinds of Coal constantly keptat their yard. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
HUSTON & CO.
On the west side of Chester creek Bridge.
Chester, September 23.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish any Newspaper, Magazine or Book, not on hand, which may be desired will be furnished at a few hours notice, and as cheap as it can be had in Philada.
Also, a good assortment of Stationery, including Writing Ink, Envelops, Pens, Writing Paper, Pensils, &c., always on hand by CUMMINS & CO.
Media, June 10. Bookseller.

ENVELOPES.—Ninety cents per 1000, at CUMMINS & CO.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constanrl for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Ocean and Colombian GUANO; Allen's Needles, C. P. Hewes, and other Supe-Phosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber: ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, May 6

WHO SELLS CHEAP GROCERIES.
TEN THOUSAND VOICES ANSWER,
The cheapest Store in Delaware county is at
No. 2 Upland Buildings, James st., Chester.
Where you will find constantly on hand a fresh supply of fine
GROCERIES AND TEAS.
All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.
Chester, August 26, 1857.

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, Sept. 10-'56.

ICE CREAM, POUND CAKES, &c
The undersigned having opened their new establishment on Broad street, in the Borough of Chester informs the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of ICE CRRAM, CAKES, CONFECTIONS and all other articles, with promptness and despatch. Parties who visit this house will find it handsomely fitted up for their reception. WEDDING PARTIES supplied with Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., at short notice.—Fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk every morning.
June 17. D. BIRTWELL & SON.

THE POPULAR Steam Dyeing and Scouring establishment, No. 28 N. Fifth street, between Market and Arch sts., Philadelphia, of Mrs. E. W SMITH.
The following testimonials speak for themselves:
We were shown to-day some beautiful specimens of Dyeing, from No. 28 North 5th street, where the process of dyeing in all known colors appears to be carried to the highest degree of perfection.—Evening Bulletin.
Ladies should not forget this popular establishment.—Mercantile Herald.
Those who desire the services of an excellent Dyer, should apply to this establishment.—Delaware County Republican.
The best establishment in the city—at the head—patronized by all our most fashionable and most material citizens.—City Item.
All oiders for this establishment will be most faithfully and skillfully antteuded to.—Frankford Herald.
We have seen specimens of Woolen, Merinoes, Silks, Satins, Alpacas, De Laines, and other Goods Dyed at No. 28 North Fifth street, between Market and Arch, Phila., and we take pleasure in speaking of them in the highest terms of commendation.—Pennsylvania Inquirer. ap28-1y.

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, Bridles,	Plow Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage	Plow Hames with
and Draft Collars,	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy colored
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs and Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving	Shot and Game Bags,
and Riding Bridles,	Cahmois Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS.
all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.
Media, Oct. 8, 1855. S. P. RUSH

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friend 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. WM. T. INNES.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the of the same.
March 18, 1855-1y Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 118 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28. Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24; Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, superior Quarters, $6. Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $3; fine silver spectacles, $150. Gold Bracelets, $3 Ladies Gold Pencils, $1; Silver Tea-spoons, set, $5. Gold finger Rings .37½ cts., to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 16⅔; lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Leversand Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct-7 1y.

NEW CLOTHING! NEW CLOTHING—The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers, that they have just received a large and carefully selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
of every style and variety, which they promise to sell at the lowest cash city prices. We invite our customers, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock before purchashing elsewhere. They also embrace this opportunity of returning their thanks, in the kindest manner, to those who have heretofore patronized them, and hope by every honorable means to merit a continuance of the same.
M. KOEHLER, } KOEHLER & KAHN.
S. KAHN. }
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS,
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
THE FAMOUS
Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!
PURCHASED at a cost of $160,000! and Powers' Renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE!! repurchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other WORKS OF ART; Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums, to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Every subscriber of three dollas is entitled to
A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to
A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, one year, also to
A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also
A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.
Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.
Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber all equivalent to the value of *Five Dollars*; and a Certificate *gratis*.
Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.
No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra engraving, and 6 tickets.
Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)
Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Dec. 2. 548 Broadway, New York.

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 Palmer, Marpler, 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 Otley, Darby; Bartine 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 the Company. mar. 16.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS—Goods of every variety, selected from the lates' importations, now open and for sale at a small advance, at the Media cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

LETTER PAPER.—Six cents per Quire at CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Nov. 18, Booksellers.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS of every description, at the Emporium of
Sep. 16. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—All kinds of ready made Clothing for the winter season, for Men and Boys' at city cash prices.
Media, Oct. 28. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

DIARIES FOR 1858.—For sale by CUMMINS & CO.
Nov. 18. Media.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING
AND PAPER HANGING.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish anything done in his line, and he will warrant that all work entrusted to his care will be done promptly, neatly, and cheaply. He has long been established in Media, and his work in every building sufficiently attests his skill. Strict attention will be paid to PAPER HANGING. His experience in this branch enables him to warrant a neat and good job in all cases.
JOSEPH LILIFF.
Residence opposite the M. E. Church.
Media, Jan. 6-3m*.

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.
Chester, ap. JOHN M. LARKIN.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Warerobm* 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.

GREAT CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE,—Forty thousand dollars worth of valuable real estate, watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, with a great variety of fancy and staple goods, to be disposed of in forty thousand shares, at one dollar per share, as follows:—Upon the payment of one dollar, I will send the payer a numbered receipt, which will entitle him to one share in the above undivided property, when the shares shall have been sold. The shareholders shall be notified of the fact, by mail, or through the newspapers, and a meeting of the shareholders shall then be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the whole of the property disposed of or distributed among them, in such a way as shall be determined upon by them; each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote, a committee to be elected by the shareholders at said meeting, to conduct or superintend the disposition of the property, according to the directions of the shareholders, and I will then deliver the property to such person or persons as the shareholders may appoint to receive the same. The real estate consists of one three-story Brick Dwelling House and lot, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,500, and two three-story Brick Dwelling House and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,700 each, clear of all incumbrance and title indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock of one of the largest watch and ewelry stores in the city of Philadelphia, now, and for a long time past kept the by subscriber. The stock consisting of very fine gold and silver lever watches, very fine gold and silver patentlever, lepine and other watches, gold chains, pencils, seals, lockets, ear rings, brooches, bracelets, diamond and other rings, and pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., gold, silver and steele spectacles, gold and silver thimbles, silver and silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, cake baskets, cups, spoons, knives, forks, &c., &c., also, French clocks, music boxes, accordeons, and a great variety of other goods. The above is not one of those scheme which are devised to entrap the unwary, but is and will be a fair sale of the entire property belonging to the subscriber, persons are positively assured that the stock has not been purchased for the purpose of deception, and to palm off common gilt and plated jewelry for fine gold, as none such will be distributed; the most respectable persons are given as references to those disposed to purchase shares. All orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, and receipt forwarded to the address of the sender, by return mail. Any person sending ten dollars at one time shall receive eleven separate receipts, in as many separate names, if desired.
☞ In writing for shares, please write the name of the Post Office to which you wish the answer directed. This is the greatest chance of getting a large amount of valuable property for a small sum, as has never before been offered to the public. Send on your orders, as shares are selling rapidly, and it is confidently expected the distribution will soon be made.
Articles allotted to persons at a distance, will be sent to them at their expense.
☞ Agents wanted in every town and village. All communications must be addressed to
L. R. BROOMALL
june 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.
Jos. G. Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

CHESTER PACKET.—SLOOP JOSIAH PRESTON, Capt. John Phillips, will leave the first Wharf above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Chester, and will leave her Wharf on Chester Creek, at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Philadelphia. To insure the correct delivery of freight when handed, shippers are particularly requested to have each article marked with the name of the consinee, or accompanied with an open manifest. A substantial stone store house is provided at Chester, for the storage of goods, liable to damage from exposure. [ap-30] BAKER & EYRE.

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 Monument, 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 Sills, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
Media, July 31. DANIEL M'CLINTOCK.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe s respectfully informtheir friend 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 thoroughseasoned 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 Pastering 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.
cc 4 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

VANHORN'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.
The subscriber announces to farmers, that he has purchased the soleright for the manufacture and sale of this superior CULTIVATOR, for Delaware county. The improvements consist of a peculiar form of frame work, which is of Iron, and arrangement of teeth. It is also LIGHTER, and in every way superior to other cultivators now inuse. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price $8,00.
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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. P. WALTER, *President.*
JAS. R. CUMMINS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
TRUSTEES—Hon. Ketchley Morton,
SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. may

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lemming'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.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogany and Walnut Coffins. Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved thereon.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1856-1y.

WOOL PLAIDS AT REDUCED PRICES, for sale by R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Oct. 28. Market and Work sts.

SAPONIFIER, FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP, for sale at a very low figure, by
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, November 11. Market and Work sts.

MAPS! MAPS!—Map of Delaware county and Map of Media, for sale at reduced prices, by
JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Sept. 9. Booksellers.

PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTES TAKEN AT the Book Store of JOS. G. CUMMINS, & CO., at Media, Delaware co., for Bibles, Books, and other standard works, Wall Paper and Orders for Binding. 7.

A VERY LARGE SUPPLY AND FRESH assortment of superior Drugs and Medicines, just received and for sale at greatly reduced prices, at the family Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, November 11 Market and Work sts.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.
I have now for sale at WALLINGFORD NURSERY, near Hinkson's Corner, in Nether Providence, a large supply of the choicest kinds of small Fruits generally, greatly surpassing in quality those commonly found in our gardens, to wit:
The ORANGE RASPBERRY—altogether the finest of Raspberries, large, translucent oranges, productive and delicious. 50 cents per plant; $2 per doz.; small plants, $3 per doz. large plants.
The FRANCONIA Raspberry—red, quite large, of brisk flavor and *firm for preserving*. 20 cents each; $1.50 per doz.
The HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP—large and fine, red—*the Raspberry of New York Market.* $1 per doz; $4 per hundred.
Also, KNEVETT'S GIANT, Fastolff, River's New Large Monthly, &c. Also, a large lot of the "Common Red" Raspberry of Philadelphia market; good plants at $10 per thousand.
The NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, *often, but wrongly, called* LAWTON—a fine fruit, *twice as large* as the wild and *twice as productive*, yielding when fully established and well cultivated, from one to two gallons of fruit per hill, bringing wholesale $1 per gallon in New York city. Small canes $2, large canes $3 per dozen; $10 to $15 per hundred.
CURRANTS.—The Fertile of Palluaue, White Dutch, Red Dutch and May's Victoria.
STRAWBERRIES.—Hovey, Germantown, Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Hooker, Scarlet Magnate, &c.
Also, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, GRAPES, &c., of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves. JAMES M. PRICE.
12th mo., 30th, 1857.

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 Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by A. H. 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 chestnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendance 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. 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 D. BOYER.
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.
ap 15.
A large assortment of these safes always on hand.
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—M. 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. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.

LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders, is respectfully invited to the stock of Lumber on hand and for sale at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth, in the Borough of Chester.
WHITE PINE BOARDS and Plank of every description.
SIDING, different qualities, White Pine and Hemlock.
WHITE and VIRGINIA PINE Flooring.
CAROLINA Flooring, 5-4 and 4-4, different qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
YELLOW PINE Scantling for Door and Window Frames.
PICKETS, Spruce and White Pine, Plain and Fancy top, 3½ to 4½ feet.
SHINGLING and Plastering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards
Chester, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!
The subscriber very respectfully solicits your att

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 48 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1858. WHOLE NO 152

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at the following prices, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber, next door to Mrs. Henderson's Dry Goods and Trimming Store in the Borough of Media.

Mitchell's Geography last edition,	85 cents.
Mitchell's Primary Geography,	31 "
National Speaker,	92 "
Scholar's Companion,	40 "
Parker's Philosophy, revised edition,	65 "
Brown's Grammar,	42 "
Smith's do.,	20 "
Normal Reader, No. 1,	10 "
" " No. 2,	20 "
" " No. 3,	30 "
" " No. 4,	40 "
" " No. 5,	60 "

The above are the retail cash prices.
All other School Books at corresponding profits.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

BOOK BINDING,—THE subscriber will call for and deliver BINDING at the following prices:

Harper's Magazine,	50 cents,
The Friend, per volume,	50 "
National Magazine,	50 "
Littell's Living Age,	50 "
Godey's Lady's Book,	50 "

All Periodicals of the size of the above, will be bound at similar prices. All that will be necessary is to address a note to the subscriber at Media, and he will call and get any kind of binding you may have to do, and deliver them when done as ordered, and any New Book at the lowest cash prices. Give him a trial.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Directors having furnished their schools with Books and Stationery for a number of years, find that the cost falls short of the retail price, as heretofore purchased by the parents, 20 to 40 per cent.
The undersigned will furnish schools with books on Terms that will make it an inducement for Directors and others to buy of them.
JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
N. B.—All school and other Books, delivered when desired. jan. 6.

Look at This!
MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY,
All excellent presents for any one.

Harper's Magazine for January,	$3 per year.
Godey's Lady Book "	$3
Graham's Magazine, "	$3
Atlantic Monthly, "	$3
Emerson's Magazine, "	$3
Peterson's Magazine. "	$2

Now ready at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, Pa.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE.—The subscriber having just fitted up a new Book Store, would call the attention of the public to his large stock of Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Pass-Books, Writing, Wrapping Papers and Paper Bags. Also, a large collection of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the lowest city prices.
JOHN GREIG,
Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings.
☞ Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Chester, December 9.

IMPORTED, WINES & LIQUORS,
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,
South East corner of Eighteenth and Market Streets,
Invites the citizens of Delaware 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.
Philadelphia, July 2, 1856-6m.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIES,)
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 1717 West Market Street, between Seventeenth & Eighteenth sts. north side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Liquors and Wine Bitters of superior quality
Philadelphia, May 13, 1857.

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 1603 West Market street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of sixteenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,
CHESTER, PENNA.
Has on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester, May 13, 1857-1y.

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.

A. P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Penna.
CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.
Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to.
RESIDENCE—*Front street, west of the Court House Square,* Media, Delaware county, Pa. ap 16.

WILLIAM DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State st., Media, Del. Co. oct. 56

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office—South Avenue, Media, Del. Co. Pa.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions' and Orphans Court.
At Chester on Saturday's. sept 3 56

J. W. COOPER, M. D.,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
WILL PRACTICE ALL THE BRANCHES OF HIS PROFESSION
OFFICE—Near the Presbyterian Church.
N. B.—Personas treated Homœpathically when desired.

WARREN HOTEL,
1621 *Market st., bet. 16th and 17th North side,*
PHILADELPHIA.
TALBOT & McCALL, Proprietors.
N. B.—Stabling back. aug. 19-1y*.

BLACKSMITHS COAL.
A superior article of bituminous Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths use.
Also, Schuylkill and White Ash Coal, for family purposes, consisting of Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Lump.
Chester, April 29. BAKER & EYRE.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER:
No. 1804 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June 3, 1857-tf.

WEST RN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
REVIVED,
No. 1509 Market Street, above Fifteenth,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN & ENTRIKIN.
Philadelphia, April, 27, 1857. Proprietors.

BEST KID GLOVES, KID FINISHED, Plush lined and Merino Gloves, at reduced prices. R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, December 16.

FINE WORKED COLLARS, FOR Christmas Presents, at reduced prices,
Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

I HAVE SHIPS AT SEA.

I have ships that went to sea
More than twenty years ago;
None have yet come home to me,
But keep sailing to and fro.
I have seen them in my sleep,
Plunging through the shoreless deep,
With tattered sails and battered hulls,
While round them screamed the gulls,
Flying low, flying low.

I have wondered where they stayed
From me sailing round the world;
And I've said, "I'm half afraid
That their sails will ne'er be furled."
Great the treasures that they hold,
Silks, and plumes, and bars of gold
While the spices which they bear
Fill with fragrance all the air,
As they sail, as they sail.

Each sailor at the port
Knows that I have ships at sea:
Of the waves and the winds the sport,
And the sailors pity me.
Oft they come and with me walk,
Cheering me with hopeful talk,
Till I put my fears aside,
And contented watch the tide
Rise and fall, rise and fall.

I have waited on the piers,
Gazing for them down the bay,
Days and nights for many years,
Till I turned heart-sick away.
But the pilots, when they land,
Saying, "You will live to see
Your proud vessels come from sea,
One and all, one and all."

So I never quite despair,
Nor let hopes or courage fail;
And some day when skies are fair,
Up the bay my ships will sail.
I can buy then all I need,
Prints to look at, books to read,
Horses, wines, and works of art,
Everything except a heart
That is lost, that is lost.

Once, when I was pure and young,
Poorer, too, than I am now,
Ere a cloud was o'er me flung,
Or a wrinkle creased my brow,
There was one whose heart was mine,
But she's something now divine,
And though come my ships from sea,
They can bring no heart to me,
Evermore, evermore.—*R. B. Coffin.*

GETTING A SUBSCRIBER.

Tired and fatigued from a long days' ride, covered with the dust we had gathered on a dry, sandy road, we called at Squire Hobbs' to wet our mouth, rest our bones, and have a chat with the Squire. On our part, however, there was very soon a disposition to talk less and doze more. This, Hobbs—a good-humored soul—perceived by intuition, and soon left us to the influence of 'nature's sweet restorer.'

Now, how long we slept we needn't tell, and our readers needn t know. It wasn't long however, for loud talking in the Squire's office soon aroused us, and we listened to a conversation highly interesting to us. If it was eaves-dropping, it was no fault of ours. It seems that Joacum Gulic—Old Joe, however, sober-sided and close-fisted neighbor of the Squire, had called in to talk about the *craps* and matters and things 'in general,' or you know where a feller can buy a right smart chance of a nigger-boy, these times?'

'Really, uncle Joe, I don't know at this time. There was a sale in town last week of six or eight at one time.'

'There was?'

'Yes. And I got a right-likely negro boy, 18 years old, for $450. My word for't, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for him today.'

'Just my luck—why I never heard a word of it. Who told you, Squire?'

'O, you know I take the paper. I saw the sale advertised, and as I had to go to town any way, I went in on the day of sale—thinking perhaps, I might hit a bargain;—and I did hit a bargain sure.'

'Well, I swear, I have got to have a hand some-how. You see I have put in more than I have hands to work. Who's got a boy anywhere's about?'

'You're too hard for me again, Uncle Joe—the hiring season is over. About a month ago, all the negroes belonging to the estate of H——, dec'd., were hired out at auction; and I am told they went very cheap.'

'The d—l you say. Why didn't you tell me, Squire?'

'I hardly know why. I saw it advertised in our paper, and I supposed everybody took that. More'n that, I didn't know you wanted to hire. Did you know I have sold Horden tract of land?'

'No, indeed. Who to?'

'Why, a rich old fellow from Georgia. It was day before yesterday; and I got the *yellow boys*, cash up—*only* six dollars per acre. He said that he came across our paper in Alabama; he liked the description of the country; saw my wee bit of an advertisement, and came to see me about it. We struck a trade in no time.'

'Jerusalem! And here I've been trying to sell a tract of land for the last two years, and couldn't get a dollar and a half an acre. It's better land than yours, too, and you know it, Squire. Well, what 'tis 'tis, and can't be 'tiser; but I reckon Squire, I've beat you on sugar. I bought, last week, two barrels of sugar at 6 cents, when everybody had to give 7 cents. Beat that, eh?'

'With all ease, Uncle Joe—I bought my sugar at 5.'

'No, sir—I don't believe it. Now, say where?'

'At the house of W—— & Co. I got a rare bargain. You see they advertised in the paper that they were selling off at cost. I knew groceries would go quick, so I went in and bought a year's supply. Their groceries were all sold before night. I didn't pay the money either, for they took my U. States Land Warrant at $1,25 per acre.'

'Now, Squire! That can't be, for my lawyer told me that it was not legal to sell my Land Warrant.'

'Very true, some time ago; but the news came lately in our paper, that Congress had made them assignable.'

'Well, 'tisent fair!—it's rascally—what right have these Editors to get all the news and keep it themselves!'

'Ah! Uncle Joe, you don't understand it. Editors and printers labor day and night to gather news and give it to the people—to instruct their readers—to inform them of all the improvements of the age—and ameliorate the condition of society.—The paper goes abroad recommending our people and country to enterprising and intelligent emigrants. Can they labor for nothing? Is there a man who is not benefitted by a paper? Is not every subscriber repaid four-fold for the pittance of $2, his subscription price?'

'Stop, Squire! stop right there! I'm going to take the paper; I'll go to town tomorrow, and take the paper—I'll take six, and send them back to my kin-folks in Georgia.'

'You needn't go so far as that, there's the Editor right in the other room.'

Here the parties rushed in upon us, where we were acting out most admirably a person fast asleep.

It is enough for us to say, that after an introduction, the name of Mr. Joacum Gulic was entered on our note-book as a subscriber—paid in advance. And now, when the parties alluded to shall read this, we hope they will pardon us for giving to the public the substantial facts urged by the Squire—aiding so effectually in *'getting a subscriber.*—*Montgomery Mail.*

AMOUNT AND COST OF TOBACCO.—It is well for the common peace that the enormous tax paid for this article is self-imposed. If its victims were compelled to use it, and pay for it, the world would be filled with rebellion forthwith.

Many a young man in fashionable life pays more for this than for his board-bill. Many a mechanic will die, and leave his family without a cent, who pays more for this than the cost of a Life Assurance of Two Thousand Dollars.

Reader, you pay, for example, six cents a day for segars. Continuing this, forty years, with interest, amounts to $3373 22. Or, you pay twelve cents a day—this amounts to $6746 4,44.

It is estimated that there are 1400 segar manufactories in this country, employing 7000 hands. Assuming that each manipulator makes 2500 segars in a week, which is as few as he can live by, the total, per week is 17,500,000; and in a year, forty-eight weeks, the number amounts to 840,000,000. At seven dollars per thousand, the valuation of this quantity is $5,040,000, and adding fifty per cent. profit for jobber and retailer, the total is $7,560,000. Adding the sum paid for imported segars, $6,184,364, (which is much below the mark,) and the whole is $13,744,364. Putting the smokers at five millions, and giving each consumer but 225 segars a year, it is safe to say that the annual expenditure in this country for this luxury is thirty millions of dollars! Add to this the amount spent for chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff, five millions, and we see that there is an enormous expense in this line. This sum total would support more than one hundred of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Says Dr. Coles, the American Churches pay five million dollars, annually, for this poison, in all its forms, and less than one million for the Gospel in foreign lands. At this rate, how soon will the Millennium come and bless our race?

And yet these devotees of the "weed" who spit and puff away thirty million (?) of dollars annually, are constantly ranting about female extravagance in dress.

THE PROFITS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is stated, in a letter to one of the London papers, under this heading, that the price of a slave, taking Larges for an example, as having been the greatest market in Africa, is as follows:

The king brought his slave from the Jaboo country—all prisoners of war are, of course, considered as slaves. He gave a roll of tobacco, the price of which is from $25 to $30, for two, which he again sold to the dealer for about $60 each. This is the average price for a young and well-grown man.—Some, indeed, fetched as much as $75. The inferior portion of men, women and children went for $50 each; an indifferent "piece of goods" would only realize $30 or $40.—The expenses of these poor wretches, during their passage across, will scarcely be credited—only $75, which is to find everything to keep body and soul together. At Havana in 1854, the slaves were selling at $1000 each, whilst in the Brazils they only fetched $500. The writer then furnishes a tabular form, showing that the sale of 800 slaves at Havana, realizes $800,000; the expenses are calculated at $63,075. which gives the slave-owner a clear profit of $736,925, or £115,000 8s. 4d. Thus, at Havana, the cargo produces the above sum, but in Brazil, only half, or £57,000—not a bad speculation either. The writer then goes on to say: Can we, then, be astonished, after this exposure of facts, the slave-dealer should still desperately cling to the chances of the revival of the trade by which he has grown so enormously rich? People who know little of the African slave trade can form no adequate idea of the extravagance and luxury of those concerned in it. They are lavish and reckless in their expenditure. Nothing is too good for them. Wines of the choicest description; food of the first quality; richly cut glass and china of the rarest manufacture, besides silver plate of every kind are to be found in their homes. The kings and chiefs vied with each other in this luxurious mode of living. Gaudy dresses; harems that would make even the Turks burn with jealousy, were common to all that could afford it. Their coffers were filled with gold. In fact, the luxuries of every country were introduced amongst them, and have taken a deep root in their hands.

Pedagogue—'Well, sir, what does h-a-i-r spell?

Boy—'Don't know.'

Pedagogue—What have you got on your head?'

Boy—'I guess it's a 'skeeter bite, it itches like thunder.'

Somebody says the *devil* is a mean word any way you fix it. You can't make a respectable word out of it anyhow. Remove the *d* and it's evil, remove the *e* and its vile, remove the *v* and it is ill, remove the *i* and the *l* itself is a cockney for *hell.*

Would you rather die by the guillotine, or be roasted to death? By the latter process; because a hot stake (steak) is better than a cold chop.

Why is a thief the greatest mimic in the world? Because he takes off everything within his reach.

MAKING ICE IN INDIA.

Natural ice is never seen in the warmest part of that country. To procure ice by artificial means, they dig, not far from Calcutta, three or four pits, about thirty feet square and two feet deep each, the bottom of which they cover about eight inches or a foot thick with sugar cane or the stems of large Indian corn, dried. On this bed, placed in rows, a number of small, shallow, unglazed earthen pans, formed of very porous earth, a quarter of an inch thick, and about an inch and a quarter deep, which, at the dusk of evening, they fill with soft water that has been boiled. In the morning, before sun-rise, the ice-makers attend the pits, and collect what is frozen in baskets, which they convey to the place of preservation.—This is generally prepared on some high, dry situation, by sinking a pit fourteen or fifteen feet deep, lining it first with straw, and then with a coarse kind of blanketing. The ice is deposited in this pit, and beat down with rammers, till at length its own accumulated cold freezes it, and forms one solid mass. The mouth of the pit is well secured from the exterior air with straw and blankets, and a thatched roof is thrown the whole. The quantity of ice formed by the method above described depends on a light atmosphere, and clear, serene weather.—Three hundred persons are employed in this operation in one place. At first sight, this curious process may appear to be an effect of evaporation; but this is not the case; for it is remarked that it is essential to its success that the straw in which the vessels are to be placed should be dry, whereas, if evaporation were concerned in the congelation, wetting the straw would promote it. When the straw becomes wet by accident, it is obliged to be replaced by dry straw. The earth is continually losing heat by radiation, and it loses most on clear starlight nights, when there are no clouds to intercept and send back the rays of heat. The straw, like all filamentous substances, is a good radiator of caloric, and it is in consequence of the heat that is thus given out by it into space on clear nights that the ice is formed. When the weather is windy and cloudy the effect does not take place.

The legend, concerning the color of Adam's and Eve's skin, and the cause of different varieties of shade and complexion now observed among men, are more numerous than the varieties themselves. The following, which takes it for granted that all the inhabitants of the earth before the deluge were black, and attributes these varieties to the sons of Noah, is new to us, and may perhaps, amuse some of our readers:—"Noah," says the black Marabouts, "was entirely black. His three sons were also quite as black as their father. One day when Noah knew that his life would soon end, he showed his sons a pit, partly filled with water, which he said had the property of completely transforming any one that leaped into it. For a moment they all hesitated, but Japhet suddenly rose and plunged into it, and almost as suddenly reappeared from the magical water under the form of a handsome young Caucassian. Shem, seeing this, eagerly followed his example, but to his astonishment, the water had disappeared, and only a few ripe lemons were at the bottom. With the juice of these he issued from the pit, not black, but of an Indian's copper color. Ham then took courage, and with one bound reached the bottom of pit on his hands and feet. Frantic at the disappearance of the water, he even put his lips to the ground to suck the few remaining drops of the lemon juice, thence it happens that the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet, and the lips of the negro race are of the same coppery color as the skin of Shem."

MRS. SENATOR DOUGLAS DIRECTING DOCUMENTS.—I called on Senator Douglas last evening for a short time, and found him busy in his study franking copies of his speech all over the Union. Diligently engaged in directing the speeches as they were franked, was Mrs. Douglas, radiant and beautiful in her elegant evening attire. She wrote rapidly a bold, firm hand, which evinced energy and decision of character, carrying on a part of the conversation at the same time. She is truly a very beautiful lady in form and figure, with a countenance expressive not only of intellect and energy, but affection and pure womanly sympathies. She has evidently the mind to investigate and comprehend questions of politics, for some of her remarks exhibited considerable feeling concerning the positon of Kansas affairs. A gentleman had just brought in some three hundred names of citizens of Cincinnati, and she proceeded at once to direct each a copy of her husband's speech, while Mr. Douglas added his frank. Those who receive the speeches will, therefore, have a specimen of chirography of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.—*Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE FOLLY OF NATIONS.—WHAT IT COSTS.—An eminent French statistician states that the land and naval forces of the European armies number 2 800,000 sound, picked men, in the prime of their productive strength; the annual outlay required to keep up these armies and the material of war is over $400-000,000, not including the value of land or buildings occupied by fortifications, arsenals, hospitals, founderies, schools, etc., moderately estimated at $3,800,000,000, on which at 4 per cent, interest, the yearly expense is more than $150,000,000. To this add the value of the labor which these men would productively perform which amounts to more than $156,000,000, and we have an annual war expense, paid by European producers of nearly $800,000,000.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—Printing on glass has been successfully accomplished by a gentleman in New York city. By a new process he is enabled to print letters and figures of various designs, on glass in multicolors, with a facility almost equal to ordinary printing on common paper. Labels can be printed by this process directly on bottles of any size and form. These have the appearance of having been placed there by the hand, and are indelible. Lettering on glass by the new process can be done at less than one-third the present cost. The inventor is about to apply for a patent for his novel and useful improvement.

EXEMPTED.—Printers with nine children are to be exempted from taxation in the State of New York.

Very wise legislation that. We would like to see the Printer who had anything to tax after feeding nine children.

ORIGINAL.

MORE RUM IN MEDIA.

BY PROFESTOR LONGFELLOW.

When men of wisdom first laid out
This little town, they thought no doubt;
It was not hard to plan it so
That thenceafter there might be no
More rum in Media.

But sad experience has told
It can be drank, where 'tis not sold;
Drank it is, as every one knows,
And each day, as it passes, shows
More rum in Media.

If a ——ler's you chance to pass
Perhaps you'll hear the ringing glass;
The Strychnine shop, the straggler draws,
And just such places often cause
More rum in Media.

Or into an ——— saloon
By chance you drop, you will soon—
If the room you closely inspect—
With the aid of your nose detect
More rum in Media.

Champagne cider has been sold
Of such singular strength, I'm told,
A "Friend" was by it led estray
From "the even tenor of his way"—
More rum in Media.

Hollidays I'll now mention;
At political convention,
Camp-meeting, pic-nic, no tittle
Is there less—some say a little
More rum in Media.

While willow-jugs, and carpet-bags,
Or pocket flasks when hid by rags
Can travel on the cars. "The sum
And substance is," these stuffs by
More rum in Media.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of 15 letters.
My 5 10 12 is a part of the body.
1 8 11 7 1 is some implied, but not expressed.
10 13 9 3 is the name anciently given to Christmas.
My 14 8 7 6 is a species of skate fish,
2 13 4 2 13 14 is a kind of India cloth.
My whole is a society in Delaware county.
YOUNG AMERICA.

Answer to the enigma of L. F. D.—Take the Advertiser. C.

CURIOSITIES.—A correspondent who styles himself a "California Emigrant from the Valley of Sacramento," sends us the following budget:

A manuscript of the speech delivered at the raising of the North Pole.

Some drops to cure the toothache in the mouth of the Big Miami.

One of the boots that was worn on the foot of a perpendicular.

Some of the hair from the brow of the eye of a mill-stone.

Some salve to cure the pains (panes) in a window.

Some water from the spring of a watch.

Some of the salt that was licked by the tongue of a wagon.

Some hairs from the mane of a clothes-horse.

The clapper of the belle of fashion.

A spoke from the wheel of time.

A feather from the tail of a tailor's goose.

A lock to the trunk of a tree.

Feathers from the pillow of a ship.

Some soap to wash the apron of a milldam.

Sausages made out of a pig of iron.

The attention of bachelors is invited to the following wail:

"There are some sad sights in this world—a city sacked and burnt—a battle-field after a great slaughter—a London in the midst of a plague—a ship burning at sea—a family pining in starvation—a jug of molasses wrecked on the pavement—but the saddest sight to us, of all, is an old bachelor, stolidly walking toward his end, his great duties undone, his shirt-buttons off, his stockings out at the toes, and nobody to leave his money to. Were we such a man, the mild, reproving eye of a widow or maiden lady would drive us mad. But there is still hope. Uglier and older men than any of our friends have married beautiful wives, who trained them admirably, and spent their money elegantly."

THE PISTOL.—An Irishman driven to desperation by the stringeney of the money market, and the high price of provisions procured a pistol and took to the road.

Meeting a traveller he stopped him, with 'your money or your life!'

Seeing that Pat was green he said:

'I tell you what I'll do. I'll give you all my money for that pistol.'

'Agreed.'

Pat received the money and handed over the pistol.

'Now,' said the traveller, 'hand back that money or I'll blow your brains out.'

'Blizzard away me hearty,' said Pat, 'divil the drop of powther there's in it sure.'

PEPPER.—Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coating of the stomach; red pepper does not, it excites, but does not irritate; consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been used in the East Indies from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food. But to those of weak and languid stomachs, it is manifold more healthful to use cayenne pepper at meals than any form of wine, brandy, or beer that can be named, because it stimulates without the reaction of sleepiness or debility.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Lord Bacon is said to have frequently told the following anecdote:—"A proud, lazy young fellow once came to an old man who sold broom besoms at Buxton, and asked to have one on credit, to whom the old man said, 'Friend, hast thou no money? Borrow of thy back and borrow of thy belly—they'll never ask thee again; I shall be dunning thee every day!"

The young lady who swooned on hearing that a naked fact would be disclosed, came to on receiving positive assurance that it would be clothed in becoming language.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

We have received several solutions to the question published lately, and want of space prohibits us from publishing them all—want of proper type also prevents it, but we will soon be supplied with them.

"Juno's" solution does not strictly answer the enquirers ends, as he gave it with x and y. His solution, is simple and true. He adds the square of the less and the product together, and by cancelling, gets $8x$—40 or x—5.

"A little shaver" sends two solutions, one of them good, and the other too far brought, to be called a simple solution.

We give one x *plus* y equal the greater, & x—y equal the less; then $2x$ equal 8 and x equal 4. Now by squaring 4 *plus* x and adding the product, he has 32 *plus* $8y$ equal 40; then the difference being 2 and the sum 8, we determine the numbers.

B. F. B. gives *the* solution, which answers "Juno's" question. He says that x equals the quotient of the one divided by the other; 5.

Next week we shall be able to do the thing in better order.—ED.

Education in Manufacturing Distrtcts.—

MR. EDITOR:—A short time since, there appeared in your column, an article entitled "The Educational Test," in which were advanced certain assertions contrary to truth, and it is certainly a matter to be regretted that any writer should assume the responsibility of giving information upon a topic of which he is in a great degree ignorant: for, judging from the statements contained in his article, so far as education in the manufacturing districts of our State is concerned, he is certainly in error. The declaration is made, that "the children of Pennsylvania are not drawn from school, to work in cotton mills, woolen factories, at the age of ten or twelve."

Residing in a part of the State remarkable for its large manufacturing interests, and having ample opportunity for observation, the undersigned has formed the opinion, and been confirmed therein, by many eminent manufacturers with whom he has discussed the subject—that *more* than *five-sixths* of the children employed in factories in this State, are put there *under eleven years of age*, and kept there until they are grown up; and then it is found that a large proportion of them know not one letter from another in the English Alphabet.

We have a law in existence it is true, prohibiting the employment of children in cotton mills under twelve years of age, but the provisions of this enactment for the benefit of suffering humanity, is totally disregarded.

Let us enter upon a limited examination of the causes that deprive these children of their rights—the right of being educated and of exercise in the open air. Avarice we we find to be the grand, controlling incentive to their debasement, both mentally and physically. It is a well attested fact that even in the little county of Del. there are hosts of parents who, without regarding the present or future happiness of their offspring, immure them within the unhealthy confines of a factory, in many instances with an avaricious desire to gain thereby, a few cents, to be spent, perhaps, in drunken revelry;—while neither the light of education or of religion, can be conveyed to the minds of such children.

But again, there is another class, the hard necessities of whose lot compell them to pursue this course; in order to avoid starvation are forced to subsist in part, on the earnings of their children. Upon such parents we must look with leniency; for, self-preservation is the first law of human nature.

Does the fact just stated exculpate the Manufacturer or Overseer from the burden of guilt under which he rests, for colleagueing with the parent in employing children who are not of the legal age, to be permitted into the mill, and even if they were, whom he knows were totally deficient in education? Certainly not; he should be bound by the common laws of justice existing among men, if not by those of a legal character; to place the means—scholastic and pecuniary—at the command of parents (thus situated) for the education of their children. Can they not perceive that if educated, how the superior intelligence, tact and activity of their workmen, will advance the monied interests of the employers to a far greater extent than if they had been left in ignorance? Many of them do not seem to realize that present gain is future loss, the latter greatly preponderating.

In contrast with what has been advanced, let the author be quoted. He remarks that "*every* child in *this* State has the opportunity of being *so well educated*, no matter how lowly his original condition of life, that he is qualified for almost *any position* to which he pleases to aspire;" and this too in reference to our manufacturing districts, does it not become apparent to every well-informed person, that such an assertion is, in the highest degree, preposterous? In this respect, the condition of affairs is *much* better in England than here—witness Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds.

Nearly every manufacturing establishment is the focus of a population, from which proceeds numberless evils—the children reared in ignorance, are a pest to the community, and increase the limits of those circles—dark spots on our Educational chart—cancers at the heart of our free institutions, planting the seeds of future ruin in our Young Republic. Better by far, that this source (the manufacturing) of national and individual wealth be totally annihilated, than that it be productive of such enormous evils.

The foreign element of our population (in numbers) is immense; they have crossed the briny deep—*they are here*, they have fled from despotism in lands beyond the sea; and it is our duty to them, to future generations, and to the Great Creator, to train them in the rights, the duties of intelligent freemen, and one of these duties is, that of being educated.

If the parents of those foreign born, by a long course of servitude in monarchal countries, have thereby been rendered incapable of appreciating the blessings that result from education, and evince no disposition to avail themselves of its advantages, then we have the same right to take care of the children of such parents as were to provide for the wants of the deaf, the blind or the lame; and our National Government should set apart a fund for this purpose, and if needful, adopt the stringency of the Prussian System in seeing that this fund was applied to the purpose for which it was intended.

Again, the author in his communication, says:—"It is contended that manufacturers stand in the way of education—that a great manufacturing system and a highly educated people cannot exist together."

The preceding history of *all* manufacturing countries in respect to this subject, prove the truth of such a declaration; yet it was the wish of the writer to prove the contrary, as was apparent from the general tenor of his article. But the nature of the employment does not necessarily preclude the possibility of high intellectual attainments.

As the matter now presents itself, the author of "the educational test," or any other individual is challenged to point to *any* great manufacturing country, and show that its manufacturers *do not* stand in the way of the mental, the scholastic progress of the people, and to show how the mass of them can be highly educated when they are factory operatives. H.

SABBATH READING.

LAST WORDS OF PRESIDENT EDWARDS.—Rev. Gilbert Tennent, in a letter written just after the death of this great man, mentions, in a simple and touching way, his final utterance. It appears that, when enternity drew near, the holy man, with undisturbed composure, desired his daughter, who attended him, to request her absent mother not to indulge in excessive grief at his departure, but to consider that the spiritual relation between them could not be dissolved by death, and that he hoped to see her again. He likewise sent messengers to the other children to observe the instructions he had given them from time to time, saying, "that if they did so, good would come to them." After he had spoken to this purpose, he looked about and said, "Now, where is Jesus of Nazareth, my true and never-failing friend?" and so he fell asleep, and went to the Lord he loved. How unfailing is the instinct which leads the pious heart to cry out for Jesus in the last hour! The mighty intellect of Edwards, after all its acquisitions during a life of study and usefulness, must then lean upon the Saviour's arm with the same hopeless dependance as a young child just able to syllable that precious name.

A SCRIPTURAL SUM.—Christian readers, here is a sum in addition, for you to work out. It will require diligence and care, and admit of no wasted time:

Add to your faith, virtue;
Add to your virtue, knowledge;
Add to knowledge, temperance;
Add to temperance, patience;
Add to patience, godliness;
Add to godliness, brotherly kindness;
Add to brotherly kindness, charity;

The Answer.—For if these things be in you and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.—2 Peter, 1-5-8.—*Christian Index.*

MAN UNFINISHED.—The capability of improvement, intellectually and morally, is a proof that a man is an unfinished being; he is incomplete: he is in the infancy of existence. He is in a state of pupilage and progress; and the different degrees of intellectual endowment which characterize different men, impart variety to the Commonwealth, and teach that difference of opinion must be expected, and that liberty to express opinion is the birthright of every man.

A HOLY LIFE.—A holy life has a voice.—In a more impressive and convincing tone it echoes the instructions of the lips which have already been as a fountain of wisdom. Its eloquence never ceases. It speaks when the tongue is silent; and is either a constant attraction or a perpetual reproof. It speaks all subjects, and shows the nature and excellency of religion, both in duty and in trial, both in sorrows and in joys.

A DEEP PHILOSOPHY.—A little philosophy inclineth men's minds to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate, and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.—*Bacon.*

When we send the dove of prayer to heaven, it brings back an olive branch in its mouth. We must send prayer before, as a harbinger to bespeak a blessing. Do men think the tree of blessing will drop its fruit into their mouth, when they never shake it by prayer?—*Watson.*

RELIGION AMONG THE CHINESE.—Religion would appear to be at a low ebb among the Chinese. The priest sits down in front of an altar with a small taper burning, and with a small mallet in one hand a string of beads in the other, he begins to hum or half-sing a number of words; this appears to be all the worship they have, and their belief is that the priest can and must do all the praying. In this latter particular the Chinese are not alone; there is a large class of religionists in our own country who look to the ministers to do all praying.

RESPONSIBILITY.—I am utterly astonished when I think upon such a treasure as the Gospel being committed to such a one as myself. It almost terrifies me when I think of the awful responsibility which lies upon an embassador of Chirist; that he has not only to watch for his own soul, but for the souls of others—not only to account for himself, but for others—and if the people err through his misguidance, it will be required at his hands. "Who is sufficient for these things?"

The saint seeks not to do great things for that reason he can accomplish great things. He who thinks many things easy, is sure to encounter numerous difficulties. Hence it happens, that the saint who esteems every thing difficult, encounters no difficulty to the end of his life.

Despise not the humble man: he is a true temple of God though he has but a low roof.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

"FARMER'S" LETTER.

Our surplus produce must be paid for by the products of foreign labor, or not paid at all; and our commercial business beyond our own limits must necessarily cease.—This will never be submitted to where majorities control the public policy.

The beneficial operation of 'the British tariff of 1846,' having in a measure neutralized the political acerbity of 'Protection' to an extent that has shielded it from his wonted denunciation, we must supply his omission by giving it and its effects a slight examination. The large balance in the treasury at the time this tariff began to operate, gently melted away previous to the commencement of the Mexican war; but such was the activity of business at home, during that war, principally resulting from the pressing necessities of Europe for our breadstuffs during two or three years of 'famine;' that while every department of industry was employed profitably up to its full capacity, we were enabled to relieve the distress of Europe with one hand, while with the other we most triumphantly reduced Mexico by thorough conquest, to furnish indemnity for past injuries, and security against future misbehavior. The actual amount of government debt at the close of the war stood at about fifty millions, one half of which the government has anticipated the payment, at premiums of from 6 to 16 per cent., and the surplus unemployed, in the treasury, has ranged at about twenty-five millions, during the past 5 years. In the meantime the violent denunciation of the so-called 'British tariff' entirely died out, as it was found to answer the demands of the treasury, and also admitted to afford the full measure of encouragement to home industry by the most rabid protectionist, whilst the *ad valorum* principle of taxation threw the burden of supporting the government precisely where its operation would be found the least oppressive. All departments of national industry expanded and flourished with a solid permanence during the period from 1846 to July 1857. The senseless war cry of *British* tariff was no longer heard in our political contests, and it may be confidently affirmed that the period just named, in every respect, has been the golden days in our country's history.

This propitious condition of the country, had, however, increased the means of consumption, by affording the ability to pay, to an extent far beyond even our extended ability to supply, and the amount imported to make up the deficiency, swelled to such a magnitude, that the moderate duties levied upon it produced an overflowing treasury as early as 1853, with no adequate outlet for its relief. Thus admonished of the necessity of a check to the stream setting into its vaults, a further reduction of the *rates* of import duties, and the admission of articles *free* of duty, which did not come in competition with home industry, were the obvious means to effect this purpose. And so thoroughly had even the manufacturers been made sensible of the equitable basis upon which this 'British tariff of 1846' rested, and the practical fairness with which its principle of taxation operated on all interests, that no serious objection was made in 1857 to its reduction; and so triumphantly had it vindicated the wisdom and foresight of its authors ('British agents' if you please) that even the New England manufacturing junta, that had ever been the most clamorous for the principle of special protection, assisted cordially in *further reducing* the manner of protection, to an estimate extent of about twelve to fifteen millions of dollars annually.

Will 'Protection' have the goodness to present us with some sufficient grounds for 'his *belief* that the present revulsion has been caused by the adoption of the tariff of 1846, together with the revision of it by the last Congress?'

We have already intimated a purpose of showing why our frequent protective tariffs (for all import duties on foreign products are, to the extent of the tax levied, protective to home produced articles of like kinds) have failed to place our own manufacturers in full possession of our home market.

Two formidable obstacles have hitherto operated to prevent it. First, the proceeds of our surplus produce, sold in foreign countries, has been and must continue to be received in some form, wherein the greatest amount of labor is condensed into the smallest bulk, and such as will supply our wants at cheaper rates than we can supply them ourselves: or in other words—articles that require more labor in proportion to their value here, than we bestow on the produce we exchange for them; and also in such commodities as are the growth of other climates, but not of our own. To the extent then of the returns of our own surplus, *exchanged* in foreign countries for goods, those produced at home of like kinds with our manufacturers, *must* encounter competition; for any amount of protective duty imposed on their introduction, short of actual prohibition will not prevent their appearance and sale in our market, and that a protective duty will never be resorted to, we may be assured from the fact that in all modern commercial nations, the expenses of government can be raised by a less objectionable mode of collection from import duties on foreign merchandize, than by direct taxation; and from the additional fact that seventenths of our population are engaged in producing articles, of which kinds a constant surplus exists in our country, and demands the free use of the markets of the world for its sale, and the largest privilege of the market at home to dispose of the returns; besides, twenty-nine-thirtieths of our own population are directly interested in cheapening the price of these return goods, for which they eventually pay the cash. And just so long as *unskilled* labor can be more profitably directed to the production of cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, corn, grass and lumber, from our cheap virgin soil, and immeasurable prairies and forests, than to fabrics of silk, wool, cotton, flax, porcelain, &c., will our returns of commerce continue to compete to some extent in our home market with domestic productions of *similar* kinds. This will see no abatement until our immense tracts of waste country shall have been fully occupied up to the point when population and the means of subsistence meet—at a very remote point of time in the future, surely! The ultimate effects of all these elements operating in one direction, is precisely equivalent to what it would be if all the labor of the country now engaged in producing the whole exported surplus, was to be directed to the production of those very articles we now import, and this indirect mode of furnishing the necessary articles of consumption, is entitled to the same measure of encouragement at the hands of our government, as any other productive manufacturing interest in the land. Though the importation of foreign merchandize under the tariff of 1846 has annually increased, and trebled in value from 1845 to 1857, amounting in the last year to $360,000,000. Yet a large portion of this consisted of articles that did not come in conflict with any home interest. But even that portion which did so, was so trifling in amount in a comparison with the immense quantities produced at home, where every available means of expansion were resorted to, its (about one-twelfth of the whole consumption) effect was not injuriously felt, but served to supply a demand that our own enlarged means would have been unable to meet.

(To be contined.)

The worst feature in a man's face is his nose—when stuck into other people's business.

MURDER OF A FATHER AND A MOTHER BY A DRUNKEN SON.

That our readers, says the Utica *Herald*, of Jan. 13, might be fully posted in all the particulars of the horrible parricide at Poolville, Madison County, one of the editors of *The Herald* yesterday visited the scene of the murder for the purpose of giving an authentic account of the awful affair. It is a crime without precedent in its enormity, and without a parallel in its terrible and unnatural details. History furnishes no instance of a similar act of inhumanity, and no conception of horror has, perhaps, ever reached the standard of this dread reality.—A son murdering his own father and mother, with most remorseless phrenzy and cruelty, then cutting out their hearts, and roasting and eating their flesh, is an instance of depravity never before recorded, not even in cannibal countries. What adds to its dread horror is the full conviction of its reality.—There is no doubt as to the truthfulness of the picture. Jared Comstock and wife, the two victims, for nearly half century have lived in Madison, and were much respected. They had attained the age af nearly three score years and ten, and were living in a cottage with the son that committed the deed. When this awful crime was discovered the parricide was sitting quietly between the bodies. The old gentleman lay upon his back. His he hear had been torn from his body.—Mrs. Comstock lay a short distance from her husband, with a horrid wound over twelve inches in length on her left breast, from which the parricide had torn out her heart also. In the stove were the two paternal hearts, partially roasted, and portions of each gnawed off, which had evidently been eaten by the murderer.

The wounds upon both the deceased were of the most terrible description.

The parricide is a man 37 years old. He has worked for many of the farmers in the neighborhood, and, when sober, is universally represented as a man of mild disposition and placid temper. He has been drinking hard for some weeks past, and is evidently laboring under the effects of *mania a potu*. He gave to Mr. James, Editor of *The Hamilton Republican*, the following.

For about four or five days, somebody seemed to tell me that he must have a number of hearts. This was repeated to me many times during the day. He seemed to live in Sherburne, and a wire came over the hill connecting with the side of the room, which seemed to say, "I must have a lot of hearts." Some one who lived in Shelburne seemed to telegraph for them. I would place my ear to the side of the room, and then I would be told by this voice to get some hearts. Three or four days ago, I first attempted to kill my brother to get his heart. Yesterday I went again, and placed an ax in the room, intending if I could find my brother and his wife sitting down, I could kill them both at once. It seemed as though I must have their hearts, but I did not find them so situated. About dark I went over to my fathers. I found my mother sewing, walked round to the stove, took a spider and struck her over the head with it, and broke it. She reeled and fell to the floor. My father then sprang toward me, and we had a scuffle.—The old man for a time was enough for me, but after striking him three or four times over the head with the remains of the broken spider, I got hold of the ax and killed him. He said he got the old man's heart out before he had done kicking. The old woman he said he got along with pretty easily, but the old man's hide was tough as the d—l.—After knocking father down, I got the ax and cut out their hearts, and put them in the in the stove and burned them. This same voice seemed to tell me that the hearts must be burned.

Beside the murderer and his victims there was but a single witness to the awful deed. A family dog was in the room, and the prisoner affirms that during his bloody work this animal several times attacked him; that he tried to kill the animal to get his heart, but was foiled in his efforts. After he lay down the faithful dog lay all night watching his mistress. During the whole examination of the bodies on the inquest, this faithful animal remained under the bed, and could not be removed.

THINGS IN THE WEST.—From a letter written by Horace Greely, who is now traveling through the Western States, we take the following "impressions:"

1. The quantity of Grain in the West is greater than I had supposed. Illinois and Indiana (I think Ohio also) have far more Wheat and Corn at this moment than ever before at this season; Wisconsin probably the same; while Minnesota, though she has no surplus to export, has at least double the product of any former year. And this crop will go further and hold out much better than hitherto, because there is an abundance of Prairie Hay almost everywhere, for want of which millions of bushels of grain were fed out last year. I have hardly found a place outside of this city where this Hay is not for sale at $5 or $6 per ton, while it is offered in many places at $2½ to $3. I was told in Iowa city that a load which had been vainly offered there at all prices down to $1, was finally urged upon a friend of the owner for nothing, but he declined to have it pitched into his yard. This story may be apocryphal, but there can be no doubt of the general abundance and extreme cheapness of Hay throughout this region, where it sold up in some localities even to $70 per ton last spring, while thousands of cattle died for want of it, includidg some who had grain in sufficiency. The scarcity of stock Hogs for fatting is calculated to swell the surplus of Grain. Wisconsin is buying Pork by the cargo from Illinois, when she could profitably make a surplus, if she only had the pigs whereby to convert her excess of corn into Pork. Most of the Wheat remains still in the stock, awaiting better prices, the growers have no fit storage for it if threshed.

II. The Spring demand for Goods, and especially for Dry Goods, throughout this region must be very light. The people are unable to pay for half the usual supply, and are so harassed by debt that they do not choose to incur any more just now. A friend asked a tailor in Davenport how his trade bore the general pressure. "First rate," he replied; "I have more journeymen at work than ever before, but all mending, facing and refitting; I hardly make a new coat." And this must be in all departments of trade until the farmers can obtain better prices.—Seeing a farmer standing in Iowa City beside as good a load of the Ohio or gourd-seed corn as I ever saw anywhere, I asked him his price, and he answered, "Eighteen cents a bushel." I thought it cheap enough but a friend assured me that it was above the market—15 cents for corn and 40 for wheat being the ruling prices, and no money to be had for grain even at these rates. Consider that the ruling Currency at Iowa City consists of the issues of a Nebrasha Bank, for which neither Specie, Eastern exchange, nor even Illinois bank-notes can be obtained, except at a heavy discount—ten to fifteen per cent.—and not often at any rate, and you will see that this price for corn barely pays for harvesting and mareting it. If only storage-room is obtainable, I believe there is no safer employment for money at this moment than in judicious purchases of Grain throughout the West. It is hardly possible that prices should not advance when the Spring shall have opened. But one-fourth the amount of Dry Goods purchased at the East last Spring will be an ample supply for the requirements of the Spring and Summer of 1858.

LETTER FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Harrisburg, January 17th, 1858.

SIRS:—The Democratic members of the House on Monday night last, in caucus meeting, nominated H. S. McGraw for re-election as State Treasurer. The opposition made no caucus nomination, but it is understood that they will present several names at the election before the House. The election takes place to-morrow, and there is no doubt Mr. McG. will be elected by a handsome majority, as he will receive every Democratic vote, as well as a number of the opposition. [The result, published elsewhere, fully proves the truth of our correspondent's assertion.]

The Governor elect arrived yesterday, at noon, and extensive preparations are being made for the inauguration, which takes place on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding this fact, an immense platform is in process of erection in front of the capital, from which it is expected he will deliver his Inaugural Address. On this occasion, if the weather permits, there will be the greatest military display that has been witnessed here for a long time. At least forty companies have reported to the Chief Marshall, as well as two full brigades.—Every train brings loads of passengers to witness the ceremonies, and judging from the arrivals, thousands of private citizens will be in attendance.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
T. P. POWELL.

We have received the following letter from New York, in contradiction of a paragraph which appeared in our columns two weeks since. This letter is from head-quarters:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1858.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—I see in your paper of the 6th inst., that *Mrs. Cunningham* is living in an obscure street in this city, and, it is as much as she can do to procure the means of purchasing her daily bread. I beg leave to deny the above for it is false, she is living in west 23d street, which is one of the most aristocratic streets in this city, and if we can judge from her mode of living, (*i. e*) style of houses, she has no great trouble to procure all she wishes for her support. Yours Respectfully,
RANDOM.

PHILA. WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—A meeting for the election of Directors for this road, was held in Wilmington on Monday of last week, and the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

Samuel M. Felton, Moncure Robinson, William Lyttleton Savage, Aubrey H. Smith, Joseph C. Gilpin, John A. Duncan, Jesse Lace, Frederick A. Curtis, John C. Groome, J. I. Cohen, Jr., Thomas Kelso, Columbus O'Donnell, Enoch Pratt, Thomas Donaldson, William W. Corcoran.

Mr. Felton was re-elected President, and Alfred Horner, Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual report was also made by the President, which shows the road to be in a most flourishing condition. The receipts for the past year were over one hundred thousand dollars more than any previous year, and the company is rid of floating debt. Two semi-annual dividends have been paid during the year. The road is one of the safest and best conducted in the country, and while under the charge of Mr. Felton, it well continues so.

During the year there have been put upon the road 5 new passenger cars, 15 new box cars, 2 new baggage and mail cars, 15 new platform cars, and 2 new timber trucks.—Two new engines have been added, one a wood burner, and the other a coal burner.—The following statistics show the comparative economy of wood and coal as a fuel for locomotives:

Number of miles run by engine Daniel Webster, coal burner, an express passenger train from April 14th, to November 30th, 1857, 22,609 miles. Cost of coal consumed $1,441 91; wood for kindling $132 49: total cost of fuel $1,574 40. Cost of fuel per mile run 6 96-100 cents.

Engine America, wood burner, on same train, ran from April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857, 29,486 miles. Cost of wood consumed $3,948 75. Cost of wood per mile run 13 39-100 cents.

Engine Christiana (coal burner,) ran from Dec. 1, 1856, to November 30, 1857, 13,800 miles; cost of coal consumed $1,011 30;—wood for kindling $164 06; total cost of fuel $1,178 36. Cost of fuel per mile run, 8 54-100 cents. Average cost of wood on tender, $3 85 per cord; do. coal, $5 per ton.

The cost of doing the same work with a wood burning engine has been abont 11 cts. per mile run, the train being an accommodation train, and a lighter one than that run by engine America.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the saving of fuel made by the Webster, is nearly fifty per cent. The other coal burner being an old machine altered, is not so well adapted to its work, and has saved only about 28 per cent. as compared with wood.

The whole track is now in a condition that may safely challenge comparison with any other road in the country, and the trains never fail making their regular time, either by day or night, through any deficiency in the track.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A short time ago an old man named S——, died in Crawford county, Ohio, leaving a wife and five children. By his will the estate was divided equally between the children. This division displeased the eldest son, who refused to take his share of the estate, asserting that he was not the son of the deceased S——, nor of the widow——. He claims that at the age of seven he was adopted by the deceased, in Pennsylvania, and has lived with him since. The widow protests that he is her son, and several other women in the neighborhood, who came from the same place in Pennsylvania, testify to being present on the occasion of his birth. Notwithstanding this array of evidence, he persists in his original statement. At first, the heirs were willing to believe him, as it would lessen the number of heirs. The young man one day, presented a bill of services from the age of thirteen, the amount of which would swallow up the whole estate. They then were perfectly willing to acknowledge him as a brother.—A suit on the claim has been commenced.

The Pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, New York, were rented on Tuesday evening a week. A fixed price was put upon each pew in the house. The auctioneer then took bids for a choice until all were sold. The premiums paid for the best seats were from $30 to $50, thus making the rent of the best pews on the lower floor $100 to $170. The premiums were kept up even on the cheapest seats.

During the year 1857, there arrived at the port of New York from abroad 184,773 foreign immigrants, being a higher number than has been reached since the year 1854. In the last ten years there have arrived at New York from Europe 809,268 Irish, and 825, 753 German immigrants. Down to the year 1852, the Irish exceeded the German. In that year they were about equal, and since then the Germans have outnumbered the Irish.

The Estate of Thomas Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been placed in the hands of a Trustee, by the Court of Common Please, Philadelphia, to be applied to the payment of his indebtedness to the Bank. Mr. Allibone's estate is said to very valuable.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of cotton and woolen manufacturers was held at the Board of Trade Room, in Phila., on Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of taking up some plan to shorten the credit system. The meeting was well attended. Mr. CHAS. KELLEY, of this county, was called to the chair, and *P. Smith* appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the President, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity are impressed with the growing evil of long credits, which are deleterious to the interests of all classes connected with the trade; and

Whereas, The great amount of mills and machinery necessary to carry on their business, are not credit, but in almost all cases are cash paid; and

Whereas, All labor entering into the article of manufactures are in all cases cash, as well as all the matters of expenses, such as oil, coal, flour, leather and all other findings; and

Whereas, The stock is bought for cash or on so short credit that before it is sold it is overdue; and

Whereas, There is, in many cases, a long time lost before sales are effected, the time on which the sales are made being eight months or more, as the commission merchant and jobber may agree upon; and

Whereas, The "lapping" of bills is susceptible of evils in all its ramifications and tendencies; therefore

Resolved, That we will use all lawful and honorable means to reduce the trade to a cash principle.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by this meeting, to confer with other States on the propriety of shortening credit, and, as far as possible, introducing a cash system in the sale of domestic manufactures:

The following named gentlemen were then appointed to form the committee, under the resolution:

Messrs. Wm. Divine, James Riddle, A. Campbell, Samuel P. Crozier, Robert L. Martin, James P. Smyth, Wm. B. Stephens Richard Gardside, and Chas. Kelley.

This move on the part of the manufacturers, if carried into effect, will be productive of great good. The cash system is the only true one, and if it were adopted the whole country would be benefitted. The interests of the manufacturer and those in his employ, demand reform.

REMARKABLE JANUARIES.—The month of January of 1858, thus far, has been a most remarkable one. The mercury here, in Philadelphia, has scarcely been down to freezing point, and the weather generally has been more like that of April or October, than the second month of Winter. Looking back we find that the January of 1790, was also a remarkably mild one, the medium temperature being 44 degrees. The mercury often ran up to 90 in the shade at mid-day, and boys were seen swimming in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. This mild weather continued until February 17th, when a reaction took place, and cold set in, in good earnest. The Januaries of 1793, 1810, 1828, 1838, 1842, 1845, were also mild, and there have been several Januaries since, which were by no means what may be called hard. During these mild Januaries, fogs have prevailed, as they have at times the present month. It is possible we may have a cold snap before the 20th. We doubt not our ice gatherers are hoping that it will not be much longer delayed; though there are hundreds and thousands who are affected by the late panic, and to whom an indefinite postponement of bitter cold will be an inestimable blessing.

The cold Januaries from 1790 to 1846, have been those of 1815, 1820, 1821, 1831 1832, 1840, 1844. In 1815 the medium temperature was 26. The Schuylkill and Delaware were both frozen hard during the whole month. In 1820 the medium temperature was also 26. In 1621 the medium temperature was 25, and there was an uncommon amount of snow all the month. On nine mornings the mercury, in Philadelphia, was below zero, and on two mornings as many as nine degrees below. Down in Maine, during the month, it frequently fell to 40 degrees below zero. Only three Januaries previous to this, during a century, had been so cold and those were 1741, 1765, and 1780. The sleighing was good from Buffalo to the extremest part of Maine, and from St. John, New Brunswick, through the Canadas, and for a thousand miles westward. Every harbor was ice-bound, from Alexandria, Va., to Eastport Me., excepting the harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. January, 1840, is however the coldest on record, the medium temperature being as low as 24. The month was without a single thaw, and there was a good deal of snow upon the earth. On sixteen mornings during the month, the mercury ranged from 10 to 20 degrees below zero in Philadelphia.—*Daily News.*

HON. ELI. THAYER, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and widely known as the President of the Kansas Emigration Society, astonished the House of Representatives on Thursday last, by a most able speech in favor of o modification of the neutrality laws, so warmly pressed by the fillibustering interest. Such a demonstration from a Republican was entirely unexpected. His position was that in 1858, the North will have seven hundred and fifty thousand persons to provide homes for, which would make it far easier for them to colonize Central America with free white men, than it could be done by the South in the event of its conquest or purchase. Quite an excitement was created by an assertion of Mr. Thayer, who at once become the subject of much attention. His views are certainly novel, and his remarks exhibited the immense moral and physical power of organized emigration.

NEBRASKA.—On account of a dispute about the legality of the removal of the capital, the territorial legislature had split into two bodies, the majority going to the new capital at Florence, and the minority remaining at the old capital, Omaha, in possession of the records.

THE VALLEY OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—It is stated, on reliable authority, that the coal consumed, by the various furnaces, forges, and manufactories, in the valley of the Schuylkill, amounts to four hundred and fifty thousand tons annually.

A person looking at some skeletons the other day, asked a young doctor present where he got them. He replied, "We raised them."

Why is a penmaker the most dishonest man in the world? Because he makes people steel pens, and says they do write.

For the week ending on Thursday last, there were 7,529 tons of coal transported over the Reading Railroad. The trade thus far falls about 40,000 short of the same period last year.

It is about as hopeless a task to get a rich woman to live a life of common sense, as it is to get a rich man into the kingdom of heaven.

What wind do the ladies like best? Why the north wind, of course; because it brings the chaps to their lips!

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—This periodical, published by Wm. H. Bidwell, No. 5, Beckman Street, New York, is represented to be one of the best works of the kind that has ever been offered to the public. It is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by the press, and has received the approbation of such men as Theodore Frelinghuysen, Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, and other distinguished men. It is issued on the first of every month, and contains 144 large octavo pages, of fine paper and neatly stitched. A specimen number, worth $1, will be sent prepaid for $50 cents, remitted in postage stamps.

The "*American Phrenological Journal*," for January, is before us. The publications of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, of New York, consisting of the above named Journal, and the "*Water Cure Journal*," monthly, and "*Life Illustrated*," weekly, are all well worthy of patronage. The two former abound in useful information, not only to the advocates of Phrenology and Temperance, but to the general reader. The latter is a first class Pictorial, Family Newspaper, deserving of universal patronage.

THE MUSICAL WORLD, edited by R. Stores Willis. [Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc., independent contributor.] has entered upon its 19th volume. It is issued weekly, with music in every number, which can be detached for binding. Mr. Willis intends to add to the usual attractions of the paper during the coming year reminiscences of his European experiences—the first of which appears in the early January number. Address "Musical World Office, No. 379 Broadway, N. Y."

THE JANUARY NO. OF THE AMERICAN FARMER, published by Sands & Worthington, Baltimore, contains much useful information in regard to agriculture, and kindred subjects. This work has been long established and the farmers in this vicinity patronise it extensively, regarding it as one of the best publications of the kind in the country. Terms $1 per annum.

THE LADY'S MAGAZING FOR FEBRUARY, contains a great variety of interesting stories from the best writers of the day, besides a beautiful engraving entitled the "Dying Favorite," a handsome fashion plate, a number of patterns, and much useful information. It is published by T. S. Arthur & Co., 103 Walnut st., Phila.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, is well filled with interesting reading, and with the variety of patterns, plates, hints, &c., must be welcome to every lady's work table, or parlor. It is one of the cheapest magazines, and well deserves the liberal patronage extended to it.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR FEBRUARY, is ready and on table, in advance of all contemporaries. In this number we find the usual quantity of good things; another very fine engraving entitled "The Old Style," and a fashion plate; besides a number of other handsome things, among which we notice a lady's slipper pattern in colors, very beautiful, and which must certainly please them.

AGRICULTURAL WORK.—We have received a copy of a very interesting and completed Agricultural work, entitled the "*American Farmer's Magazine.*" It is edited by J. A. NASH, and contains a large amount of useful matter to the Agriculturist. It is published at No. 7, Beekman street, N. Y. We hope to see it every month.

AN INDIFFERENT BRIDE.—The Courrierde Lyon (France) says, that at the marriage of a young couple, during the long exhortation of the priest, the bride went fast asleep. The groom discovered it just as he was about to put on the ring. He was much annoyed, but concealed it out of respect to the holy place. But as soon as the service was over he got into a carriage with his friends and drove off, announcing to the bride's father that he was leaving Lyons, and she might do as she pleased. Nothing could change his resolution. He paid the forfeit, [2000 francs] stipulated in the marriage contract, and went to Belgium, where he has a situation as foreman of a tobacco factory.

A Young Man, belonging to Indianapolis, wanted to marry a pretty girl of that city, but parental authority prevented it. They had tried all kinds of expedients without succes. An elopement to Cincinnati proved to be fruitless, for, cautioned by the parents the officers refused to issue a license. An effort to get a license at Newport, Ky., also failed. In this extremity, they chartered a magistrate, got him on a ferry boat, and thus, mid-way between two States, that is, in no State, they were plunged into the married state.

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.—The Louisville [Ky.] Courier says that the artesian well of the Messrs. Dupont, of that city, has now reached the depth of 1900 feet.—It adds:—"This is the deepest well now known to us in the world. The next depth is the well at Grenelle, near Paris, which is 1300 feet. Louisville has therefore the deepest well in the world and the tallest steeple in the United States, the cross on the St. Louis Cathedral being 286 feet high, while the summit of Trinity, N. Y., is only 264 feet.

The Gospel Banner says:—"Chicago is a poor place for a Yankee. The climate gives him the fever and ague. The water brings on diarrhoea. The food, as cooked by the suckers, produces dyspepsia. The whiskey tinctured with strychnine, makes him crazy. Or, if a temperance man, three per cent, a month is sure to bring on the blues. Throughout the entire western country, homesick men are plentier than anything else. No more wise and prosperous men will emigrate thither by our advice.

Berdan's Great Steam Bakery was inaugurated in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, in spite of the combined opposition that has been made to it by the small bakers of the city. The North American says:—"From this day forth we shall enjoy the advantage of having the best possible bread at a minimum price."

SUICIDE OF A FEMALE HORSE THIEF.—The Kingston (C. W.) News, says that a woman named Margaret Cook, in man's attire, who had been arrested on a charge of horse stealing at St. Mary's, committed suicide at that place, on the 5th inst., by taking a dose of strychnine. She is said to have been respectably connected in Woodstock.

A Chinese woman, surprised by her husband, had just time to hide her gallant in a sack, and set it up against a wall. The good man, coming in, asked, 'What is there in that sack?' The woman was confused, and hesitated a moment for an answer.—The gallant, afraid she would blunder, called out from the inside of the sack, "Nothing but rice."

A lady at sea, in a gale of wind, being full of apprehension, cried out, "We shall go to the bottom—mercy on us, how my head swims!' 'Madam,' said a sailor, 'you'll never go to the bottom while your head swims!'

A man attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor. 'There, now,' exclaimed his wife, 'we have lost our dinner!' 'Oh no,' answered he, 'it's safe; I've got my foot on it.'

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, '58.

On and after the 9th of November the Cars will leave the Station, North-east corner of 16th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3 P.M.

Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 8 and 12 A. M., and 4½ P.M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,), at 10½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate, and may be found at the office occupied by Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., in the Court House, Media, Delaware co., Pa.

For sale on accommoting terms:
80 acres in Newtown, Del. co., near the West Chester Plank road.
60 Acres in Aston township, at the intersection of the West Chester and Phila., and Balt. Central Rail Roads. aug 12
71 acres of land, Chadds Ford, & near B. C. R. R.
35 acres do do do
33 acres in Concord, Del. co., 1 mile from B. C. R. R.
40 acres in Aston, Delaware co.
50 acres in Edgmont, Delaware co.
50 acres of land near Media, in Upper Providence.
100 acres a very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
95 Acres in Newtown
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
110 acres, a beautiful farm or country seat near Chester. For description, &c., call at the office.
117 acres in Harford county, Maryland.
A Bakery with store and dwelling attached, in a good neighborhood.
Blacksmith shop, dwelling, and 3 acres of land, in Aston, Del. co.
4 acres of wood-land in Thornbury.
75 acres in Middletown.
67 acres in Upper Providence.
22 acres in Upper Providence.
63 acres in Upper Providence.
10 acres in the Borough of Media.
Wanted several sums, from $200 to $5000; will offer real estate security, undoubted.
$2000 mortgage for sales, on property in Darby township, Del., county.
For description, terms, &c., apply at the office.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

Fall and Winter Goods.—Just received, at the MILLINERY and TRIMMING STORE of the subscriber, on State Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Media, a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Linnens, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c. Also a good assortment of Ladies Fancy, Staple, Dress and Cloak Trimmings; Children's Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Caps, Leggings, &c. She respectfully solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage she has received; promising to do all in her power to please. A. P. BURK,

THE WAY TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK.—The chilly winds of autumn are coming, and they should admonish all to put up their Stoves, for if their warning voice is not heeded, e'er long the freezing winter winds will punish them for their temerity. And all stoves should be carefully repaired before put up, as it will save both time and expense.—Then arises the questions who is most competent to perform the work? Who will do it in a manner that it will prove both durable and cheap, as profitable to they who lose their work done as he who does it? Who will insure the comfort and pockets of all who are discreet enough to employ him? Who can in the best manner give warmth to the firesides and hearts of his fellow-citizens? These are grave questions, yet they are easily answered. The name below solves the whole problem.

There is scarcely a stove that has laid aside all summer, but needs some repairing, either the grates are burnt out, the lids sprung, the pipe damaged, or some thing wrong, and if word be sent to the subscriber, with the number of the Stove, by whom and when made, and by whom patented, he can supply all defects in the shortest possible time, without any further trouble to the owner of the stove, than merely a note stating as above Therefore, let a word to the wise be sufficient, and all orders be sent to
RALPH BUCKLEY,
September 23, 1857-tf. Media.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.
A. K. SCHOLL, M. D.
(Graduate of the University of Penna. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Successor to Wm. T. Simpson,) Media, Delaware county, Pa. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to the improved condition of his store. Having replenished his stock with a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, also,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS,
Oils, Glass, Dye-woods, &c., &c. He is prepared to warrant every article pure and genuine.

☞ From ample experience in the Drug and Chemical business, as well as from his own personal attention, he hopes to insure entire satisfaction to those who patronize him in his new location.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Country Physicians can procure all the Drugs and Chemicals required in their practice, at city prices.

REFERENCES:
Albert Letchworth, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Smith, Seventh and Chesnut.
Dillwyn Parrish, Eighth and Arch.
Charles Ellis,
Samuel F Troth.
Daniel B. Smith,
William Proctor, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges, Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Froneield, 482 N. Sixth st.
Dr. Charles Evans. Race St. above Seventh.
Dr. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery.
Media, Dec. 23, 1857.

PATENT CORN SHELLERS.
The subscriber would inform the farmers of Delaware and Chester counties, that he has purchased the right of SMITH'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, for the said counties, and that he has now on hand a number of these machines, which he will dispose of at $10 each. This Corn Sheller has an immense advantage over all others, inasmuch as it can be worked, and readily moved from place to place by any boy. They also shell corn quicker and neater than any other in use. Call and examine, or address
WASAINGTON BISHOP,
Dec. 9. Bishop's Mill, Del. co, P.

MORGAN'S CORNER
COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of carpenters and builders to his stock of Lumber. He has on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK JOISTS and Scantling of all sizes.
WHITE PINE PLANK and Boards of all qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, in great variety.
PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, Plain and Fancy Tops, 4 and 4½ feet long.
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE SCANTLING for window and door frames.
FRAMING for buildings Sawed to order at the shortest notice.
ALSO, a superior article of COAL, always on hand. GEORGE RIGHTER.
Morgan's Corner, Dec. 23, 1857,-1y*.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the creation of a Corporate Body, with general banking privileges of issue, discount and Deposit, to be called the "MEDIA BANK," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, the said corporation to be located in the Borough of Media, Delaware county.
Media, July 1, 1857-6m.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
THE subscriber offers his services to those selling Real or Personal Property, as Cryer of sale. Residence at the ROSE TREE HOTEL, near Media, Delaware county. ROBERT JOHNSON.
Upper Providence, Jan. 13, '58-4t*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
The circulating library in Media, consists of a number of valuable works, which the subscribers offer to the inhabitants of Media and vicinity at 6¼ cts. per week, invariably in advance. The Library is located at the Book, Stationery and Newspaper Depot, of JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Jan. 13.

MEDIA LUMBER YARD.
The subscriber respectfully announces to Carpenters and builders, and all others in want of LUMBER that he is now prepared to furnish all orders at the most reasonable rates.
WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
Yellow Pine Scantling.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
PLASTERING LATHS.
White and Virginia Pine Flooring.
SIDING, of all qualities Every description of Lumber can be had at his Yard, on State street, Media, at Philadelphia prices.
June 40. JOHN WILLIAMS.

HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, for Christmas Presents, for sale at reduced prices, at the Store of Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

WINTER CLOTHING.—Just received a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, at Marple Store Suitable for winter, and for sale by
Marple, Oct. 7 SAMUEL CHALE.

JOHN A. LITZENBERG,
Carpenter and Builder.
All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE—Lima, Del. Co. P. Ap29,

ESTABLISHED 1854.
MEN AND BOYS ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.—The subscriber would inform the citizens of Chester and vicinty, that he has for sale at his Store, in *Main Street* near the Railroad Depot, a large, new and superior assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING cut out by himself, and made by the best workmen on the spot, thus enabling him to offer Clothing better made and superior in every respect to that bought from wholesale houses in the city. He will continue to conduct his business on the same principle that has given such general satisfaction, namely. To ask the very lowest possible selling price at first, thus saving time in disputing, and gaining the confidence of the public by selling them clothing actually worth the money.
☞ Gentlemen preferring to give orders can be assured of good and well fitting garments.
Dec. 9. RICHARD MILLER.

Office of the Delaware County Mut. Ins. Co.
MEDIA, Nov. 11, 1857.
THE interest for the year 1858, upon the Premium Notes held by the said Company, which has been reduced to five per cent., becomes due and payable on the first Monday, the 4th day of January next. The following persons are authorized to receipe and receipt for the same in the respective townships: Aston, Sam

The American.

THOS. V. COOPER, DAVID A. VERNON, } Editors & Publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (ten lines) will be inserted three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in proportion.

☞ BUSINESS CARDS, of six lines or less, will be inserted for $5 per annum. ☞ ELECTION CARDS will be charged $6; which must be paid in advance. CASH must accompany all transient advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearagers are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 20, 1857.

THANKS.—Mr. Powell, the representative from this county, will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

THE RIGHTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.—In the December term of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, a case was tried involving the rights and liabilities of insurance companies. It was that of Henry Stover vs. the Line Lexington Mutual Insurance company. The defendant, by a policy in the usual form, insured the property of plaintiff against loss by fire or *storm*. A part of the property insured was a saw mill on the Pennsylvania bank of the river Delaware. On the 6th of February, 1857, there commenced a rain, accompanied by a warm south-wind, which continued until the 8th, and extended not only in the neighborhood of the premises, but also a considerable distance up the river and its tributary streams, and which melted and carried off the snow upon the earth. On the latter day the river had risen about 18 feet, the ice was broken up and jammed between the mill and a contiguous island, and was finally carried away by the current. President Judge Smyser decided that a *storm* (upon the construction of which word the merits of the case depended) conveyed the idea of "unusual force, vehemence, violence, or disturbed action, beyond an ordinary rain, or snow, or wind; that this was not a case coming under either of these headings, although a *storm* might have been the cause of the snow, &c., *yet it was too remote*—for in this case they had, first, the warm wind and rain—then its effects in melting the snow—then the combined influence of both in causing a rising of the water in the river—then, caused again by all these together, the jamming of the ice—and finally, through that agency, the sweeping away of plaintiff's saw-mill.—The law contents itself with the immediate cause, and not with the causes of causes, therefore judgment was entered in favor of the insurance company.

THE NEUTRALITY LAW.—The recent arrest by Commodore Paulding of the notorious pirate Walker, is attracting nearly the whole attention of Congress, and much consideration from the people. The fire-eaters of the South urge the repeal of the neutrality laws, the punishment of Paulding, and full atonement to Walker for his losses; while the administration has contented itself with ordering the latter's arrest, and then discharging him from custody on the plea that he who arrested him exceeded his instructions and violated the neutrality laws.

We believe that in this case, all the acts in violation of these laws, have been committed by Walker himself, and for such violations he deserves condign punishment. He committed grave offences against our own government by arming and equipping men within its limits, and he should be held amenable to its laws. The whole country has been kept in commotion by his ruthless invasions of nations with which we are at peace, and now that he has been temporarily checked in his career of crime, men are found who ask the repeal of laws, the virtue and efficiency of which could not be more strikingly shown than in this very arrest.

THE NEWS FROM UTAH.—Accounts from Utah are conflicting. By one source we are informed that Brigham Young is preparing to leave the territory peaceably; by another, that he is making every possible preparation for resistance. The advices from our army, now passing the winter amid the snows and mountain passes, are anything but encouraging. In fact it but confirms the worst fears entertained of this ill-cared-for expedition. Col. Johnson, the commander, is stationed with his forces at Fort Bridger, and the Mormons having burnt all the grass, the animals were dying off from starvation at the rate of a hundred daily, and his provisions so low that in all probability his men will have to be put on short allowances. Without cattle and means of importation, it will be impossible for them to move, until reinforcements arrived. By that time they may possibly be cut to pieces by the Mormons. That the expedition is a failure for this year cannot be questioned. Who is responsible?

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship America, we have new from Europe three days later. Among the passengers are Madame Lola Montez, and Mr. Thomas Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Cotton was advancing. No new failures had occurred in England. The process of working the Leviathan steamship down toward the water had been formally commenced for the sixth time.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—The result of the Kansas Election is still in doubt, but reports say that the Free State men have carried the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution, and the pro-slavery men the State Officers. Calhoun, who had arrived in the Territory, will manage to return everything Democratic.

A Central American Emigration Company has been organized in Washington city, a New York capitalist being chosen President. This is one of the fruits of Eli Thayer's speech in the House on Walker's case. Thayer is working actively to further the objects of the Company.

The President has issued orders to the effect that the Lecompton Constitution should be forced through "at all hazards and whatever cost," regardless of the vote on the Constitution at the last election, which he condemns.

The Germantown *Telegraph* suggests the propriety of a meeting of the Editors of this State, at Phila., on the 9th of February next. We say let the meeting be held.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., the act authorizing the change of names of vessels, was repealed.—In the course of the discussion upon the subject, it was shown that 31 vessels had been lost at sea, out of 91 whose names had been changed.

In the House a message was received from the President in response to the resolution calling for information relative to events in Central America. A message was also received from the President, stating that he had received a copy of the constitution of Minnesota and an abstract of the votes on its adoption, and transmitted both to the Senate. The house went into committee and listened to speeches on the Nicaragua question.

On Thursday, the Senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Bell, asking the Interior Department for an estimate of the quantity of land granted to Minnesota for railroad purposes.

In the House Mr. Stephens of Georgia explained and defended his views in favor of Walker and his fillibusters.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory, by treaty or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonizing there the free blacks of this country, and those who may hereafter obtain their freedom; to be protected as a dependency under the flag of the United States. He believed the extension of slavery was at the bottom of the aggressive movements against Central America. He was opposed altogether to the propagandists, and thought the government ought forthwith to take steps with the view of such colonization, which was recommended by Jefferson, and approved by the "Fathers of the Republic." In advocating his position he adverted to the commercial, civil and other blessings which would result from its consummation.

In the House, on Friday, a resolution was adopted providing that a select committee of five, be appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the members and officers of the last House of Representatives, growing out of the disbursements of any sums of money by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company.

In the Senate, on Monday, on motion of Chandler, a resolution was adopted requesting from the war department, a statement showing the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter from the 1st of January, 1855 to the present time. A bill was passed authorizing certain men attached to the Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, to receive the gold medals presented by the British government.

In the House the Speaker appointed a special committee to investigate the charges against the officers and members of the last House, growing out of the expenditures of the Middlesex Manufacturing company in relation to the new tariff.

FROM HARRISBURG.—In our last we mentioned that the Governor elect was inaugurated on Tuesday last, which was incorrect. The inauguration did not take place until yesterday. In the legislature on Tuesday, a bill was passed appropriating $11,000 to the purchase of a house and lot for the gubernatorial residence, but it was defeated in the House, on Thursday. The bill to extend the operation of the stay law was reported from the Committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed. A recommendation from the Governor, in favor of erecting a monument to deceased Pennsylvanians, who served in the Mexican War, was referred to a special committee.

In the House, the standing committees were announced. Mr. Powell, the member from this county, is on the committee on claims, and Hodgson of Chester county, Chairman of the Committee on Banks. The vote on the proposed amendments to the Constitution were counted and the amendments were sustained by a large majority.—

On Thursday a resolution was reported in the Senate, to open and publish the returns of the election for Governor on to-morrow in the House of Representatives, on joint Convention.

In the Senate a communication was received from the Auditor General, stating that he had found the report of the State Treasurer correct. Mr. Ramsy read in place a bill to change the mode of granting licenses.

In the Senate, on Friday, petitions from Phila., were presented for the repeal or modification of the tavern license law. A petition was presented from the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the passage of a bill authorizing the sale or assignment of said institution. Mr. Bell, read in place a supplement to the act limiting actions against real estate.

In the House the two bodies met in joint convention to count the vote for Governor.—The official vote was, for Wm. F. Packer, 188,846, David Wilmot, 146,139, Isaac Hazlehurst, 28;096.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Speaker presented a memorial from the Judges of the Supreme Court, praying the Legislature to abolish the several districts of that tribunal, and fix the sessions permanently at some convenient point for the whole State. Various bills were reported from committees, among which was the bill to repeal the act doubling the fees of District Attorneys in Philadelphia. In the lower House, the bill providing for the purchase of an executive mansion, was re-considered and again defeated. Mr. Donavan offered a resolution to increase the Governor's salary to $5,000 per annum. The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a message from the Governor, enclosing the reports from the commissioners appointed to examine the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Bell introduced a bill for the repeal of the act of last session, authorizing the stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad to make payments on their mortgages. Considered and passed. The bill incorporate the Supreme Grand Council of the order of the Sons of Malta was defeated. Henry S. Magraw, Dem., was elected State Treasurer.

The House reconsidered and passed the bill authorizing the erection of a gubernatorial mansion.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

WEST CHESTER RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, have appointed an Auditor to investigate the amount of money in the hands of the Trustees of this Company, and the amount required to complete the road. It is said that the amount in the hands of the Trustees is about $35,000, and that the Court has signified a willingness to acquiesce in the application for authority to authorize the appropriation of this money to the construction of the road, when the Auditor reports that a sufficient amount to complete it, (say $35,000 or $40,000) can be obtained on loan.

The annual meeting of the Company for the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, was held at the Mansion House, in West Chester, on the 11th inst.—JAMES WILCOX was Chairman, and *Cheyney Nields*, Sec'ry.

James Pennell and Wm. Apple were appointed by the Managers, Judges of the election.

Paschall Morris, President of the Company, made a verbal report.

The Trustees, through the President, made a written report of the business of the road for the past year.

On motion, P. F. Smith, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Managers be requested to make application to the Legislature for the repeal of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, to make payment upon their mortgages," passed the 16th day of May, A. D., 1857.

On motion, Dr. Bardin offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That committees of three persons in each county be appointed by the meeting, to assist in procuring new subscriptions, and renewals of subscription to the form as presented to this meeting.

This committee consists of H. Jones Brooke, Jas. Pennell and Joseph Wilcox, for Delaware county; Dr. A. Z. Bardin, Townsend Eaches and Wm. Apple, for Chester county.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following named persons, without opposition:

For President—Paschall Morris.

For Managers—David Meconkey, Marshall B. Hickman, Edmund C. Evans, Alfred S. Elwyn, George Cookman, Tinsley Jeter, Samuel Hibberd, Jacob Smedley and John C. Beatty.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*. JAMES WICOX, *Pres't.*

CHEYNEY NIELDS, *Sec'ry.*

A BRANCH BANK AT MEDIA.—The following petition is now in circulation in this County, for signatures:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the County of Delaware, respectfully represents:

That by reason of the location of our County Bank immediately on the verge of the County, it has never afforded, a very large portion of the citizens of the County, that facility in the transaction of business with it, to which they were justly entitled. Since the removal of our Seat of Justice from Chester, (the present location of the Bank) to Media, the extreme inconvenience of the location of that institution, has become more strikingly apparent, and it is more generally felt, as very few persons residing in the upper parts of the County have any business transactions whatever with the Borough of Chester. The undersigned believe that the period has arrived when Banking should be strictly confined to the legitimate business of Banking, and that they should be so located as to afford as nearly equal facilities as possible to all the citizens of the *district* for which they were respectively established. The undersigned do not, however, at this time, ask for the removal of the Bank of Delaware County from its present location, but they respectfully and earnestly request your Honorable bodies to enact a law requiring the Directors of that institution to establish and keep an agency of the Bank at Media, the present Seat of Justice of the County, *at which deposites can be made and checks can be cashed;* and also to authorize the Directors to hold as many of their meetings for the transaction of business, at said agency, as they may think proper, and they will, &c.,

A QUERY.—A man passing through Media on Saturday last, bought a coat of Thomas Haldeman for $8, and gave in payment a $50 note.

Thomas took the note to Harry Black, to get it changed; gave the man $42, who then went on his way.

This morning Harry discovered the note to be counterfeit, and took it back to Thomas, who borrowed $50 of John Hall to redeem it.

The man having left town, the note is thrown on Thomas' hands. How much does he lose.

PHILADELPHIA PROVISION MARKET.—Beef brings 14 cents the pound for prime cuts; 10 a 12 inferior kinds. Mutton 9 and 10 cts. per lb., for leg and hind-quarter; racks and shoulder 6 a 7 cts. Veal is scarce and commands a high price. Del. county pork is worth 7 cts. per lb. whole hog. Very good Western hams can now be bought for 10 and 11 cts. per pound. Poultry is scarce, and somewhat higher. Butter is worth from 30 to 35 cts. per pound. Eggs sold at 20 to 25 cts. per dozen. Potatoes are worth from $1 to $1,10 per bushel. Cabbage is going up; it sold on Friday last at $1 per barrel. Apples are worth $4 per barrel.

PROFIT OF POULTRY—Selah Galpin, of Westfield Society, Middletown, Connecticut, kept, last year, fifty hens, and also a strict account of their produce and their cost. These fifty hens laid five hundred and eight dozen eggs, raised thirty chickens, consumed thirty-four bushels of corn, and five bushels of buckwheat. Some of the pullets commenced laying in the Fall, when about six months old, and laid enough, perhaps, to make up what the hens would have laid that raised the chickens.

ARM BROKEN.—Two boys, named Thanksston and Harrington, both attached to Mr. Gayley's School, while wrestling on the platform of the Media depot, the former was thrown, and had his arm broken in two places.

LECTURE.—Grand-master Nicholson, pursuant to public notice, on Thursday evening last delivered a lecture on "Odd-Fellowship" at the Court House, in this Borough. It was highly eloquent and instructive.

FINE SCRAPPLE AND SAUSAGE.—We were last week, presented with a lot of fine scrapple and sausage, manufactured by Charles H. Shaw, of this Borough. The sausages were equal to any we have eaten this season, and the scrapple was very fine.

Protracted meeting has been going on for the past two weeks at the M. E. Church, in Chester, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Arthur. Quite a number of revivals have taken place.

In looking over your paper of the 13th inst., I seen the Acrostical Enigma, composed of 17 letters, which I found to be an invitation to "Take the Media Advertiser."

A SUBSCRIBER—E. C.

Radnor, Jan. 10th, 1858.

MESSRS. COOPER & VERNON:—In reading a description of your elegant Town Clock, I find a strong resemblance to the pointer boards in Radnor. They appear as if they had been made by a cross-eye'd man. They read one way and point another, and not one of them tells the right distance, or points the right way; and they are just high enough to make swinging-posts for small children. It would require a magnifying glass to enable a person to read the halves and quarters upon them. The road tax for Radnor will amount to $5000, and we never had such mud holes before. I would call attention to an aqueduct on the Lancaster road, below the Eagle, which extends about halfway across the road, and it is a perfect nuisance, calculated to break wagons, and kill horses. VELUM SAP.

[From the above, our correspondent has a poor opinion of somebody. His complaints come with rather a bad grace. The roads in Radnor have no superior in the county.—We think, that it is himself who is cross-eye'd, or at least *so at times*. We advise him to keep *straight*, and then the finger-boards will all point the right way.—EDS.]

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—In looking over your last issue, I noticed a local, headed "A Nuisance." Now we wish it understood by the public, that the young men of Media have nothing to do with the gang of rowdies who congregate about the door of the M. E. Church, in this Borough, on Sunday or other evenings; we still think, as we always have, that the want of decency is want of sense. By giving this a place in your valuable sheet, you will confer a favor on the young men of MEDIA.

Media, Jan. 15th, 1858.

At the Annual Meeting of the Phila., Agricultural Society, MR. HOLMES presented the following communication, from Abram L. Pennock, Jr., of Haverford, in this county.

HAVERFORD, 12th mo. 28, 1857.

Upon one acre, three roods and thirty-eight perches, accurately surveyed two feet beyond the corn-stalks on every side, I raised this year two hundred and sixty measured bushels of hard shelled corn, and thirty estimated bushels of soft, making the whole yield per acre one hundred and forty-six bushels. The field was an old sod, heavily manured, and plowed 10 or 12 inches deep, with a Michigan sod and sub-soil plow in the fall. Corn planted 4 grains in a hill; hills 4 by 4½ feet; one handful super-phosphate to two hills when the corn was dropped, and wood-ashes on the hills after it was up.

ABRAM L. PENNOCK, Jr.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—Why will not the Bank of Del. Co., or its Directors consider the propriety of establishing a Branch at the County seat. I see by your paper that an application was made by a respectable stockholder asking a consideration of the subject—and the Directors refused to act upon it. Why will not the Directors take into consideration the propriety, and at once give their sanction to an act—that the requirements of the public demand, an act that will assist to carry out the intention of Banking Institutions, which is to accommodate a community in which it exists—is there any reason why the southern part of a county like ours, should be entitled to privileges—that should be equally distributed?—is there any reason why the transactions at the Seat of Justice, should not be entitled to the advantage of having a Banking Institution, or a Branch, where it is located. Stockholders, Directors, "people of the county" will you not unite and say, let us have a Branch or a Bank at the Seat of Justice. EDGMONT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, MEDIA, DEC. 9th, 1857.—*Stated Meeting of Town Council.*—Isaac Haldeman, Clayton Smith, Nathan Shaw, C. R. Williamson and Joseph Iliff, present.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A receipt was received from Borough Treasurer, for $550, paid by Isaac Haldeman, and received from James R. Cummins, for iron-pipe.

Committee of ordinance presented an ordinance entitled "A Supplement to an ordinance regulating water rents, &c." On motion, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance was passed on second reading.

On motion. S. P. Rush was appointed collector of water rents for the ensuing year.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to notify the committee on water to make the duplicates for water rents for the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned.

CHAS. H. SHAW, *Clerk.*

CHILD IN A WELL.—A little girl, thirteen years old, a daughter of Mr. John McCannon, of Highland township, Chester county, fell into a well, a few days ago. The well was sixty feet deep. She was engaged in pumping water, when the curbing gave way, and she was precipitated in the fearful gulf.—After falling she screamed and made a noise which was heard at the house a short distance off, and aid was soon rendered. A rope was let down to her, which she fastened around her body, and was then drawn up. She complained of no injury, except a bruise on the head, when released from her perilous situation; but the next morning she suffered considerably from hurts and bruises.—Her escape from death was truly miraculous. There was but about three feet of water in the well. The well was not walled, or she might possibly have been killed by striking her head against the stones in the descent.—*Record.*

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AT MEDIA.—Senator Bell last week introduced a bill in the Senate, to authorize the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for this Borough, for two years. A point was raised as to the constitutionality of thus taking the election out of the hands of the people, and placing it with the Governor. The bill was accordingly amended to authorize an election to fill the vacancy, which has passed the Senate. It has yet to pass the House, which we presume it will do without difficulty; when the citizens of our Borough will be called upon to vote for a Justice of the Peace, to hold office until the regular election next spring. We do not see how the term can be extended beyond that time, although nothing is said of this in the proceedings of the Legislature.

Velum Sap sends us these two items:

OFF THE TRACK.—One day last week the market train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance above the Eagle Station, in Radnor township, was thrown from the track, by the breaking of an axel. 5 cars were thrown over an embankment, and broken very much. Fortunately no person was injured.

ACCIDENT.—John Davis while running a manual labor car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Spread Eagle, on Monday, the 11th inst., was caught by the wheel, and thrown under the car, which passed over him. No bones were broken; his bruises were attended to by Dr. J. Brooke, and thought by him not to be dangerous.

ANOTHER OLD BOOK.—Our friend, Wm. T. Peirce, of this Borough, has shown us a book on Penmanship, printed in 1745, being over 100 years old. The style of writing is excellent, and fully equal if not superior to that of the present day.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—The lecture of A. A. Willits, which was to have been delivered at the M. E. Church, on Friday evening last, has been postponed until Friday evening, the 29th inst.

TRIAL LIST—FEBRUARY TERM, 1858.

Chas, Bonsall, vs. Darby Pres. Church, E. A. Price; P. F. Smith. Com. use of Sharpless, vs. Strickland, et. al. Broomall; Morris and Thomas. Com. use of Edwards, vs. Strickland, et. al. Broomall; Morris and Thomas. Reece W. Flower, vs. Samuel Bonsall et. al. Morris; Price. Joseph McKissick vs. Stephen Horne, E. Darlington; Broomall. Pompey Jackson, vs. Joseph Supers, et. al. D. P. Brown; Hannum, et. al. Thomas Palmer, vs. Charles G. Evans, Broomall; Lewis. Passmore Williamson, vs John K. Kane, Lewis, Broomall; Morris. Borough of Chester, vs. William Eyre, Jr., Broomall; E. Darlington. W. C. R. R. Co., vs. George Bakers' Admrs., Bell; Morris. W. C. R. Co., vs. James Gamble, Bell; Morris. W. C. R. R. vs, Edward B. Green, Bell; Morris. W. C. R. R. vs. George Litzenberg, Bell; Morris. W. C. R. R. vs. George G. Leiper, Bell; Morris. W. C. R. R. vs. Simeon Lord, Bell; Morris. W. C. R. R. vs. Philip Mullen, Bell; Morris. W. C. R. R. vs. James Wilde, Bell; Morris. W. C. R. R. vs. Phillip Mullen & wife, Bell; Morris. Benj. E. Moore, vs. Stephen Horne, E. Lewis; Broomall. West Chester R. R. Co. vs. J. Howard Lewis, Bell; Broomall. W. C. R. R. vs. J. Wesley Otley, Bell; Broomall. W. C. R. R. vs. Nicholas Fairlamb, Admr. Bell; Broomall. W. C. R. R. vs. Richard P. Neild, Bell; Broomall. W. C. R. R. vs. David Burlnie, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. John Fildes, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. James Howarth, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. Robert Moss, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. Daniel McBride, Jr., Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. Joseph Menagh, Bell; Manley. W. C. R. R. vs. Emmor Porter, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. Robert B. Roberts, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. George Rhodebuck, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. Mifflin Wright, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. Marris Waddle, Bell; Thomas. W. C. R. R. vs. John Alman, Bell, E. Darlington. W. C. R. R. vs. William Beeby, Bell; E. Darlington. W. C. R. R. vs. Spencer Butler, Bell; E. Darlington. W. C. R. R. vs. Charles Cheetham, Bell; E. Darlington. W. C. R. R. vs. James Campbell, Bell; E. Darlington. W. C. R. R. vs. John Mack, Bell; Manley. Same vs George W. McCracken, Bell; Thomas. Same vs Job Perkins, Exor. Bell; E. Darlington. Same vs Peter Worrell, Bell; E. Darlington. Same vs John Way's Adm'rs, Bell; E. Darlington. Same vs James Crooks, Bell; E. Darlington. Same vs. Thomas Kent, Bell; E. Darlington. Same vs Wm. McCracken, Bell; Lewis. Same vs David A. Middletown, Bell; Lewis. Directors of the Poor, vs Samuel H. Davis, et. al. Broomall; Thomas and Bell. Railroad Company vs Samuel Wilde, Bell, Morris. Same vs Ralph Welsh, Bell; Thomas. Same vs Wm. and Joseph McCracken, Bell; Lewis. Same vs John R. Lewis, Bell; Lewis. John Platt and wife, vs Adm'rs of C. F. Kenworthy, Broomall; Morris. Samuel Cliff, vs Hunt, Wilde & Co., Broomall; Morris. Adm'rs Catharine Murphy, vs Avram McNamee, Broomall; Morris. James Gorden, vs Andrew Rhodes, A. L. Smith; Rhoads. William Turner, vs William M. Crook, Broomall; E. Darlington. Chester Steamboat Co., vs Mark B. Hannum, Hibberd; Hannum.—William Wildes' Adm'r, vs William T. Crooke, et. al. Broomall; E. Darlington. George Affick, vs Philip Mullen, Manley; Morris. Stevens & Nineteel, vs Elijah Wilson, Manley; E. Dallington. John J. Robinson, vs Elijah Wilson, Manley; E. Darlington. Mary Caldwell, vs Elijah Wilson, Manley; E. Darlington William H. Price, vs Stephen O. Malin, Broomall; Thomas. William Goodley, vs James Goodley, Broomall; Hannum.

ARGUMENTS.—George Williams, vs P. B. Carter, Executor, Carter. Charles G. Evans, vs Rebecca A. Evans, Lewis; Broomall and Price. Edward W. Roberts, vs John H. Hill, et. al. Hannum Morris. Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, vs John J. Thurlow, A. L. Smith; Morris. David A. Middleton, vs Daniel Rice, E. Lewis Borough of Chester, vs Wm. Eyre, Jr., Broomall; E. Darlington. In the matter of the estate of James D. Fulton, deceased, E. Darlington; Broomall. John O'Brien, vs West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Co., E. Darlington; Bell. William Brown, vs West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Co., E. Darlington; Bell. Alexander Renedy, vs John Siter, Broomall; Morris. West Chester and Phila. Railroad Co., vs Joshua Sharpless, Bell; E. Darlington. West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Co.; vs Charles Fairlamb, Bell; Broomall.

LETTER FROM ROCKDALE.

Messrs. Editors:—What remarkably fine weather we have, for the season—sufficiently so, indeed to draw forth expressions of gratitude from every poor family in our land. The difference of expense for fuel alone, when compared with past winters, being almost enough to purchase comfortable clothing for every family.

John M. Broomall Esq., of Chester delivered a very interesting lecture before the People's literary Association of Rockdale on Wednesday evening last. The lecture was very instructive and entertaining and has given rise to more inquiries, and reflection among the members of the Institute concerning the different races of men than any preceding lecture.

POST OFFICE.—A new post-office has been created at Lenni Station, and Mr. N. L. Yarnall has received the appointment as post-master, but as yet the duties have not been arduous, inasmuch as the first mail-bag has not yet arrived—although expected a week ago. How is it? Is it so heavily laden with unfranked matter, as to retard its speedy transit, or has Post-Master Wescott forgotten the appointment.

AN ERROR.—The hog spoken of in last week's issue, belonging to Mr. Garrett, at Village Green, actually weighed 568½ lbs. instead of 525, as before stated. He was without doubt one of the finest hogs that has been slaughtered in the county this season

The people of Rockdale and vicinity, contemplate holding a mass meeting for the purpose of petitioning to certain authorities for better accommodations at the Rockdale and Lenni stations; also to pass resolutions expressive of their feelings against those whose duty it is to provide better accommodations for both passengers and freight. We hope however, that this will not be necessary, and that the company or their agents willl at once make some improvements at these stations, so that the people of Rockdale who contribute so largely towards the interests of the *Road*, may be correspondingly benefitted.

With the best wishes for both the clock and its keeper, (independent of politics.)

I remain, truly your, X.

BERKS, CHESTER AND MONTGOMERY.—The valuation of Real and Personal Estate, in Berks county, according to the Auditor General's Report, is $23,883,187, Chester, $24,449,478; Montgomery, $19,381,59. The assessment of tax thereon, for 1857, was, in Berks, $73,245; Chester, $74,920; Montgomery, $59,486. The number of taxable inhabitants in Berks, is set down at 19,648; Chester, 16,893; Montgomery, 16,799.—According to the census of 1850, the population of Berks county was 77,129; Chester, 66,438; Montgomery, 58,291. Excepting Philadelphia, there are but two counties in the State—Lancaster and Alleghany—in which the valuation of Real and Personal Estate, the Assessment of Taxes, or the number of taxables, are larger than the counties of Berks, Chester and Montgomery.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A lad about seven years of age, a son of Wellington Hickman, of Thornbury township, Chester county, fell through the funnel of a barn on Sunday afternoon last, the 10th inst. The distance he fell was about 25 feet. The little fellow was entirely senseless when taken up; but was finally restored to consciousness. He also sustained severe injuries of the back, and is yet lying in a critical condition.—*Record.*

ACCIDENT.—George, son of Rev. Henry G. King, of Village Green, while sportively blowing logs on Saturday last, was struck by a piece of wood in the forehead with such force as to fracture his skull. He had loaded the log, and then ran through an alley between two buildings where he stood to watch the explosion, little expecting that any of the disjointed pieces would come in that direction. He is about 14 years old.

DOGS AMONG SHEEP.—Serious ravages have been committed by dogs among the sheep belonging to farmers in Willistown township. A few nights ago, the dogs attacked the flock of Rogers, and killed three, and seriously injured several others. Other farmers have also lost a number.—*Record.*

The Rev. Daniel Kendig, Rector of St. Pauls Church, Chester, is expected to officiate and administer the Communion for the Congregation of Christ [Episcopal] Church in this place, now worshipping in the Methodist Church, on Sunday morning next; service at 10½ o'clock.

SURRENDER OF THE BALANCE OF WALKER'S ARMY TO THE U. S., FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Steamer Empire City, from Havana, with dates to the 4th, has arrived at the Balize. The steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall for New York, had touched at Havana, having $1,600,000 in treasure on board.

The United States Steamer Fulton had arrived at Aspinwall, bringing news of the surrender of Col. Anderson and the filibusters under him at Fort Castillo, with the river steamers, to the frigate Susquehanna.

WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—News has been received from Lieut. Beale, who has charge of one of the wagon roads to the Pacific, stating that it was his intention to return over the route he had surveyed, in order to test its practicability during the winter season. He speaks in the highest terms of the country through which he passed, and from the great abundance of wood, water and grass, it cannot fail to be one, if not the greatest highway to California.

Lieut. Beale expected to leave Fort Ligon about the first of January, with an escort of eighty dragoons, as far as Colorado, after which he would travel to Independence with fifteen picked men, expecting to reach the latter place about the 20th of March. His expedition has been a most successful one, and much credit is due the Lieutenant for the energy and perseverance he has displayed in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of War.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Friends' Ceremony, in the presence of Rich'd Vaux, Mayor of Philadelphia, *Thomas H. Rice*, of Phila., to *Lizzie H.*, daughter of Samuel Bancroft, of Del. co., Pa.

On the 13th inst., by Friends' Ceremony, in the presence of Rich'd Vaux, Mayor of Philadelphia, *Abram P. Smedley* to *Lydia Emma Bishop*, both of Media, Del. co., Pa.

On the 31st ult., in Philadelphia, by Alderman Thompson, *Jesse J. Hickman* of Thornbury, Chester county, to *Annie M.*, daughter of Abel Baker, of Edgmont, Del. county.

DIED.

At his residence in Edgmont, on Monday morning last, *Hiram Green*, in the 49th year of his age.

In Chester, on Thursday morning last, *William Patrick*, aged 54 years.

In Willistown, Chester county, on the 10th inst., *John Griffith*, in the 80th year of his age.

In Chester, on the 11th inst., *Mrs. Elizabeth Logan*, wife of Wm. Logan, in the 25th year of her age.

In Upper Darby, *George Colten*, son of James and Margaret Bell, in the 11th year of his age.

In Newtown, on the 6th of July, 1856, *Phebe Bishop*, widow of Phillip Bishop, dec'd, aged 47 years.

Mother, thou'rt gone to the land of the blest,
Gone where the weary, for aye, are at rest:
Thou art not with us, though present thou art,
Held by the bonds that encircle the heart—
Bonds that shall knit us together for ever.

Broken with sorrow we bade thee adieu,
Never the grave held a mother more true—
And we will cherish thy counsel and love
As on the journey of life we shall move,
Hoping, when times fitful season is past,
In regions eternal to meet thee at last.

* * *

In this Borough, on Sunday last, *Maggie J. Vernon*, daughter of Jonathan Vernon, in the 9th year of her age.

Lovely Maggie, dreamless sleeping,
Angels have thee now in keeping,
In life's bright and hopeful morning
Came the stroke, without a warning
Whilst thy eye wast beaming brightly,
Whilst thy step was gay and lightly,
Whilst thy cheek with health was glowing,
Whilst thy hopes were fondly growing,
Whilst thy heart was undefiled
Death o'er-took thee—sleeping child;
Took thee from life's thorny road—
In thy freshness, up to God,
There from every pain at rest,
Nestled on a Saviour's breast.

Who would call thee back again
To a world of sin and pain,
Take thee from the joys above,
Take thee from a Father's love,
Bid thee run the round of time
Midst a world of woe, of crime,
Risking what is now so sure
Soiling what is now so pure?

Sleeping Maggie soon we'll lay
All of thee that's earth, away
In the tomb so darkly shrouded
With so many memories crowded—
Even *now* we lay thee there,
Sanctified by tears and prayer,
Trusting yet again to greet thee
Hoping yet again to meet thee—
Meet thee, young and bright as ever—
Meet thee to be parted never;
Thou to Heaven shalt knit us nearer,
Thou shalt make our hope still dearer
Lifting up, by cords of love,
Earthly hearts to Heaven above.

T.

At her residence, in the Borough of Chestea, on the 9th inst., *Hannah B.*, wife of Joseph Taylor, aged 61 years.

Sorrow fills the heart as we record the death of one so universally beloved. As a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, an earnest and sympathizing friend, she claimed our truest regard. Her love of the beautiful and good, and her charitable disposition, ever ready—not only to assist and soothe the distressed; but to judge *charitably* of the *actions* of others—gave her countenance a purity of expression, which seldom out-lasts early youth. And though we rejoice that her sufferings are over, still mourning relatives, sorrowing friends, who, who will not regret her departure? May we not hope, though that angels have borne her spirit to that land "where God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor any more pain. Where her vision shall be no more darkened, as while suffering here—but her home henceforth in that city which hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to lighten it, for the Glory of God lightens it, and there shall be no night there." * *

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The foreign news has affected little change in the prices; the flour market continues dull. The sales have been at $4 75 per bbl for common; superfine and good extra at $5 50 a 6 for extra fancy and family brands; rye flour is dull at $3 50 a 3 62; corn meal is steady at $3.

GRAIN—There is little wheat coming forward, and prime lots are wanted; sales of good red at $1 12 a 1 14, and small lots from 1 25 to 1 30; there is a steady demand for rye at 70 cents; corn is scarce at 69 a 61; old yellow at 75; oats 33 a 35; clover seed at $4 75 a 5 25 per 64 pounds; timothy at $2 50 and flaxseed at $1 30 per bushel.

CATTLE MARKET—The supply of beef cattle was not large, and a great deal of the stock was inferior, causing a dullness in the market and a decline in prices, which ranged from $7 50 to 10 00, according to quality, per 100 lbs. Sheep sold from $3 to $4 50, live weight, which is a decline of a half cent per lb; milch cows $30 to 45; calves 5 a 5¼ cents per pound; hogs $5 50 a 6 25 per 100 lbs;

TAKE NOTICE.—In the last *Advertiser*, a card appeared over the signature of Spencer Butler, purporting to give the facts connected with the robbery committed at his place, about two weeks since. His statement contains no truth whatever. Wilkes Barrett had nothing to do with the robbery. While it was committed he (Butler) was laying in his cellar upon some shavings, having left the keys in the door. Before this he had been over to Warrick's gambling for Turkeys. He not only sells liquor, but keeps a gambling house, and also makes a practice of selling liquor to minors.

Jan. 20. GEORGE BARRETT.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CROSLEY, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of William Crosley, late of the township of Newtown, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them without delay to

WILLIAM CROSLEY,
THOMAS T. CROSLEY,
January 20. *Administrators.*

MILK.—WANTED—A DAIRY within 5 or 6 miles of the city, furnishing from 300 to 500 quarts of milk per day, furnished in the Spring House, and where still slop is not used as feed for the cattle. Also, dwelling house and stable needed. The best of reference given. Inquire at the Drug Store, Twentieth and Lombard sts., Phila. Jan. 20-2t.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good business qualities, between the ages of 17 and 20, to drive a Milk wagon. Good reference will be required. Apply to the subscriber.

JOS

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

CORN--An Agricultural Song.

TUNE—"Sparkling Bright."

Better than gold is our corn ten fold
From the fertile earth advancing,
'Twill give you health and bring you wealth,
Your happiness enchanting.
Then husk your corn before 'tis morn,
For the pumpkin pie is waiting.
And fill your maw, 'tis nature's law
To give yourselves a baiting.

With it we make a Johnny cake,
Or roast, or fry, or griddle,
And puddings good, be it understood,
Are stirred up with a paddle.
Then husk your corn, &c.

When it is green, as we have seen,
'Tis first-rate boiled or roasted,
And when 'tis dry who dare deny
'Tis quite good popped and toasted.
Then husk your corn, &c.

Turkeys and hens count it by tens,
And never stop to taste it,
And ducks and geese, a pint a piece,
A bushel they'll soon waste it.
Then husk your corn, &c.

Squirrels by day, red, black and gray,
To store it in their "eiries,"
No questions make for conscience sake,
But snatch it like the furies.
Then husk your corn, &c.

The brave chirpmuck, with right good pluck,
Pound it you'll see him lurking,
With pouting lip he'll seldom chirp
Or talk like boys 'while working.
Then husk your corn, &c.

At mid of night, with much delight,
Old Bruin filled his basket,
By light of moon the knowing coon
He ate it as he husked it.
Then husk your corn, &c.

The grunters all, both great and small,
Will squeal to hear it rattle,
And then 'tis good as any food
For horses, sheep or cattle.
Then husk your corn, &c.

TO MAKE YELLOW BUTTER IN WINTER.—*Messrs. Editors:*—I am told that there is some method of imparting a fine yellow color to butter made in winter time, without injury to its quality. If so, will you please enlighten us on the subject, and much oblige a subscriber.

There are a number of receipts for coloring winter made butter. A correspondent in the *Cultivator* in 1844, gave the following directions:

Put in the yolk of eggs just before the butter comes, near the termination of the churning. This has been repeatedly tried, and it makes very fine sweet butter. It is kept by many as a great secret, but its great value requires publicity.

Dr. Dadd gives the following directions:

Coloring Winter Butter.—As butter made in winter is generally pale or white, and its richness at the same time, inferior to that which is made during the summer months, the idea of excellence has been associated with the yellow color. Means are therefore employed by those who prepare and sell butter, to impart to it the yellow color, where that is naturally wanting. The substance mostly employed in England and Scotland are the root of the carrot and the flower of the marigold. The juice of either of these is expressed and passed through a linen cloth. A small quantity of it, (and the proportion necessary is soon learned by experience) is diluted with a little cream, and this mixture is added to the rest of the cream when it enters the churn. So little of this coloring matter unites with the butter, that it never communicates to it any peculiar taste.—*Country Gentleman.*

USE OF THE POTATO.—In France, the farina is largely used for culinary purposes.—The famed gravies, sauces and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and its bread and pastry equally so; while a great deal of the so-called cognac from France is the produce of the potato. Throughout Germany, the same uses are common; and, in Poland, the manufacture of sprits from the potato is a most extensive trade. "Stettin brandy," well-known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to many of our foreign possessions as the produce of the grape, and is placed on many a table of England as the same; while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato under the designation *Eau de Cologne*. But there are other uses which this esculent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina, the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes and several descriptions of toys; and the water that runs from it in the process of manufacture, is a most valuable scourer. For perfectly cleansing woolens and such-like articles, it is the housewife's panacea; and if the washer-woman happens to have chilblains, she becomes cured by the operation.

CURE FOR LICE ON CATTLE, COLTS, AND PIGS.—During winter, farm stock are apt to get lousy. The following articles will drive away, or kill the lice:

1st. Soft grease, of any kind, and scotch snuff—an ounce of snuff to a pound of grease—mixed and rubbed in among the hair, on the affected parts. If you have not the snuff, use the grease without it. It will effect a cure. We have tried it.

2d. Powdered charcoal, or coal dust, sifted into the hair.

3d. Ashes from the blacksmith's forge sifted into the hair.

For lice on swine or pigs: Pour buttermilk along their backs, freely, so that it will trickle in little streams down their sides.

These have all been tried, with entire success, so that no one need have an excuse for lousy stock.

If sheep get *ticky* during the winter, open the wool along their back, and sprinkle in a little Scotch snuff, from the head to the tail. A table-spoonful is quite enough for the largest sheep, and from that down to a teaspoonful for a lamb.

MEASURING GROUND FOR EXPERIMENTS.—It is often very disirable to the farmer to measure off from a lot of land fractions of one acre, for the purpose of making a series of experiments upon modes of planting, cultivating or manuring. To facilitate this, we give below the measurment of a side of square containing the following fractional parts of an acre:

1-16 of an acre coatains about		52¼
⅛	" "	73¾
¼	" "	104½
⅓	" "	121½
½	" "	147½
1 acre	" "	209

We cannot but suggest to our readers the importance and advantage of combining with the usual duties of the farm such experiments as may easily be conducted without any interruption of the work, and yet will often lead to the most decisive results.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
The largest assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES in any establishment in Chester, can be found at the store of the subscriber, in Market street, nearly opposite the Penn Buildings.—Determined to keep progress with the times, he will make a deduction on all purchases, of
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
The stock consists of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, of every style and quality, and made in the best manner. Also, a large assortment of GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, from the best makers, constantly on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Those who desire their work made to order, can be accommodated at short notice, and by the best of workmen.
☞ A full supply of UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER, always on hand, at manufacturers' prices.
Chester, Jan. 13. WILLIAM LEAR.

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 1¼ inches thick.
SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.
SHINGLES, white pine and cypress, in neat 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.

ROBERT A. HANCE,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. COMFORT,)
205, (*New No. 720*) *Market street, Philadelphia.* Has for sale a genuine assortment of THOMSONIAN, BOTANIC and ECLECTIC MEDICINES—Also, Comfort's Thomsonian Practice, and other Medical Books, which will enable families to have a Physician at home—prepared to ward off attacks of diseases, and to meet emergencies. We have preparations which have no superior, as safe and effectual remedies for the ailments for which they are particularly adapted. Such as, composition, for colds and to warm and invigorate the system; conserve of Hollyhock, for sore throats, Bronchites, &c. Lady's spiced bitters, truly the feeble "Woman's Friend," cholera mixture for affliction of the stomach and bowels, cough syrup, for coughs, asthma, &c. No. 6, is good for various purposes, it is an important family medicine. Compound Syrup of Rock Rose, to purify the blood, also, remedies for rheumatism, asthma, croup, &c., &c. We also offer a variety of
PURE GROUND SPICES,
Prepared expressly for family use, such as cinnamon, black pepper, mustard, ginger, cloves, allspice, &c. Our customers can rely on their being just what they are represented. Jan. 13-1y.

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-not-s; 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.*

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

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 19 (new No. 25) North 8th st., above Market, PHILADELPHIA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
MASONIC MARKS on hand and made to order.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

JOHN MARSH, Masonic Temple, *Chesnut Street, above Seventh*, keeps constantly on hands the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Boardman, 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. Frisk & 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 catalogue one of the largest stocks in the Union.
Philadelphia June 11, 1856-tf.

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, Scantling, 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 Shingling 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 Chesnut 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 Chesnut Posts by the car load, will be delivered at any point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at a reduced price. Coal and Lumber delivered to order at short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.
JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 Market street above 8th, Philada. Importers, Manufacturers and dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and children's fancy Furs, wholesale and retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of Dealers and the public generally to their immense stock of fancy Furs, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of Fancy Furs, that will be worn during the season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the finest Russian Sable to the lowest price Domestic Furs.
For gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur collars, gloves, gauntlets &c., being the direct importers of all our Furs and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices. We only ask a call JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 Market street, above Eighth,
Philadelphia, September 23-4m.

CUSTER & MILLER,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Corner of Broad st. and Phila. Plank road Chester,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass castings of any size, weight or description, and to manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines, Shaftings, Cotton machinery, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, and machine work in general, square and V thread Screws, of any length, diameter or pitch cut in a superior engine Lathe. Small Spur, Bevel and Worm Wheels, cut in an approved cutting Engine, and every description of forgings made to order.—Patterns of any kind made to order, and such as will come into general use without charge.
Their Tools being new, and of the most approved kind, enable them to finish work that will compare favorably with that of any other shop in the country. The material used, and the talent employed in their shops will be of the best kind, while prices shall not exceed those of other reputable establishment. The greatest care will be taken to use such materials as is best adapted to their purpose.
By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a good share of the public patronage.
All kinds of machinery and agricultural work repaired in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CUSTER & MILLER.
JOSIAH CUSTER. LEWIS MILLER.
Chester, Sept. 2-1y.

CHESTER COAL YARD.
THE attention of the citizens of Chester, and surrounding county, in want of excellent COAL is invited to that constantly kept on hand by the subscribers, which will be sold and delivered at reasonable rates.
They have just received Four Hundred Tons of
CONER COAL,
This will be found superior to any now in use. It has everything to recommend it to economical consumers of the article, and will be sold cheap. All kinds of Coal constantly kept at their yard. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing HUSTON & CO.
On the west side of Chester creek Bridge.
Chester, September 23.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—All kinds of ready made Clothing for the winter season, for Men and Boys' at city cash prices.
Media, Oct. 28. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

DIARIES FOR 1858.—For sale by CUMMINS & CO.
Nov. 18. Media.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constanrl for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Ocean and Colombian GUANO; Allen & Needles, C. P. Hewes, and other Supe-Phosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber. ISAAC TUSSEY.
Media, May 6.

WHO SELLS CHEAP GROCERIES.
TEN THOUSAND VOICES ANSWER,
The cheapest Store in Delaware county is at
No. 2 Upland Buildings, James st., Chester.
Where you will find constantly on hand a fresh supply of fine
GROCERIES AND TEAS.
All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.
Chester, August 26, 1857.

SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING SALOON
GEORGE HARTATT 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, Sept. 10-'56.

ICE CREAM, POUND CAKES, &c—The undersigned having opened their new establishment on Broad street, in the Borough of Chester informs the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of ICE CRRAM, CAKES, CONFECTIONS and all other articles, with promptness and despatch. Parties who visit this house will find it handsomely fitted up for their reception. WEDDING PARTIES supplied with Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., at short notice.—Fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk every morning.
June 17. D. BIRTWELL & SON.

THE POPULAR Steam Dyeing and Scouring establishment, No. 28 N. Fifth street, between Market and Arch sts., Philadelphia, of Mrs. E. W. SMITH.
The following testimonials speak for themselves:
We were shown to-day some beautiful specimens of Dyeing, from No. 28 North 5th street, where the process of dyeing in all known colors appears to be carried to the highest degree of perfection:—Evening Bulletin.
Ladies should not forget this popular establishment.—Mercantile Herald.
Those who desire the services of an excellent Dyer, should apply to this establishment.—Delaware County Republican.
The best establishment in the city—at the head—patronized by all our most fashionable and most material citizens.—City Item.
All orders for this establishment will be most faithfully and skillfully attended to.—Frankford Herald.
We have seen specimens of Woolen, Merinoes, Silks, Satins, Alpacas, De Laines, and other Goods Dyed at No. 28 North Fifth street, between Market and Arch, Phila., and we take pleasure in speaking of them in the highest terms of commendation.—Pennsylvania Inquirer. ap28-1y.

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, Bridles,	Plow Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage	Plow Hames with
and Draft Collars,	Patent Fastenings.
Horse Blankets,	Fancy colored
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs and Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving	Shot and Game Bags,
and Riding Bridles,	Cahmois Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS.
all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.
Media, Oct. 8, 1855. S. P. RUSH.

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friend 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 of the same.
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 1855-1y Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24,; Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, 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 Leversand Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct-7 1y.

NEW CLOTHING! NEW CLOTHING.—The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers, that they have just received a large and carefully selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
of every style and variety, which they promise to sell at the lowest cash city prices. We invite our customers, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. They also embrace this opportunity of returning their thanks, in the kindest manner, to those who have heretofore patronized them, and hope by every honorable means to merit a continuance of the same
M. KOEHLER, S. KAHN. } KOEHLER & KAHN.
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
THE FAMOUS
Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!
PURCHASED at a cost of $150,000! and Powers' Renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE!! repurchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other WORKS OF ART, Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums, to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Every subscriber of three dollas is entitled to
A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to
A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, one year, also to
A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also
A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.
Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.
Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber all equivalent to the value of *Five Dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.
Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.
No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra engraving, and 6 tickets.
Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)
Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Dec. 2. 548 Broadway, New York.

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 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; Bartine 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 the Company. mar. 18.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish any Newspaper, Magazine or Book, not on hand, which may be desired will be furnished at a few hours notice, and as cheap as it can be had in Philada.
Also, a good assortment of Stationery, including Writing Ink, Envelops, Pens, Writing Paper, Pensils, &c., always on hand by CUMMINS & CO.
Media, June 10. Bookseller.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CHEAP DRY GOODS—Goods of every variety, selected from the latest importations, now open and for sale at a small advance, at the Media cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

LETTER PAPER.—Six cents per Quire at CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Nov. 18. Booksellers.

ENVELOPES.—Ninety cents per 1000, at CUMMINS & CO.

House and Sign Painting AND PAPER HANGING.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish anything done in his line, and he will warrant that all work entrusted to his care will be done promptly, neatly, and cheaply. He has long been established in Media, and his work in every building sufficiently attests his skill. Strict attention will be paid to PAPER HANGING. His experience in this branch has been amply sufficient to warrant a neat and good job in all cases. JOSEPH HILIFF,
Residence opposite the M. E. Church.
Media, Jan. 6-3m*.

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.
Chester, ap. JOHN M. LARKIN.

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.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.—Forty thousand dollars worth of valuable real estate, watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, with a great variety of fancy and staple goods, to be disposed of in forty thousand shares, at one dollar per share, as follows:—Upon the payment of one dollar, I will send the payer a numbered receipt, which will entitle him to one share in the above undivided property, when the shares shall have been sold. The shareholders shall be notified of the fact, by mail, or through the newspapers, and a meeting of the shareholders shall then be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the whole of the property disposed of or distributed among them, in such a way as shall be determined upon by them; each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote, a committee to be selected by the shareholders at said meeting, to conduct or superintend the disposition of the property, according to the directions of the shareholders, and I will then deliver the property to such person or persons as the shareholders may appoint to receive the same. The real estate consists of one three-story Brick Dwelling House and lot, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,500, and two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,700 each, clear of all incumbrance and title indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock of one of the largest watch and cewelry stores in the city of Philadelphia, now, and for a long time past kept the by subscriber. The stock consisting of very fine gold and silver hunting case lever watches, very fine gold and silver patent lever, lepine and other watches, gold chains, pencils, seals, lockets, ear rings, brooches, bracelets, diamond and other rings, and pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., gold, silver and steele spectacles, gold and silver thimbles, silver and silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, cake baskets, cups, spoons, Knives, forks, &c., &c., also, French clocks, music boxes, accordeons, and a great variety of other goods. The above is not one of those scheme which are devised to entrap the unwary, but is and will be a fair sale of the entire property belonging to the subscriber, persons are positively assured that the stock has not been purchased for the purpose of deception, and to palm off common gilt and plated jewelry for fine gold, as none such will be distributed; the most respectable persons are given as references to those disposed to purchase shares. All orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, and receipts forwarded to the address of the sender, by return mail. Any person sending ten dollars at one time shall receive eleven separate receipts, in as many separate names, if desired.
☞ In writing for shares, please write the name of the Post Office to which you wish the answer directed. This is the greatest chance of getting a large amount of valuable property for a small sum, as has never before been offered to the public. Send on your orders, as shares are selling rapidly, and it is confidently expected the distribution will soon be made.
Articles allotted to persons at a distance, will be sent to them at their expense.
☞ Agents wanted in every town and village. All communications must be addressed to
L. R. BROOMALL
june 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.
Jos. G. Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

CHESTER PACKET.—SLOOP JONAS PRESTON, Capt. John Phillips, will leave the first Wharf above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Chester, and will leave her Wharf on Chester Creek, at 10 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Philadelphia. To insure the correct delivery of freight when landed, shippers are particularly requested to have each article marked with the name of the consinee, or accompanied with an open manifest. A substantial stone store house is provided at Chester, for the storage of goods, liable to damage from exposure. [ap-29] BAKER & EYRE.

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 Manlie Sills, Steps, &c.: done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
Media, July 31. DANIEL M'CLINTOCK.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friend 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 Pastering 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.
ec 4 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

VANHORN'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.
The subscriber announces to fur mers, that he has purchased the soleright for the manufacture and sale of this superior CULTIVATOR, for Delaware county. The improvements consist of a peculiar form of frame work, which is of Iron, and arrangement of teeth. It is also LIGHTER, and in every way superior to other cultivators now inuse. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price, $8,00,
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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

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
rom 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.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogany and Walnut Coffins. Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved thereon.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1856-1y.

WOOL PLAIDS AT REDUCED PRICES, for sale by R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Oct. 28. Market and Work sts.

SAPONIER, FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP, for sale at a very low figure, by ALLEN & BICLEY,
Chester, November 11. Market and Work sts.

MAPS! MAPS!!—Map of Delaware county and Map of Media, for sale at reduced prices, by JOS. G CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Sept. 9. Booksellers.

PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTES TAKEN AT the Book Store of JOS. G. CUMMINS, & CO., at Media, Delaware co., for Bibles, Law Books, and other standard works, Wall Paper and orders for Binding. oct. 7.

A VERY LARGE SUPPLY AND FRESH assorment of superior Drugs and Medicines, just received and for sale at greatly reduced prices, at the family Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEL,
Chester, November 11 Market and Work sts.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.
I have now for sale at WALLINGFORD NURSERY, near Hinkson's Corner, in Nether Providence, a large supply of the choicest kinds of small Fruits generally, greatly surpassing in quality those commonly found in our gardens, to wit:
The ORANGE RASPBERRY—altogether the finest of Raspberries, large, translucent oranges, productive and delicious. 30 cents per plant; $2 per doz. small plants, $3 per doz. large plants.
The FRANCONIA Raspberry—red, quite large, of brisk flavor and *firm for preserving*. 20 cents each; $1,50 per doz.
The HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP—large and fine, red—*the Raspberry of New York Market*. $1 per doz. $4 per hundred.
Also, KNEVETT'S GIANT, Fastolff, RIVER'S New Large Monthly, &c. Also, a large lot of the "COMMON RED" Raspberry of Philadelphia market, good plants at $10 per thousand.
The NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, *often, but wrongly, called* LAWTON—a fine fruit, *twice as large* as the wild and *twice as productive*, yielding when fully established and well cultivated, from one to two gallons of fruit per hill, bringing wholesale $1 per gallon in New York city. Small canes $2, large canes $3 per dozen; $12 to $15 per hundred.
CURRANTS.—The Fertile of Palluaue, White Dutch, Red Dutch and May's Victoria.
STRAWBERRIES.—Hovey, Germantown, Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Hooker, Scarlet Magnate, &c.
Also, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, GRAPES, &c., of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves. JAMES M. PRICE.
12th mo., 30th, 1857.

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 Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by A. H. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.
The fire was started at 9¼ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and half chestnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendance 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. 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. TYSHER,
DANIEL S. HUTTER.
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. MUHLEBEGG.
ap 15. EVANS & WATSON.
A large assortment of these safes always on hand.
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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.

LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders, is respectfully invited to the stock of Lumber on hand and for sale at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth, in the Borough of Chester.
WHITE PINE BOARDS and Plank of every description.
SIDING, different qualities, White Pine and Hemlock.
WHITE and VIRGINIA PINE Flooring.
CAROLINA Flooring, 5-4 and 4-4, different qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
YELLOW PINE Scantling for Door and Window Frames.
PICKETS, Spruce and White Pine, Plain and Fancy top, 3½ to 4½ feet.
SHINGLING and Plastering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards
Chester, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

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-

FIVE PER CENT SAVING FUND.
Deposit and lo

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 49 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858. WHOLE NO 153

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at the following prices, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber, next door to Mrs. Henderson's Dry Goods and Trimming Store in the Borough of Media.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, last edition,	85 cents.
Mitchell's Primary Geography,	31 "
National Speaker,	62 "
Scholar's Companion,	40 "
Parker's Philosophy, revised edition,	65 "
Brown's Grammar,	42 "
Smith's do.,	20 "
Normal Reader, No. 1,	10 "
" " No. 2,	20 "
" " No. 3,	30 "
" " No. 4,	40 "
" " No. 5,	60 "

The above are the retail cash prices.
All other School Books at corresponding profits.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

BOOK BINDING,—THE subscriber will call for and deliver BINDING at the following prices:

Harper's Magazine,	50 cents,
The Friend, per volume,	50 "
National Magazine,	50 "
Littell's Living Age,	50 "
Godey's Lady's Book,	50 "

All Periodicals of the size of the above, will be bound at similar prices. All that will be necessary is to address a note to the subscriber at Media, and he will call and get any kind of binding you may have to do, and deliver them when done as ordered, and any New Book at the lowest cash prices. Give him a trial.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Directors having furnished their schools with Books and Stationery for a number of years, find that the cost falls short of the retail price, as heretofore purchased by the parents, 20 to 40 per cent.
The undersigned will furnish schools with books on Terms that will make it an inducement for Directors and others to buy of them.
JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
N. B.—All school and other Books, delivered when desired. jan. 6.

Look at This!
MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY,
All excellent presents for any one.

Harper's Magazine for January,	$3 per year.
Godey's Lady Book "	$3
Graham's Magazine, "	$3
Atlantic Monthly, "	$3
Emerson's Magazine, "	$3
Peterson's Magazine, "	$2

Now ready at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, Pa.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE.—The subscriber having just fitted up a new Book Store, would call the attention of the public to his large stock of Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Pass Books, Writing, Wrapping Papers and Paper Bags. Also, a large collection of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the lowest city prices.
JOHN GREIG,
Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings.
☞ Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Chester, December 9.

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,
South East corner of Eighteenth and Market Streets,
Invites the citizens of Delaware 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.
Philadelphia, July 2, 1856-6m.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIES,)
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 1717 West Market Street, between Seventeenth & Eighteenth sts. north side.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Liquors and Wine Bitters of superior quality
Philadelphia, May 13, 1857.

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 1603 West Market street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of sixteenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,
CHESTER, PENNA.
Has on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester, May 13, 1857-1y.

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.

A. P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Penna.
CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.
Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to.
RESIDENCE—Front street, west of the Court House Square, Media, Delaware county, Pa. ap 16.

WILLIAM DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State st., Media, Del. Co. oct. 56

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office—South Avenue, Media, Del. Co. Pa.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions' and Orphans Court.
At Chester on Saturday's. sept 3 56

J. W. COOPER, M. D.,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
WILL PRACTICE ALL THE BRANCHES OF HIS PROFESSION
OFFICE—Near the Presbyterian Church.
N. B.—Persons treated Homœpathically when desired.

WARREN HOTEL,
1621 Market st., bet. 16th and 17th North side,
PHILADELPHIA.
TALBOT & McCALL, Proprietors.
N. B.—Stabling back. aug. 19-1y*.

BLACKSMITHS COAL.
A superior article of bituminous Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths use.
Also, Schuylkill and White Ash Coal, for family purposes, consisting of Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Lump.
Chester, April 29. BAKER & EYRE.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
No. 1804 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June 3, 1857-tf.

WEST RN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
REVIVED,
No. 1509 Market Street, above Fifteenth,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN & ENTRIKIN.
Philadelphia, April, 27, 1857. Proprietors.

BEST KID GLOVES, KID FINISHED, Plush lined and Merino Gloves, at reduced prices. R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, December 16.

FINE WORKED COLLARS, FOR Christmas Presents, at reduced prices.
Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

We find in one of our exchanges the following lyric, entitled "The Love-Knot," by Nora Perry. The tying up of a young man's heart with a bonnet string, or a ringlet, is a sweet old story to which the world always listens; but it has never been more daintily told before;—

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
Shy tied her raven ringlets in.
But not alone in its silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair,
For, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

They were strolling together up the hill,
Where the wind comes blowing merry and chill;
And it blew the curls a frolicsome race,
All over the happy peach-colored face,
Till, scolding and laughing, she tied them in,
Under her beautiful, dimpled chin.

And it blew a color, bright as the bloom
Of the pinkest fechsia's tossing plume,
All over the checks of the prettiest girl
That ever impelled a romping curl,
Or, in tying her bonnet under her chin,
Tied a young man's heart within.

Steeper and steeper grew the hill—
Madder, merrier, chillier still
The western wind blew down and played
The wildest tricks with the little maid,
As, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

Oh, western wind, do you think it was fair
To play such tricks with her floating hair?
To gladly, gleefully do your best
To blow her against the young man's breast,
Where he as gladly folded her in,
And kissed her mouth and dimpled chin.

Oh, Ellery Vane, you little thought,
An hour ago, when you besought
This country lass to walk with you,
After the sun had dried the dew,
What perilous danger you'd be in,
As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

ANOTHER HARP SERMON.

MY BELUV-ED BREETHRING:—I am an unlarnt hard-shell Baptist preacher, of whom you've no doubt heern before, and I now appear here to expound the Scriptures and point out the narrow way which leads from a vain world to the streets of Jeroosalum, and my text, which I shall chose for the occision, is in the leds of the Bible somewhere between the second Chronicrils and the last chapter of Timothy Titus, and when you find it you will find it in these words:

"And they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first-born."

Now, my brethering, as I have before told you, I am an uneddicated man, and know nothing about grammer talk and collige highfalootin: but I'm a plain, unlarnt preacher of the Gospil what's been foreordained, and called to expond Scriptur to a dying world, and prepar a preverse generation for the day of wrath; for "they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountain of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth, and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first-born."

My beluv-ed breethering, the text says they shall "gnaw a file." It don't say they may, but they shall. And now there's mor'n one kind of file. There's the hand-saw file, rat-tail file, and profile; but the kind of file spoken of here isn't one of them kind, neither; because it's a figgur of speech, my brethering, and means goin' it alone, getting ukered; for they shall "gnaw a file and flee unto the mountain of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first-born."

And now thar be some here with fine close on thar backs, brass rings on thar fingers, and lard on thar hair, what goes it while they're young; and thar be brothers here what, as long as their constitutions and forty cent whisky lasts, goes it blind; and thar be sisters here what, when they git sixteen years old, cut their tiller ropes and goes it with a rush; but I say, my dear brethering, take care you don't find when Gabril blows his last trump, that you all went it alone and got ukered; for "they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountain of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth, and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first born."

And, my brethren, there's more dams besides Hepsidam. Thar's Rotterdam, Haddam, Amsterdam, mill-dam and dont-care-a-dam—the last of which, my dear bretheren, is the worst of all, and reminds me of a circumstans I once knew in the State of Ilenoy. Thar was a man what built him a mill on east fork of Agur creek, and it ground a site of grain, but the man what built it was a miserable sinner, and never giv anything to the church; and, my bretheren, one night thar came a dreadful storm of wind and rain, and the fountain of the great deep was broken up, and waters rushed down and swept that man's mill-dam into kingdomcome, when lo and behold, in the morning when he got up he found that he was not worth a dam. Now, my young bretheren, when storms of temptation overtake ye, take care you don't fall from grace and become like that man's mill—not worth a dam; for "they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first-born."

"Whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first-born." This part of my text, my bretherin, is another figger of speech, and isn't to be taken as it says. It doesn't mean the howlin wilderness, where the hard-shell Baptist was fed on locusts and wild-asses, but it means, my bretheren, the city of New Yorleans, the mother of harlots and hard lots—whar corn is worth six bits a bushel one day, and nary red the next; whar niggers are as thick as black bugs in spoiled bacon ham, and gamblers, thieves and pickpockets go skitting about the streets like weasels in a barn-yard—whar they have cream-colored horses, gilded carriages, marble saloons with brandy and sugar in 'em—whar honest men are scarcer than hen's teeth, and a strange woman once tuk in your beloved preacher, and bamboozled him out of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars in the twinkling of a sheep's tail, but she can't do it agin, Hallelujah! for "they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the wrang-doodle mourneth for its first-born."

My breetheren, I am captain of that flatboat you see tied up thar, and I've got aboard of her flour, bacon and oats, and potatoes and apples, and as good Monongehaly whiskey as you ever drank; and I'm mity apt to get a big price for it all. But what, oh my breetheren, would it all be wurth if I hadn't religion? Thar's nothing like religeon, my bretheren. Its better nor silver and gold jimcracks, and you can no more get to heaven without it than a jay-bird can fly without a tail. Thank the Lord I'm an uneddicated man, my breetheren, but I've sarched the Scriptures from Dan to Burshebee, and found old Zion right side up, and hard-shell relidgeon is the best of relidgeons. Its not like the Universalist what gits upon the broad gage and goes the whole hog; nor the United Breetheren what takes each other by the seats of the trowsers and tries to lift their selves into heaven, nor the Catholics what buys thur tickets from thar preest—but it may be likened, my breetheren, unto man what had to cross a river, and wnen he got thar the ferry-boat was gone, and he rolled up his breeches and waded over—hallelujah! for "they shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, whar the lion roareth and the wang-doodle mourneth for its first-born."

Pass the hat, brother flint, and let every hard-shell shell out. Amen.

WHO'S "FRAID."

One of the comic papers revives an old story that is better now than it was in those days of spirit seeing and hearing. It seems that an old sea captain, who retired from service and lived on a farm, had a wild harumscarum nephew living with him. He could never drive or frighten said nephew to do anything in its proper time. Among the rest, he could never get him to drive up the cows to milk before dark—he had to drive them from a back pasture through the sugar bush. Finally the captain asked the lad if he was not afraid to go through the woods in the dark.

"Fraid! What is that? I never seen a fraid," replied the boy.

"Well, never mind, my lad; you will see one some of these nights, if you do not get the cows up before dark," said the captain, meaningly.

That night the boy played until dusk before he went after the cows as usual.

The captain took a sheet and followed after him. Now the captain had a tame monkey, who saw the performance, and monkey like took a table-cloth and followed the captain at a respectful distance. The captain went into the middle of the woods, where there was a big log by the side of the path. Going to the farther end of it he wound his sheet around him, got upon it, and stood still. The monkey got on the first end without noise and did the same. So the parties stood when the boy came whistling along with his cows. The cows shied a little upon seeing the ghosts, which caused the boy to look ahead.

"Hello, what is that?" he shouted; by golly, I guess it's a fraid?" and then, spying the monkey he sung out, "by Jerusalem, if there ai t two fraids, a big fraid and a little fraid!"

This caused the captain to look around, when he saw, for the first time, his ghostly companion. He thought it was a fraid sure enough. The old captain streaked it for home, the monkey chasing him, and the wicked nephew clapping his hands and shouting: "Run, big fraid, run, or little fraid'll ketch you!"

[That boy will do, in any emergency. His organ of cautiousness cannot be uncomfortably large. We commend his example to the timid.]

WORKING GIRLS.—Happy girls! Who cannot love them? With cheeks like the roses, bright eyes, and elastic step, those girls will make excellent wives. Blest indeed will those men be who secure such prizes. Contrast those who do nothing but sigh all day, and live to follow the fashions, who never earn the bread they eat, or the shoes they wear; who are languid and lazy from one week's end to the other.—Who but a simpleton and popinjay would prefer one of the latter, if he were looking for a companion?

Give us the working girls, they are worth their weight in gold. You never see them mincing along, or jump a dozen feet to steer clear of a spider or a fly; they have no affectation or silly airs about them. When they meet you, they speak without trying to show off to better advantage, and you feel as you were talking to a human being, and not a painted automaton, or a fallen angel.

If girls knew how badly they missed it while they endeavored to show off their delicate hands and unsoiled skins, and put on a thousand airs, they would give worlds for the situation of the working ladies, who are as far above them in intelligence, in honor, in everything, as the heavens are above the earth.

PUNCTUATION.—By placing the semicolon, now at the end of the line, after the first noun in the line, quite a change will be made in the sense of the following:

I saw a pigeon making bread;
I saw a girl composed of thread;
I saw a towel one mile square;
I saw a meadow in the air;
I saw a rocket walk a mile;
I saw a pony make a file;
I saw a blacksmith in a box;
I saw an orange kill an ox;
I saw a butcher made of steel;
I saw a penknife dance a reel;
I saw a sailor twelve feet high;
I saw a ladder in a pie;
I saw an apple fly away;
I saw a farmer like a dog;
I saw a puppy mixing grog;
I saw three men, who saw these too,
And will confirm what I tell you.

We extract the above as a good lesson on the necessity and importance of careful and correct punctuation.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Ninevah was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.—Babylon was 40 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 300 chambers, and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 22 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

An Indian was lately hung, in Texas, for the murder of a child. When on the scaffold, he said he was going to Arkansas, and wished the other Indians to send his gun to him after he should get there.

THE HEART OF NAPOLEON.—The following curious circumstance actually occurred:

When the body of Napoleon was opened at St. Helena, his heart was taken out, and, preparatory to its final destination, put in a basin of spirits and water, and left for the night on a table in the bed-room of the medical man who had charge of the matter. In the course of the night, the doctor was awakened from a slight slumber by a heavy splash from the basin, and, starting up alarmed; he rested on his elbow, and by the light of a taper looked eagerly around the apartment before he should spring from the bed. Not the shadow of an intruder was to be seen. What had moved the basin? Had that mighty heart, scorning to be quelled even by death, regained some of its terrible energies? Was it still leaping with life?—Ah! catching the appearance of something moving in the corner of the room, he saw the heart of Bonaparte going into a hole in the wall, and, jumping from the bed, was just in time to seize and rescue it from the teeth of a rat.

ECLIPSES.—There will be four eclipses during the year 1858, two of the sun, and two of the moon:—

1st—A partial eclipse of the moon, February 27, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase.

2d—An annular eclipse of the sun, March 15. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian in longitude 8:54 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.

3d—A partial eclipse of the moon, August 24. At some place the first contact with the penumbria will not be visible; but to most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.

4th—A total eclipse of the sun, September 7. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed only in the southern hemsphere.

'Pray, tell me my dear, what is the cause of those tears?'

'Oh! such a disgrace! I have opened one of your letters, supposing it to be one addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr.'

'Is that all? No great harm is done."

'But the contents—such a disgrace.'

'What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit for my wife to read?'

'Oh, no! It is couched in the most chaste language. But the disgrace?'

The husband eagerly took up the letter, and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of breaking his wife's heart. Reader, you couldn't guess the cause in a coon's age. It was no other than a bill from the printer for nine year's subscription.

THE ELECTRICAL TEST.—Ladies who love a practical joke will enjoy the following:—

"This amusing experiment is performed by means of the electrical stool. Let any lady challenge a gentleman not acquainted with the experiment to favor her with a salute. The lady thereupon mounts the glass stool, and takes hold of the chain connected with the prime conductor. The machine then being set in motion, the gentleman then approaches the lady and immediately attempts to imprint the seal of soft affection upon her coral lips; a spark will fly in his face, which generally deters him from his rash and wicked intention." The idea that ladies will "enjoy" an experiment which results in "deterring" gentlemen in the matter mentioned, we look upon as preposterous.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE.—The Mobile *Mercury* says, without question the greatest natural living curiosity of this or any other country is now on exhibition on Royal Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.—It is a living negro child, with two heads, four arms, and four legs. It is six years old, very intelligent, speaks with both mouths, sings well, waltzes, and keeps time. This much the bill says, but the beholder cannot dismiss from his mind that he has before him two children, though strictly speaking there is but one. The connection is with the spine, and the best physiologists of Europe and this country have pronounced it one individual child.

THE N. Y. STATE MEDAL TO DR. KANE.—The metal which was voted by the Legislature of New York, to the late Dr. Kane, has been presented to Judge Kane of Phila., as the representative of the dec'd. It is of pure gold, and weighs sixteen ounces, troy. On one side are two figures in Arctic costume, looking out upon a sparkling expanse of ocean, with the midnight sun in the horizen; on the other the arms of the State of N. York. It was taken to Phila., by the Hon. Henry Seaman, the private Secretary of Gov. King, and transferred by him in the presence of a small company of the friends of Dr. Kane, assembled for the occasion.

We have all heard of the smiles of Providence. We were much pleased with Uncle Jim's idea of the subject.

'Good morning, Uncle Jim.'

'Good morning, sir.'

'Well, you've got your daughter married off, have you?'

'Yes.'

'Really, Providence smiled on you.'

'Smiled! no bless you, he snickered right out!'

The Charleston Advertiser says a whale of the humpback species was driven ashore at Nahant a few days since, and, upon being cut open, a pair of boots marked "J.," in a good state of preservation, were found in his entrails. It is supposed that the boots, as they were marked "J.," belonged to Jonah, and were taken off and left behind by accident, when he made his exit from the big fish.

The difference between a republic and a monarchy is thus pointed out by somebody: "Pile all the people into a pyramid, with the President for an apex, and you have a symbol of a republic. You can shake the President, but you can't move the united force of the people. Invert that pyramid, with a king for its base, and you have the symbol of a monarchy. Trip up that king, and the whole structure falls into confusion.

"Silence! keep silence in the court!" said an angry judge; "here we have judged a dozen cases this morning, and I have not heard a word of one of them."

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty-two letters.
My 1 11 12 17 18 is a man's name.
2 7 14 22 11 was the first King of Egypt.
3 4 5 6 13 8 7 14 18 22 is the name of a Township.
4 5 16 7 is the name of a city founded 750 years before Christ.
5 4 5 8 7 11 was the name of a Roman General.
6 10 4 4 5 was the most learned of the Romans.
7 4 13 22 is the name of a lake.
8 10 14 22 11 is the name of a people, a terror to Europe.
9 10 4 4 7 14 is the name of a County in this State.
10 16 22 4 13 18 17 is the name of a great country.
11 19 10 4 5 14 is the name of a village in Mercer county.
12 5 15 is the name of an animal.
13 14 8 1 10 22 14 17 is a county in this State.
14 20 21 22 is a number.
15 5 5 8 is what we all should be.
16 5 11 12 10 14 21 5 14 is the name of a creek in Center county.
17 14 8 4 7 9 is a man's name in Media.
18 19 4 5 14 is one of the Heathen Gods.
19 22 10 6 7 14 is a beautiful place.
20 4 5 21 is a very useful metal.
21 22 9 11 3 17 3 7 4 is of great use in a family.
22 8 7 10 is a place we often hear of.
My whole is what every one should have if they studied their own interest.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of eighteen letters.
My 6 8 5 13 12 is a lady's name.
4 18 5 8 is a man's name.
1 17 5 16 11 4 is an article used for the dead.
1 10 5 6 12 is a part of the earth.
16 8 5 16 4 5 is a man's trade.
16 13 5 5 4 9 is used by millers.
1 8 5 14 12 2 11 9 is a man's name.
1 4 8 9 is an article of food.
6 17 9 4 1 is a county in New Jersey.
18 4 16 5 13 is a kind of a beast.
2 9 8 16 13 1 10 is one of the United States.
My whole is a name used in old times.

A SUBSCRIBER—E. C.

I've seen in your paper a kind of a caper
Which some one has cut with intention;
My brain is diseased, my mind is displeased
With that which I'll now shortly mention.

It's really astounding, that some are propounding,
Such things, which to solve, is distressing,
With mysteries abounding and meanings confounding,
There seems to be no chance for guessing.

There is one thing, however, by which I discover
The trouble that does intervene;
Charade No. 3 is too hard for me—
The hardest I ever have seen.

The next one again may seem very plain
To the mind that put it together;
But mine is too small, and this after all,
Is my reason for dropping the other.

But the next one to that, I've got it so pat,
About this there can be no denial,
And men small and great, in county or State,
Ought to give its solution a trial.

Its praiseworthy plan, well adapted to man,
To make him a prudent adviser,
If we knowledge seek, let us say ever y week,
We'll "TAKE THE ADVERTISER."

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—The beautiful spectacle witnessed here Friday night, was also seen in Boston and in Troy. The Troy *Times* speaking of it says:

"But science has since illuminated this mystery, and what was once the material for strange fantastics or abstruse speculations, is now a well-settled meteorological fact—none the less wonderful, however, for being generally understood. The result of observations made during the past few years in Northern waters by the scientific men who have accompanied the expeditions to those regions have settled the truth that the Aurora Borealis is simply a grand refraction by the Northern ice seas of the sun's rays; and when we look upon their fantastic exhibitions, we can do so with the assurance that they are simply lingering tributes of the great king of day which apparently bade us goodbye hours before.

A MONSTER MORTAR.—A monster mortar has been tried at Woolwick, England, successfully, with 70 lbs. of powder, though its full charge is 300 lbs. The shell is one yard in diameter, and, uncharged as it was in the experiment, it tore up stones, and piled the earth as high as a small house, and filled the air within a radius of 200 yards with earth, stones and roots of trees. The monster is compounded of wrought and cast iron, in separate pieces, tightly hooped together. At the 5th round the middle ring gave way partially, and thus interrupted the practice; but it was successfully shown that it could throw a shell weighing a ton and a half.

A CONSUMPTION DETECTOR.—Dr. Scott Alison has introduced a new instrument for the detection of diseases in the chest, which he calls the "chest goniometer," or angle measurer, by which he is enabled to detect the slightest deviation from symmetry, and thus to discover depression in a very early stage of consumption, and to mark the disease, whether favorable or unfavorable. The instrument is of ivory, and very light and portable.

Children are at all times very inquisitive, from everything being new around them.—Here is a sample: "What does cleave mean, pa?" "It means to unite together." "Then does John unite the wood when he cleaves it?" "Ahem!—well it means to separate." "Well, pa, does a man separate from his wife when he cleaves to her?" This was rather a poser to "pa," who answered:—"Humph!—don't ask so many foolish questions."

A footman proud of his grammar, ushered into the drawing-room a Mr. Foot and his two daughters, with this introduction: "Mr. Foot and the two Misses Feet."

A recruit going through the exercise of sword-cut, asked how he should parry.—"Never you mind that," said the old hussar, "only you cut; let the enemy parry."

It is stated that Mr. Russel, of Mo., agent of Majors, Russels, & Co., has closed a contract with the War Department for the transportation of supplies to Utah for $1,700,000.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Has the Secretary of the Teachers' Institute forgotten to send us the list of members?

A. P. G.—We sent you the matter you spoke of, by return mail. If you have not received it, blame Uncle Sam's officials—not us.

The communication from "Radnor," by some mistake, took a wrong direction, and did not arrive here till too late for this edition of the paper. It will be published next week.

W. B. R. asks—"How is it that a needle (steel) whose specific gravity is greater than water, will, if carefully placed upon the surface of water, float?"

Will some of our readers give him the reason, in time for the next edition.

We are as yet unable to properly represent algebraical solutions, but hope soon to be prepared. In the meantime, our friends must be patient. We have concluded henceforth to devote a portion of our Column to Queries and Answers, ever keeping in mind that, its intention is to instruct, and not merely to puzzle. For this reason all quibbles will not be admitted. We hope the friends of the Column will make this department interesting, and give it, as they heretofore have given the column, their hearty support. Several questions are now on hand, a few of which will be given as soon as we are prepared to do so.

Education.—

On the principle of connecting science with useful labor.—The character of man is formed in early life, or at least a foundation is laid that will greatly influence him in future years—it, therefore, becomes necessary to give both mind and body that bias which may prove of advantage. To come into active life with habits of industry, and a right estimate of the value of time will form the best protection against the vices incident to youth, and the best security for success in whatever pursuit may be undertaken.—Time will not hang heavy on the hands of those who have been educated with habits of industry; useful employment to them will be familiar and easy. They would enter on the business of life with a greater degree of confidence in themselves. Education on this plan would give the advantages of science with an experimental knowledge of some mechanical art or useful occupation. This is evidently a changing world, and should they fail in one pursuit they would have a resource within themselves. Should they be engaged in Agriculture, skill in the use of tools would be of great service, enabling them to make or mend their implements of husbandry, or to erect buildings for their use. The earth, that great storehouse, provided by God, with a rich abundance of good things to nourish the body, and to please the senses of man, will not open its doors, nor yield its supplies without labor. Man in a savage state, may exist as the wild beast of the forest; but in civilized society, he cannot subsist without its application. God has so ordained it, that his law, which commands that man should eat his bread by labor, must be complied with; and by its judicious use, the earth readily yields an abundance, whereby man is remunerated for all his toil. It should fill his heart with gratitude and love to his great Creator, who in the productions of the earth gives a rich display of his wisdom, power, and goodness.

Permit me now to state some of the advantages that would result to society should this plan go into operation.

It would give more stability to men in their various occupations and professions, and produce more mutual confidence; for they would acquire those habits of active industry of body and mind, that would in a great measure secure success in their pursuits. Youth would acquire a more patient and persevering industry, and be more temperate and moderate in their views, which would lesson that too prevailing disposition for speculation, with the hope of acquiring fortunes by sudden means, in which the great majority fail. By habits of industrious application and body, men would be more willing to continue their pursuits to the end of life, with moderate acquisitions. With these habits, and this practice, the property in families would more effectually be perpetuated; in the present state of things we see constant fluctuations and changes. All men desire happiness; youth seek it with ardor, and too often from indulgence in expensive and mistaken pleasures, which end in pain and sorrow. This mode of education, would have a tendency to moderate their taste for false pleasures, and make useful employment a source of happiness. This system would raise bodily labor from that too degraded state in which it is now viewed, (especially by youth,) and place it on a more respectable footing. It would be complying with the order of Providence in man' degenerate state. Was this duty early impressed by precept and practice, so that men were habituated to act under its influence, it would greatly mitigate labor, and make that more pleasant which is now considered a hardship and trial. It would tend to eradicate that strong mistaken propensity too inherent in human nature, that indulgence and ease give happiness.

The effect of this plan would in a few years, lesson the number of drones in the human hive. Man would be so employed as to secure to society the sweets of industry, and thereby contribute most effectually to his own comfort and happiness. He would have the consolation of complying with this law of God, six days shalt thou labor, and possess so far that peace, which every compliance from right motives is calculated to give. J. S. G.

Adams County, Pa.

Man is never wrong while he lives for others; the philosopher who contemplates from the rock is a less noble image than the sailor who struggles with the storm.

Memory is the cabinet of imagination, the treasury of reason, the registry of conscience and the council chamber of thought.

SABBATH READING.

SHE WAS NOT BEAUTIFUL.

BY SANS SOUCI.

She was not beautiful! no large blue eye,
No coral lip, had she,
No skin of dazzling fairness,
No bright curls floating free.
But they who saw the spirit flash
When mind's depths were stirred,
No longer wondered *beautiful*
Was all too *poor* a word!

She was not beautiful! no regal form,
No ivory limbs, had she,
Fashioned, as by a sculptor's art,
In faultless symmetry;
But when the *strongs of others*
Was the theme upon her tongue,
They saw into what *majesty*
That slight, bent form had sprung.

She was not beautiful! no small white hands,
No tiny foot, had she,
That seemed to scorn the earth beneath,
It trod so daintily;
But poor and needy knew her friend,
And when they felt the thrill
Of her cool hand on their hot brows,
They thought her *beautiful*.

She was not beautiful! she won no love,
None knew her priceless worth,
And so, in loneliness of heart,
She passed away from earth;
But in the Heaven above us,
In a robe of spotless white,
She stands, and O *how* beautiful!
Before the Lord of Light.

How the rich mourn.—

"One of the magnates of the land had died in the fulness of years and honors. In life he had shown, more than his class do generally, a recognition of the duties and responsibilities of his order, had done good service to the state, kept an open hand for the poor, and lived in charity and honor with all men. Such virtues demanded a national mourning. It is a grand sight—the grandest, perhaps, arising from man's relations with man—when a great man is thus carried to his rest—

'With an empire's lamentation,
To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation,
Mourning when their leaders fall,
Warriors carry the warrior's pall;
And sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.'

It is good to enter such a house of mourning—good to see how the acts of a life are registered in the hearts of a people, and how the homage of their sorrow will follow one who has labored in their behalf—good to see how well they recognise the beauty of a true and faithful mission, gathering, like children for a father, round the last home of one who had lived for their weal. Something like this we expected to see; we expected to see the poor who had been fed by his hand, the soldiers who had followed him to the field, the citizens whose rights he had defended, forming the ranks of his mourners. And such, in truth, would have made a house of mourning, into which the heart might have gone, as into a temple. It was not so. This was a state spectacle, not a national pageant—*the funeral of a noble followed by his peers*, not of a chief buried by a sorrowing people. Masses were said, and long processions, swollen with state carriages, liveried menials and glittering uniforms, amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, made the funeral train. 'With banner and with music, with soldier and with priest,' was the chief and founder of the Palmella line borne to his rest in the tomb—in the stately, splendid tomb which had been built in expectation of the event. All was there that belonged to a great man's burial, save 'a nation weeping.' The drama was acted with all the usual properties, costumes, and effects. The spectacle was complete, but there was sign of a people. There, in that tomb, they laid him down in a chapel hung with rich tapestry;—tapers burning around; a few prayers were muttered, and then the coffin, followed by a glittering, careless throng, was hurried down to the vaults, and there they placed the first duke of his race by the side of the wife, and in the midst of the children, who had gone before him. And there was no emotion or sign in the vulgar, impassive countenances of the priests, in the wearied look of ambassadors and courtiers, in the cold, mechanical deportment of the soldiers, as they bade a last adieu to a great chief of their nation.

"Such was the mourning of the rich."

But from this hollow ceremonial, he passes on to another ceremonial—showing us

How the poor mourn.—

"On our way from the obsequies of the magnate, we passed through a small hamlet, and through the open door of one of the poorest of its houses, saw a little altar erected in the centre of the floor, tricked out with tinsel and colored paper, and flanked by lighted candles. This was so common a thing that we imagined it to be one of the usual festas or saints' days, and were passing on, when a woman beckoned us in.—Her smiling face made us expect a different spectacle from that which awaited us.—There, on the floor, in front of the altar, lay *the dead body of a young girl*—her head crowned with artificial flowers, her face shaded with laces, and her whole form bedizened with the tawdrist of finery. And there seemed in the heart of the mother—for mother she was—more of pride at having achieved so much display, than of sorrow for the little one who had been taken from her. Was this the truth or simplicity of mourning? Here was death, not clad even in the trappings which had belonged to its humanity, but paraded and masqueraded in a gewgaw show, which even in life would have mocked its state, and now cast a mockery ten-fold on that poor, dead form, even now changing with the hues of decay. *The funeral pageant of the noble was less a mockery than this.* In that there was only a giving to death what had belonged to life; here death, with its alien ornaments, was setting itself in contrast with the poverty and lowness of actual being.

"Both with rich and poor the house of mourning was a pageant and a spectacle."

Simple honesty, the naked truth, pure virtue, and a straight up-and-down way of dealing with the world, have as much advantage over vices, tricks and stratagems in the long run, as a good square trotting horse has over a prancing pony or racker, that goes his mile or two like the mischief, and is done for the rest of the journey.

Spare moments are like the gold dust of time. Of all portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden of the soul.

COMMUNICATED.

"FARMER'S" LETTER.

A close examination of the character of the imports, during the last ten years, which have been so propitious to the interests of our manufacturers, will show, that large as has been the increase of imports, as returns for exported produce, there is a marked diminution in the proportion of goods corresponding in kind with those of home production, going to prove that a few years hence our increasing population may require the whole of our commercial *returns* (and we never can import beyond that amount) to consist of such as the country *cannot* be made to furnish, if our home manufacturers shall be able to supply those which *it can*.—But here we must meet the *second obstacle* to this ability, and the more formidable of the two, viz; a redundent *paper currency, constantly changing in quantity and exchangable value.*

So thoroughly had many of the original colonies been scourged by paper currency before the revolutionary war, and so disastrous had been the consequences of the so-called "continental money" issued by the confederacy, that to prevent a possibility of a recurrence of these evils, the statesmen who framed the constitution, in full view o the magnitude of this, our national foible. introduced into that immortal monument of their wisdom, an article prohibiting the emission of "bills of credit" by any future State authority, and established *gold and silver* as the *exclusive* currency, and standard of value throughout the Union. This restriction continues untouched in our Magna Charta. But to the great misfortune of our countrymen, though every word of that sacred instrument is scanned with an interest not less zealous than was directed to the law of Moses, and its injunctions not less implicitly obeyed, in general, yet in the matter of currency we have been as prone to lapse into political sin, as were the Hebrews and their rulers to fall away from their religious standard of purity; and the temporal penalty we have suffered from the worship of the proscribed *paper dollar*, has been no less promptly and poignantly inflicted, than was that visited on the "chosen people" for their prostration before the *golden calf.* The right to issue bills of credit had been yielded by the States in apparent good faith, but they afterwards claimed and practiced the right, by a certain ingenious specimen of circumduction, of granting to corporations of their own creation, the privilege of originating a paper currency, which it was admitted they could not constitutionally do themselves. No sooner had the despondency and utter prostration of business, consequent upon the total annihilation of value in the revolutionary currency, began to give way to the native energy and enterprise of our countrymen, than the scarcity of money interposed a narrow limit to the exertions then being made to supply, at high rates, the produce markets of Europe, where the wars growing out of the French revolution, suddenly increased the demand, and greatly enhanced the price of nearly every product of our country. Banks of issue rose up without charters in various places, to supply the deficiency, and so popular did they become in a few years, that the scruples of the State authorities, and even the Congress of the United States gave way to the strong temptation of profitting by the misfortunes of old acquaintances across the ocean. The amount of bank paper issues up to 1812 was, however, kept within a moderate limit, and formed, with gold and silver, with which it circulated on equal terms, a safe, abundant, and unchanging currency, by which means we were enabled to reap so rich a harvest in Europe, previous to 1857, as in a great measure to obliterate the wreck of our former misfortunes. But in 1812 we became involved in these wars, and the precious metals immediately disappeared from the currency. Banks, and their promises to pay, with the paper 'shinplasters' of cities, boroughs, corporations, and merchants filled the channels of currency exclusively, and thoroughly unsettled the prices of all property and labor in the country. Manufacturing enterprises sprung up as if by magic, under this universal credit system, and at the close of the war in 1815 the whole fabric of paper currency, and all interests based upon it was swept from existence. A silver value was applied to measure what remained of the ruin, and the sacrifices of manufacturing machinery by the Sheriff, spoken of by 'Protection,' was the finale usually attending the unnatural condition of a paper currency with the business of manufacturing.

The scenes of wrecked fortunes, poverty, and apathy in business, that had characterized the close of the revolutionary war, were repeated on a grander scale, down to 1820. In 1822 the flood-tide of prosperity *began* to set in again, and the usual cycle of awakening enterprise, increase of Banks and paper currency, manufacturing phrenzy under *this currency*, and highly stimulated by the high tariff, to end again sooner or later in the usual disasters portrayed our condition down to 1832. After an agonizing struggle in business circles from 1832 to 1837, the whole business community was again utterly prostrated by the universal destruction of all credit—banking, manufacturing and mercantile—in the Union. The heart sickening scenes which followed till 1840–1, are yet fresh in the memory of our citizens, and need not be repeated in painful detail here. Suffice it to say, that a paper currency of fictitious value, had nursed into premature vigor an overgrown scale of manufacturing, their expansion was in common, their interests mutual, and then destruction simultaneous and complete. The ball again acquired incipient forward motion previous to 1842, when the high protective tariff act gave it such an impetus that had it not felt a check by the act of 1846, an immediate crash would have occurred. The manufacture of iron and some other articles had been stimulated by it to a scale that could not be sustained by the wants of the country, and its *paper money cost*, prevented its exportation, and it broke down under its colossal weight. But it revived in common with all other branches of industry under the tariff of 1846, on a liberal scale at first, but the usual attendant of prosperity—*banking to excess*—now again interposed its blighting influence, and the collapse now upon us is the legitimate result.

We have given a partial repetition of events previously noticed with a view of marking a few of the outlines of cause and effect more strikingly by setting them in juxtaposition, for the purpose of relieving "Protection" from the trouble of consulting "documents written or printed." During the revolutionary war and at its close, manufacturing and paper currency, marched hand-in-hand together, and fell at the same moment. They rose, flourished and perished simultaneously between 1812 and 1818, and again, between 1824 and 1837. With a change of conditions that has given us a deliberate and instructive side-view of the subject, in which no element of mischief but a bloated paper money bubble and a consequent gigantic commercial credit, is discernable, the whole business of the country lies now prostrate and lifeless. Our national deity—*paper money*—has been tumbled from its throne, and its votaries are mourning in sackcloth, in 1857.

(To be continued.)

It was a beautiful compliment that Haydn the musician, paid to a great female vocalist. Reynolds had painted her as Cecelia, listening to celestial music. Looking as it Haydn said, "It is like her, but there is a sad mistake." "What is that?" asked Reynolds.—"Why, you have painted her listening to the angels, when you ought to have represented the angels listening to her."

THE LATE MURDER TRIAL.

Smith applying for a Divorce.—The trial of Thomas Washington Smith for the murder of Richard Carter come to a close on Tuesday last, after having continued two weeks. On the morning of that day, the jury, which had gone out the evening before, returned to Court with a verdict of "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity at the time the act was committed."

The sister of the prisoner immediately petitioned to have the custody of her brother confided to her. After some urging on the part of the counsel of the prisoner for immediate action upon the application, the consideration of the petition was postponed until the following Thursday. On that day several witnesses were examined, and they all testified that they believed that no danger of violence was to be apprehended on the part of Smith. He was then given into the care of his sister, who entered bail in $5,000 for his future good behavior.

It is the intention of Smith to push the divorce case against his wife. Since his acquittal, his petition for a divorce has been presented to the Legislature. It sets forth —That he is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and has resided therein for more than a year past; that he was married to Elizabeth G. McCaulley, a daughter of John McCaulley, of Wilkesbarre, on the 16th of December, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia; that at the time of his marriage with Elizabeth she was a pupil in the Wesleyan Female Institute, in Wilmington, Delaware, in which she had been placed a few months previously by one Richard Carter, formerly of Tamaqua, Pa., who had taken her from her father's house, under the promise of educating her, and had assumed the position of a guardian or foster-father to her, he being at that time a man of about forty-eight years of age.

That your petitioner never had any carnal knowledge of Elizabeth prior to the marriage and never saw her from the month of May, 1856, to the month of October in the same year. That he married her after a very brief acquaintance, and with the full knowledge, consent and approbation of her guardian, or foster-father, and in the fullest confidence and belief in her virtue and chastity; and in such confidence and belief continued to live happily with her up to the 10th day of April, 1857, when she gave birth to a female child of the full period of nine months' gestation, of which child his wife soon confessed Richard Carter was the father, and Richard Carter also acknowledged the child to be of his begetting.

That, immediately after the discovery of this great wrong and fraud practised upon him in his marriage, he left his wife, and has never seen her since, nor in any way confirmed the marriage. Your petitioner respectfully submits that the marriage, under the circumstances, was a great wrong and fraud practised upon him, for which he has no relief in any court of law: and that the love and confidence which ought to be inseparable from the marriage state are entirely destroyed for the reasons aforesaid. He therefore respectfully prays that your honorable bodies will be graciously pleased to pass a bill divorcing him from the bonds of matrimony from his wife, with the same legal effect in all respects as if he had never been married.

THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH.

A SMITH AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.

One of the consequences of the sympathy elicited for the perpetrators of such homicides as that committed upon Mr. Carter has shown itself in a transaction which took place in New York, on Wednesday, and which very nearly resulted in the taking of the life of an innocent and respectable citizen. Mr. A. Kemp is a dealer in pickles, preserves and fruit, and in busy seasons employs over 100 girls. Among them was a young girl, named Smith, about 17 years old. She was always most attentive to her duties, was neat in her person, intelligent, uniformly modest and well-behaved. Recently having had some disagreement with her father, she left home and hired a room. Her father, having discovered her location, went to the house and made inquiries into the circumstances,

The woman who let the room revealed the fact that a man, whom she described, had become security for the rent. This, it seems, was considered proof positive that a criminal relation existed between the daughter and the man, and he at once determined, with his son, to seek him out, and take summary vengeance upon him. Accordingly, he armed himself with a pistol, and in company with the woman who had let the room, went to Mr. Kemp's place, No. 149 Cedar street, and Called for Mr. Edward Collins, the foreman of the establishment, who best answered the description. Mr. Collins came down, Smith and his son were concealed from view behind a screen. As he entered the room, the woman thought she recognized him as the person who hired, or became security for the rent of the room.

At once the elder Smith rose from his concealment, and aiming a pistol at the head of Collins, fired. Collins dodged, but the ball from the pistol passed through his right ear into the scalp, and running round the base of the skull, passed out of the opposite side of the neck. Collins fell to the floor, and in a moment Smith and his son were seized and further violence prevented. Mr. Collins is about 40 years of age, and has a family in the city. He is spoken of by Mr. Kemp, as an exemplary man, against whom he had never heard any evil. Collins denies all improper knowledge of the girl, and she, also, it is said, exhonorates him.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Harrisburg, under date of the 21st inst says:—"A feat was performed here last evening that rivals some of the famed horsemanship of Col. Fremont and his California mustangs. Col. Forney, editor of the Press, was advertised to deliver a lecture in Lancaster, on Wednesday evening, and for that purpose left here at 12 o'clock noon, but upon arriving at his destination found he had left his manuscript of the discourse in his room, at the Jones House.

He immediately telegraphed that, if possible, it should be sent him either by chartering a locomotive or by a horse express.—To get the locomotive it was found impossible, when his friend, Bartram A. Schaffer, Senator from Lancaster, started in a buggy at precisely 4 P. M. At ten minutes of 7 o'clock they telegraphed back his arrival at Lancaster, having made the distance of *thirty seven miles in two hours and fifty minutes!* This, I think, cannot be beaten, when it is considered that the roads are now in bad condition, and most of the distance was made after night fall. Col. Forney delivered his lecture to an overflowing house.

During the excavation of a street in Evansville, Ind., last Tuesday, the workmen came across the remains of a cabin, eighteen feet below the surface of the earth. This wonderful subterranean house was about twelve feet in length, formed by upright posts set in the ground, and boarded up with split oak puncheons, secured by wooden pins.—The posts, puncheons and pins were partially decayed, but still stuck together. Within the walls were found portions of an old-fashioned spinning wheel, a wooden maul, several pairs of boots and shoes and the identical charred stick which the former occupants had used to punch the fire with.

WILD ONIONS.—California papers state that onions, growing wild, have been discovered in that State, 1½ inches in diameter, covered with a thick husk, like the soap root. They are palatable and said to be even preferable to garden onions, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to the cultivated varieties.

OPPRESSING THE POOR.—A striking instance, says the N. Y. Tribune, of the way in which poor sewing woman are robbed and harrassed by their employers came to our knowledge within the present week. A woman with a sick husband and infant babe to support, applied to Messrs. McCord & Williams, No. 43 Murray street, for some plain sewing, in answer to an advertisement. She was offered a doz shirts to make at $1, on condition of depositing $2. Glad to get even work in these times, she raised the money by pawning some household articles, and took the work together with a receipt for the deposit. On Monday morning she returned with the work completed. The person receiving it told her the proprietor was out and he could not pay her, but would give her another dozen to make. Accordingly she took the other dozen, and on reaching home discovered that they lacked wristbands, collars and pocket-laps. Instead of an apology she was insolently told to go home and get the articles. The next morning, Tuesday, she brought them back and demanded her pay for making the first dozen, saying that she did not want to make any more. She was told that they had no money for her, and could not pay her. She went out and brought a police officer, The police-man asked the man if the work was well done, and he answered that it was, but still he persisted in putting her off, saying that he would pay her next day. In the meantime he had told Mrs. Ross that he would not pay more than seven shillings for the work, as some stitching had previously been done on the machine, and the poor woman expressed her willingness to take even that sum. Yesterday, according to promise, she has returned to the store again with a policeman, demanding her money, but was again refused. She then went to the Tombs to make complaint, but her complaint was too insignificant to be entertained, and she directed to Jefferson Market. To Jefferson Market she went, and was there referred to the Mayor. Having gone through these two branches of the circumlocution office, about noon she arrived at the Mayor's Office, having spent the entire morning in her travels, in search of some means of making her employer pay her back two dollars deposited and receipted for, and seven shillings for a weeks work. Here, at last, she is successful. The worthy Mayor having listened to her complaint sent an officer with her to the store in Murray street. At first the man in attendance said, 'What! come back so soon? And this, I suppose, is a friend of yours?" The officer said nothing until he heard what the man had to say, when finding that he still refused to refund the money, and treated the woman with insolence, he spoke out and said, "Do you know who I am? I am an officer sent here by the Mayor to make you pay this woman her money, or to take your body." The man then apologised, saying that he was not the proprietor. The officer replied that he had assumed to be such, and must be treated accordingly. Presently he went below, and immediately up came an old man with many smooth apologies, saying that it was too bad that the poor woman, who, he understood, had a sick husband and child to support, should be put to the necessity of going to the Mayor's office that this was not the way they done business in that store, and she should have her money. The money was then procured from below, and the woman went home rejoicing that she had obtained her $2 87.

We endorse every word of the following article from Col. Forney's *Press:*

"COURTESY BETWEEN POLITICAL OPPONENTS.—It is a long, long time, since we have participated in so agreeable a *reunion* as that which took place at Harrisburg, our State capital, during the inauguration of the new Packer, and the retirement of the old Pollock administration. There was none of the bitterness which has marked the commencement of some former administrations. The two Executives, so to speak, met and parted like old friends, while their respective cabinets associated together on the most intimate terms. The Governor elect dined with Governor Pollock on the day before the inauguration, and after that ceremony the ex-Governor dined with Governor Packer.—These creditable examples were happily followed by the members of the Legislature, who accompanied ex-Governor Pollock to the cars in a body as a mark of their personal respect. We make a note of these agreeable demonstrations, and trust the auspicious precedent will always be imitated hereafter. It is natural and right in a free country for men to hold independent sentiments; but nothing is more discreditable in itself, and more calculated to produce disagreeable consequences, than the exhibition of personal hostilities as the result of political disagreement. We sincerely congratulate Governor Packer upon the spirit which he manifested to his retiring predecessor, and also upon the promising aspects which surround the beginning of his career as Chief Magistrate of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BEALE'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION.—The California Atlas of December 12, contains an outline of Lieut. Beale's exploration of the Southern Wagon route, taken from the note book of J. H. Porter, who accompanied the expedition from this county, and is attached to the scientific corps. The description of the country through which they passed is very interesting. He says "the experiment of the camels and dromedaries has proved a triumphant success. In opposition to the opinions of many United States officers, they have shown themselves admirably adapted for traversing the wastes of Western America. In some instances these wonderful animals went a week, and in one, ten days, without water—not because it did not exist on the route, but from the lack of desire for it, and on the 10th day the animal drank with comparative indifference. They could go, if required, over two weeks without tasting water. Their food is of the simplest and coarsest description; they eat, as they progress, whatever grows on the wayside, bending their long necks and thrusting their heads alike into the narrowest crevices for the cactus, or the stunted verdure, or cropping the leaves from the boughs of the trees, without in the least retarding their speed. Truly they may be called the ships of the desert, and, when taken in comparison with mules, horses or cattle, which require food almost as regularly as man, they seem adapted by nature to the novel task to which our government has now devoted them.

THAT $87,000.—It is stated that a letter signed by a large number of Congressmen has been addressed to Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston, asking if the $87,000 disbursed by them in securing the passage of the last tariff bill was disposed of in Congress, and if so, who received it. It is also reported that in case the information is not furnished, these gentlemen will be required to testify before a congressional committee. Mr. Lawrence is in Europe.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR IN JANUARY.—Some of the farmers in Michigan, deeming the present extraordinary weather for the season favorable to the running of the sap, have recently tapped their maple trees to try the experiment, and succeeded in making quite a quantity of maple sugar! The fruit trees budding in New England—the rivers and lakes navigable in the West—and making maple sugar in Michigan! Does "the oldest inhabitant" remember the like occurrence before.

PARSON BROWNLOW ACCEPTS THE INVITATION OF HORACE GREELY.—Parson Brownlow, in a late letter, thus accepts the invitation recently extended to him by Horace Greeley:

"Horace Greeley has announced that when I reach New York, as I expect to do in the spring, the arrangements are to have my arguments and statements refuted by Fred. Douglass, one of the colored orators! I have arranged to meet his case. I shall take with me a servant, acting here in the capacity of a barber, and known as Alf. Anderson. He is a large, fine looking negro, between the years of twenty-five and thirty, reads and writes well, has some experience as a public speaker, has stentorian lungs, is a strong forcible speaker, rather eloquent than otherwise, and is a native of East Tennessee. He will meet colored orators, advocate and illustrate southern slavery, and oppose abolitionism. In the meantime if you can induce him to go with you upon an underground railroad to Canada, or to remain in your glorious land of freedom, I will let him do either, and give no opposition to stealing him."

THE PATENT OFFICE.—It appears by the Patent Office Report for the last year, just submitted to Congress, that there have been 4771 applications for patents during the year and 2910 granted, of which 42 were to citizens of foreign countries. The number is 408 more than the year previous. The largest number of patents was granted to citizens of the State of New York; being 855 in number; to Massachusetts, 421; to Pennsylvania, 314; to Kansas, 1. The receipts of the office were $196,132; expenditures, $211,-582. There is a balance on hand from the patent fund of $39,719. France is the only country in which a greater number of patents has been granted than in the United States. With a population of nearly thirty-six millions, 2910. Great Britain and Ireland, with a larger population than the United States, is issued 2115 during the past year. The commissioner recommends a permanent board of three examiners, to hear and determine appeals, that the commissioner be authorized to remove models of rejected applicants, and that the patent fee be $30, paid step by step as the patent progresses.—Stringent legislation is recommended to secure the rights of inventors, now violated almost with impunity; and that no greater fees shall be paid by foreign inventors for securing patents in the United States than are charged to its own citizens.

GRAND FOX HUNT.—On Tuesday morning, a party of Fox Hunters eager for the "chase," started on trail of a fox, on the north side of the South Valley Hill, and following it up through East Goshen, round back through East Whiteland, into the Valley, and there holed him, having run over seven miles. A gang immediately set to work to dig him out, and after having dug from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, and having excavated a hole large enough to bury the whole party, horses, riders and dogs, they found not as they expected, the *Fox*, but a *Cod Fish*, which some enterprising wag had trailed round in the morning, and then rammed into a ground-hog hole, with a pole.—*Chester County Times.*

DIVISIONS AMONG THE MORMONS.—The Leavenworth City Ledger, of the 18th inst., says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith and Alexander Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger. They came the whole distance—twelve hundred miles—on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five days. They report that the day they left six Mormous came into camp, and reported that the mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one-half desiring to march against the troops, the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake, and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be.

WARMING AIR BY CANDLES.—A correspondent of the Medical Times, says:—"Having, by what is called an accident, been greatly benefitted in my breathing, I know of no plan so likely to make others sharers of my blessing than by sending you a very brief account, to be spread over the world in your well-read columns. With many others, I have to be very particular in ascending stairs, on account of difficulty in respiration coming on, and especially in cold nights. A few evenings since, in going up to my bed-room, I insensibly put the taper that was in my hand, near to my mouth, so that I inhaled the warm atmosphere immediately around the flame. I instantly felt my breathing easier. Every night since then I have pursued the same plan, and with the same advantage; and the reason appears so demonstrable that one wonders it had never been tried before; perhaps it has, but not made known.

The treasury notes of the denominations of $500 and $1000 have been completed and received at Washington. The lower denomination of these notes were first paid out on Thursday of last week. The specimens of the art of steel engraving cannot be surpassed, and show the perfection to which this art has been brought. The plates were prepared expressly for this issue, and have the portraits of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, with vignettes appropriate to the Treasury Department. The notes are printed with two indestructible inks, and are a safe protection against photographic counterfeits and alterations.

SURPLUS WHEAT IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Colonist*, in a statistical article on the grain crops of Canada West, states that the surplus wheat on hand is not less than 8,000,000 of bushelse, and that no facilities exist, unless they are afforded by the Grand Trunk Railroad for the exportation of this produce. This occurrence, so fortunate for the United States, is the means of locking up in Canada for the present some two millions sterling worth of produce, for which there seems to be no outlet.

SELLING THEIR FIRST MEN.—The Rural Intelligencer, of Gardiner, Maine, calls attention to the sad case of Parker Sheldon, a few years ago one of the most prominent business men of the State, widely known and highly respected, several times a member of the State Legislature, once a member of the Executive Council, formerly Collector of the Port of Bath, and the first Mayor of Gardiner, after it became a city. In old age, and reduced to second childhood; his bodily and mental powers exhausted, and his property all gone, he is now a pauper, dependant on a neighboring town, and was lately disposed of at auction, to the lowest bidder, for his support.

AN UGLY LOT.—One hundred and fifty-seven unhappy married people have applied for divorce at Cincinnati, up to the 8th inst. A reporter says:—Early in the morning the court room was thronged with those ill-matched pairs, who looked anything else but lovingly toward one another. Frowns disfigured the faces, where smiles should have been, and those who should have walked hand in hand down the pathway of life, until they reached the shores of eternity, took seats as far removed from each other as possible. They thought it contaminating even to sit in the same room together.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE.—*Extraordinary Letter.*—Our readers will recollect the announcement, a short time ago, of two young men being found dead in the same bed, at Fayetteville, N. C. In their room was found the following letter directed to the finder:

"12½ M.—It is our desire that the jury of inquest be assured that this act is our own; that we did it coolly, calmly, and collectedly uninfluenced by any one whatsoever. We preferred dying a natural death to dying with disease, especially galloping consumption, with which one of us at least would. This course has been contemplated by one of us [Wightman] for two years, but now finding good company I have concluded to go. I wish Drs. Haigh and Gilliam to examine my brain, that the jury may come to a right verdict, as I am assured that these physicians will be satisfied that I was not laboring under temporary derangement.

"We wish both of us to be buried in the same grave. We have no enmity against any individual on earth, and hope no one has against us. The reason why we do this act is nobody's business but our own. We are determined to try another world, either better or worse; if worse, it is policy, at least, that we hasten in order to get used to it.

WIGHTMAN AND ELLIOTT."

There was another, written by Mr. Wightman, directed to his brother, and read as follows:

"Dear Brother.—It is my wish that you attend to what business I leave unsettled, and that you bury my body in the same grave with that of Mr. Elliott, he being the only true friend I ever had on earth, and "in death we are not divided"—by which you will confer the last kind act upon your unhappy brother.

WILLIAM."

DETECTION OF BURGLARS.—Mr. T. Turner, of Wolverhampton, has originated an ingenious device for detecting burglars. It is described as remarkably simple in design, inexpensive in construction, and effective in its operation, and it may be fixed, at a trifling cost, either to buildings already erected or to new ones. Its action is nearly identical with the spring bell, now in common use. It is impossible to open a window or door to which it is attached without immediately setting the indicator in motion—the alarm bell is wrung, a light struck, and the face of the instrument indicates the actual door or window disturbed. Consequently, any building supplied with it enjoys an absolute immunity from the ordinary class of burglarious attempts,—no entrance being possible without disturbing the inmates. In form and appearance it is similar to a clock face, or the dial of an electric telegraph. It is intended to be fixed in the bed-rooms, and is so contrived that no door, window or gate to which the wires connected with it are attached, can be opened without any instantaneous alarm being given by the ringing of a bell; at the same time a match is struck enables the inmates, by the face of the indicator, to know what particular apartment has been entered, and also to trace the progress of the unlawful visitors through the premises.

THE LADY WITH THE RED PETTICOAT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* says of the red petticoat, recently introduced by the wife of the British Minister Ousely:

"There is an English literary lady now in this city, whose dress, known in London as the 'peasant costume,' has caused quite a stir among the fashionables. The dress consists of a red and black striped petticoat, descending within six inches of the feet, over which is worn a dress of the usual length, but hooped up to the height of the skirt. A 'dread-nought' overcoat, with gilt buttons, serves to keep out the cold and damp; while a straw hat screens the head, and real, genuine long-legged boots protect the feet. I do not think the dress is very neat or pretty, but it is novel, and that is something. It is considered an improvement on the Bloomer costume. In all the mud of a Washington Winter, it is a much better dress than the street-sweeping machines which have so long prevailed."

REMARKABLE WORK.—Some of the evidences of human labor in ancient times are astonishing. Ninevah was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 ft thick and 300 ft high with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 ft to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 ft high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 300 chambers, and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 23 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round and contained 259,000 inhabitants and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphus was so rich in Donations, that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 12 miles round.

ENGLISH WINE.—At a late pomological meeting in London, Mr. Wilkins handed round some wine, which he said had been manufactured from his roots of Mangel Wurzel, and was but ten months old. "This," says the *Chronicle*, "for a light wine was certainly very excellent, and Mr. Wilkins declared, could be retailed at a profit of 6d. per quart bottle. A practical chemist from London stated his opinion that all it wanted was an astringement, which Mr. Wilkins said he had dis covered in the hop root, and which would render it a wholesome beverage. We also tasted bread made of one third of Mangel Wurzel and two-thirds flour and which was certainly fully equal to the average quality.

SAUSAGES NOT IMPROVING.—Two Germans in New York have been arrested for making sausages stuffed with dog meat. The officers on visiting their shop found the remains of the unfortunate canine in close proximity to the newly stuffed sausages, and butchers pronounced the meat of the sausages to be dog meat. The excuse of the Germans was that dog meat was a cure for consumption, and one of them was afflicted with that disease. Dog meat would appear to be a certain specific for the consumption of sausages at least.

NOISE.—Up in Detroit, Michigan, when the Douglas men turned an administration meeting into a Douglas meeting, they made a little noise. Says the Advertiser:

"Of all the noise made by the human voice this meeting afforded the greatest variety. A zoological garden or menagerie of cats, dogs, tigers, roosters, elephants, hags, bulls, horses, cows, hawks, mocking-birds, robins, owls, geese, hens, goslins, jackasses, mules, parrots, and all other things that utter strange noises, were represented on this occasion.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says: If the lions, tigers, elephants, catamounts, baboons, snakes, and all the other animals in the Ark, including Noah and his wife, and his sons, and his sons' wives, had got into a general fight when the deluge was over the mountains, the confusion and rage, the yelling, the biting, and the scratching, could not have been greater than we have every prospect of hearing and seeing in the ranks of the Democracy in the progress of the Kansas quarrel.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, '58.
On and after the 9th of November the Cars will leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 6½ and 10 A. M., and 3 P.M.
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 8 and 12 A. M., and 4½ P.M.
ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 10½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate, and may be found at the office occupied by Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., in the Court House, Media, Delaware co., Pa.
For sale on accommoding terms:
80 acres in Newtown, Del. co., near the West Chester Plank road.
60 Acres in Aston township, at the intersection of the West Chester and Phila., and Balt. Central Rail Roads. aug 12
71 acres of land, Chadds Ford, & near B. C. R. R.
35 acres do do do
33 acres in Concord, Del. co., 1 mile from B. C. R. R.
40 acres in Aston, Delaware co.
55 acres in Edgmont, Delaware co.
60 acres of land near Media, in Upper Providence.
100 acres a very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
25 Acres in Newtown
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
110acres, a beautiful farm or country seat near Chester. For description, &c., call at the office.
117 acres in Harford county, Maryland.
A Bakery with store and dwelling attached, in a good neighborhood.
Blacksmith shop, dwelling, and 3 acres of land, in Aston, Del. co.
4 acres of wood-land in Thornbury.
75 acres in Middletown.
67 acres in Upper Providence.
22 acres in Upper Providence.
63 acres in Upper Providence.
10 acres in the Borough of Media.
Wanted several sums, from $200 to $5000; will offer real estate security, undoubted.
$2000 mortgage for sales, on property in Darby township, Del., county.
For description, terms, &c., apply at the office.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

Fall and Winter Goods.—Just received, at the MILLINERY and TRIMMING STORE of the subscriber, on State Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Media, a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Linnens, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c. Also a good assortment of Ladies Fancy, Staple, Dress and Cloak Trimmings; Children's Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Caps, Leggings, &c. She respectfully solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage she has received; promising to do all in her power to please. A. P. BURK,

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

CHESTER COAL YARD.
THE attention of the citizens of Chester, and surrounding county, in want of excellent COAL is invited to that constantly kept on hand by the subscribers, which will be sold and delivered at reasonable rates.
They have just received Four Hundred Tons of
CONER COAL,
This will be found superior to any now in use. It has everything to recommend it to economical consumers of the article, and will be sold cheap. All kinds of Coal constantly kept at their yard. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
HOUSTON & CO.
On the west side of Chester creek Bridge.
Chester, September 23.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.
A. K. SCHOLL, M. D.
(Graduate of the University of Penna. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Successor to Wm. T. Simpson,) Media, Delaware county, Pa. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to the improved condition of his store. Having replenished his stock with a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, also,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS,
Oils, Glass, Dye-woods, &c., &c. He is prepared to warrant every article pure and genuine.
☞ From ample experience in the Drug and Chemical business, as well as from his own personal attention, he hopes to insure entire satisfaction to those who patronize him in his new location.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Country Physicians can procure all the Drugs and Chemicals required in their practice, at city prices.
REFERENCES:
Albert Letchworth, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Smith, Seventh and Chesnut.
Dillwyn Parrish, Eighth and Arch.
Charles Ellis,
Samuel F Troth.
Daniel B. Smith,
William Procter, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges, Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Froncfield, 482 N. Sixth st,
Dr. Charles Evans, Race St. above Seventh.
Dr. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery.
Media, Dec. 23, 1857.

PATENT CORN SHELLERS.
The subscriber would inform the farmers of Delaware and Chester counties, that he has purchased the right of SMITH'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, for the said counties, and that he has now on hand a number of these machines, which he will dispose of at $10 each. This Corn Sheller has an immense advantage over all others, inasmuch as it can be worked, and readily moved from place to place by any boy. They also shell corn quicker and neater than any other in use. Call and examine, or address
WASAINGTON BISHOP,
Dec. 9. Bishop's Mill, Del. co, P.

MORGAN'S CORNER
COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of carpenters and builders to his stock of Lumber. He has on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK JOISTS and Scantling of all sizes.
WHITE PINE PLANK and Boards of all qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, in great variety.
PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, Plain and Fancy Tops, 4 and 4½ feet long.
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE SCANTling for window and door frames.
FRAMING for buildings Sawed to order at the shortest notice.
ALSO, a superior article of COAL, always on hand. GEORGE RIGHTER.
Morgan's Corner, Dec. 23, 1857,-1y*.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the creation of a Corporate Body, with general banking privileges of issue, discount and Deposit, to be called the "MEDIA BANK," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, the said corporation to be located in the Borough of Media, Delaware county.
Media, July 1, 1857-6m.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
THE subscriber offers his services to those selling Real or Personal Property, as Cryer of sale. Residence at the ROSE TREE HOTEL, near Media, Delaware county. ROBERT JOHNSON.
Upper Providence, Jan. 13, '58-4t*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
The circulating library in Media, consists of a number of valuable works, which the subscribers offer to the inhabitants of Media and vicinity at 6¼ cts. per week, invariably in advance. The Library is located at the Book, Stationery and Newspaper Depot, of JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Jan. 13.

MEDIA LUMBER YARD.
The subscriber respectfully announces to Carpenters and builders, and all others in want of LUMBER that he is now prepared to furnish all orders at the most reasonable rates.
WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
Yellow Pine Scantling.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
PLASTERING LATHS.
White and Virginia Pine Flooring.
SIDING, of all qualities Every description of Lumber can be had at his Yard, on State street, Media, at Philadelphia prices.
June 40. JOHN WILLIAMS.

DEEDS, BONDS, AND MORTgages, for sale low, at the Book Store of
Media, Jan. 13. MARK PACKARD.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!
4000 bushels offresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.
November 25, 1857.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
MEN AND BOYS ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.—The subscriber would inform the citizens of Chester and vicinity, that he has for sale at his Store, in *Main Street* near the Railroad Depot, a large, new and superior assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING cut out by himself, and made by the best workmen on the spot, thus enabling him to offer Clothing better made and superior in every respect to that bought from wholesale houses in the city. He will continue to conduct his business on the same principle that has given such general satisfaction, namely: To ask the very lowest possible selling price at first; thus saving time in disputing, and gaining the confidence of the public by selling them clothing actually worth the money.
☞ Gentlemen preferring to give orders can be assured of good and well fitting garments.
Dec. 9. RICHARD MILLER.

Office of the Delaware County Mut. Ins. Co.
MEDIA, Nov. 11, 1857.
THE interest for the year 1858, upon the Premium Notes held by the said Company, which has been reduced to five per cent., becomes due and payable on the first Monday, the 4th day of January next. The following persons are authorized to receipe and receipt for the same in the respective townships: Aston, Samuel Dutton; Bethel, Robert M'

The American.

THOS. V. COOPER, DAVID A. VERNON, } Editors & Publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (ten lines) will be inserted three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in proportion.

☞ BUSINESS CARDS, of six lines or less, will be inserted for $5 per annum. ☞ ELECTION CARDS will be charged $5; which must be paid in advance. CASH must accompany all transient advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., JANUARY 27, 1857.

THE MORMON REBELLION.—Accounts have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnson, which confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of the draught animal s, by snow storm, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply the proportions of the rations for six days in the week, and there is on hand bacon sufficient for one day in each week for seven months. There is also flour and small rations for the same period.

The Mormons were making preparations for a guerilla warfare against the troops. In San Bernardino valley, they were selling off their farms, mills, workshops, &c., at great sacrifices, to centre at Salt Lake City. The Indians were preparing to act in concert with the Mormons. An open fight is not counted upon, but a sneaking guerilla war is to be kept up. With all this bravado, however, they evidently fear the approach of the U. S. troops, and hope that the public will yet induce the President to withdraw them.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—Very little has been done at the State Capitol during the past week, of interest to this section. Wm. H. Heister has received the appointment of Secr'y of State, and Henry L. Diffenbach, Deputy. O. Barrett, of Harrisburg, was appointed superintendent of public printing. A petition was received from Thomas W. Smith, asking to be divorced from his wife. The annual appropriation of $2000 to the State Agricultural Society was ordered to be paid. A resolution passed the House authorizing an investigation of the accounts of F. Knox, late Treasurer of Phila. concerning an alleged ballance of $87,000.

By the arrival at New York, on Sunday, of the steamship Europa, from Liverpool January 9th, we have news from Europe a week later than previous advices. It contains the announcements of the demise of Madame Rachel, the great French tragic actress; General Havelock, the heroic leader of the British forces in their recent Indian victories; Redschid Pacha, the prime minister of Turkey; and by far the ablest statesman of the empire, and Marshal Radetsky, the famous Austrian General.

Cotton was on the decline.

WHERE IS THE GOLD.—Henry C. Carey, the ablest writer on political economy of the present day, is publishing a series of letters addressed to the President of the United States on the topics of his late message to Congress, from one of which we quote the following:

"We are told that the quantity of gold now in the country, amounts to no less than $260 000,000; and are, therefore, urged to force it into use. It may be so, that there is that quantity; but, if so, where is it? A year since, the banks had $50,000,000; and they have no more now. A year since, the subtreasuries held $20,000,000; now, they have $6,000,000. Adding together these two sums, we have $56,000,000—leaving $204,000,000 yet to be accounted for. Where may they be found? In use among the people they certainly are not, for the largest calculation of gold and silver in use, cannot exceed one dollar per head—giving $30.000.000 as the quantity usefully employed, and leaving $174,000,000 yet to be discovered.—Where must they be sought? If anywhere they are hoarded. Why are they hoarded? Because the Government sets the example of hoarding the precious metals, and thus teaches the people what it is, that they themselves should do. Because, for twenty years past, the government, and its friends, have denounced banks as being insecure, and bank notes as being worthless rags. Because, in opposition to the practice of all really enlightened governments, our own has been, for the last five and twenty years, engaged in an almost unceasing war upon private credit. For these reasons it is, that the precious metals are now so extensively hoarded, and while so hoarded, as useful as an equal weight of pebble-stones would be.

How can all this gold be brought into active circulation? An answer to this question Mr. President, may be found in one of those delightful fables, that you, in early life, must have often read. The wind and the sun differed, one day, as to which could most readily compel a traveller to lay aside his cloak. The wind commenced blowing, with all his might; but the harder he blew, the tighter the cloak was held. The sun next tried his hand—darting his warmest beams upon the traveller's head. Forthwith the hold upon the cloak was loosed, and before the lapse of many moments it was thrown aside. Here, Mr. President, is a great lesson, by the study of which the government might largely profit. For more than 20 years, your predecessors have been endeavoring to force the people to the use of gold—seeking to accomplish that object, by means of annihilation of the credit of banks and individuals; but the effect, as yet, has been only that of driving it out of circulation, and into private hoards, the amount of which is, probably, immensely great. Having played the part of the wind, and failed, let it now, Mr. President, undertake that of the sun—seeking to increase the confidence of the people in one another, and the effect will speedily be seen in the reappearance of the gold that is now so useless. Let this be done—let the treasury smile upon the people, instead of frowning upon them—let it make common cause with the producing classes, and not with the merely consuming ones—let it cease to make war upon the powers of the States—and you will have, in your next message, the gratification of offering to your fellow citizens a picture directly the reverse of that which you have now presented.

The news received from Kansas removes all doubts as to the result of the December and January elections in that territory. The free-state party are overwhelmingly triumphant against the most stupendous Calhoun frauds perpetrated since election, besides vast odds which they had to encounter at the polls in the shape of Federal bayonets, Missouri invaders, and pro-slavery judges of election.

The stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania—heretofore very low, has doubled in value since the return of Mr. Allibone. The notes are now taken at the par value by some of the dry goods merchants in Philadelphia, as will be seen by referring to our advertising columns.

PACKER'S INAUGURATION.—On Tuesday last, Wm. F. Packer took the oath of office of Governor of this commonwealth. The ceremonies were quite imposing, as the capital was crowded with military companies, strangers, &c.

After the oath had been administered by the Speaker of the Senate, he delivered his inaugural, which occupied about half an hour. He commenced by thanking the people for elevating him to the high position of Governor. He expressed a desire to cultivate amicable feelings with the members of the two Houses of our Legislature, as the Representatives of the people, and to unite with them in all measures which the public good may require. He alluded to the veto power at some length, and affirmed that he would veto all bills which he could not conscientiously approve of. He thought the practice of Governors allowing bills to lay over for ten days, prescribed by law, in order that they might become laws without the executive signature, a very bad one, and it was not his intention to follow it. He also expressed disapprobation of the practice of signing bills between the sessions of the Legislature.

He recommends a speedy reform in the currency, and opposes the circulation of small notes, and he suggests, that, in the creation of all new banks, the stockholders and directors be made liable. "Besides the agricultural resources of the State, which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing, in untold quantities, those two articles of prime necessity and universal use, iron and coal. Even in times of wide-spread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital, and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive and furnish a reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of employments and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests."

The Common School System he considers the most practical and efficient in the Union. In speaking of the admission of Kansas, a topic now attracting more attention than anything else, the Governor says:

"To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such constitution after it is framed. Of course, those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future."

The Governor closed by imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of his duty.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Wednesday last, Mr. Hale concluded a speech against the Lecompton swindle, and commented on one or two of the positions held by the Supreme Court in the celebrated Dred Scott case. He had a higher respect for the Lecompton Convention than for the Supreme Court, because the Convention had been more explicit than the Court in stating just exactly what they meant. He did not deny that in States tolerating Slavery that there was legal property in slave.—In some of the Free States there was a qualified property in human beings. In New Hampshire, criminals were sent to the Penitentiary for the public good, and anybody might contract with the warden, having the custody of these prisoners, for the use of their labor. The laws recognize his right to the labor of the convicts, and he can take them where he pleases within the jurisdiction of the State—but if he should cross Connecticut River and undertake to make them quarry marble in the Green Mountains of Vermont, his right to their labor would immediately cease. Precisely similar was the right of the slaveholder to the labor of his slaves. It is a legal right, where Slavery exists by law, and nowhere else. The moment the slave goes beyond the jurisdiction which imposes the servitude—that moment he is free! There was an essential difference between the right to the labor of human beings and the right to property in inanimate things and in the brute creation.—A man may go all over the world with a horse, and everywhere, both among civilized and savage nations, his right to ownership will be respected. This right does not depend upon the existence of statute law, but upon the fact that by the universal consent of mankind a horse is the subject of property. When the horse was created, he was made to be a subject of property, and man was made to own him. The right to do so dates back to the earliest period of recorded time. When God created the earth and gave it to man to cultivate, and filled the land with cattle, and the sea with fish, and the air with fowls, God also gave man dominion over the cattle, and the fish, and the fowls, but he never gave him dominion over his fellow-man. He reserved his last and greatest work for his own peculiar worship. This distinction had been recognized by every writer who ever wrote upon the subject, and by no States more clearly and decisively than by Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana and other slaveholding States. It had been also recognized by the unanimous concurrence of every member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

During his remarks Mr. Hale declared that if the attempt be persisted in to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, he hoped that they would fight and resist even unto blood and death.

In the House, the day was given to a rambling discussion of the President's recommendation of a Pacific Railroad, which was finally, by a vote of 136 to 60, referred to a Select Committee. The residue of the message was referred in parcels to the several Standing Committees.

In the Senate on Thursday, a joint resolution was taken up, to present a medal to Commodore Paulding, for capturing Walker and his filibusters. Mr. Doolittle sustained his resolution in an able speech. Mr. Brown offered a substitute, condemning the conduct of Commodore Paulding in violating the territory of Nicaragua, and disavowing the act on the part of this government. Mr. Brown supported his substitute in an ultra filibuster speech. In the House, D. W. Gooch, the newly elected member from Banks' district, Massachusetts, was introduced and qualified. Mr. Kunkel asked and was excused from serving on the tariff bribery investigation. The Committee on Ways and Means reported the fortification, naval, legislative, executive, judicial and civil appropriation bills.

On Friday, the Speaker of the House appointed Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, on the special committee to investigate the disbursements of the tariff fund of Lawrence, Stone & Co. Mr. P. takes the place of Mr. Kunkel, excused.

The Senate was not in session. Nothing of importance wasd one on Monday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extract from my journal—*Saturday, Jan. 23d. The clock stopped!*

Dickery, dickery dock,
There's something up with the clock;
Here'll be some more fun
For its gone and run down—
Dickery, dickery dock.

There is a clock in our town,
And it tells wondrous lies,
It first one way of going has
And then another tries;
So when it sees I. S. about
With all its might and main,
It strives to go on straight a bit,
But soon gets wrong again.
MOTHER GOOSE.

[We presume that there will be no further trouble with the clock, as there is now a person appointed to its management, who will use his best endeavors to keep it in running order. Before the appointment of Mr. Nelling, no one had charge of it, and this accounts for its bad-time keeping. We believe, that under its present management, there will be no cause for further complaint. All who know the fact will clear the Commissioners of blame, as they have done all in their power to have things right; but a new town clock is *new* to our citizens, and it is hardly to be expected that they could manage it with the skill of those practiced in the art.—EDS.]

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—We recently called on our friend, Mr. E. S. Best, of this Borough, and examined a number of very fine pictures, which he has engraved, two of which we will particularly mention. That of "Washington at Valley Forge"—where he is represented as having received a letter from Dr. Duche, Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, (a previously much respected friend of Washington,) reproving him for his action, and counselling him to abandon the cause of American Independence—is a full length portrait, of a high style of art, engraved on steel, in lines, upon which Mr. Best has labored two years. We have examined the proof, and must say that it is far superior to any engraving we have ever seen, and it will place Mr. B. in the first rank of artists. It is 2 feet, by 18 inches, and is the only one that has ever been drawn by an artist in America, all others having been engraved in foreign countries.—The painting was by Charles Schuessele, of Phila., and it will be published in the spring by John M. Butler, of Phila., and sold by subscription, at $20, $10 and $5.

The second engraving, is the "Highlander's Departure," which was published by the Art Union, of Phila., in 1854, and was the most popular print they produced. The painting was by an English artist.—Mr. B. presented us with an elegant copy of it, for which he has our warmest thanks.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—The erection of this praise-worthy institution near our Borough, has been commenced, Messrs. John G. Haddock and Isaac Worrall being the contractors. They are both excellent mechanics, prompt and reliable, and the building under their charge will be hurried to completion at the earliest possible moment. It is to be four stories high, and the exterior walls of quarry stone, similar to those of the new County Poor House.—Its entire front will extend two hundred and sixty feet, and the flanks by the returns one hundred, by sixty feet in width, with wings sixty-four feet each way from the centre building. There is to be an inclosed verandah, and a gymnasium 44 feet wide by 64 long. The whole work will be done in the most substantial manner. The location is very fine, perhaps better than could have been obtained elsewhere in this section. The citizens of Media will have a splendid view of the buildings and adjacent grounds.

LAND SALES.—John Arment, of Christiana Hundred, Del., has purchased the wheelwright shop and house of Ruel Jefferis, at Chadds' Ford, Del. co., for $1400.

Eber Brittingham, of the same Hundred, has purchased the blacksmith shop and house of Samuel Gamble, at Chadds' Ford, for $1662.

The Black Horse Tavern, in Middletown, now occupied by Allen Chandler, has been sold to Thomas McCall—55 acres, for $11,000.

The West Chester Hotel, now occupied by Robert McCormick, has been purchased by Allen Chandler, of Joseph Taylor, for the sum of $5,700.

George Kirk, has sold his farm in Willistown township—36 acres, to Samuel Entriken, of the same township, for $5,600. Mr. Entriken has disposed of his mill property.

The piece which we published in our last, entitled "More Rum in Media," has been thought by some to reflect upon William Hall, keeper of an oyster and eating saloon. If it did it was not so intended. It was only written as a parody on the verses which appeared some weeks since, "No Rum in Media," and not to apply to any particular individual. As to the keeper of the oyster saloon, (William Hall,) his character is above suspicion. There is no more orderly place of entertainment kept anywhere.

LYCEUMS.—On Saturday night last, the question on the resolution, was debated before the Middletown Lyceum.

"Resolved, That the naturalization laws should be extended to 21 years." The judges gave no decision, as they considered both sides about equal.

This evening the usual debate before the Media Lyceum will be dispensed with, and a lecture delivered by Jos. Ad: Thomson.

Will the Secretaries of the different Societies in the County, send us their questions for debate, in time to be published before they take place?

THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.—L. A. Tyler, the agent for this book, for Del. county, has our thanks for an early copy. So much of it as we have read, we believe to be the plain, unbiased history of the life of Dr. Kane. Dr. Elder, a gentleman well known to our citizens, and highly esteemed for his abilities as a writer and speaker, is the biographer. The work contains over four hundred pages, is printed in the best manner, and the cost is but one dollar and fifty cents. Get it?

We last week published an account of an accident which occurred to the son of Rev. Henry G. King, of Village Green. His skull was fractured, and the injury caused his death on Tuesday night of last week.—The parents have the sympathy of a large number of friends, in this, their bereavement. His age was fourteen years.

LARGE HOGS.—Thomas J. Sill, of Edgmont, killed 7 pigs on New-Years' day, weighing 2817 pounds. Age 15 months.

Hibbert D. Stirk, of Willistown, Chester county, killed 2 pigs, on the same day, which weighed 932 lbs. Age 15 months.

A CALF THAT WAS A CALF.—*Who can beat it?*—Mr. John Smith, Esq., of Uwchlan township, Chester county, sent a calf to market last week, precisely 6 weeks old, which weighed 215 pounds.

The valuation of property in Delaware County is $9,606,129; the assessment of tax $29,905; population 24,679; taxables 6,152.

MAD DOG.—On Monday last, a setter dog, having symptoms of hydrophobia, was shot in State street, this Borough, by Clayton Smith.

A regular meeting of the Teachers' Association of Radnor, Marple and Newtown townships, Del. co., was held at Marple Hall School House, on Saturday, January 9th, 1858.

Present, Misses Martha Parvin, and Elizabeth Pratt; and Nathan Stetson, James F. Leys, W. H. Parker, D. B. Nyce, Abisha Stetson, and Azariah Williamson, (teachers) and a number of Directors and friends of Education.

The meeting was organized, (in the absence of the President and Secretary,) by electing Nathan Stetson, President, and W. H. Parker, Secretary, for the day.

James F. Leys delivered an address on Grammar, taking the positions, that it cannot be taught by rule or principle, but is only learned by imitation; that Orthography is to be learned more by the ear than by the eye; that Etymology depends on Syntax, and that the first thing to teach, is the division of words into "*sentencic*" and "*insentencic*," or those which will form sentences, and those which will not; that the article is a useless division, the usual definition of it not being correct; and that the usual classification of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns is a useless one, as words are sometimes in one class, and sometimes in another.

The time for this subject having elapsed, another one was taken up.

Miss M. Parvin read an essay on Geography; tending to show the advantage of commencing the study, with referring to familiar parts of the neighborhood; drawing maps of them on the black-board, showing the manner of representing natural features on a flat surface; then taking the whole Township, County, State, &c., and thus as the mind is expanded, leading it to grasp the geography of the whole earth.

The other teachers were then called on for their views on the subject, and for suggestions as to teaching it, which elicited some interesting remarks.

A. Williamson then spoke upon the subject of teaching Arithmetic; on several points of which an animated discussion arose, especially on such as the expediency of explaining the *rationale* of the rules to young pupils; the manner of teaching long division, and numeration; and whether there is a *value* in the quotient arising from the division of one quantity by another of the same denomination, as dollars by dollars, &c.

Business of organization was then brought up, when after reading the minutes, the Committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws were called on for a report. The Chairman reporting that, in his opinion, no Constitution was necessary, some discussion arose; when, on motion, the subject was re-committed—the Committee to report in writing at next meeting. On motion,

Resolved, That the following teachers be requested to deliver addresses at the next meeting, as follows:

Nathan Stetson, on teaching Algebra.
D. B. Nyce, " Reading.
W. H. Parker, " Spelling.
Miss E. Pratt, "Physical Geography.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Media Advertiser*, and the *Delaware County Republican*.

Adjourned, to meet on the Second Saturday in February, (13th,) at 9 A. M.

W. H. PARKER, *Sec'ry.*

The Chester County Poor House contains three hundred and forty paupers, a larger number than ever before. The greater portion are of foreign birth.

The Montgomery County Poor House has also a larger number than ever before. It is said to be crowded, to such an extent, that the legs of the inmates are sticking out of the windows. Many are able bodied persons, who have neither work nor bread, and go there to keep from starving.

LECTURE.—It will be remembered by our readers that the last of the course of lectures for the benefit of the M. E. Church will be delivered by Rev. A. A. Willits, of Phila., on Friday evening next. Subject—"*The man for the times.*" This will be a highly interesting lecture, and all who can should attend. Five tickets will be sold for $1, or single tickets 25 cents, which can be procured at either of the book stores, or at the Charter House.

ERRATA.—We last week published a query as to the loss of Thomas Haldeman, after receiving a $50 counterfeit note, in purchase for an $8 coat. Many supposed that the item was true, while it was only a supposition. The query was handed in late, and we gave it into the hands of the compositor, without noticing its personal application, and in the hurry of going to press, neglected to omit the names.

THE SELF-SUPPORTED FENCE.—We would call the attention of farmers to the advertisement of John L. Entwisle, of Chester, who is the owner of the right of this fence, for Delaware County. He offers to sell either farm or township rights. There is no doubt but it might be used to great advantage on farms, especially to divide fields, transiently.

The Philadelphia *Press* is by far the best daily that reaches us. We have not missed a number since its commencement, so punctual it has been. It has met with unequaled success, and is now regarded as the leading Democratic paper in the Union. Col. Forney is an old hand at the business, and knows how to please the public.

GREAT CATTLE.—Mr. David M. Branson, of East Brandywine, Chester county, has a pair of cattle known as the "Mammoth Greys," which are supposed to weigh 6,000 lbs, standing. They have been daguerreotyped, and the picture can be seen at the office of the *Village Record*.

LARGE TURKEY.—We understand that Mr. Charter Redman, of Newtown township, in this county, has a turkey that weighs thirty-five pounds, live weight. This is hard to beat. Mr. R. had better keep it until fall, and then deposit it with our corn exhibition.

WALL PAPERING.—Persons wishing wall papering done, can get it handsomely executed by employing Samuel Ottey of this Borough. We have lately had the opportunity of examining several walls papered by him, and the work was done in a manner highly creditable.

HIRAM P. & WM. EVES, we understand, have purchased an acre and a half of ground adjoining the Media Depot, of H. Jones Brooke, for the purpose of establishing a coal yard. The price was twelve hundred dollars.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Elwood Baldwin, store-keeper at Howellville, has sold out the goods and fixtures to T. T. WORRALL. Mr. W. is a first-rate business man, and as the neighborhood around him is a good one, we bespeak for him a large and profitable trade.

We have already received the February No. of Peterson's Bank Note List. They also issue a semi-monthly. These Detectors are by far superior to any published in the country, and every business man should be supplied with it.

THE BARBERS IN MEDIA.—From present indications we shall soon be able to add another chapter to the history of the Barbers in Media. George Barrett, the last one so far in the drama, is now in Jail. We wait for further developments.

M. W. S.—Your communication has been received, but we have an account of the affair in type from another source. Let us hear from you often.

LETTER FROM ROCKDALE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The herculean problem on the coat question, in your last issue, which is about equivilant to the school-boy's fun—"*If a herring and a half cost a cent and a half, what will a dozen come too,*" has created quite a stir among our "*would-be's,*" some contending for a loss of $50 and the coat; others for $50 including the coat.—We are, however, perfectly satisfied either way, inasmuch as some poor fellow has got a coat to his back, and the change in his pocket by the transaction. We presume the substance of the problem lies in the following words:—

The Messrs. Haldeman's, (H)all, Black
And (H)all as Black as all,
Three merchants of our County town
Who're asking for a *call.*

They want both black and white to come
And purchase at their stores;
And to effect their purpose good
This problem gave to scores.

ACCIDENT.—A German, living at Lenni, near this place, had his leg broken on Thursday evening last. It appears that on said evening there was what may be termed a regular "hoe-down," or dance at the Lenni Station, and thus German, with an Irishman, named Patrick, were employed to take charge of the vehicles. As one wagon drove up, Patrick took the horse by the head, and told the *German* to jump into the wagon, and he, *Pat*, would lead. He had not gone far before he upset the wagon, throwing the poor fellow sprawling on the ground. Immediately the owner of the wagon and a number of others ran, (not to rescue the German,) but to save the wagon from injury, and it was not until a female who saw the occurrence, implored them to assist in removing the poor fellow from his unfortunate situation, that he was even noticed, but allowed to lay as a brute upon the ground. He was subsequently picked up, suffering severely with a fractured leg.—"Oh, that men would do unto others as they would have others do unto them."

PRAISEWORTHY.—On Monday evening last, Rev. Wesley Kenney, of Phila., delivered a beautiful *Poem* on *Fashion*, at the Crozerville M. E. Church; admittance fee, 15 cents, the proceeds to be appropriated to the poor of the neighborhood. The attendance was good, and we have no doubt a large amount was collected—a proper distribution of which will cheer many a desponding heart, and dispel the gloomy forebodings that hangs o'er many a saddened hearthstone. Great praise is due to the Pastor of this Church—Rev. John O'Neill—for his invaluable services as a Minister of Christ, among our people; his course has been characterized with thorough consistency and a determination to do that which he felt to be his duty, actuated upon the principle that fidelity to Him who hath sent me to preach to you, is of infinately more importance than human subordination. He has won the love and esteem of his congregation, and the respectful regard of a whole community.

Truly yours, X.

It is estimated at the Treasury, that by the end of this week Treasury notes to the amount of $3,000,000 will have been issued. The army and Navy warrants, to the amount of two millions and a half of dollars, have accumulated and will be met by these issues.

TURKISH EXTRAVAGANCE.—A Paris letter says the Sultan of Turkey has ordered Froment Meurice to make him a splendid mirror, set in diamonds. It will cost above $300,000, and is destined for the favorite of the harem. The Sultan had better use his spare change more sensibly by getting himself Christian garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, above Sixth Philadelphia.

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! A new feature in business! Everyone 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.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. John O'Neill, *Mr. Wm. H. Stetzer* to *Miss Isabella Sinton*, both of Rockdale, Del. county.

At the residence of Charles Thomas, in Tredyffrin, Chester county, on Thursday the 21st inst., by Friends' Ceremony, *William West* of Montgomery, to *Rebecca K. Thomas.*

DIED

In Nether Providence, on the 21st inst., *William Ingram*, in the 65th year of his age.

In Marple, on Friday, the 22d inst., *John Jackson*, aged about 30 years.

In Radnor, on the 22d inst., *Jonn Rigby*, in the 66th year of his age.

In Darby township, on the 23d inst., *James Lomas*, in the 66th year of his age.

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Europa's news has produced no change in prices. The Flour market continues inactive and dull. Superfine is offered at $4 70 a 4 75 per bbl, for standard brands, $4 81 a5 00 for extra, and $5a6 for extra family and fancy brands.—Rye Flour is offered at $3 25. Corn Meal is steady at $3 00

GRAIN.—There is little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are wanted. Sales of good red at $1 13a1 17 per bushel, and small lots of white from $1 25 to 130. There is a steady demand for Rye at 70c. Corn—6000 bushels new sold at 60 cents in store, and 62 cents for lots afloat. Oats—prime Pennsylvania and Delaware sold at 31c. Sales of 500 bushels of Barley at 80c.

CLOVERSEED is in fair demand. Sale at $5 25 per 64 pounds. Timothy is worth $2 50a2 75, and Flaxseed at $1 25a1 30 per bushel.

WHISKEY is in demand; sales of barrels at 20¼a21c. hhbs. and 20c., and 20c. for drudge.

CATTLE MARKET, JANUARY 25TH.—The supply of beef cattle this week amounted to about 1200 head.—Much of the stock was in good order, and prices advanced slightly the best quality having brought $10 25 per 100lbs. 650 head were sold at Wardell's Avenue Drove Yard, in lots

Balance in small lots, from $7 to 9, according to quality. The supply of sheep was better than for several weeks, the offerings amounting to 5000 head, which were sold at from $3 to 5 each. In cows and calves there is but little change, 225 head having been sold at from $25 to 40 for milch cows, and from $15 to 25 for dry cows. Hogs are worth from $8 to 6 75 per 100 lbs. 3000 head were offered.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday, the 22d inst., an indentured apprentice to the farming business, named Wm. Thomas, about 14 years of age, light complexion, small for his age, took with him two good suits of clothing, caps, &c. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid to any person who may bring him home, but no other charges will be paid. WILLIAM TRAINER.

Marcus Hook, Del. co., Jan. 27-3t.

$3000 WANTED.—A loan of three thousand dollars will be taken in sums of not less than $100, by the Corporation of the Borough of Media, to pay Bonds now due and to come due on the first of fourth month next, for which Bonds will be issued. Interest payable half-yearly. By order of the Board. ISAAC HALDEMAN, *President.*

Media, 1st mo. 28-6t.

D. B. THOMPSON,
PAINTER AND GLAIZER;
also a kalsimining and PAPER HANGING at the shortest notice.
RESIDENCE—Corner of Edgmont and Broad sts., Chester, Pa. sep. 17.



DR. STEPHEN T. BEALE,
DENTIST,
Has removed to 1223 Chestnut street, between 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1858-1y*.

PRIME NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS Sugar and Molasses, at reduced prices.—For sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, Jan. 27. Market Square.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL, IN STORE AND for sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, Jan. 27. Market Square.

REAL ESTATE AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on *Saturday, the 30th of January*, 1858, all the right, title and interest of Ethelbert A Lobb; of, in, and to all that certain Tract and Lot of Ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate in the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, Penna., at the junction of the Baltimore turnpike and the Springfield road, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at an angle formed by the Springfield road and Baltimore turnpike, thence north sixty-three and a half degrees, east 14.7 perches, south 26½ degrees, east 22.14 perches to a cedar tree, thence at right angles 1½ perches to the middle of the Springfield road, thence up the same 26.5 perches to the place of beginning, containing ONE ACRE AND TWENTY-THREE PERCHES, with the appurtenances. The improvements consist of a stone MANSION HOUSE, 26 by 40 feet, two and a half stories high, with three rooms on the first floor, and four on the second; stone *STORE HOUSE* attached 22 by 40 feet, two and a half stories high, with one large store room on the first floor, two on the second, cellared under, and a well of good water at the Kitchen door; a STONE TENEMENT, 28 by 28 feet, two and a half stories high, with four rooms on the first floor and four on the second, and a Frame Shop attached; Frame Stable and Carriage House 22 by 36 feet, Stone Blacksmith Shop, and other out-buildings. This property is eligibly situated on the Philadelphia and Baltimore turnpike, and is in the midst of a thriving and industrious agricultural and manufacturing population. The store has been doing a business equal to that of any other in the county. It is within 6 miles of the city, and nearly adjoins Clifton station on the Phila. and West Chester Railroad, on which cars are running to the city every hour.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ethelbert A. Lobb, and to be sold by

JONATHAN VERNON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Media, January 8th, 1858.

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 at the time of sale, otherwise they will again be immediately put up and sold.

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 township of Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., on *Saturday, the 13th day of February*, 1858, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain Messuage and Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the said township and county, containing SIXTY-THREE ACRES, more or less, bounded by lands of Randal Bishop, Sarah Worrall, the heirs of Charles Levis, Oborn Levis, and others. The improvements consist of a substantial STONE HOUSE, 40 by 21 feet, three stories high, with three rooms on the first floor, four on the second, and two on the third, Stone Kitchen attached, 20 by 18 feet, two stories high, and well of water at the door. Also, a Stone Milk House, Wagon House and Ice House, 26 by 15 feet; a substantial STONE BARN, 40 by 35 feet, with overshoot 40 by 14 feet. Two good *TENANT HOUSES*, with an excellent Spring and Spring House. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and is well watered and fenced. There is on the premises an ORCHARD of Apple and other choice Fruit Trees. About six acres are WOODLAND. The premises are on the road leading from the Springfield road to the Garrettford Plank road, about six miles from Philadelphia, and three-quarters of a mile from the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad.

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

JONATHAN VERNON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Media, Jan. 22, 1858.

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 dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid at the time of sale, otherwise they will again be immediately put up and sold.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a certain writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Monday, the 1st of February*, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on the Northeast corner of the Edgmont road and Larkin street, bounded by the Edgmont road, and Larkin street, and extending thereon 48 feet, on the South by Larkin street, and extending thereon 114 feet, thence along a line of land of James Campbell, 60 feet, to a corner of land, late of Joseph Nannee, thence along the same 114 feet to the Edgmont road, the place of beginning. The improvements consist of a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 41 feet front on the Edgmont road, by 21 feet six inches on Larkin street, two stories high, with three rooms on each floor; a FRAME BUILDING, with a front of 20 feet 4 inches on Larkin street, and extending back 18 feet 6 inches, two stories high, cellared under, and has been fitted up for a Brewery.

There is a four feet between the buildings, and also a Shed adjoining the latter, 49 feet 9 inches in front on Larkin street, by 20 feet in depth, one story high. The above premises is one of the most commanding situations in the Borough of Chester, for a public business. The former building was used as a coach-maker's shop, and the latter as a blacksmith shop, where at one time a large business was carried on.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles Adams, and to be sold by

JONATHAN VERNON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Media, January 8, 1858.

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 dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid at the time of sale, other wise they will again be immediately put up and sold.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Rose Tree Hotel, on *Saturday, the 13th day of February*, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain MESSUAGE AND TRACT OF LAND, containing SIX ACRES and three-quarters, situate in the township of Upper Providence, near the Rose Tree Hotel. The improvements consist of a good STONE HOUSE, nearly new, 20 by 30 feet, 2½ stories high, 8 rooms on the first floor, 4 on the second, with garreth over, and cellared under, a well of the best water at the door, with pump therein. A *FRAME STABLE*, Carriage House, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is divided into convenient enclosures, and is in first rate order, is located in one of the most thriving districts of the county, is elevated, and for good health cannot be surpassed; is about a mile from Media and the Media Station, on the W. C. & R. R., and the road between the location and the railroad station is generally good at all seasons of the year. For a country residence, or that of a Physician or Mechanic, it has superior advantages.—Terms made known on day of sale. Sale positive.—For information concerning the same, apply to John Kirk, near the premises, or to the subscriber in Radnor. ANDERSON KIRK.

Radnor, Jan. 27-ts*.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, CHESTER, PA., AT PRIVATE SALE.—Owing to long continued ill health, the subscriber has concluded to discontinue the business of Hotel keeping, and offers the same as above. Persons engaged in the business, or those who are desirous of so doing, should not hesitate one moment in becoming the owner of this very valuable property.

Chester, Jan. 27-tf. JOHN G. DYER.

HOUSE, LOT AND BAKERY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Media, *on Monday, the 1st day of February*, 1858, all that certain BRICK MESSUAGE, containing six rooms above, with a fine large Bake house and cellar underneath, together with all the fixtures necessary to carry on the Baking and Confectionary business. The lot is 20 feet front by 150 deep, on which is erected a fine Brick STABLE, with candy house, ice house, carriage house, &c.—It is one of the best business stands in Media, the person now occupying it enjoying a large business. It will make an excellent Ice Cream and Confectionary Store. It will be sold a bargain, as the owner wishes to engage in farming.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 13. DANIEL RICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, on *Thursday, the 4th day of February*, 1858, all that certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situated in the township of Middletown, Delaware county, and State of Penna., bounded by the Edgmont road, lands of Mrs. Patterson, James Day, Joseph Gibbons, and others, containing about FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES of Land, late the estate of Daniel Thompson, dec'd.—The improvements are a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a pump of water convenient, a Frame Barn, and out buildings. About fifty acres of the land is arable, in a fair state of cultivation, div

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—We see that an effort is being made to get Congress to appropriate a small percentage of the public lands for the education of the farmers of our country. This is right and we hope it may be so considered by our representatives at Washington. A number of States are taking active measures towards the erection of Agricultural Colleges, and the Pennsylvania Farmers High School is expected to go into operation in the course of a year. The buildings now being erected will accommodate three hundred students and the farm contains four hundred acres.

A good agricultural education should be within the power of every youth of the country, it matters not what may be his expectations or what his calling, it will be of some practical importance. Let the friends of agriculture go to work and by united actions they may be able to have the appropriation made by Congress without delay.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—We would commend the *Country Gentlemen*, published at Albany, N. Y., by Luther Tucker & Son, as one of the best Agricultural works of the day. It also contains a large portion of instructive family reading. Its name is familiar to almost every family in our county. It is published weekly at $2 per annum.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TRANSPLANTING.—A correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* states that he procured twenty dry and shriveled peach trees last spring, of a nurseryman who had dug them up early in the spring and heeled them in, and being "culls," had remained unsold. They were set out about the time that peach trees in the nursery row were coming out in full leaf. They were treated in the following manner:—The bruised roots were pruned off, the tops closely shortened in, so that they might correspond with the reduced roots. They were carefully set in holes made about two feet across and eight inches deep. The earth was well filled in among the interstices, settling it with water poured in. They were then freely mulched with strawy manure.—Every one lived and made "an extraordinary growth," while one in the same row treated in the common manner, (which we suppose means unshortened and unmulched,) did not live through half the summer.

The peach tree, more than any other, says the *Country Gentleman*, in which we agree, needs very free shortening back in setting out. We have succeeded better with trees three or four years from the bud, or twice the ordinary size, than with one year trees without this treatment. There is no other tree, that is more sensibly affected with good after culture—for example, after being set well, give it mellow cultivation the same season throughout, (or mulch it heavily with coarse manure,) and it will send out shoots about three feet long. Give it no cultivation or mulching, nor shortening back, and let the earth become hard and grown up with weeds, and the shoots will not be more than three *inches* long. This experiment is worth trying by any one who doubts it, on alternate trees in a row, or on alternate rows.—We are willing to let any one who prefers or practices the old system of neglect, select from any nursery the finest peach trees that ever grew, and give them his favorite treatment for two years; and we will take the poorest "culls" that were ever discarded as worthless, if they only have life in them; and we will agree to beat him two-fold by means of the best management already mentioned. We speak from actual experiment.

WHAT FARMERS SHOULD LIVE FOR.—There is something worth living for besides money. That is very good, but it is not all. With the rest let us raise a crop of good ideas.—While you are farmers, remember also that you are men, with duties and responsiblities. Live down the old brutal notion that a farmer must be uncouth, uneducated and unthinking—a mere ploddrapps. You are brought into immediate contact with the great heart of civilization. You cannot get out of the reach of the buzz of the toiling world. The thrill of the wonder working wires, and the rumble of the locomotive, (the thunder tread of nations,) come to your once secluded hill side. Move towards a better life. Do not keep your boys corn shelling all the long winter evenings. Make your farms a place that your sons and daughters cannot help loving. Cultivate the trees—they are God's messengers.

Care much for books and pictures. Don't keep a solemn parlor into which you go but once a month with the parson, or the gossips of the sewing society. Hang around your walls pictures which shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity. Make your living room the largest and most cheerful in the house. Let the place be such that when your boys have gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lonely waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the old homestead shall come across the waters of desolation, bringing always light, hope and love.

Have no dungeons about your house—no rooms you never open—no blinds that are always shut. Don't teach your daughters French before they can weed a flower-bed or cling to a side saddle; and, daughters, do not be ashamed of the trowel or the pruning knife; bring to your doors the richest flowers from the woods; cultivate the friendship of birds—study botany, learn to love nature, and seek a higher cultivation than the fashionable world can give you.—*D. G. Mitchell, in Rural New Yorker.*

The editor of the *Germantown Telegraph* has received five samples of sugar and one of molasses, manufactured from the sugar cane, from Joseph S. Lovering, Esq., the celebrated sugar refiner of Philadelphia, and in noticing them says:—

We will briefly speak at this time of the samples before us: No. 2 is quite a handsome brown sugar, made October 16, producing 625¼ lbs., and 123¼ gallons of molasses to the acre. No. 4 is a very fine, light yellow sugar, remarkably well-grained, as dry as gunpowder, and very pleasant to the taste. Of this the very large product of *twelve hundred and twenty-one pounds of sugar and seventy-four gallons of molasses were produced to the acre!* No. 5 is a sample of unrefined white sugar, of excellent quality, made November 16. And as the result of all these, we have a sample of refined sugar, of a very creditable appearance and unexceptionable taste—quite equal to what is commonly known as lump loaf.

Mr. Lovering, in summing up, says truly—what indeed was said by us three months ago as to molasses—"With these conditions secured, it is about as easy to make good sugar from the Chinese cane, as to make a pot of good mush, and much easier than to make a kettle of good apple-butter."

PLASTER ON WHEAT.—A Michigan farmer turned under a five years' clover sod for wheat, ploughing deeply, and harrowing thoroughly, before sowing. The wheat grew well in the autumn, but in the spring turned yellow. The last of April plaster was sown upon it, and in a few days it turned a dark green color. It yielded, where plastered, twenty-eight bushels per acre; where none was applied, about eighteen bushels.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—A Convention of the growers of Chinese sugar [cane was held in Springfield, Ill., on the 7th inst. The meeting was largely attended by prominent agriculturists of the Northwest, and from other States. Letters were read from growers of cane in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which, added to the experience of those in attendance at the Convention, form the basis of an estimate of the value and uses of the cane as far as known, and its proper cultivation and treatment.—Samples of syrup and sugar were numerous. All agreed that the cane grown upon thin soil contains the highest saccharine qualities.

CHEAP SOAP.—Every housewife can manufacture from seventy-five to eighty pounds of first-rate hard soap at an expense of little more than $1 from the following recipe.—Take five pounds of salted potash, (to be had at the drug store,) fifteen pounds of fat, and boil with fifteen gallons of water, one half of the water to be poured in gradually after the boiling has commenced. We tried the experiment and realized about seventy-five pounds of excellent soap, which stands us about one cent and a quarter per pound.—*Easton Express.*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
The largest assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES in any establishment in Chester, can be found at the store of the subscriber, in Market street, nearly opposite the Penn Buildings.—Determined to keep progress with the times, he will make a deduction on all purchases, of
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
The stock consists of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, of every style and quality, and made in the best manner. Also, a large assortment of GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, from the best makers, constantly on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Those who desire their work made to order, can be accommodated at short notice, and by the best of workmen.
☞ A full supply of UPPER and SOLE LEATHER, always on hand, at manufacturers' prices.
Chester, Jan. 13. WILLIAM LEAR.

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, ½, and 1¼ inches thick.
SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.
SHINGLES, white pine and cypress, in neat 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.

ROBERT A. HANCE,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. COMFORT,)
295, (*New No. 298*) *Market street, Philadelphia.* Has for sale a genuine assortment of THOMSONIAN, BOTANIC and ECLECTIC MEDICINES—Also, Comfort's Thomsonian Practice, and other Medical Books, which will enable families to have a Physician at home—prepared to ward off attacks of diseases, and to meet emergencies. We have preparations which have no superior, as safe and effectual remedies, for the ailments for which they are particularly adapted. Such as, composition, for colds and to warm and invigorate the system; conserve of Hollyhock, for sore throats, Bronchites, &c. Lady's spiced bitters, truly the feeble "Woman's Friend," cholera mixture for afflictions of the stomach and bowels, cough syrup, for coughs, asthma, &c. No. 6, is good for various purposes, it is an important family medicine. Compound Syrup of Rock Rose, to purify the blood, also, remedies for rheumatism, asthma, croup, &c., &c. We also offer a variety of
PURE GROUND SPICES,
Prepared expressly for family use, such as cinnamon, black pepper, mustard, ginger, cloves, allspice, &c. Our customers can rely on their being just what they are represented. Jan. 13-1y.

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.*

JOHN MARSH, Masonic Temple, *Chesnut Street, above Seventh,* keeps constantly on hands 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. Frisk & Co., varying in prices from $15 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 catalogue one of the largest stocks in the Union.
Philadelphia June 11, 1856-tf.

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, Scantling, 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 Shingling Lath of a superior quality.
250,000 first quality Plastering Lath.
60,000 Plain and Fancy Pointed Pickets.
200,000 34 and 30 inches Cypress, Cedar, White Pine and Chestnut Shingles.
12,000 Cedar Rails.
2,5000 Ready-Made White Oak and Chesnut 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 Chesnut Posts by the car load, will be delivered at any point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at a reduced price. Coal and Lumber delivered to order at short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES,
JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 Market street above 8th, Philada. Importers, Manufacturers and dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and childrens fancy Furs, wholesale and retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of Dealers and the public generally to their immense stock of fancy Furs, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of Fancy Furs, that will be worn during the season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the finest Russian Sable to the lowest price Domestic Furs.
For gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur collars, gloves, gauntlets &c; being the direct importers of all our Furs and Manufactures of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices. We only ask a call JOHN FAREIRA & CO.
No. 818 Market street, above Eighth,
Philadelphia, September 23-4m.

CUSTER & MILLER,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Corner of Broad st. and Phila. Plank road Chester,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass castings of any size, weight or description, and, to manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines, Shaftings, Cotton machinery, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, and machine work in general, square and V thread Screws, of any length, diameter or pitch cut in a superior engine Lathe. Small Spur, Bevel and Worm Wheels, cut in an approved cutting Engine, and every description of forgings made to order.—Patterns of any kind made to order, and such as will come into general use without charge.
Their Tools being new, and of the most approved kind, enable them to finish work that will compare favorably with that of any other shop in the country. The material used, and the talent employed in their shops will be of the best kind, while prices shall no exceed those of other reputable establishment. The greatest care will be taken to use such materials as i best adapted to their purpose.
By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a good share of the public patronage.
All kinds of machinery and agricultural work repaired in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CUSTER & MILLER.
JOSIAH CUSTER. LEWIS MILLER.
Chester, Sept 2-1y.

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 19 (new No. 25) North 6th st., above Market, PHILADELPHIA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
MASONIC MARKS on hand and made to order.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constantly for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Ocean and Colombian GUANO; Allen & Needles, C. P. Hewes, and other Supe-Phosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

WHO SELLS CHEAP GROCERIES.
TEN THOUSAND VOICES ANSWER,
The cheapest Store in Delaware county is at
No. 2 Upland Buildings, James st., Chester,
Where you will find constantly on hand a fresh supply of fine
GROCERIES AND TEAS.
All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.
Chester, August 26, 1857.

ICE CREAM, POUND CAKES, &c—The undersigned having opened their new establishment on Broad street, in the Borough of Chester informs the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of ICE CRRAM, CAKES, CONFECTIONS and all other articles, with promptness and despatch. Parties who visit this house will find it handsomely fitted up for their reception. WEDDING PARTIES supplied with Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., at short notice.—Fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk every morning.
June 17. D. BIRTWELL & SON.

THE POPULAR Steam Dyeing and Scouring establishment, No. 28 N. Fifth street, between Market and Arch sts., Philadelphia, of Mrs. E. W SMITH.
The following testimonials speak for themselves:
We were shown to-day some beautiful specimens of Dyeing, from No. 28 North 5th street, where the process of dyeing in all known colors appears to be carried to the highest degree of perfection.—Evening Bulletin.
Ladies should not forget this popular establishment.—Mercantile Herald.
Those who desire the services of an excellent Dyer, should apply to this establishment.—Delaware County Republican.
The best establishment in the city—at the head—patronized by all our most fashionable and most material citizens.—City Item.
All orders for this establishment will be most faithfully and skillfully anttended to.—Frankford Herald.
We have seen specimens of Woolen, Merinoes, Silks, Satins, Alpacas, De Laines, and other Goods Dyed at No. 28 North Fifth street, between Market and Arch, Phila., and we take pleasure in speaking of them in the highest terms of commendation.—Pennsylvania Inquirer. ap28-1y.

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, Bridles,	Plow Chains,
Harness, Gig, Carriage	Plow Homes with
and Draft Collars,	Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy colored
Horse Brushes,	Wool Matts,
Curry Combs and Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving	Shot and Game Bags,
and Riding Bridles,	Cahmois Skins,

WHIPS AND SPURS.
all of which will be sold on terms to suit the times.
Media, Oct. 8, 1855. S. P. RUSH.

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friend 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 of the same.
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 1855-1y Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, 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, $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 Leversand Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct-7 1y.

NEW CLOTHING! NEW CLOTHING—The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers, that they have just received a large and carefully selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
of every style and variety, which they promise to sell at the lowest cash city prices. We invite our customers, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. They also embrace this opportunity of returning their thanks, in the kindest manner, to those who have heretofore patronized them, and hope by every honorable means to merit a continuance of the same
M. KOEHLER, S. KAHN. } KOEHLER & KAHN.
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.
THE FAMOUS
Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!
PURCHASED at a cost of $180,000! and 'Powers' Renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE!! repurchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other WORKS OF ART, Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums, to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Every subscriber of three dollas is entitled to
A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to
A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, one year, also to
A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also
A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.
Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.
Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber all equivalent to the value of *Five Dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.
Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.
No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra engraving, and 6 tickets.
Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps. (15 cents.)
Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Dec. 2. 518 Broadway, New York.

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 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; Bartine 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.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.
The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish any Newspaper, Magazine or Book, not on hand, which may be desired will be furnished at a few hours notice, and as cheap as it can be had in Philada.
Also, a good assortment of Stationery, including Writing Ink, Envelops, Pens, Writing Paper, Pensils &c., always on hand by CUMMINS & CO.
Media, June 10. Booksellers.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS—Goods of every variety, selected from the latest importations, now open and for sale at a small advance, at the Media cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

LETTER PAPER.—Six cents per Quire at CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Nov. 18. Booksellers.

ENVELOPES.—Ninety cents per 1000, at CUMMINS & CO.

A VERY LARGE SUPPLY AND FRESH assortment of superior Drugs and Medicines, just received and for sale at greatly reduced prices, at the family Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, November 11 Market and Work sts.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

House and Sign Painting AND PAPER HANGING.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish anything done in his line, and he will warrant that all work entrusted to his care will be done promptly, neatly, and cheaply. He has long been established in Media, and his work in every building sufficiently attests his skill. Strict attention will be paid to PAPER HANGING. His experience in this branch has been amply sufficient to warrant a neat and good job in all cases. JOSEPH ILIFF,
Residence opposite the M. E. Church.
Media, Jan. 6-3m*.



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.
Chester, ap. JOHN M. LARKIN.

REMOVAL.

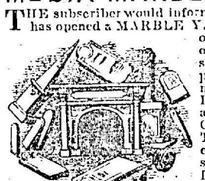


The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Delaware co. that he has removed his *Cabinet Wareroom* to STATE ST., nearly opposite Haldeman's Buildings, Media, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of *FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SOFAS, CHAIRS*, and *CABINET-WARE* of every 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.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.—Forty thousand dollars worth of valuable real estate, watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, with a great variety of fancy and staple goods, to be disposed of in forty thousand shares, at one dollar per share, as follows:—Upon the payment of one dollar, I will send the payer a numbered receipt, which will entitle him to one share in the above individual property, when the shares shall have been sold. The shareholders shall be notified of the fact, by mail, or through the newspapers, and a meeting of the shareholders shall then be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the whole of the property disposed of or distributed among them, in such a way as shall be determined upon by them; each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote, a committee to be selected by the shareholders at said meeting, to conduct or superintend the disposition of the property, according to the directions of the shareholders, and I will then deliver the property to such person or persons as the shareholders may appoint to receive the same. The real estate consists of one three-story Brick Dwelling House and lot, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,500, and two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2.700 each, clear of all incumbrance and indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock of one of the largest watch and jewelry stores in the city of Philadelphia, now, and for a long time past kept the by subscriber. The stock consisting of very fine gold and silver hunting case lever watches, very fine gold and silver patent lever, lepine and other watches, gold chains, pencils, seals, lockets, ear rings, brooches, bracelets, diamond and other rings, and pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., gold, silver and steele spectacles, gold and silver thimbles, silver and silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, cake baskets, cups, spoons, Knives, forks, &c., &c., also, French clocks, music boxes, accordeons, and a great variety of other goods. The above is an outline of these scheme which are devised to entrap the unwary, but is and will be a fair and the entire property belonging to the subscriber, persons are positively assured that the stock has not been purchased for the purpose of deception, and to palm off common gilt and plated jewelry for fine gold, as none such will be distributed; the most respectable persons are given as references to those disposed to purchase shares. All orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, and receipts forwarded to the address of the sender, by return mail. Any person sending ten dollars at one time shall receive eleven separate receipts, in as many separate names, if desired.
☞ In writing for shares, please write the name of the Post Office to which you wish the answer directed. This is the greatest chance of getting a large amount of valuable property for a small sum, as has never before been offered to the public. Send on your orders, as shares are selling rapidly, and it is confidently expected the distribution will soon be made.
Articles allotted to persons at a distance, will be sent to them at their expense.
☞ Agents wanted in every town and village. All communications must be addressed to
I. R. BROOMALL,
June 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.
Jos. G. Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

CHESTER PACKET.—SLOOP JONAS PRESTON, Capt. John Phillips, will leave the first Wharf above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Chester, and will leave her Wharf on Chester Creek, at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Philadelphia. To insure the correct delivery of freight when handed, shippers are particularly requested to have each article marked with the name of the consinee, or accompanied with an open manifest. A substantial stone store house is provided at Chester, for the storage of goods, liable to damage from exposure. [ap-29] BAKER & EYRE.

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 Sills, Steps, &c., done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.
Media, July 31. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.



CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe respectfully inform their friend 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 Pastering 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
ec 4 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

VANHORN'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.
The subscriber announces to far mers, that he has purchased the soleright for the manufacture and sale of this superior CULTIVATOR, for Delaware county. The improvements consist of a peculiar form of frame work, which is of Iron, and arrangement of teeth. It is also LIGHTER, and in every way superior to other cultivators now inuse. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price, $8,00.
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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
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. mad

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
rom the day of deposit. For list of managers see ally papers
FRANKLIN FELL, *President.*
CHAS. M. MORRIS, *Treasurer.*
JAMES S. PRINGLE, *Secretary* apr. 22 1y.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL,
UNDERTAKER,
Mahogany and Walnut Coffins. Coffins covered with Cloth.
COFFIN PLATES,
with Name and Age of Deceased engraved thereon.
FUNERALS ATTENDED TO, &C.
RESIDENCE—Free Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8, 1856-1y.

WOOL PLAIDS AT REDUCED PRICES, for sale by R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Oct. 28. Market and Work sts.

SAPONIER, FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP, for sale at a very low figure, by ALLEN & BICLEY,
Chester, November 11. Market and Work sts.

MAPS! MAPS!!—Map of Delaware county and Map of Media, for sale at reduced prices, by JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Sept. 9. Booksellers.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Always On hand, a good assortment of these articles, of the very best country make, at Marple Store, and for sale by SAMUEL C. HALE.
Marple, October 7, 1857.

SALTPETRE FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY.
Chester, Jan. 13.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.



I have now for sale at WALLINGFORD NURSERY, near Hinkson's Corner, in Nether Providence, a large supply of the choicest kinds of small Fruits generally, greatly surpassing in quality those commonly found in our gardens, to wit:
The ORANGE RASPBERRY—altogether the finest of Raspberries, large, translucent oranges, productive and delicious. 20 cents per plant; $2 per doz. small plants, $3 per doz. large plants.
The FRANCONIA Raspberry—red, quite large, of brisk flavor and *firm for preserving.* 20 cents each; $1,50 per doz.
The HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP—large and fine, red—*the Raspberry of New York Market.* $1 per doz. $4 per hundred.
Also, KNEVETT'S GIANT, Fastolff, River's New Large Monthly, &c. Also, a large lot of the "COMMON RED" Raspberry of Philadelphia market, good plants at $10 per thousand.
The NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, *often, but wrongly, called* LAWTON—a fine fruit, *twice as large* as the wild and *twice as productive*, yielding when fully established and well cultivated. from one to two gallons of fruit per hill, bringing wholesale $1 per gallon in New York city. Small canes $2, large canes $3 per dozen; $12 to $15 per hundred.
CURRANTS.—The Fertile of Palluaue, White Dutch, Red Dutch and May's Victoria.
STRAWBERRIES.—Hovey, Germantown, Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Hooker, Scarlet Magnate, &c.
Also, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, GRAPES, &c., of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves. JAMES M. PRICE.
12th mo., 30th, 1857.

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 Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by A. H. 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 chestnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendance 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. 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.
ap 15. H. H. MUHLERBEG.
A large assortment of these safes always on hand.
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.



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.



LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders, is respectfully invited to the stock of Lumber on hand and for sale at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth, in the Borough of Chester.
WHITE PINE BOARDS and Plank of every description.
SIDING, different qualities, White Pine and Hemlock.
WHITE and VIRGINIA PINE Flooring.
CAROLINA Flooring, 5-4 and 4-4, different qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
YELLOW PINE Scantling for Door and Window Frames.
PICKETS, Spruce and White Pine, Plain and Fancy top, 3½ to 4½ feet.
SHINGLING and Plastering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards
Chester, April 29 BAKER & EYRE



**STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 50 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1858. WHOLE NO 154

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at the following prices, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber, next door to Mrs. Henderson's Dry Goods and Trimming Store in the Borough of Media.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, last edition,	65 cents.
Mitchell's Primary Geography,	31 "
National Speaker,	62 "
Scholar's Companion,	40 "
Parker's Philosophy, revised edition,	65 "
Brown's Grammar,	42 "
Smith's do.,	20 "
Normal Reader, No. 1,	10 "
" " No. 2,	20 "
" " No. 3,	30 "
" " No. 4,	40 "
" " No. 5,	60 "

The above are the retail cash prices.
All other School Books at corresponding profits.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

BOOK BINDING,—THE subscriber will call for and deliver BINDING at the following prices:

Harper's Magazine,	50 cents,
The Friend, per volume,	50 "
National Magazine,	50 "
Littell's Living Age,	60 "
Godey's Lady's Book,	50 "

All Periodicals of the size of the above, will be bound at similar prices. All that will be necessary is to address a note to the subscriber at Media, and he will call and get any kind of binding you may have to do, and deliver them when done as ordered, and any New Book at the lowest cash prices. Give him a trial.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Directors having furnished their schools with Books and Stationery for a number of years, find that the cost falls short of the retail price, as heretofore purchased by the parents, 20 to 40 per cent.
The undersigned will furnish schools with books on Terms that will make it an inducement for Directors and others to buy of them.
JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
N. B.—All school and other Books, delivered when desired. jan. 6.

Look at This!
MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY,
All excellent presents for any one.

Harper's Magazine for January,	$3 per year.
Godey's Lady Book "	$3
Graham's Magazine, "	$3
Atlantic Monthly, "	$3
Emerson's Magazine, "	$3
Peterson's Magazine, "	$2

Now ready at CUMMINS & CO., Media, Pa.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE.—The subscriber having just fitted up a new Book Store, would call the attention of the public to his large stock of Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Pass Books, Writing, Wrapping Papers and Paper Bags. Also, a large collection of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the lowest city prices.
JOHN GREIG,
Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings.
☞ Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Chester, December 9.

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,
South East corner of Eighteenth and Market Streets,
invites the citizens of Delaware 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.
Philadelphia, July 2, 1856-6m.

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.

DR. STEPHEN T. BEALE,
DENTIST,
Has removed to 1223 Chestnut street, between 12th and 13th sts., Phila.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1858-1y*.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIES,)
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 1717 West Market Street, between Seventeenth & Eighteenth sts. north side.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Liquors and Wine Bitters of superior quality
Philadelphia, May 13, 1857.

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 1603 West Market street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of sixteenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,
CHESTER, PENNA.
Has on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester, May 13, 1857-1y.

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loned 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.

A. P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Penna.
CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.
Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to.
RESIDENCE—*Front street, west of the Court House Square,* Media, Delaware county, Pa. ap 16.

WILLIAM DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State st., Media, Del. Co. oct.56

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office—South Avenue, Media, Del. Co. Pa.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions' and Orphans Court.
At Chester on Saturday's. sept 3 56

WARREN HOTEL,
1621 *Market st., bet. 16th and 17th North side,*
PHILADELPHIA.
TALBOT & McCALL, Proprietors.
N. B.—Stabling back. aug. 19-1y*.

BLACKSMITHS COAL.
A superior article of bituminous Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths use.
Also, Schuylkill and White Ash Coal, for family purposes, consisting of Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Lump.
Chester, April 29. BAKER & EYRE.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
No. 1804 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June 3, 1857-tf.

PRIME NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS Sugar and Molasses, at reduced prices.—
For sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, Jan. 27. Market Square.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL, IN STORE AND for sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, Jan. 27. Market Square,

EXECUTION OF ANDREW HOFER.

Andrew Hofer, a gallant leader of the Tyrolese, was shot by his country's oppressors, February 10th, 1810.

At Mantua, in chains,
The gallant Hofer lay;
In Mantua, to death,
The foe led him away;
Right bravely had he striven,
In arms, to make a stand
For freedom and Ty-rol,
His own fair native land.

His hands behind him clasped,
With firm and measured pace,
Marched Andrew Hofer on:
He feared not death to face.
"Ty-rol, I hoped to see
Your sons and daughters free!
Farewell, my mountain land!
A last farewell!" said he.

The drummer's hand refused
To beat the funeral march
While Andrew Hofer passed
The portal's gloomy arch:
He on the bastion stood,
The shackles on his arm,
But proudly and erect,
As if he feared no harm.

They bade him then kneel down;
Said he, "That will I not!
Here standing will I die,
As I have stood and fought!
No tyrant's power shall claim
From me the bended knee;
I'll die as I have lived—
For thee, Ty-rol, for thee!"

A grenadier then took
The bandage from his hand,
While Hofer breathed a prayer,
His last on earthly land:
"Aim well, my lads!" said he:—
The soldiers aimed and fired.
"For thee, Ty-rol, I die!".
Said Hofer—and expired.

"She is Dead: a Sonnet," is from the pen of C. W. Anderson:—

She's dead Put quickly the cold corpse away,
So cherished once, so beautiful and bright,
'Twould soon be loathsome to our grieved sight:
There, in the darksome chamber of decay,
Shut from our vision and the pleasant day,
Let beauty moulder and the foul worms play;
While it shall shock us, musing that the ripe
Perfection of our God-thought may be dimmed
By the circumstance of our daily life.
O Reason how thy little light is rimmed
By greedy deeps of darkness that entomb
Each venturous ray in its remorseless gloom!
I would know *why* my lovely friend is gone,
Know *where*, but cannot, O beloved one!

From the Lady's Home Magazine.

THE WIGGINSES.

Joel Wiggins is a merchant. You will see his sign at No.—— Second street. It is a small tin sign, with red letters on a white ground, If I mistake not, the word 'Notions is just under the name.

'What is your husband's business?' asked a prying inquisite of Mrs. Wiggins, at Newport, last summer.

'He is a Philadelphia merchant,' answered the lady with dignity.

That of course settled the matter. If a woman doesn't know how to designate her husband, in the name of wonder, who should know? Yes, Mr. Wiggins is a merchant.

'And occupies that handsome store with the brown stone front?'

'No, not exactly. If you will look a little closer, you will see that Dick and Dixon, Importers, are the occupants of that elegant establishment. You must ascend to the second floor to find our notion merchant.

Bustling, active, self-important Joel Wiggins; there he is, in his curiosity shop, surrounded by things grotesque and arabesque, symmetrical and deformed, useful and ornamental, gathered originally from all parts of the earth. Fire crackers, crying babies, red and white tape, fans, marbles, toys, games, puzzles, masks, happy horses, porcelain, bisque and Parian figures, motto cups and motto wafers, and—but the inventory is hopeless! If your curiosity is excited on the subject, reader, call at No. — and see yourself. Wiggins's store is a perfect museum.

Times were prosperous, and the credit of Wiggins was good for anything he wished to purchase. So he bought freely in New York and Boston, as well as from importers in Philadelphia. He sold as freely on the principle, we suppose, of 'come easy, go easy.' He had but to select goods, to any amount, and they were promptly delivered, the invoice rendered, and a note at four or six months taken in payment. And as he was treated, so he treated his customers, and they found their way to his notion room from all parts of the country, far and near.

What a splendid business he was doing!—Sales mounted upwards, at the rate of seventy, eighty, and one hundred thousand dollars a year, and his profits ranged from ten to forty per cent. Wiggins was getting rich so fast that his head swam as he looked from the sudden height he had obtained. Twenty-five per cent. clear profit annually! that was the flattering unction which he laid to his soul, and not very far in the golden distance he saw himself a merchant prince.

Buying on time and selling on time are all very well, if the selling time is shorter than the buying. The reverse is generally the case. It was so with Joel Wiggins.—He bought at four, six, and eight months, and sold at six, eight, nine and twelve months. Of course, when his own notes became due, he had to meet them by discounts. The two Banks in which he kept his accounts—checking from one and depositing in the other a great many times every day, to indicate active business, just as a doctor with limited practice rides hurriedly about the streets, to indicate the existence of numerous pressing calls—the two Banks gave him a certain 'line' of discount, about ten cents on the dollar of his wants. The ninety per cent. was raised 'on the street,' that is, through bill brokers who represented private money lenders and unscrupulous Bank officers. On this ninety per cent., Wiggins paid at the rate of from one to two and a half per cent. a month, according to the estimated value of paper or collateral which he had to offer.

So affairs went on swimmingly with Mr. Joel Wiggins. He was getting rich fast—'hand over fist,' as he sometimes elegantly expressed it. His Bills Receivable and stock of goods showed always a large surplusage over Bills Payable.

With the comfortable feeling consequent upon the fact that money was being so rapidly accumulated, Mr. Wiggins, and Mrs. Wiggins, and Araminta Jane Wiggins, the wife and oldest daughter, naturally enough concluded that it was time to live in style better agreeing with their position. So the modest, comfortable house in Buttonwood street, at three hundred and fifty dollars a year, was given up, and a stylish affair beyond Broad street, rented at eight hundred per annum.

Now, the mere increase of rent from three hundred and fifty to eight hundred a year would not have been so very serious a matter, if the affair could have stopped at the simple removal from Buttonwood street to the West End. But that was out of the question. The single item of new furniture was twenty-five hundred dollars, and the annual increase of expenditure, exclusive of rent, one thousand. Mrs. Wiggins and Araminta Jane, moreover, attempted the fashionable, and this cost something—not a dime less than another thousand dollars, for shawl, silk, lace and jewelry bills mount up wonderfully fast! No, a thousand dollars is below the mark. It costs a trifle to be fashionable.

Next, a carriage, and next, a country house. They came naturally. A cottage and garden overlooking the Delaware.—That was the climax!

Everything went on charmingly. Mrs. Wiggins and Araminta Jane were at Newport last summer, bent on making a sensation, and Mr. Wiggins was in Philadelphia, taking care of his payments, which were heavy. Money all at once grew a little tight; Banks were unaccommodating, and Mr. Wiggins found himself obliged to submit to sundry terrible hard shaves in order to 'raise the wind.' One day his bill broker could get nothing on the paper he had to offer. So he was forced into Third street, where, on 'undoubted' collateral, he raised two thousand dollars for two days, at one per cent. a day!

On the next day money was a little tighter. He had five thousand to pay. He got through, but only at a 'terrible sacrifice.'—On the day following he raised three thousand more to lift maturing notes, but not enough to meet the two thousand covered by collaterals, on which he was paying one per cent. a day. That arrangement was continued for two days longer.

Mr. Wiggins began to feel a little uneasy. Plump, on to one of his desponding after-three-o'clock hours, came a letter from Mrs. Wiggins, asking for five hundred dollars.—Mr. Wiggins crushed the letter passionately, muttering, 'Five hundred devils!' It was unamiable, and unconjugal; but he was in trouble, and excited.

On the following day Mr. Wiggins sent his wife one hundred and fifty dollars, with directions to pay off her bills and return with Araminta Jane immediately. Both she and Araminta Jane demurred, scolded him soundly for his niggardly response to their demand for money. They did not mean to leave until the close of the season. But Mr. Wiggins was in earnest, and he made them comprehend it in another letter. That brought them off by the next boat for New York.

Joel Wiggins was getting frightened. The Banks threw him out altogether, and, he was at the mercy of the shavers. But few country merchants had been in, and few of them brought money. Sales were light against an unusually large stock of goods, which could not be forced on the market and sold at even half their value. His country house had cost him ten thousand dollars. He mortgaged it for five. Tried a second mortgage for three thousand more, but no one bid.—It must be sold, then—matters were pressing. Mr. Wiggins announced the fact at home, like one who expected a strife. It came. Mrs. Wiggins and Araminta Jane were astounded and indignant.

'Never!' said Mrs. Wiggins.

'Never!' cried Araminta Jane.

'What will people say at this coming down?' queried Mrs. Wiggins.

It will kill me!' sobbed Araminta Jane, who had caught a beautiful beau at Newport and was expecting an offer of marriage by every mail.

'They'll say that Joel Wiggins has been living too fast,' was answered, bluntly; 'and they'll say the truth; I'd no business with a country house yet awhile.'

'You'll put down the carriage next, I suppose!' said Araminta Jane, indignantly, not really meaning to be understood as in dread of that extreme measure, but rather intending her words as a cutting rebuke.

Just so!' replied Mr. Wiggins, who, now that the ice was broken at the edge of the stream, felt his courage rise into a desperate resolution to go through. Just so, my dear; the carriage will have to be put down, and Mrs. Wiggins and Araminta Jane must walk or take six penny rides in the omnibus! Necessity knows no law.'

We will not describe the scene that followed. Mrs. Wiggins was at first indignant; but after awhile, she calmed down, and harkened a little to reason. Araminta Jane indulged in a fit of hysterics, from which she did not recover for some hours. But Mr. Joel Wiggings was inexorable.

On the next day the country house was advertised for sale. On the next came the startling announcement of the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. And then ——but the disastrous effects that followed are of too recent occurrence to require a word of detail. Joel Wiggins was borne down in the general crash, a fact that will in no way surprise the reader. Mrs. Wiggins was inconsolable for a time; Aramintha Jane in despair. Oh, the disgrace of coming down!—It seemed as if it would kill them. The carriage went, of course and with it the caped and banded coachman. The folly had gone that far.

The broken 'Notion' merchant, who had kept his carriage, and boasted a country house, called together his creditors, and made an exhibit of his affairs. Alas! The column of assets did not foot up as large as the column of liabilities, by many thousands of dollars. The Discount and interest accounts showed a fearful balance on the wrong side. Thirty thousand dollars had been paid for the use of money, in less than four years! Mr. Wiggins owed $83,000, and his nominal assets were $64,000! So much for the rich merchant, who had set up his carriage and sent his wife and daughter, to see high life and spend money at Saratoga and Newport! He represents a class, and is rather a favorable specimen; for Mr. Wiggins really meant to be honest, but the inflation of the times led him into error.

The creditors of Mr. Wiggins were not hard on him. They agreed to accept forty cents on the dollar, taking his own notes at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months in settlement. A few wanted to close him up. They were outraged at the country house, and carriage part of the business; but the majority pitied poor Wiggins, who was deeply humiliated, and almost ready to shoot himself in despair.

'We must give up this house!' said Mr. Wiggins, on returning home from the meeting of his creditors. He spoke like a man in earnest. Mrs. Wiggins started and flushed; Aramintha Jane turned pale.

'Your creditors have not been so exacting so cruel!'

'Are you nothing but selfish fools!' exclaimed Mr. Wiggins, his wrath leaping over all barriers. 'Hard! Cruel! They have been kinder than I had dared to hope for!"

'Oh, then we will not be forced to move from here!' sobbed Aramintha Jane. 'It would kill me. I could never survive the humiliation! You must not think of it, Pa.'

'It is thought of and decided,' said the resolute Mr. Wiggins. 'The bubble has burst, and I am now a bankrupt. We went up like a rocket, and now, we are coming down like the stick.'

'But we will economise,' said Mrs. Wiggins.

'I know you will, for necessity knows no law,' was answered.

'We'll send away the waiter, and let the chamber-maid attend the door and table.'

'The cook can attend to the door, and we'll wait on ourselves at table. It won't be the first time in our lives! I, for one, shall feel relieved. It always annoys me to have a waiter gaping at me while I eat.'

Poor Aramintha Jane was in despair.

'We can't get all our furniture into a smaller house,' said Mrs. Wiggins.

'Very true,' replied Mr. Wiggins. 'I've thought of that. We'll have a sale, and get rid of the costly lumber that surrounds us. Plainer furniture will suit better our reduced style of living, and my honorable purposes.'

'A sale! Oh, disgrace! disgrace! Would you kill me sir?' And Araminta Jane confronted her resolute papa with the countenance and attitude of a tragedienne.

'You don't seem to have common sense or common decency enough to live in this world, so the sooner you are killed off the better,' coldly replied Mr. Wiggins. 'I shall have the sale and risk the consequences'

And he did according to his word. The red flag, in less than a week, was unfurled from one of the windows of the handsome West End house; and the humbled and disconsolate Wigginses retired to a meaner abode, in a smaller street, the former of which corresponded much better with the condition of a man who would pay only forty cents on the dollar!'

Wiggins himself was honest at heart; but the wigginesses in the mass were weak, vain, and protentious. The suddenness with which they fell from an extreme height stunned and blinded them, and it was some time before a new and better life began to vitalize their actions. It did, however, thanks to the resolute conduct of their head!

There is a lesson in the fall of the Wigginses, and a good many lessons in the way they managed to get along after their fall.—With the reader's leave we may look in upon them again, at intervals. We think them worth observing.

A BATCH OF WITICISMS.

How very hot you are—as the roast beef said to the horse radish.

What light could not possibly be seen in a dark room? An Israelite.

Mind your eye—as the thread said to the needle.

"I don't like to patronize this line," said a culprit to a hangman.

"Oh, never mind this once," was the reply, "it will soon suspend its operations."

I can't bear you—as the sea said to the leaky ship.

Polite waiter—"'Am, sir; yes, sir. Take anything with your 'am, sir."

Crusty old gent—"Yes, the letter H."

My heart is thine—as the cabbage said to the cooking maid.

Pit's full—as the Earl of Chatham said after dinner.

"The devil shall have his due," said a boss printer as he settled with his apprentice.

A coroner's jury recently returned a verdict that Mr. Dobbs "came to his death by hanging around the tavern."

A gentleman, who advertised for a clerk that could bear "confinement," was answered by one who had lain seven years in jail.

"Please exchange," said our printer's devil, when he kissed his sweetheart, Sal.

"Pooh! Pooh!" said a wife to her expiring husband as he strove to utter a few parting words, "don't stop to talk."

The lady who put her floor cloth in the cradle and scrubbed the floor with her baby, has since joined the Mormons.

A dandy is a chap that would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

A cotemporary inquires if the young ladies of the present day are fitted for wives? We think it a much more important inquiry whether they are fitted for husbands.

A young lady is charged with having said that if a cart wheel has nine felloes, it's a pity if a pretty girl like her can't have one.

De Quincy being asked why there more women than men, replied—

"It is in conformity with the arrangement of nature; we always see more of heaven than earth."

A schoolmaster down South has been arrested and held to bail for teaching a young lady in vulgar fractions.

A Down Easter advertises for a wife in the following manner:

"Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed and fixins, five hundred dollars in hard puter, one that's had the measles, and understands tendin children, can have a customer for life by writin a billy dux, addressed Z—— R——, and stick it on Uncle Ebenezer's barn, hine side, jinnin' the hog pen."

A minister who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was the best, asked the advice from a faithful old African servant, who replied: "Master, go where is the most devil."

A lady very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed to use her tongue pretty freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none,"—"Yes, said the husband, "but it's very long since."

A rough spoken clergyman, in an argument before his vestry, said of one of his deacons: "I think Brother B. is a fool tonight." The deacon calmly replied: "I am not a fool; but if his reverence has a right to call me brother, I admit that I am akin to one!"

An engraving of a church-yard is a grave subject, but the tool that does it is a graver.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.—How many common figurative expressions in our language are borrowed from the art of carpentery, may be seen from the following sentence:

"The lawyer who filed the bill, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empaneled a jury, put them in a box, nailed a witness, and bored a whole court, all in one day, has since laid down law and turned carpenter."

ENIGMA.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 1 15 3 9 6 is the name of a fowl.
6 4 11 2 is the name of a town.
4 3 9 6 is the name of a flower.
14 4 2 6 is what grows in the woods.
5 8 12 13 6 9 is the name of a river.
16 2 5 4 15 is what comes from Africa.
7 8 14 6 4 is what we all use.
10 15 4 16 is the name of a Cape.
9 8 4 8 10 is the name of a woman.
My whole was a distinguished General.
G. W. L.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of twelve letters.
My 1 3 1 3 9 is a species of tree in the West Indies.
12 5 1 8 is to delineate.
2 10 4 11 5 is a wood or grove.
4 7 11 6 is the language of the descendants of the Gauls or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland.
9 4 1 is a species of whale.
11 1 10 5 1 8 is to beat or whip slightly.
My whole is a public building in Delaware County.
YOUNG AMERICA.

MESSRS. COOPER & VERNON:—The Enigma furnished you last week, by "Young America," consists of 14 letters, not 15, a mistake probably of your *familiar*, for such imps do sometimes make the types play curious tricks, and yours is not infallible.

When I first cast my "EYE" on the Enigma, I came to the "faint" conclusion that I should not be able to un-riddle it, until next "YULE," but a shrewd old "MAID" who sat at my elbow, slily hinted that it was all "Hum-hum," and must have emanated from "THE MEDIA LYCEUM."

Have you any more of the same sort.
OLD PAT.
Nether Providence, Jan. 26th, 1858.

QUERY.—It is required to plant 19 apple-trees in 9 straight rows, each row containing 5 trees.
An answer solicited.

We have received several Enigmas whose answers are the names of individuals in the county. These we will not publish. The first answer sent us of any Enigma, if correct, will be published, and no others.

A WIFE'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

A traveler tells this story of a joking wife:

Last Saturday evening, a gentlemen residing at Jamaica Plain, was sitting with his wife and friends at their parlor fire, when the door bell was violently rung. The lady rose, but then suggested to her husband that as the girl was out, he had better go to the front door. Accordingly he opened it, and found no one there; but there was a nicely done up basket, covered with white linen, at his feet, and he thought he heard the rustling of a female dress departing. After looking vainly up and down the street, and around the portal, he took the basket into the parlor. On the covering being removed, a beautiful little child appeared, some five months old. The lady screamed, one of the lady visitors took up the baby and found a note pinned to its dress, which charged the gentleman of the house with being the father and implored him to support it.

A rich scene ensued between the injured wife and the indignant husband, the latter utterly denying all knowledge of the little one, and asserting his innocence. The friends interfered, and at last the wife was induced to forgive the husband.

Finally the lady very roguishly told her husband that it was strange he should not know his own child, for it was their mutual offspring, which had been taken from its cradle, up stairs, by the nurse, for the very purpose of playing the joke; and the surprised husband finally joined in the laugh which was raised at his expense.

THE RIGHT TALK.—A straight-out writer gives the following advice to those young men who "depend on father" for their support, and take no interest whatever in business, but are regular drones in the hive, subsisting on that which is earned by others.

"Come, off with your coats, clinch the saw, the plow handles, the axe, the pick-axe, spade—anything that will enable you to stir your blood! Fly around, and tear your jacket, rather than be passive recipients of the old man's bounty! Sooner than play the dandy at dad's expense, hire yourself out to some potatoe patch—let yourself to stop hog holes, or watch the bars; and when you think yourself entitled to a resting spell, do it on your own hook.

"Get up in the morning—turn round at least twice before breakfast—help the old gentleman—give him now and then a generous lift in business—learn how to take the lead, and not depend for ever on being led; and you have no idea how the discipline will benefit you. Do this and our word for it, you will seem to breathe a new atmosphere, possess a new frame, tread a new earth, wake to a new destiny—and you may then begin to aspire to manhood. Take off, then, that ring from your little finger, break your cane, shave your upper lip, wipe your nose, hold up your head, and by all means never again eat the bread of idleness, nor depend on father."

CURIOSITIES.—A plate of butter from the cream of a joke.

A hair from a cabbage head.

A small quantity of tar supposed to have been left where the Israelites pitched their tents.

The original brush used in painting the signs of the times.

A bucket of water from All's well."

Soap with which a man was washed overboard.

The pencil with which Britania ruled the wave.

A portion of the yeast used in raising the wind.

A dime from the moon when she gave change for the last quarter.

The saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow.

A fence made from the railing of a scolding wife.

The chair in which the sun set.

A buckle to fasten a lauching stock.

Eggs from a nest of thieves.

Hinges and lock from the trunk of an elephant.

A sketch from a politician's views.

The jewel extracted from an editor's consistency.

Sealed proposals—as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

What should we study.--

I propose writing a very short article in answer to this query which I have started with, and I shall set out with the assertion that we *should* study; and that not for any definite period of time, or upon particular emergencies, but that we should study *all the time.* I might say much upon this point, and show that by the very constitutionality of our nature, this is an absolute requirement, but I shall pass by this to the consideration of my question.

The first answer that suggests itself to the thinker, is—that we should study what will be of the greatest practical advantage to us—and in one sense this answer is a correct one. But the meaning that is very often implied is so much at variance with the one which a liberal construction would give it, that it would be well for us to examine it, and know what it is before we place too much confidence in it. The phrase we should study what is likely to benefit us most, is very often made to mean something like this—Because A is to be a clergyman, there is no necessity for him studying mathematics, and because his brother B is to be a farmer, he need know nothing of logic—or in other words, some suppose that the studies which an individual should pursue, should be those only which have a direct and immediate bearing upon his chosen calling, to the exclusion of all others. A father designs his son to be a clerk, and forthwith installs him into the art of book-keeping.—Geography, Grammar, Philosophy, Arithmetic, all must give way to the diminutive day-book, journal, and Ledger, because that is to be his calling. This may be done in good faith, and with a purely advantageous view, but at the same time, it does not follow that because the parent *desires* to give his son the most useful knowledge, that he really *does* do it.

It is a truism that the different departments of knowledge form in the whole a most beautiful compact; each one depending upon some of the others for its truth and development, and that whenever we separate them, and make them act independently of each other, we first weaken them by the division, and 2d. we destroy their true object by their very isolation.

To illustrate this position. The clergyman did not study mathematics, because he did not intend to teach them—so he thought. Yet where is logic, and analytical reasoning so vividly, so truthfully, and so masterly treated of as in geometical demonstrations. Who can so well build beautiful structures of language, construct allegorical metaphors, or determine and measure the distance between context and consequence, as he who has demonstrated mathematical problems in the great school of Euclid? Or following it to our second illustration, who can take charge of the books of the merchant, be he ever so well informed of the routine of the art, unless he has called to his aid, the laws of exchange, barter, discount, interest, profit and loss—in short, unless he understands arithmetical calculations. Nay, more than this, he needs the lawyer's logic, and the mathematician's skill, or he never can perform his duty.

I hold it be a fundamental error, that any one should confine his knowledge to any particular calling, not only for the reasons first given, but for others of greater moment. First, a person cannot be skilled in any one branch, unless his course of study has gone beyond it, inasmuch, as general scientific knowledge, applies itself to almost every department. The world is the great mine where the minds of the curious delve for new truths, and to this world must we all have access—with this world must we be all acquainted. Secondly, even admitting that it was an advantage to study only what we thought had a direct bearing upon a prospective calling, there are so many chances that we may never follow it, that it will by no means admit of a certainty. Suppose then, since there is at least a probability of it, that circumstances should transpire to prevent his doing so. Whilst for the sake of argument we admit his capacity for what he designed doing—we must allow he is fit for nothing else. It is obvious then that the very method of education has paralyzed the man, and sent him forth into the world to tally unfit to grasp with its daily requirements. He was trained for *one* object—that gone, he is powerless—and if he ever becomes, what every one should become, possessed of *general* knowledge to *sustain* himself in different circumstances, of which we all agree he is for a time the creature, he must do so by after study.

If then our social position, the force of circumstances, and the wants of life all tend to make general knowledge a desideratum, it follows as a logical conclusion, that our education should be of such a character as to impart that. I then at this stage of my article, feel justified in saying that we should study, first, with a view to have general knowledge; and 2d. a thorough knowledge. The second implies the first, and the first requires the second. I maintain that there are certain studies which every one should prosecute, no matter what course of life they may think to follow; studies which will aid us wherever we are placed, and without which none other are really valuable. I need not name them. Our age is a practical age—knowledge now-a-days is only considered valuable when applied—everything must make its own mark, if it would ensure a destiny.

While the world of the 19th century is like no other century—it is like them all.—While it distinguishes itself in no one branch of knowledge—in that outstripping all others, it is noted for attainment in all. The thousand rays of scientific garnishing which have been struck to light in the lapse of time, have been centered in a mighty focus in our day, and became an *"all in all."*

This marks our line of study, because it shows us what we have to behold, and this answers the question, as to what we should study—"Every thing which the age demands—the application of which every-day life requires." T.

NOT A BAD FIGURE.—Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of trouble, makes use of this figure:

"As the sun converts clouds into a glorious drapery, firing them with gorgeous hues, and draping the whole horizon with its glorious costume, and writing victory in fiery colors along the vanquished front of every cloud, so sometimes a radiant heart lets forth its hope upon sorrow, and all the blackness flies, and troubles that drooped to appal, seem to crowd around us as a triumphal procession, following the steps of a victor."

SABBATH READING.

BE PATIENT.

BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR.

Be patient—life has many ills
The heart's firm faith to try,
But when with grief the sad eye fills
Then raise to Heaven that eye.

Be patient—o'er the struggling soul
Must sweep time's waves of care,
But when its stormy surges roll
Then raise to Heaven thy prayer.

Be patient—falsehood cannot stand
Or live beyond its day;
In the kind Father's place thy hand
And He will guide thy way.

Be patient—toil, and hope and wait,
With earnest, cheerful will;
And when most adverse seems thy fate
Toil, hope, wait—patient, still.

A Batch of Truths,--

That's a wise delay which makes the road safe.

Prodigals are born of misers, and butterflies are born of grubs.

Nothing dries sooner than a tear.

If a good act benefits no one else, it benefits the doer.

A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.

Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

It is hard work to teach people who can learn nothing without being taught.

There are can be no expectation more idle than that human nature, left to itself, will either improve or cease to be vicious.

Many a man blows the bellows of the organ that sounds his praise.

It's a good sign to see a man doing an act of charity to his fellows.

Every day well spent, lessons the task that God has set us.

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.

Nothing elevates us so much as the presence of a similar, yet superior to our own.

We learn a little of God's ways, but very little of his purposes.

Every home on earth should be a miniature of heaven.

We converse with those we love through flowers; with those we worship through the stars.

God comes to see, or look upon us, without a bell.

The more a man is envied, the less he is spared,

Truth itself is of no value, only as it conduces to an upright, holy and benevolent practice.

Those who excel in strength are not most likely to show contempt of weakness.

He is the happy man, not whom other men think, but who thinks himself to be so.

The fame which follows true greatness no friend need hold up, and no enemy can keep down.

Traits of character which you wish to conceal you had better reform.

In the way of the world, how often do we see a man take all the pavement to himself.

A selfish man is a pump with the handle pad-locked up.

Our reputation, virtue, and happiness, greatly depend on the choice of our companions.

Can it be said that a man has wisely considered what he has done when the end corresponds not with what he proposed?

To the end that what you may desire may be advantageous to you, never desire anything but that which is proper for you.

Those who will not forgive an offence are the most accursed of all men.

Paying off Mother.--

"Mother," said a little black-eyed boy of six years, "when you get old and want some one to read to you, I will pay you off."

Little Alexander's mother had been in the habit of reading to him a great deal, and on this Sabbath day she had read to him a long time out of the Bible, and a Sabbath School book. The child was just able to read a little himself, and the progress he was making doubtless suggested to him how he might at some future time return in kindness all his mother's care. "I will pay you off, mother," said he, looking into her face with childish satisfaction, and as if a new thought from heaven had been sent down to light up the little world of his soul. His mother pressed him to her heart with a delight that seemed to say, "My dear son, I am more than paid off already."

But, children, you can never pay off a mother. Her thoughts of love and acts of affection are more in number than the days of life. From the hour of birth, mother has been one with you. How often has she nourished you, dressed you, kissed you, rocked you on her knee and in the cradle, carried you in her tender arms, watched over you in sleep, guided your infant steps, delighted in the dawning intelligence of your eye, and the winning affection of your smile, hushed your pains and sufferings, sweetly adjudged many appeal cases to her sympathy, corrected at times your misdemeanors, thought of you in absence, and guarded your life with the unvarying remembrances of a mother's solicitude, and the free-will offering of a mother's devotion? Ah, dear child, you can never "pay off mother!"

Mother has taught you to read and to pray. She has patiently sat by you and taught you the letters of the alphabet; and then she helped you to put them together, and to spell words of thought. She taught you to spell God. And before you could read, she taught you to say, "Our Father which art in heaven." Mother has trained you with lessons, and hymns, and prayers, to come to Christ, to whom you have been dedicated to baptism. She has prayed for you when none but God knew it, and has prayed with you when your wondering eyes understood not the meaning of her grave and imploring looks. She has taken you, on the Sabbath, to church, and showed you how to behave in the sanctuary; and by her example, she has pointed you to heaven, and "led the way." Dear child, you can never "pay off your mother."

Yes, there is one way in which you can more than pay off mother. It is by loving Jesus Christ and his Commandments, and by preparing for Heaven. Mother is going there. She is getting ready for that blessed abode, where the parents and children may meet together, around the throne of God and the Lamb. There Jesus dwells in glory, which he communicates to the saints of all generations—that same Jesus, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Come, little children, come to Jesus Christ! Come, Alexander, and pay off mother, by praising God with her in heaven!

COMMUNICATED.

FARMER'S LETTER.

To identify still more closely the paper money system, as the cause of our periodical suffering in a business point of view, and to justify a surprise that the experiment should be repeated again and again, with the same uniformly disastrous result, it is only necessary to call up from recollection the significant fact, that in 1813-14 our State Legislature created *forty* banking corporations by a single act, and that within two years the great crash of paper money occurred. And again between 1830 and 1835 the banking capital of the State was *increased* by adding the enormous sum of $45,000,000 to that previously existing, and the great bank, manufacturing and commercial catastrophe was complete in 1837. Yet again our Legislature in 1857 incorporated *seventeen* new banks, besides increasing the capital of several others, and before the end of *six months* was called together in extra session to relieve these same banks and others from the penalties incurred by a general failure! And this too 'when we were at peace with all the world, and had been for 22 years;' and at a time, moreover, when the coined gold and silver in the country was greater than at any other period of our history, and the amount of our surplus exportable produce was estimated to be larger than ever before. It is thus seen that our manufacturing interest has uniformly risen and fell with an excessive paper currency, and if it be necessary to sustain manufacturing operations, that we should be periodically harrassed every ten years by these destructive revulsions, and indeed the utter prostration of all the industrial pursuits of our countrymen, the conclusion will force itself upon us irresistably, that it would be preferable and profitable to our community, to depend on other sources of supply, when the currency, being under better management, would admit our wants being served without the infliction of such a crushing penalty.

It is not intended to charge those interested in manufacturing, generally, with the sins of the paper money speculators, (bankers.) That there is a natural or necessary connection between them is not believed; but that there is a disposition manifested by a large portion of them to favor an undue extension of paper currency is but too obvious, and the inflictions they suffer therefrom must not be charged to other causes. The fatal bane to the uniform prosperity of all our industrial pursuits is to be found in the vitiated cordition of our currency alone, and if the persevering efforts of our manufacturers during the last thirty-five years, to secure encouragement through a protective tariff, had been as zealously directed to secure a permanent currency, unchangeably fixed at a specie value, the result would probably have been complete success. A great scale of import duties judiciously arranged for the purpose, as at present, would have furnished a uniform and sufficient means to support the government, while it would not diminish the ample protection of every home interest, we otherwise enjoy, and at least the last two of our financial, manufacturing and commercial catastrophes would have been avoided. An excessive amount of currency of any kind, (that is a greater proportion to the amount of business transactions than exists in other commercial countries with whom we are connected by dealings) influences its exchangable value, precisely as an excess in quantity of any other commoddity, i. e., diminishes its relative power. The *real value* of a bushel of wheat, or a pound of beef is unchangeable, but the *price* fluctuates with the quantity on the market, and the changeable value of that with which it is compared. As a general rule, when money is abundant, prices are high, and *vice versa*. Our manufacturing demonstrations have hitherto been an awakening from a previous state of depression to apparent prosperity during the progressive expansion and diminishing value of the current medium of exchange—paper money. The fictitious ability of the community to purchase, quickened the rate of consumption; and a sudden necessary increase of capacity for production to meet the demand, is uniformly attended with a like increase of imports of a similar character, these imports are purchased in Europe with *gold or its equivalent in value*, and sold here at its paper money price, thus affording a profit to the importer. This will continue so long as *we* persist in holding a gold dollar and a paper dollar at equal value at home, whatever may be the scale of import duties. The relative value of gold, corresponding with a paper dollar in the general transactions of inter-commercial communities, adjusts the measure of profit upon the same principle, and quite as certainly as a "governor" in motive machinery adapts the amount of force to the measure of resistance. Thus the operation proceeds—an increase in the quantity, and diminution in value of our currency, advancing prices, expanded production, importation and consumption, with the loss of our *real money* upon which the bloated fabric rests, until this foundation gives way, and the whole uniform structure crumbles and falls, and its principle of light—credit—vanishes into thin air. This we call a crisis, or a "revulsion," and years are required to repeat the never-ceasing round of apathy, prosperity, and disaster as before.

Continental Europe maintains a very near approach to an unmixed currency of gold and silver. In Great Britain it consists of gold, silver and paper; the latter enters as an ingredient to a *limited*, but comparatively large amount, when compared to the continental currency, but the limit is guarded by the most stringent governmental restrictions. The fluctuations in the *amount* of currency throughout Europe is scarcely appreciable, and financial disturbance is correspondingly unfrequent. The origin, when they do occur, may be generally traced to the connections in trade with the United States, where the paper element in the currency is virtually unlimited. The amount of exports from all the principal States of Europe to this country being greater than to any other single nation, any disturbance here, reacts upon them with commensurate severity, as in the present instance. From these premises we are enabled to draw valuable instruction in regard to the effect of currency on the exchange of the products of labor between active and enterprising communities.

To England, with a liberal but limited proportion of paper engrafted in her currency, we uniformly export a greater value of our native productions, than her return produce will pay for, owing to the nearly equal cost of labor, and the exaction of a fair amount of duty by our government, with but merely a nominal amount taxed on our products entering her Kingdom. Hence the balance of trade with her is always heavily *in our favor*. But with the continental States, where a gold currency exerts a controlling influence, the balance of trade is as constantly *against* us. This unpleasant fact arises from their measure of value being nearly metallic, while ours is as nearly paper, and they are able to produce such articles as we need at a cost that admits of a profitable sale to us, while our paper money cost of production almost entirely excludes us from their markets, and hence all the balance in our favor from our trade with Great Britain, and all our gold exported some thirty to sixty millions annually—are required to meet, in London, the balances due by us on the continent.

(To be concluded next week.)

What it costs annually to support the Royal Family of England, if properly expended, would provide food for forty thousand families of working men!

Two hundred and thirty years ago, twenty-four dollars purchased the whole city and county of New York.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

In Congress, on Wednesday, Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine into the difficulties of Utah and whether they could be settled without resort to force. It was referred to the Military Committee.—Mr. Pugh of Ohio, presented a series of resolutions, passed by the Legislature of that State, condemning the action of the executive on the Kansas question, and urging the Senators and Representatives of Ohio, to vote against the admission of the Territory under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, stigmatized the resolutions as disreputable, because they did not speak out with that manly independence with which the Legislature of a sovereign State should speak. They indorsed the action of the President in one part and condemned it in another.

Why not come directly to the question at issue, and, with that calm dignity which becomes a sovereign State, declare and announce their purposes and their will? Why go crouching like miserable slaves to the Administration, and hypocritically declare they have the fullest confidence in it, when they mean to end by declaring their stern determination to oppose the only important measure it has brought forward. The President not only announces his purpose not to allow the people of Kansas to make their own constitutions, but to force upon them one made by their enemies, and compel obedience to it with the point of the bayonet.—He (Mr. Wade) proposed, if it should come to that, to resume the same argument where our fathers left it. The South had not upon their plantations a more craven-spirited set of people than those who passed these resolutions. If the Executive should persist in this policy, he was a tyrant, and deserved the frowns and reprobations of every man. The resolutions call his policy 'unfortunate' but he called it downright knavery and tyranny, which demanded not argument but action. It tends to a breach of the peace, and to stir up civil war. Notwithstanding all this they do not lose their confidence in him. They say, although we adhere to him we instruct you to throw his message in his face, and for one he (Mr. Wade) was ready to do it. The resolutions were not the voice of the people of Ohio, and met no sympathy or acquiescence from the Republican party. They, the Ohio Legislature, by a cowardly majority, under the gag rule, because they dared not face the scorn and contempt which would have been heaped upon them had they permitted the liberty of speech. The brave and generous people of Ohio would have spoken out directly, without catering to the favor of any man. Boldly and independently would they have pronounced their will. The resolutions were passed under the statement that haste was indispensable, and yet more than 10 days have elapsed, during which time they have slept in some man's breeches pocket. He was willing to go with the Legislature, and resist to the death the attempt to force the Lecompton, or any other constitution not the will of the people, upon the inhabitants of Kansas. This is the first attempt, since the American Revolution, to take away the liberties of the people, and it must be the last.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Zollickoffer, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the President for information as to the course of the Utah expedition, and how far the Mormons are in a state of rebellion.—The House then went into committee, and took up the deficiency appropriation bill, under cover of which a partisan debate ensued on slavery, abolition, &c.,

Mr. Davis, of Miss., said the threats made by the North against the South, were held in contempt. He said the South expects a conflict with the North, and, come when it might, they would be ready to meet it.

If the North should invade the South, let them do it in open day, and not by night. Whenever a single drop of blood shall be shed there, by way of coercing them to submit to injustice and wrong, it will be followed by a stream of fire into the North. They would find an army marching from the South into the North, with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, scattering desolation in their path.

He had more respect for the abolitionists than the free-soilers, on principle. One assassin meets his victim in open day, while the other stabs him while asleep. The only difference exists in the fact that one is the greater robber than the other.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, asked whether the gentleman from Miss. would carry his desolation into the Western reserve.

Mr. Davis, replied that that would be the first point he would strike at, because that was the residence of the meanest and worst of abolitionists in the country.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Foot introduced a proposition as an amendment to Mr. Davis' Pacific Railroad bill, to secure the building of a road on the northern route, whether the decision should be for or against the southern line. The Select Committee, appointed to consider the banking system of the district of Columbia, reported a bill to prohibit the issue or circulation, in the district, of bank notes of no less denomination than $50. The bill to increase the army was taken up, and Mr. Toombs opposed it in a very sensible speech. The resolution to present a medal to Commodore Paulding was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Pearce and Slidell. The latter, while opposing the resolution, denounced Walker as utterly incompetent to be either a military leader or civil governor.

In the House the time was principally taken up with the Kansas question, and the debate was unusually sharp, when Mr. Hickman, of this district, said:

He was compelled to dissent from the views of the President on the Kansas question.—But his opposition to the President's treatment of Kansas affairs did not arise from any objection to slavery, but it was based on a foundation more plainly understood, namely:—A violation of the declared principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act. To ask him to support the Lecompton constitution would be to insult him, by casting a suspicion on his integrity. He might stand alone, but he would not part with his free thoughts for a throne. He knew different motives would be attributed to him. If his conduct, bearing immediately or remotely on Southern institutions, should subject him to the anathemas of his Southern friends; so be it. He would not conceal his sentiments to obtain a charitable construction. The attempt made to force the Lecompton constitution on an unwilling people by force or fraud would induce him to resist it. He would grant to his brethern what he claimed for himself, namely, the exercise of their rights in their fulness, conferred by the pure spirit of liberty. This was the golden constitutional rule, sound alike both for individuals and States. He strongly denounced the frauds and impositions on the people of Kansas, and slavery having been fastened on them in bold defiance of their sacred rights. He could not lend himself to any movement to undermine the foundation on which legislation rests, or falsify the pledges made by Democrats to the people of the country during the last Presidential election. In alluding to the President's message, he said he always knew slavery was a peculiar institution, but never before knew that it embraced all the domestic institutions, while, by the Kansas Nebraska law, the people were to be perfectly free to act in their own way. The doctrine of popular sovereignty is not as popular as it was. It was formerly supposed to mean something giving the people power over all domestic institutions. But now, as thought by the President, it is to be sweated down to the contemptible dimensions as to whether they shall hold a negro in bonds or not. This is all the extent of popular sovereignty. The case, however, is worse. It is false pretence. The question of slavery could not be voted on, because the proviso to the Lecompton constitution rendered this impossible, for the reason that it declares slavery shall not be interfered with, as it now exists. And it now exists in Kansas just as firmly as in South Carolina. This was the first time that he had learned that that State is a free free State, where the institution shall not be disturbed. Were Democrats all bound to support the Lecompton constitution, simply because it has the executive approbation.—He should as soon admit a bastard to be a lawful heir, as that constitution to be the representative of the sovereign will of Kansas, with no lawful blood in it. The Kansas Legislature never was a lawful body, and hence the acts emanating from it were illegal. Ruffianism has there held sway from the beginning to the present time; and in order to conceal this from everybody, efforts have been made to conceal the fact. How had it occurred that no Democratic officials were strong enough to stand the atmosphere of Kansas? Four Democratic Governors have successively been sent thither, and all have returned telling the same story, and in nearly the same words—that popular sovereignty was crushed out in Kansas.

The reply to the question, What is to be done with those who vote against the Lecompton constitution, was given in a late Southern newspaper. They are to be branded, have their ears slit, and be then read out of the Democratic party. But care must be taken that too many men of the North are not read out of the organization. He thought that he had a pretty distinct recollection of the necessity which existed for strenuous efforts to secure the vote of Pennsylvania to Mr. Buchanan, and remembered, too, what feeling there was in the South, lest the Presidency should fall on a sectional party. Might he not then inquire why the soldiers in that contest should be slaughtered so unceremoniously. To support the Lecompton Constitution was to support that which was begotten in fraud and brought forth in iniquity. He scorned the recommendation to admit Kansas on the ground of expediency, in the absence of right. It was in direct violation and contempt of the pledges which had been made to the people, and violative of the title by which President Buchanan holds his present position. Had the President's annual message been read before the election of 1856, there is no telling how large a majority there would have been against him. Let Kansas be forced into the Union with the Lecompton constitution; and there will be an end of national platforms and the beginning of sectional Presidents.

Only the Lower House of Congress was in session on Friday, the Senate—under the influence of sectionalism—having adjourned on Thursday, until Monday, to prevent the taking up of the bill to admit Minnesota as a State. In the House, the day was spent in debating the Printing Deficiency Appropriation bill.

GOOD ADVICE WELL PUT.

The Washington States, besides opposing the Lecompton usurpation, comes up to the main point at issue in the following manly style:

"The *equilibrium* of the States, North and South, was the favorite theory of our earlier statesmen; and up to a certain period in our history, it was sound doctrine. There was practical sense in the idea, just as long as there was enough slaveholding territory to form and meet state for State on the admission of non-slaveholding partners into the Union. The whole case was changed, however, when the slaveholding region was about exhausted; while the non-slaveholding power had at its back a reserve of two millions of square miles, to be moulded, in due time, into perhaps twenty additional free States.

"It would be an idle battle for the South to exhaust its strength and divide its party resources in a vain endeavor to force an equilibrium of States, or votes in Congress, as the national territory and population is now distributed. That theory has already outlived its natural day, and the South must dismiss it forever for the tangible facts of its position.

"The southern States have, by the same supreme natural laws which have given to the North a vast territorial advantage, equally commanding and unalienable advantages in climate, position, and production. By cultivating and enlarging her sphere of production, by a vigilant exercise of her own peculiar sinews of strength, by encouraging her domestic elements of independence, and by promoting steam lines and direct trade from her own ports, the South can, if she will, more than counterbalance the numerical advance of the North. Let the South ignore this fruitless pursuit of the ignis-fatuus of an impossible equilibrium, and turn to those positive and practical measures of sectional independence and territorial expansion as will make her too strong and too necessary to permit dictation from any quarter whatever."

This is the most wholesome and sensible article published in any of the Washington journals for many a day. California was opposed in the spirit of this sectional equilibrium, when there was no slave State to offset it. Of course such a movement failed because it was unreasonable. Now we have three new free States ready for admission—Minnesota, Kansas and Oregon, and southern fanaticism still clings to the notion of making Kansas a slave State against the wishes of its people, and getting up new slave States in Nicaragua, Texas, Cuba, Mexico, in fact anywhere, so as to keep up the equilibrium. This has, for the last forty years, been a perpetual obstacle to the real growth and development of the interior. We can get no new territory opened to settlement at the West until the South has carefully studied over its programme of operations. This sort of thing has reached its limit and must cease, because the South has exhausted its sphere of territorial expansion. The admission of California settled the question, and the present struggles are purely aimless and ridiculous.

NEW-STYLE CONVENTION.—A convention of some 400 or 500 Gypsies was to assemble at Dayton, Ohio, during the holidays. The Journal, noticing the presence of a large number, then already on the ground, says: "These Gypsies do curious things besides telling fortunes and painting horses. Some twenty or thirty of both sexes were at the Metropolitan the other day, and the women of the party invited the men to drink, which invitation was accepted, and the whole party gathered at the counter and drank together. The women paid for the liquor. A short time afterwards the men returned the compliment, and treated the women, and they continued thus doing the polite to each other, till the whole party had drank half a dozen times."

AN OTTER.—As James S. Ellison was passing along the canal between Chesapeake City and the Pivot bridge, a few days ago, his attention was attracted by some agitation of the water. He consequently stopped his horses, and having secured them, picked up a stone and approached the spot, and the animal coming up close to the bank, he struck it on the head, mashing its skull. On securing his prize, he found it to be an otter, which animal is rather rare in this section of country. It weighed 22 pounds, and its skin measured 5 feet from tip to tip.—*Wilmington Republican.*

A WUMAN'S REVENGE.

"Once upon a time," she went on, settling her muslins, and shaking her golden hair, "an officer in the Guards was travelling by the express night train to Southampton. In the same first class carriage there was a lady, very young and very handsome, and I am afraid that before they reached Winchester (there were no other persons in the carriage) she permitted this bold young guardsman to imprint one kiss—he gave and she allowed no more—upon her gloved hand. It was a freak, a caprice, a bit of fun—just like the kiss the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire gave a sweep, when Mr. Fox was being elected for Westminster. But she made him take a solemn oath that he would never reveal what had taken place. It fell out that our guardsman, about six months afterwards, did, in the smoking room of his club in St. James street, break his oath, and, with the boastful, lying qualities common to men, gave the story, with some additions perfectly and wantonly false. A fortnight afterwards, he had an invitation to stay a week with a distant relative of his—an old admiral, who lived in a charming villa on the banks of the river Ichen, close to Southampton. He had never seen this relative before, but some family matter had to be arranged, and he went down. He was received with the most cordial hospitality, especially by the admiral's wife, who was very young and very handsome, and who, by the merest chance in the world, turned out to be the identical lady with whom he had travelled, per night express train, from London to Southampton. She gave him her hand, ungloved this time, smiled upon him very sweetly, and just before dinner drew him on one side, and, with a sweeter smile than ever, told him, in a discreet whisper, that if he would come round at twelve o'clock that night to a certain window at the back of the house, overlooking the river, only separated from its brink by a narrow footway, she had something very important, and perhaps pleasant, to communicate to him. He came punctually at the appointed time. The moon was shining very brightly. The window was opened; and a lady in a night-dress beckond a tall and handsome cavalier (as the novels say) to advance to her. 'And she let him in through the window. By Jove, what a plucky one!' She said this:—'Captain Darell, you are a liar and a traitor.' She did this—she put a pistol to his head, right in the centre of his forehead, between his curling locks which parted in the middle, and she blew his brains out, and Captain Darell fell into the river Itchen, and was found there next day, very wet and very dead."—*Baddington Peerage.*

MESSRS. RIDGWAY AND WISE.—A DESPERATE PROPOSITION.—The Richmond Whig has lately been more than usually severe upon the Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia. A few days ago, therefore, the Governor's son, Mr. O. Jennings Wise, went into the office of the Whig, and asked for Mr. R. Ridgway, the editor; was shown into his room, and proceeded to give him a most severe castigation, breaking a stout stick over him. The combatants were separated and no more damage was done.—The next day Mr. Ridgway sent a challenge, proposing a meeting on the following terms:

"I propose that you and I select only one friend each, and, with one pair of pistols, we shall all meet in either your office or mine, at an hour to be hereafter designated; and after thus meeting, and the door being locked, you and I shall be securely blindfolded; that then the seconds shall load one of the pistols and leave the other unloaded; that they shall next determine by lot the choice of pistols; that the pistols shall then be handed to us, and that yours shall be placed directly against my breast and mine against yours; that, next and finally, at the giving of the word we shall both pull trigger, and let the consequences take care of themselves."

Mr. Wise, in reply says:

"I must call your attention to the fact that, by the code of honor, the challenging party is not entitled to prescribe the weapons nor the mode of using them. Moreover, the mode which you suggest is one entirely incompatable with the usage which obtains among gentlemen, since it would leave the issue entirely to the decision of chance. I am not willing to permit you to use a weapon against me without an opportunity, fully secured to me, of equal resistance. Still less will I consent, under any circumstances, to use a deadly weapon against an unarmed man."

In conclusion, Mr. Wise expresses his willingness to accept a challenge recognized by established usage. Mr. Ridgway, in his rejoinder, claims that Wise had already placed himself outside the "code" by attacking him in the office, and adds:

"In a word, you set out with a deliberate violation of the 'code' and now claim to have conceded to you all the rights, privileges and advantages which the 'code' accords to those who recognize it, and regulate their conduct by it. This unjust and extraordinary concession I am not prepared to make to you or any other man. Under the circumstances, therefore, you are not entitled to any recognition from me under the code. I have, therefore, submitted to you a proposition outside of it, which you are at liberty to accept or not, as suits you."

ROBERTSON TRIAL AT ROCHESTER.

A full report of this case, and its antecedents, would doubtless prove one of the most interesting character. Robertson, it will be recollected, was President of a bank at Rochester, and all his life occupied a respectable position. A Dr. Beigler, who, about a year ago, was sent to the State prison, for destroying the life of an unmarried young woman, in an attempt to perform an unnatural operation upon her, it appears was largely indebted to Robertson for going his bail and loaning him considerable money. This money, it is alleged, the latter was urgent should be repaid to him, and had threatened legal proceedings in case of a longer delay. Young Dr. Beigler, who had the management of his father's property, *in his absence*, was the prosecutor or rather principal witness—indeed, the only direct witness in the charge against Robertson, which charge was made, as it is alleged, through malicious and selfish motives, with a view to place R. where his father was and out of the way of harrassing him in a pecuniary way.

The conspiracy which the jury by their verdict, have charged young Dr. B. with having entered into to destroy Mr. R., was simply that R. had attempted to employ him, on repeated occasions, to prescribe medicine for his wife, who was ill, which should gradually increase her malady until death was produced; and that he at last pretended to comply; but instead of prescribing as desired, he gave her harmless medicines which produced no effect; and now he felt it to be his duty to have the would-be-murderer punished. The Doctor's evidence was positive and to the point; but unfortunately for him, in giving the time, place and hour at which some of their interviews had taken place, Robertson was proved, by several witnesses, to be elsewhere attending to his business.

For the defence, good character was established. Several witnesses testified to the uniform kindness he had shown toward his wife, and to their apparently happy domestic life. The mother of the wife united in this testimony in his behalf; but still more, the wife herself took the witness stand and swore to the mutual happiness of their lives. When her husband was first arrested, she scouted the idea of charging him with crime against herself, and clung to him with all the loving, trusting confidence of her young wife-days.

The jury returned a verdict of innocent.

A FORTUNE CHASING A PRETTY WOMAN BY TELEGRAPH.—Some two weeks ago there arrived in our city a beautiful young widow of twenty-five—a Hungarian by birth—on her way to New Orleans, en route to Havana, where she intended to engage in her profession as a female physician. She was alone—an exile from Hungary, where her husband had lived and died a patriot. Feeling now that the "fatherland," in its subjugated condition, had little left to promise for her future, she, with a true woman's heroic resolution, betook herself to travel in search of a new and more genial home in another hemisphere. Reaching New York, she took the island route to New Orleans, making Louisville a point. After tarrying a day here, she continued her journey, and, on one of the good packet steamers, reached New Orleans a few days ago.

On Friday last, an agent from the house of Rothschilds, the great bankers, also reached our city in chase of the beautiful, young, self-reliant widow, who is intent upon her journey to Havana. He has been dispatched from Europe to seek out the wanderer and bear to her the "glad tidings" that she has recently come into immense possessions at home, and to invite her to retrace her trip.—By the aid of the telegraph he learned that she had arrived safely in New Orleans, and was stopping at the St. Louis Hotel. A second dispatch urging her to wait his arrival was forwarded, and on he hastened to bear to her the imformation that she has a fortune of $11,000,000 at home awaiting her disposal. Think of this child of fortune trying to escape the wealth she all unconsciously possessed, and how it has chased her to the New World, and by the aid of faithful agents, quick travel, and telegraphic wires, she at length learns the story of her wealth!—*Louisville Dem.*, Jan. 23.

Eighteen prisoners recently made their escape from the Greenfield (Mass.) jail. Among them was a notorious counterfeiter, named Chapman, who, about an hour after gaining his liberty, walked into a public barroom in that village, called for a drink, sat down among the company present, who were talking about the escape, joined in the conversation and remained until 9 o'clock drinking and talking, without being suspected.—He then went to the front door of the jailors house, rang the bell and said he thought it was about time to lock up, and he had come home to go to bed. Of course they were glad to see him.

Alchohol was invented 950 years ago, by the son of a strange woman, Hager, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves, that they might appear more beautiful. During the reign of William and Mary an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent that the retailers in intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places informing the people that they might get drunk for a shilling, and have some straw to get sober on again.

It is stated that a son of the original Joe Smith, the prophet, founder of the Mormons now resides at Nauvoo. He is about 24 years of age. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican is very positive that Joseph intends to assume the leadership of the church next spring, and, as a method of solving the Mormon problem, suggests that our Government should encourage the people of Utah in acknowledge him, and thus rid themselves of the traitorous Brigham.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Last Saturday, Benjamin F. Reeves, of Marlboro', N. Y. while eating a beefsteak at a restaurant, in Newburg, was choked by a piece of meat, which stuck in his throat and caused his death in a few minutes. The piece, when taken out was found to measure 2¼ inches in length and 2 inches in width.

HIS FEET SLIPPED BENEATH HIM.—A new sensation novel has the following capital climax. It is good:

Am I really dear to you Sophia? I whispered, and pressed my burning lips to her rosy mouth. She did not say yes; she did not say no; but she returned my kiss; my soul was no longer in the body; I touched the stars; I knew the happiness of the seraphim; and the earth went from under my feet!

COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—Still another new counterfeit note made its appearance in Philadelphia. It purports to have been issued by the Delaware City Bank. The vignette is a locomotive and train of cars. On the right end of the note a boy may be seen lying by a sheaf of wheat. The counterfeit is very unlike the genuine, but it is calculated to deceive.

Dr. Hayne, a famous bigamist, who has a wife in nearly every State in the Union, has just emerged from a five years' residence in the Kentucky State Prison. He has arrived in Louisville, and the Courier says. "We warn the ladies to guard well their hearts, for the Doctor says he can marry any woman he may choose on first acquaintance and in the brief time of 5 hours.

A large factory for consolidating milk has been erected in New York. Mr. Borden, the inventor of this process, has established a condensor in Litchfield county, Connecticut, which is capable of reducing five thousand quarts per day.

The ship Flying Scud, on her recent voyage to California, is said to have made 469 miles in 24 hours, equal to 19 1-6 miles per hour. This is believed to be the highest speed ever attained on the ocean.

Isn't it strange that the two men in Washington who attract the most feminine curiosity, are Mr. Buchanan, who has no wife, and Mr. Bernhisel, of Utah, who has half a dozen.

A new religious sect has been organized in Washington City, under the title of the 'Disciples of God." Washing each other's feet and kissing, are among their observances.

Washington Irving, now seventy-five years old, walks to Dr. Craighton's church, in Tarrytown, N. Y., five miles from his home and back again, every Sunday.

THE sum of £5,200 has been subscribed in London towards building an immense tabernacle, in which the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is to preach. It will cost £20,000.

THE lady who is expected to make Mr. Fillmore "the happiest of men" on the 11th inst., is a Mrs. McIntosh, a woman distinguished for a great variety of charms, solid as well as transitory. Her former husband made a fortune in the crockery business in Albany, and was President of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad during the last three years preceding the consolidation.

The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficatious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peal it carefully, wet and apply it. It will draw off the matter, and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

The area of the State of Texas is large enough, if it were settled as thickly as Massachusetts, to hold nearly fifty millions of persons, or about double the present population of the whole United States.

For more than two years, Mr. George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville "Journal," has written his editorials by *amanuensis*, his hands being paralyzed to such a degree that he cannot use them.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, '58.

On and after the 9th of November the Cars will leave the Station, North-west corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9¼ and 10 A. M., and 3 P.M.

Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 8 and 12 A. M., and 4½ P.M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 10½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate, and may be found at the office occupied by Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., in the Court House, Media, Delaware co., Pa.

For sale on accommoting terms:
80 acres in Newtown, Del. co., near the West Chester Plank road.
60 Acres in Aston township, at the intersection of the West Chester and Phila., and Balt. Central Rail Roads.
71 acres of land, Chadds Ford, & near B. C. R. R.
35 acres do do do
40 acres in Aston, Delaware co.
50 acres in Edgmont, Delaware co.
50 acres of land near Media, in Upper Providence.
100 acres a very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
25 Acres in Newtown
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
110 acres, a beautiful farm or country seat near Chester. For description, &c., call at the office.
117 acres in Harford county, Maryland.
Blacksmith shop, dwelling, and 3 acres of land, in Aston, Del. co.
4 acres of wood-land in Thornbury.
75 acres in Middletown.
67 acres in Upper Providence.
22 acres in Upper Providence.
63 acres in Upper Providence.
Wanted several sums, from $200 to $5000; will offer real estate security, undoubted.
For description, terms, &c., apply at the office.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

Fall and Winter Goods.—Just received, at the MILLINERY and TRIMMING STORE of the subscriber, on State Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Media, a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Linnens, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c. Also a good assortment of Ladies Fancy, Staple, Dress and Cloak Trimmings; Children's Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Caps, Leggings, &c. She respectfully solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage she has received; promises to do all in her power to please. A. P. BURK,

PATENT CORN SHELLERS.
The subscriber would inform the farmers of Delaware and Chester counties, that he has purchased the right of SMITH'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, for the said counties, and that he has now on hand a number of these machines, which he will dispose of at $10 each. This Corn Sheller has an immense advantage over all others, inasmuch as it can be worked, and readily moved from place to place by any boy. They also shell corn quicker and neater than any other in use. Call and examine, or address
WASAINGTON BISHOP,
Dec. 9. Bishop's Mill, Del. co, P.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
THE subscriber offers his services to those selling Real or Personal Property, as Cryer of sale. Residence at the ROSE TREE HOTEL, near Media, Delaware county. ROBERT JOHNSON.
Upper Providence, Jan. 13, '58-4t*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
The circulating library in Media, consists of a number of valuable works, which the subscribers offer to the inhabitants of Media and vicinity at 6¼ cts. per week, invariably in advance. The Library is located at the Book, Stationery and Newspaper Depot, of JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Jan. 13.

MEDIA LUMBER YARD.
The subscriber respectfully announces to Carpenters and builders, and all others in want of LUMBER that he is now prepared to furnish all orders at the most reasonable rates.
WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
Yellow Pine Scantling.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
PLASTERING LATHS.
White and Virginia Pine Flooring.
SIDING, of all qualities Every description of Lumber can be had at his Yard, on State street, Media, at Philadelphia prices.
June 10. JOHN WILLIAMS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CROSLEY, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of William Crosley, late of the township of Newtown, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them without delay to
WILLIAM CROSLEY,
THOMAS T. CROSLEY,
January 20. *Administrators.*

ESTATE OF ISAAC COCHRAN, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Cochran, late of the Borough of Media, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to
WILLIAM EVES, *Admin'tr.*
Jan. 20-6w. Nether Providence.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE LOBB, DEC'D.
WHEREAS, Letters testamentary to the last Will and Testament of Catharine Lobb, late of the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceased have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
WM. C. LOBB,
Easttown, Chester county.
E. A. LOBB,
Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Executors.
M. W. RAWLEY,
Manayunk, Philada.
Jan. 13,-6w. *Executrix.*

ESTATE OF JOHN HIBBERD, DECEASED.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of John Hibberd, late of the township of Nethe Providence, in Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay to
SAMUEL HIBBERD, *Executor.*
Dec. 23,-6w*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of KOEHLER & KAHN, Clothiers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. KOEHLER alone is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm. M. KOEHLER,
Chester, Jan. 28. S. KAHN.

☞ The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the *CLOTHING BUSINESS* in the same store as formerly, and will always keep on hand a large and well selected STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, and will use every endeavor to make himself worthy of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm. M. KOEHLER.
Chester, Jan. 27,-tf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—NOTES AT PAR.—Although the notes of this Bank are selling at the enormous discount of *Forty per cent.* we have made arrangements to use a large amount, and will continue to receive them
AT PAR FOR DRY GOODS,
Our stock is large and entirely *new*, and all our goods will be sold *as low as for any other money.*
Now opening a full assortment of Shirting Muslins, Linen Goods, Shawls, Blankets, Dress Goods, Men's wear, &c., &c. SAMUEL S. HESS.
No. 923, Market st., North side, bet. 9th and 10th.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27-3w.

S. G. TUFT'S SELF-SUPPORTED FENCE.—The subscriber would call the attention of the farmers of Delaware county, to this Fence, as being more economical, easier to put up than ordinary fences now used, and can be made under cover in stormy weather. A panel of 5 rails requires 40 feet of Lumber, one of 3 rails requires, 20 feet. When lumber can be purchased at $15 per thousand, a panel would cost from 60 to 75 cents, according to the number of rails in a panel, the panels are 12 feet long; the fence is very useful to divide fields for the purpose of cultivatvating one part and pasturing the other. By adopting this fence the farmer would require less permanent fence, as he could take this down and put it up on another part of the farm in a very short time. The subscriber will sell farm rights at 5 cents per acre, township rights at $10. For furt her information, address the subscriber, at Chester, Pa. [jan272m] JOHN L. ENTWISLE.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good business qualities, between the ages of 17 and 20, to drive a Milk wagon. Good reference will be required. Apply to the subscriber.
JOSEPH M. WORRELL.
Springfield, January 20, 1858

DEEDS, BONDS, AND MORTGAGES, for sale low, at the Book Store of
Media, Jan. 13. MARK PACKARD.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!
4000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.
November 25, 1857.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
MEN AND BOYS ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.—The subscriber would inform the citizens of Chester and vicinity, that he has for sale at his Store, in *Main Street* near the Railroad Depot, a large, new and superior assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING cut out by himself, and made by the best workmen on the spot, thus enabling him to offer Clothing better made and superior in every respect to that bought from wholesale houses in the city. He will continue to conduct his business on the same principle that has given such general satisfaction, namely. To ask the very lowest possible selling price at first, thus saving time in disputing, and gaining the confidence of the public by selling them clothing actually worth the money.
☞ Gentlemen preferring to give orders can be assured of good and well fitting garments.
Dec. 9. RICHARD MILLER.

Office of the Delaware County Mut. Ins. Co.
MEDIA, Nov. 11, 1857.
THE interest for the year 1858, upon the Premium Notes held by the said Company, which has been reduced to five per cent., becomes due and payable on the first Monday, the 4th day of January next. The following persons are authorized to receipe and receipt for the same in the respective townships: Aston, Samuel Dutton; Bethel, Robert M'Call; Birmingham and Concord, Charles Palmer; Upper and Lower Chichester, John D. White; Edgmont, Middletown and Thornbury, Walker Y. Hoopes; Chester Borough and Township, William G. Price; Nether Providence, Henry F

The American.

THOS. V. COOPER, DAVID A. VERNON, } Editors & Publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (ten lines) will be inserted three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in proportion.

☞ BUSINESS CARDS, of six lines or less, will be inserted for $5 per annum. ☜ ELECTION CARDS will be charged $5; which must be paid in advance. CASH must accompany all transient advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearagers are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN.—Hon. John Hickman made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, against the Lecompton swindle, and the attempt made by the federal executive to crush popular sovereignty—yet made in Congress.—If Mr. Hickman continues in the course he has began, his career will be brilliant.

We have as yet only received a synopsis of the speech, which will be found in the proceedings of Congress. We shall probably publish the whole of it in our next.

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, in his letter of the 28th, says:—

"Under all the circumstances, and considering the past relations of the parties, and his zealous service in behalf of the election of Mr. Buchanan, the demonstration of Mr. Hickman to-day against the Lecompton contrivance was one of the most telling and effective speeches yet made to the House, both in its matter and its spirit. He announced boldly that the day had at last come when representatives would be held to a more rigid account by their constituents; when unmeaning national platforms will be spurned, and when the great North would demand and insist upon its rights. If, said he, the sentiments uttered in the President's message, had been circulated through Pennsylvania authoritatively before the election, the State would have gone by thousands in favor of his opponent. Universal interest was manifested to hear Mr. Hickman, and members gathered round him from both sides of the House, exhibiting a deference and respect not often conceded. This step necessarily subjects him to the ban of excommunication, upon the doctrine recently asserted, denying toleration to nonconformists. There would be plenty of others in the same category, if they had the same nerve and were equally outspoken. As it is, Mr. Hickman is by no means alone in his glory, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned.

THE OPERATIVES AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.—A few weeks since we spoke of an attempt being made by a few manufacturers of the county to induce their hands to forego the ten hour system. This has been dropped, but another course, none the less repugnant and unfair, has been adopted—that of reducing their wages 20 per cent., with no assurance of steady employment, or again restoring the old prices. We expressed our decided disapprobation of the first; we now do the same of the second.

If the manufacturers have not sufficient work to engage all the time of their hands, let them employ them on half-time at full wages; or if there be no other alternative, stop their mills until they have money and labor sufficient to go on. Even this course, though extreme, would be preferable to that of a continued reduction. We know that it would best suit the operatives. They have thus far withstood the pressure of hard times with no work; they can do the same for a month longer, if it be necessary. But we can see no necessity for this, and little reason to justify it. True, money is scarce, but cotton can be obtained at a much lower figure than it could two months ago, as in fact all the material for manufacturing; and if the employers have money sufficient to pay their hands the reduced price, they can as well pay them as much money for less time spent in labor. Or, if this would not suit, let the reduction be less, say 5 or 10 per cent. (not more) with a guarantee to restore full wages as soon as the state of affairs warrant it. This the operatives would doubtless agree to; they could accept it with less danger to their present interest and future welfare. They know that their employers are embarassed, and any proposition that is reasonable, they will willingly comply with; but that which would rob them of their future earnings is too much of a sacrifice to be asked at their hands. We earnestly hope that some measures will be taken that will result to the benefit of all parties concerned.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has published a vindication of his course in Kansas. It furnishes confirmation of the monstrous frauds by which control of the elections of that territory was sought to be obtained. Coming from such a source, these statements, corroborating as they do those of Gov. Walker, force the conclusion that a plan was deliberately formed for depriving the majority of the people of rights under the sanction of federal office holders enjoying the confidence and partiality of the administration.

We have already received the February number of the Atlantic Monthly. It contains some excellent articles, among which are 'The Great Failure,' 'Busts of Goethe and Schiller,' 'The Librarian's Story,' 'Daylight and Moonlight,' 'Something about Pictures,' 'Cretins and Idiots,' &c., &c. It is one of the best and most beautiful Magazines in the world. Published in Boston, by Phillips, Sampson & Co., for $3 per year, or $2, when taken with the *Advertiser*.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, recommend an assignment. The investigation of affairs shows things to be in a deplorable condition and totally insolvent. There is a deficiency existing in its liabilities of one million three hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents. The question is what has become of this vast sum.

FRIEND FREAS, of *the Germantown Telegraph*, informs us that the Editorial Festival has been postponed until the 17th inst. It promises to be one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever held in the city. We shall try to be present. The only fault is that it takes place in the very busiest season of the whole year.

The state of affairs in regard to the admission of Kansas are becoming more threatening and alarming as the points at issue are brought forward. The indications are at present that an attempt will be made to force the Lecompton Constitution though Congress, when it is known that it cannot be sustained in Kansas for a single day without resort to Federal Bayonets. It has been delivered to the President, and he is about to issue a message recommending its adoption by Congress as the only legal and valid reflection of the popular will of the people of that territory, knowing this course, at the very moment, to be contrary to every principle of right—in the face of the protest of the people of Kansas, and the evidence of every Governor that ever went there, the present not excepted. We hope Congress will resist the passage of this base and fraudulent document to the last. If they do *not* the people *will*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The resolution relating to the small note currency, recommending the Governor to open a correspondence with the Secretaries of other States, with a view to agree on some plan to abolish notes of less denomination than $5, was taken up, and after some discussion, passed finally.—A series of resolutions were offered, instructing the Senators from Pennsylvania to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompten constitution. After considerable discussion it was referred to a select committee. A bill was read by Mr. Wharton to compel banks to pay depositors in specie, or forfeit their charters. In the Senate a favorable report was made on the bill to increase the rate of interest to seven per cent.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Territorial Legislature has wisely resolved not to give way to the Topeka Legislature, but to enact an entire new code of laws. The following are the main features of the bill which has passed one branch.—It abolishes slavery after the first of March:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That slavery and involuntary servitude in the said Territory is hereby forever abolished and prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly elected.

SEC. 2. All persons now held in slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, or who have heretofore, or shall hereafter be brought into the said Territory for the purpose of being so held, are hereby declared to be free.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall now hold, or who shall hereafter attempt to hold, any person in slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall, upon conviction thereof, be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary for any term not less than two years, nor more than five.

SEC. 4. That all laws and parts of laws establishing, recognizing or regulating the institution of slavery in the Territory of Kansas, heretofore passed by the Legislative Assembly, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The remaining sections only provide for the mode of trial and punishment of those who violate the provisions of the law as given above.

The steamship Canada, from Europe, reached Halfax, on Thursday. The bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to five per cent, and a further reduction was anticipated. Cotton was down and breadstuffs dull. The Leaviathan had been pushed nearly to the end of the launching ways where it will remain until the springs tides float her. An unsuccessful attempt had been made upon the Emperor Napoleon's life at Opera House. A projectile pierced his hat, and a number of persons near him (the latest dispatch says sixty) had been wounded and several killed. The conspirators are, as usual, said to be Italians, and a number of arrests had been made.

The city of Canton was reported to be ruined. A slave ship of some 1000 tons had been captured on the African coast, by a British cruiser. She was run ashore to prevent capture, after throwing overboard eight hundred negroes, half of whom were drowned. The vessel was burnt to the waters edge.

By the arrival at New York, of the steamship Moses Taylor, we have later news from California, etc. The official canvass of the votes cast at the Oregon State election, shows a majority of 500 against slavery, 7000 against free negroes, and four thousand for the constitution.

"*Of the* THIRTEEN *Northern members of the Senate who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill three years and a half ago, but* FOUR *now have seats in that body.* These four are Senator Stuart of Michigan, Senator Jones of Iowa, Senator Douglas of Illinois, and Senator Thompson of New Jersey. The only reason why the three first of these have not lost their seats is simply because their terms have not expired, and there has been no opportunity to elect other men. *Of the* FORTY-TWO *members of the House from the Northern States who voted for this bill, but* THREE *are members of the present House.*—These are J. Glancy Jones and T. B. Florence of Pennsylvania, and W. H. English of Indiana. Upon all the other 39 the waters of political oblivion have closed forever.—Now the Lecompton Constitution is yet more obnoxious to the great body of the people than was the Kansas-Nebraska bill."

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—We have been authorized to say that the above reward will be paid for the arrest of Samuel Mecklum, who waylaid and committed an outrageous assault upon the person of Wm. M. Weir of Rockdale, on Saturday evening last. He is about twenty-two years of age, light hair, an agreeable countenance, medium height, good teeth, with a fresh wound directly under the left eye. Any information respecting his whereabouts, will be thankfully received at this office, or by Wm. M. Weir, at Rockdale.

IRON STAIRS FOR SCHOOLS.—The recent frightful calamity in Brooklyn, should induce extra precautions in the construction of all public buildings. The stairways of schools should be of iron, and there should be more means of ingress and egress. The wonder is that disasters of this kind do not occur more frequently.

The February number of Sargent's School Monthly, has been issued, and contains a variety of good articles. It is the cheapest Educational Magazine published in the United States, being only $1 per annum. Those who wish to procure it should address Epes Sargent, Boston.

There are now over 100 female practitioners, regularly educated physicians, in the United States.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE OPERATIVES.—Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the operatives of the county, was held at the Charter House, in this Borough, on Saturday afternoon last. At the time for commencing, 4 o'clock, none of those whose names were affixed to the call, were present, and this created some confusion when it was proposed to organize, inasmuch as none present precisely knew the object of the meeting. However, near 5 o'clock, a portion of the committee who were instrumental in calling the meeting, made their appearance, and an organization was effected by appointing John Brewster, President.—In answer to the chairman's inquiry as to the object of the meeting, Jonathan Taylor stated that a number of the manufacturers of the county had offered certain propositions, reducing the operatives wages at least 20 per cent., and it was the duty of the meeting to consider the propriety of accepting or rejecting such propositions.

From information elicited from those who took an active part in the meeting, we learn that at five or six factories such propositions have been made, and at some places they were accepted by some of the hands; that even under these circumstances, in all probability, they could not have steady employment until the first of April, working only upon half-time. It was also hinted that when there was sufficient work to employ all the hands five days in a week, the reduction would become general, and all the employers in the county would adopt similar measures. But in regard to this the President stated his disbelief, and maintained that many of the employers were far above such a course, and would close their mills entirely before they would adopt it.

A voice—Yes, its only a few making donkeys of us all.

Another—Let those to whom a reduction is offered hold out a bit longer; they can live till they get better wages, and there's an end on it.

There was much confusion in the meeting, but the unanimous sentiment was that those who were thrown out of work should hold out, and a resolution was passed requesting them so to do until Saturday next. It was also the opinion of those present that an organization should be effected, which could at any time adopt protective measures. But this meeting was unprepared to take any definite action. It was enjoined on all of those who were out of employ, to appoint committees to wait upon their employers and know exactly what they proposed doing, and report at the next meeting.

The following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the operatives of the county, to be also presented at the next meeting:—Sylvester Schofield, Wm. McCartney, Jonathan Taylor, John Clark, John Brewster, James Boothe, John George, Joseph Wright, Samuel Shipley and Wm. Leys.

The meeting then adjourned to be again convened at the Town Hall, in Chester, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

GOOD HITS.—Parke Benjamin, in his poem on "Hard Times," which he recently delivered at this place; makes the following capital hits:

GO IT WHILE YOUR'E YOUNG.

Americans are much renowned for phrases,
said or sung,
And the earliest thing to children taught is
"Go it while you're young."
A mandate which they all obey, and if the
truth were told,
The vast majority keep on and go it when
they're old.

LET 'ER RIP.

Another phrase which often glides in music
from the lip,
Is one of fine significance and beauty, "Let
'er rip."
In the late panic we have kept this mandate
o'er and o'er,
And let her rip so frequently, that some can
rip no more.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A few days since we had the pleasure of visiting our friend Webbs' School, in Thornbury; and we were highly delighted to find things in such a prosperous condition. Both teacher and pupils are energetically at work. Classes in Algebra, Mensuration, and Geometry, acquitted themselves in a manner that did great credit to themselves, and to Mr. W. as a teacher. If some of our friends who object to these studies in our common schools, would visit our friend, I think they would be convinced that they might be pursued then with a facility and profit, equal to our academies and boarding schools.

The Directors may safely congratulate themselves in their choice of teacher, for with the present spirit of go-a-head-a-tiveness, friend Webb "will work a great work" for the pupils of his school.

A TEACHER.

GREAT SALE OF STOCK.—D. W. Gemmill, Esq., will have his fifth annual sale, on his farm, near New Castle, Delaware, on Thursday, the 11th of February. He advertises 3 cows, 20 yoke of oxen, 25 steers, 10 bulls, 100 sheep, 6 pairs of mules, 12 head of horses, and 20 shoats, making in all, 250 head of stock. This is the greatest sale ever made in Delaware, and is just the place for men to go who wish to make purchases.—The bills inform us that the "latch string" will be out as usual, and as Mr. G's character for hospitality is well known, we can easily guess at the meaning. Good and substantial fare will be in abundance. See advertisement.

BURGLARIES IN SPRINGFIELD.—On Friday night last, the house of Coroner, Isaac Johnson, of Springfield, was entered and robbed of a half-dozen silver spoons, marked I. L. J. silver spectacles, and a number other German silver ones, two over-coats, pair of boots, and a double-barreled gun. Mr. J. will give ten dollars for the arrest of the thieves or thief.

Also, on the same night the Springfield School House, near Oakdale Store, was entered and robbed of a pistol and other articles. The wheel-wright shop of E. Stirk, in the same township, was also broken open, and robbed of a number of tools.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night last, the wheel-wright shop of Clayton Smith, of this Borough, was broken into and robbed of a number of tools, to the value of about $15.—On the same night it was attempted to break open the old school house in East Media, in which were a number of carpenter tools, but in this they were unsuccessful.—We presume these thieves are the same who committed the recent robberies in Springfield. They should be strictly watched, and apprehended before they do further mischief.

At the annual meeting of the Media Building Association, held Feb. 1st, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—D. R. Hawkins.
Treasurer—C. R. Williamson.
Directors—Clayton Smith, Dutton Otley, Thomas J. Haldeman, Joseph P. Campbell, Perry C. Pike, Nathan Shaw, Joseph Ihff, W. C. Broadhead, Thomas Rhoads, Wm. L. Lewis, Thomas Pratt, and Robert Playford.

FOX HUNT.—We have been informed, says the Chester County *Times*, by a gentleman who witnessed a fox chase last week in Chester county, that he counted over eighty horsemen in one field, and with them twenty-seven dogs.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The black scoundrel who has been engaged in robbing so many hotels in this and Chester county, has been caught at last. The description of him which we gave a week or two ago, put people on the guard. He stopped at the Drove Tavern, kept by George Barr, in Marple, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and inquired for lodging as usual. Mr. Barr suspected him, and refused, by the request of his wife, to let him remain. He then went to the Fox Chase, in Newtown, kept by Mr. Evans. Here, it appears he was not suspected, and went to bed at an early hour. Mr. Evans went out in the evening, and when he returned, about 12 o'clock at night, the darkie was up and had a candle lighted, in the bar. He made some very plausible excuse, and was permitted to go to bed again. Mr. Evans then began to suspect him, and concluded he exactly answered the description which he had read in the Advertiser, of the hotel thief, and in order to catch him he put the hostler in the bar, while himself and another person awaited in an adjoining room. Two hours had hardly elapsed when the fellow came down into the bar-room, but before commencing operations, he discovered the hostler, and in order to be certain that he was not awake, held a lighted match to his nose, but he feigned to be sound asleep, and snored away like a good fellow. The darkie then lighted a candle, and commenced examining things inside of the bar, when the hostler jumped up and caught him, and the others came to the rescue. He struggled desperately to get away, and being a strong, athletic fellow, it was with difficulty they succeeded in holding him down and binding him. On Wednesday his captors brought him to our Borough, and he is now in jail. He is as black as the "face of spades" and five feet eight inches in height.

He is said to have robbed the following taverns in this county:—Hiram Green's, in Edgmont; John Way's, in Concord; Robert Johnson's, in Upper Providence; George Righter's, at Morgan's Corner; the Charter House, at this Borough; and Lewis Garrett's at Village Green. Mr. Garrett suspected him, and locked the bar up, leaving about ten dollars in the bar, a gun, worth twenty-five dollars, and a gentleman's shawl, worth twelve. But being a mighty cunning negro, are was not to be foiled. He went to the cellar and through a trap-door into the bar, and carried off all the above named articles.

ANNUAL REPORT.—We extract the following from the annual report of the Secretary of the Media Building Association:

To the Officers and Members of the Media Building, Loan and Saving Association:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Secretary begs leave to submit the following Statement, showing the financial operations of the Association from its commencement, on the sixth day of *March*, 1854, up to the fourth of January, 1858, inclusive, and its present condition:—

RECEIPTS.

Monthly dues,	$30309 08
Premiums on Loans,	3426 25
Interest,	3837 82
Fines,	398 93
On Bonds and Mortgages,	1750 00
Advance Stock,	82 54
Dues paid in advance,	32 50
	$39927 12

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages,	$33325 00
Outstanding dues,	375 00
" Interest,	118 63
" Fines,	139 60
Balance in the Treasury,	206 39
	$34164 62
Deduct Dues paid in advance,	32 50
	$34132 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bonds and Mortgages,	$35005 00
Stock canceled,	4057 78
General Expenses,	411 37
Paid to John M. Hall, Sheriff, in the case of Carter vs. Gesner,	246 58
Balance in the Treasury,	206 39
	$39927 12

RECAPITULATION.

Capital of the Association,	$34132 12
Making each Share worth,	60 35½
Paid on each Share,	47 00
Profit on each Share,	$13 35½
Number of Shares loaned on,	175¾
Whole number of Shares,	565½

Which is submitted.

R. H. SMITH, *Secretary.*

The Editor of the Plymouth (Ill.) Locomotive, who was a printer in the same office where Bayard Taylor "served his time," tells some interesting reminiscences of the great traveller:

"We had the honor to succeed him in our term of "Devilship" in the Village Record Office, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.—We well remember the time when he first started out upon his first "tramp," with his small satchel containing a change or two of linen, and with fifty cents in capital, he commenced his early history of life. The apprentices in those days had to carry papers through the country on horseback, and our route was past his house. We do not know of a single time, through rain or shine, that Old Mr. Taylor did not meet us at the end of the lane with a happy smile, wishing us a good day, and as we would hand him the weekly Record, he would remark, "a fair exchange was no robbery," filling one side of our saddle-bags with nice apples and grapes. He was a member of the Society of Friends; with his little farm and family around him, he was a happy man indeed.—He used to inquire anxiously of Bayard, and said "he liked to ramble too much; he was not steady enough." Little he knew, then, that his son Bayard, the printer's apprentice, would be one day quoted as the greatest traveling historian that America can boast of."

VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.—On Tuesday night of last week, the leader attached to the team of William Bebee, of this Borough, was so badly injured that it was found necessary to kill him. The driver had stopped the wagon opposite the store of Ralph Buckley, to unload, when he attempted to start the horses, which in doing, the leader trod upon a stone, which suddenly flew from under him, threw him heavily upon the ground, producing a compound fracture in one of the bones of the near hind leg. He was valued at $200. Mr. B. has been singularly unfortunate with his horses of late, having had a valuable one to die of colic last fall, and his fast trotting mare recently severely injured in the leg.

AN ALARMING THREAT.—A few nights ago the annexed important document was found on the floor of John Webster's barn, in Wallace township.

"January 18th.

Dear Sir:—

Your barn will be fired between this date and the first of October next. We are a band of Freemen, as you may suppose, out of work.

Yours, &c.

* * * * *

You may expect sum time."

The writing seemed to be that of a well educated person, executed in a foreign and illiterate manner.—*Chester County Times.*

NEW JUDGE.—Gov. Packer has appointed John P. Baily, Esq., Associate Judge of Chester county, in place of Judge Strckland, resigned.

LETTER FROM ROCKDALE.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Wm. M. Weir, a highly respectable citizen of this place, was waylain and most shamefully beaten by one Samuel Mecklum, a drunken, worthless fellow, of the neighborhood. It appears that Mecklum has harbored a feeling of resentment towards his victim for some time, in consequence of he, Weir, refusing to employ him as teamster for J. P. Crozer, on account of his loose, intemperate habits, and for this he has been waiting for an opportunity to do him an injury, and on Saturday evening, while he was passing from a neighboring house to his own home, Mecklum, like a malignant fiend, sprang from a secluded spot, jumped upon the old man, (whose grey locks and wrinkled brow would have commanded both respect and protection from the veriest 'savage,') and knocked him down, kicking and bruising him in a most shocking manner, after which he took a stone and pounded him severely about the body, breaking his breast bone, and cutting a gash on his head near two inches long. He was picked up almost insensible, and carried into Rhoades & Duttons store, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was conveyed to his home. Up to the time of writing he is considerably better, though still suffering much with a painful breast.—Within an hour after the occurrance a warrant was issued for Mecklum's arrest, and a number of persons deputized to ascertain his whereabouts, but as yet he has eluded their vigilance, and is still a fugitive from justice. "A reward of fifty dollars is offered for his arrest."

LENNI FARM.—Mr. Henry Huddleson has rented the Lenni Farm; we may expect soon to see this valuable property bearing again the agreeable appearance of the thrifty husbandman.

SELLING OUT.—Mr. James W. McCracken, of this place, has advertized to sell his 'stock' and farming utensils on Saturday next. He is about quitting the farming business at present, for the purpose of taking a tour through the Western States. We think he has adopted a very judicious course—one that should command the attention of all our farmers, for the purpose of acquiring that practical knowledge which is so essntial to the success of agricultural pursuits. Truly yours, X.

A VERY OLD HORSE.—The following item was given us last week, but its insertion was overlooked.

Died, on the 20th ult., on the farm of his owner, Robert Playford, in Upper Providence, the well known horse, "Old Jack." aged *thirty-three years and eleven months.*—He was a good and faithful animal, and but few of his kind live to his great age.

BALL PLAY.—The scholars of the Media Academy are going to play ball against Edgmont, Blue Hill, and Sandy Bank Schools, on Wednesday next, February 10th. The ground selected is near Bishop's Mill, in Upper Providence. The same School played against U. Providence and Middletown township, about two years ago, and came off conquerors.

LECTURE.—Professor JAS. BRIAN, M. D., of Phila., will lecture at the Media M. E. Church, on Thursday evening next, at half past seven o'clock. Subject—LIFE. Single tickets 15 cents., or four for fifty cents. and ten for one dollar. They can be had at either of the book stores or at the Charter House.

MINCE MEAT.—We have received a fine lot of mince meat from Chas. H. Shaw, who keeps it for sale at his store in this Borough. It makes excellent pies—superior to any we have eaten this season.

TURKISH EXTRAVAGANCE.—A Paris letter says the Sultan of Turkey has ordered Froment Meurice to make him a splendid mirror, set in diamonds. It will cost above $300,000, and is destined for the favorite of the harem. The Sultan had better use his spare change more sensibly by getting himself Christian garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, above Sixth Philadelphia.

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! A new feature in business! Everyone his own Salesman!

JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 209 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, 209, Philada. ap15. JONES & CO.

MARRIED.

At Willistown, Chester county, on the 31st of 12th mo., by Friends' Ceremony, *J. Preston Thomas*, of Thornbury, Delaware county, to *Elizabeth C.*, daughter of Nathan L. Garrett, of the former place.

In Ridley, on Thursday last, by Jonathan P. Worrall, Esq., *Enos Worrall* to *Mary Ann Miller*, both of Marple.

In Philadelphia, on Fifth-day, the 28th ult., by Friends' Ceremony, in presence of Richard Vaux, Mayor, *John Hill, Jr.*, of Concord, to *Hannah Ann Worrall*, daughter of the late Richard T. Worrall, of Nether Providence, Delaware County, Pa. [Chester county papers please copy.]

DIED.

In Springfield, Bucks county, on the 3d ult., *Elizabeth*, daughter of George Richards, in the 22d year of her age.

In Chester, on Thursday morning last, *Jane Eliza*, daughter of Joseph and the late Martha Campbell, aged 6 years, 2 months and 13 days.

In Radnor, on the 22d ult., *John Rigby*, in the 66th year of his age.

In Bethel, on the 17th ult., *Hannah H.*, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Webster, aged 7 years and 4 months.

In Brooklyn, New York, on the 25th ult., *Jacob Martin*, formerly of this county, aged about 43 years.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 23d ult., at the residence of his mother, in Norristown, *Daniel McGowen*, in the 35th year of his age.

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market still continues inactive and dull. Sales of 500 barrels at $4 50 for export; at $4 50@4 62 in a small way to the retailers and bakers. Extra and fancy brands, for home consumption, $5 25@6 00. Rye Flour, $3. Corn Meal, $3 per bbl.

GRAIN.—There is little Wheat coming forward, but prices are barely maintaied. Sales of good red at $1 10@1 12 per bushel, and small lots of white from $1 18 to 130. There is a steady demand for Rye at 70c.—Corn—1200 bush. yellow sold at 57@58c. in store, and afloat at 60@61c. Oats—Pennsylvania brings 34c. and Delaware 33c.

CLOVERSEED is in demand. Sales at $5 37@5 62 per 64 pounds.

CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 1.—The supply of Beef Cattle yesterday was quite large, having amounted to 1,200 head. The prices fell off slightly, many first rate Cattle selling for 8½ per 100 lbs., prices ranged from $7 to 9¼ per 100 lbs., a few extra were sold for $10. The Sheep market was rather dull; the offerings amounted to over 2000 head, and sales were made at from 6@6¼ to 4¼ per head. 200 Cows and Calves were sold at from $25 to 45 for milch cows, and from $15 to 25 for dry ones. There is no change in the Hog market.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION AND COUNTY MEETING.—Will be held at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence, on *Saturday, the 20th day of February*, 1858, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating and confirming a Senatorial and Representative delegate to represent this County and District in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March, next. By order of the Standing Committee. CHAS. D. MANLEY.
Feb. 3, 1858. *Chair. of Committee.*

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, warranted genuine for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle at the Drug Store of ALLEN & HICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 16 Market and Work sts.

S. P. RUSH,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA.

Always on hand, a large assortment of the various articles generally to be found in a Saddle and Harness Store, which will be sold cheap for cash. Repairing done at the shortest notice. feb. 3.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—The second session of this School will commence on Monday, February 1st, 1858.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough including the branches usually taught in first class Seminaries, being a thorough preparation for College or business.

A well selected Library is accessible to students.

Lectures on Philosophy in connection with an extensive Philosophical apparatus.

Terms, per quarter of eleven weeks, for boarding, tuition, &c., $35. For particulars, address
Feb. 4. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. B.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the *Delaware County Society for insuring against Horse stealing and the detection of Horse thieves*, will be held at the house of John L. Garrett, in Village Green, on Seventh-day, the sixth of Second month next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Full attendance and punctuality to time are particularly requested.

Persons owning horses are invited to call and make themselves acquainted with the principles of the Association. ABRAM P. MORGAN,
Aston, 2d mo. 3. *Secretary.*

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!—A very large and complete assortment of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, wholesale and retail,

BOAS, SPANGLER & CO.,
Seed and Implement and Warehouse,
Feb. 3 No. 629, Market street, below 7th.

N. B.—Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. Catalogues supplied.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.—The subscribers having increased their stock of plain and ornamental Marble Work, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD-STONES, would invite the attention of the public to the same. Both being Practical Workmen, they will guarantee to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call: All kinds of Lettering executed in the most beautiful manner.

Their Marble Work received the first premium at the late Delaware County Agricultural Exhibition.

D. McCLINTOCK & CO

REFERENCES:

Hon. Sketchley Morton,	Jas. R. Cummins,
H. Jones Brooke,	Chas. R. Williamson,
D. R. Hawkins,	Dutton Otley,
Cooper & Vernon,	Nathan Shaw,
	Ezekiel Norman.

N. B.—Cemetery Lots enclosed with any desired pattern of Plain and Ornamental Iron Railing. We have over one hundred different patterns, which may be seen by calling at the yard. feb. 3.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *Media, Delaware County, Jan. 27, 1858.*

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 fifteenth day of March, 1842, 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 twenty-third of February, 1858.

The account of Joseph H. Hinkson, Guardian of Frederick Hinkson, minor son of John Hinkson.

The account of Abraham L. Pennock and David Sellers, surviving Administrators of the estate of Samuel Sellers, late of Upper Darby, deceased.

The account of Jackson Lyons, Administrator of David Lyons, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The account of John B. M'Cay, Administrator of the estate of Mary Leonard, late of the township of Upper Chichester, deceased.

The account of Jackson Lyons, Administrator of Hannah Lyons, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The account of Mary D. Peters, Administratrix of James S. Peters, late of the township of Concord, deceased.

The account of Charles Kugler, Administrator of Mary Hoffman, late of the township of Haverford deceased.

The account of Jesse J. Maris and Stephen M. Trimble, Executors of the last Will and testament of Elizabeth Taylor, late of the township of Chester, deceased.

The account of Margaret Miller and Edwin Hannum, Administrators of John C. Miller, deceased.

The account of John T. Worthington, Guardian of Reece Siter, a minor child of Adam Siter, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of Anthony I. Jordan, deceased. Guardian of Elizabeth M. Lincoln, as filed by Eliza L. Jordan, Executrix of the said decedent.

The account of James Andrews, Trustee under the will of John H. Bunting, deceased, with Mary S. Bunting.

The account of Mary Ann Devlin and Clayton Smith, Administratrix and Administrator of David Devlin, late of the Borough of Media, deceased.

The account of John M. Broomall, Guardian of George W. Johnson, minor son of Robert Johnson, deceased.

The account of David C. Mancill, Executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Mancill, deceased.

The account of Francis E. Smedley, Administratrix, and Walker Y. Hoopes, Administrator of Ambrose Smedley, Jr., late of the township of Middletown, deceased.

The account of George Rodeback and Martha Rodeback, Administrator and Administratrix of Clayton Rodeback, late of the township of Aston, deceased.

The account of Lawrence Ramey, Administrator of John Belmont, late of the township of Radnor, deceased. N. P. WALTER,
Jan. 28. *Register.*

FIVE DAYS!
IN THE GREAT FIRE
AT CHICAGO.

"CHICAGO, October 21, 1857.

"MESSRS. C. L. HARMON & CO.,

"Agents for Herring's Safes in Chicago:

"GENTS:—The contents of the Herring's Safe, used by Messrs. Barnum & Brothers, in store 110 Lake st. Chicago, which has just been dug from the ruins of the great fire which occurred on the morning of Monday, the 19th of October, instant, were found in PERFECT STATE OF PRESERVATION.

"Yours, &c., R. T. BARNUM,
"Surviving Partner of Barnum Brothers."

FARRELS & HERRING,
34 WALNUT STREET,
ONLY MAKERS IN THIS STATE OF
Herring's Patent Champion Safes
THE ONLY MAKE OF SAFES WHICH HAS
NEVER FAILED
ap15 IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Rose Tree Hotel, on *Saturday, the 13th day of February*, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain MESSUAGE AND TRACT OF LAND, containing SIX ACRES and three-quarters, situate in the township of Upper Providence, near the Rose Tree Hotel. The improvements consist of a good STONE HOUSE, nearly new, 20 by 30 feet, 2½ stories high; 2 rooms on the first floor, 4 on the second, with garrett over, and cellared under, a well of the best water at the door, with pump therein. A FRAME STABLE, Carriage House, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is divided into convenient enclosures, and is in first rate order, is located in one of the most thriving districts of the county, is elevated, and for good health cannot be surpassed; is about a mile from Media and the Media Station, on the W. C. & R. R., and the road between the location and the railroad station is generally good at all seasons of the year. For a country residence, or that of a Physician or Mechanic, it has superior advantages.—Terms made known on day of sale. Sale positive.—For information concerning the same, apply to John Kirk, near the premises, or to the subscriber in Radnor. ANDERSON KIRK.
Radnor, Jan. 27-ts*.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, on *Thursday, the 4th day of February*, 1858, all that certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situated in the township of Middletown, Delaware county, and State of Penna., bounded by the Edgmont road, lands of Mrs. Patterson, James Day, Joseph Gibbons, and others, containing about FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES of Land, late the estate of Daniel Thompson, dec'd. The improvements are a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a pump of water convenient, a Frame Barn, and out buildings. About fifty acres of the land is arable, in a fair state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields, with good fences, the remainder of the land is under TIMBER. There are on the premises, a variety of FRUIT TREES. This property is located in a healthy and desirable neighborhood, and within about half a mile of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, convenient to places of public worship, schools, &c., and situated within one and a half miles of Media, the county seat of Justice.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the terms of sale will be made known by
WILLIAM EVES,
January 6-ts. *Executor.*

COPY BOOKS.—School Directors, and Teachers furnished with M. A. Root's Copy Book, at Philadelphia wholesale prices, at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, Feb. 3. Booksellers.

REFINED SUGAR, of the different grades and new crop, New Orleans Sugar, for at reduced prices, by R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Feb. 3. Market and Work sts.

CHOICE HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED Beef, Lard, &c. for sale by R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Feb. 3. Market and Work sts.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES, just received and for sale by R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Feb. 3 Market and Work sts.

REAL ESTATE AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, on *Monday, the 15th day of February*, 1858, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described REAL ESTATE, to wit:—All that certain brick house, messuage or tenement and lot or piece of land, situate in the Borough of Media, Dela

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—As there is no subject of greater importance to a community like our own than Agriculture, we shall hereafter endeavor to make this department of the *Advertiser* as interesting as possible. In order to do so we must ask of the friends of the cause to give us their aid. There are many who are well posted on the subject and could furnish an occasional article that would be of great interest to our readers. If there are any who have a favorite method of treating a crop—of transplanting trees—of the treatment of animals—of curing productions—of increasing the fertility of the different kinds of soil, &c., or opinions at variance with those held in common on certain matters, let them be known. Free enterchange of thought is the only way to diffuse knowledge, and we hope our agricultural friends will not be backward in letting the community have the advantage of their experience on matters of importance. The only way this can be done is through the columns of a public journal.

In soliciting communications, we would suggest the propriety of contributors (when giving the modes of cultivating a certain crop) to be as seasonable as possible, for when such is the case they attract more general attention and the views set forth are more likely to be profitted by.

A NEW ANIMAL FOR FARMERS.—About one hundred and fifty Llamas' are shortly expected to arrive at New York, from Peru.—They are said to be well adapted to the use of the farmers of this country. They are hardy, docile and capable of much labor, requiring a very small amount of sustenance, and no water when the herbage is good.—They are believed to be as profitable an animal as any now kept upon the farm; the work which they can perform scarcely equaling the profit from the production of the wool or hair which constitutes the fabric of the well known Alapaca.

EGGS BY WEIGHT.—Many of our people, says the Lowell *News*, are in favor of the sale of eggs by weight. We saw an experiment made this forenoon by one of our grocers, who had just received a fresh lot, that converted us. He first selected a dozen of the large sized end placed them in one scale, and then put twenty-one smaller size in the opposite to balance them. The customer chose the dozen, paying the price that was asked for the twenty-one.

FARM LABOR.—The farmers in the vicinity of Elkton, Md., propose to hold a meeting shortly to agree upon the price to be paid for farm laborers for the ensuing season.—The decline in the price of produce will be followed by a corresponding reduction in the price of labor.

BOYS UPON THE FARM.—The *American Agriculturist*, in commenting upon a communication upon this subject, makes some very good suggestions which we commend to our farmers and their boys:—It is usually good policy to allow to each boy a small plot of ground, which he shall cultivate as his own and of which he shall have the whole care and management. We conceive that this would develope a special interest in the soil and its products. It is all very well in theory, that all things upon the farm should be held in common, and that the boys should feel that this and that is ours. But the interest will be quickened if, at the same time the boy has the smallest plot, in the culture of which he feels an individual responsibility. He will thus be led to study the best means of promoting its production. He will reason upon the subject of manures, the best modes of tillage, &c. He will consult with others upon these topics, and acquire an interest in soil culture, which would never be developed by mere mechanical toil, while others do all the thinking and planning for him. A similar effect will be produced by having the special care of an animal or an implement, in which a personal interest is felt,

Another good result from such a course is, that many hours usually devoted to play or associating with evil company, would be diverted to useful exercises. As bad as some hypochondriac people are disposed to consider the boys of the present generation there are few of them who would not cheerfully save many hours, now worse than wasted, if they had a plot of ground of their own, from which they were to have the whole proceeds.

It must be evident to every one, that a plan, like the one here recommended, will have a decided tendency to develop habits of thrift and economy. With proper oversight the lad may also learn much in reference to the course of trade, the laws of supply and demand, &c. If he have but a half a bushel of potatoes to dispose of, he will very naturally watch the movements of the market, with reference to the best time to sell. Instead of losing an interest in the general business of the farm, he will study this all the more carefully, in order to draw conclusions as to his own course.

HOW TO COOK POTATOES.—A writer in the domestic department of the Ohio, *Farmer*, some good housekeeper, we guess, gives the following recipes for cooking potatoes. When we go there, may the potatoes for breakfast be cooked in the first way, and those for dinner in the second:

Potatoes fried in slices—Peel large potatoes, slice them about a quarter of an inch thick, or cut them into shavings, as you would peel a lemon; dry them well in a clean cloth, and fry them in lard or dripping. Take care that the fat and frying pan are quite clean; put it on a quick fire, and as soon as the lard boils, and is still, put in the slices of potatoes and keep moving them until they are crisp; take them up, and lay them to drain on a seive. Send them to table with a little salt sprinkled over them.

To boil potatoes—Put them in a saucepan, with scarcely sufficient water to cover them. Directly as the skins begin to break, lift them from the fire, and as rapidly as possible pour off every drop of water. Then place a coarse (we need not say clean,) towel over them; and return to the fire again until they are thoroughly done and quite dry. A little salt, to taste, should have been added to the water before boiling.

Marketing is a part of the thrifty farmer's business, and the beginner has much to learn It is best to take only good produce to market. Large fruit sells better than inferior kinds. By sorting potatoes the farmer gets many bushels of small ones for his hogs, while the large measure just as much without them, and bring a better price. Clean, plump wheat sells readily at an advanced price for seed. So with stock and other produce;

DRAINAGE.—As the present weather is of the most favorable character for farmers to practically pay attention to draining, we would call attention to its importance. Now, labor can be had at low rates, and they would not only be benefiting themselves, but others by furnishing work to the unemployed. It is admitted by scientific agriculturalists that *all* lands except those immediately underlaid by deep beds of sand or gravel are improved by sub-drainage—the level clay lands and marshes the most. Indeed the value of deep and thorough drainage cannot be too highly estimated. Some may think it expensive, but it matters not what the first cost is, if it only pays. Those who are experienced in draining inform us that it is the best investment the landholder can make; a bank that never breaks.

Among the advantages, said Gen. Hughes, in his address before the Charles Co., (Md.) Agricultural Society, in 1857, to be derived from a deep and thorough system of tile draining, as practiced in Great Britian, are claimed to be a drier and more friable soil, that resist drought better than in its natural state, by drawing up water from the subsoil by capillary attraction—a better aeration and more efficient action of manures by the percolation of wates downwards after rains—a more rapid growth of plants and consequently a greater immunity from blight and the ravages of insects, and more hardihood in resisting the action of frosts—less liability to wash and loss of fertilizing matter—an entire fitness for cultivation in the spring and after heavy rains, and at all times a much higher under-ground or *bottom* temperature a great desideratum, as every gardener knows. If these facts be well established, as they certainly seem to be, there can be no doubt entertained of the great importance of the question. That they are truths may be inferred from the almost universality of the practice in one of the most intelligent and best cultivated countries in the world; and where the good sense shown in the conduct of private affairs has passed into a proverb.

There is another fact well worthy of consideration in connection with sub-drainage. Mr. De Lubergne—late Professor in the Agricultural Institute of France—says:—"The climate itself gains sensibly by it.—The health of the inhabitant is improved; and in all parts where drainage has been vigorously carried out the mists of the foggy isle (Great Britain) seem less thick and heavy. Drainage was first thought of ten years ago, and now [1857] more than two millions of acres at least are already drained: everything promises that in ten years almost the whole of England will be so. It is as if the islands were once more rising out of the sea."

The principle upon which the system acts, is set forth beautifully and simply by the following: "Take this flower pot," said the President of a French Agricultural Society, "What is the meaning of this small hole in the bottom? To renew the water.—And why to renew the water? Because it gives life or death to the plant. *Life* when it is only made pass through the bed of earth, for it leaves with the soil its productive principle, and renders soluble the nutritious properties destined to nourish the plant.—*Death*, on the other hand, when it remians in the pot, for it soon becomes putrid and rots roots, and also prevents fresh water from penetrating." "The theory of drainage is exactly describea in this figure."

VALUABLE LINIMENT.—We find the following receipt in the *Country Gentleman*. It is excellent for man or beast, for sprains, swellings, (consequent upon blows, &c.,) and rheumatism.

Equal parts of hartshorn, oil origanum, olive oil, gum camphor, laudaman and spirits turpentine, to which add three parts of good soft soap.

TIME OF SOWING GARDEN SEED.—Most plants after the seeds are sown, are ready to set out in from six to eight weeks. Keeping this fact in mind, those who have hot beds can very readily regulate the time of sowing their different kinds of seeds; marking the time when, in their respective localities, plants may be safely set out in the open ground, govern as to the time of growing the seeds. As an average of time, it would be safest to allow 6 weeks for the growth of the plants.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.

A. K. SCHOLL, M. D.

(Graduate of the University of Penna. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Successor to Wm. T. Simpson,) Media, Delaware county, Pa. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to the improved condition of his store. Having replenished his stock with a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, also,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS, Oils, Glass, Dye-woods, &c., &c. He is prepared to warrant every article pure and genuine.

☞ From ample experience in the Drug and Chemical business, as well as from his own personal attention, he hopes to insure entire satisfaction to those who patronize him in his new location.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Country Physicians can procure all the Drugs and Chemicals required in their practice, at city prices.

REFERENCES:

Albert Letchworth, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Smith, Seventh and Chesnut.
Dillwyn Parrish, Eighth and Arch.
Charles Ellis,
Samuel F. Troth.
Daniel B. Smith,
William Proctor, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges, Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Fronefield, 492 N. Sixth st,
Dr. Charles Evans, Race St. above Seventh.
Dr. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery.

Media, Dec. 23, 1857.

FREDERICK JUNELLE,
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

MORGAN'S CORNER
COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of carpenters and builders to his stock of Lumber. He has on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting of

HEMLOCK JOISTS and Scantling of all sizes.
WHITE PINE PLANK and Boards of all qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, in great variety.
PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, Plain and Fancy Tops, 4 and 4½ feet long.
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE SCANTling for window and door frames.
FRAMING for buildings Sawed to order at the shortest notice.
ALSO, a superior article of COAL, always on hand.

GEORGE RIGHTER.
Morgan's Corner, Dec. 23, 1857.-1y*.

CHESTER COAL YARD.

THE attention of the citizens of Chester, and surrounding county, in want of excellent COAL is invited to that constantly kept on hand by the subscribers, which will be sold and delivered at reasonable rates.

They have just received Four Hundred Tons of
CONER COAL,
This will be found superior to any now in use. It has everything to recommend it to economical consumers of the article, and will be sold cheap. All kinds of Coal constantly kept at their yard. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing

HUSTON & CO.
On the west side of Chester creek Bridge.
Chester, September 23.

DIARIES FOR 1858.—For sale by
CUMMINS & CO.
Nov. 18. Media.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constantly for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Ocean and Colombian GUANO; Allen & Needles, C. P. Hewes, and other Supe-Phosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber.

Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

WHO SELLS CHEAP GROCERIES.
TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ANSWER,

The cheapest Store in Delaware county is at *No.* 2 *Upland Buildings, James st., Chester.* Where you will find constantly on hand a fresh supply of fine

GROCERIES AND TEAS.

All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.
Chester, August 26, 1857.

ICE CREAM, POUND CAKES, &c.—The undersigned having opened their new establishment on Broad street, in the Borough of Chester informs the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of ICE CRRAM, CAKES, CONFECTIONS and all other articles, with promptness and despatch. Parties who visit this house will find it handsomely fitted up for their reception. WEDDING PARTIES supplied with Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., at short notice.—Fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk every morning.

June 17. D. BIRTWELL & SON.

THE POPULAR Steam Dyeing and Scouring establishment, No. 28 N. Fifth street, between Market and Arch sts., Philadelphia, of Mrs. E. W. SMITH.

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

We were shown to-day some beautiful specimens of Dyeing, from No. 28 North 5th street, where the process of dyeing in all known colors appears to be carried to the highest degree of perfection.—Evening Bulletin.

Ladies should not forget this popular establishment.—Mercantile Herald.

Those who dislike the services of an excellent Dyer, should apply to this establishment.—Delaware County Republican.

The best establishment in the city—at the head—patronized by all our most fashionable and most material citizens.—City Item.

All orders for this establishment will be most faithfully and skillfully attended to.—Frankford Herald.

We have seen specimens of Woolen, Merinoes, Silks, Satins, Alpaca, De Laines, and other Goods Dyed at No. 28 North Fifth street, between Market and Arch, Phila., and we take pleasure in speaking of them in the highest terms of commendation.—Pennsylvania Inquirer. ap28-1y.

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friend 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 *London, 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 of the same.

WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 1855-1y Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 118 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, 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, $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 Leversand Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct-7 1y.

NEW CLOTHING! NEW CLOTHING—The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers, that they have just received a large and carefully selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

of every style and variety, which they promise to sell at the lowest cash city prices. We invite our customers, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. They also embrace this opportunity of returning their thanks, in the kindest manner, to those who have heretofore patronized them, and hope by every honorable means to merit a continuance of the same

M. KOEHLER. } KOEHLER & KAHN.
S. KAHN. }
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

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 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; Bartine 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 the Company. mar. 18.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.—The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish any Newspaper, Magazine or Book, not on hand, which may be desired will be furnished at a few hours notice, and as cheap as it can be had in Philada.

Also, a good assortment of Stationery, including Writing Ink, Envelops, Pens, Writing Paper, Pencils &c., always on hand by CUMMINS & CO.

Media, June 10. Bookseller.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. The largest assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES in any establishment in Chester, can be found at the store of the subscriber, in Market street, nearly opposite the Penn Buildings.—Determined to keep progress with the times, he will make a deduction on all purchases, of

FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH

The stock consists of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, of every style and quality, and made in the best manner. Also, a large assortment of GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, from the best makers, constantly on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Those who desire their work made to order, can be accommodated at short notice, and by the best of workmen.

☞ A full supply of UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER, always on hand, at manufacturers' prices.

Chester, Jan. 13. WILLIAM LEAR.

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, ½, and 1¼ 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.

ROBERT A. HANCE,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. COMFORT,)
295, (*New No.* 729) *Market street, Philadelphia.* Has for sale a genuine assortment of THOMSONIAN, BOTANIC and ECLECTIC MEDICINES—Also, Comfort's Thomsonian Practice, and other Medical Books, which will enable families to have a Physician at home—prepared to ward off attacks of diseases, and to meet emergencies. We have preparations which have no superior, as safe and effectual remedies for the ailments for which they are particularly adapted. Such as, composition, for colds and to warm and invigorate the system; conserve of Hollyhock, for sore throats, Bronchites, &c. Lady's spiced bitters, truly the feeble "Woman's Friend," cholera mixture for afflictions of the stomach and bowels, cough syrup, for coughs, asthma, &c. No. 6, is good for various purposes, it is an important family medicine. Compound Syrup of Rock Rose, to purify the blood, also, remedies for rheumatism, asthma, croup, &c., &c. We also offer a variety of

PURE GROUND SPICES,

Prepared expressly for family use, such as cinnamon, black pepper, mustard, ginger, cloves, allspice, &c. Our customers can rely on their being just what they are represented. Jan. 13-1y.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS—Goods of every variety, selected from the best importations, now open and for sale at a small advance, at the Media cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Always On hand, a good assortment of these articles, of the very best country make, at Marple Store. and for sale by SAMUEL C. HALE.

Marple, October 7, 1857.

House and Sign Painting AND PAPER HANGING.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish anything done in his line, and he will warrant that all work entrusted to his care will be done promptly, neatly, and cheaply. He has long been established in Media, and his work in every building sufficiently attests his skill. Strict attention will be paid to PAPER HANGING. His experience in this branch has been amply sufficient to warrant a neat and good job in all cases. JOSEPH ILIFF,
Residence opposite the M. E. Church.
Media, Jan. 6-3m*.

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.

Chester, ap. JOHN M. LARKIN.

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.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma. 4.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.—Forty thousand dollars worth of valuable real estate, watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, with a great variety of fancy and staple goods, to be disposed of in forty thousand shares, at one dollar per share, as follows:—Upon the payment of one dollar, I will send the payer a numbered receipt, which will entitle him to one share in the above undivided property, when the shares shall have been sold. The shareholders shall be notified of the fact, by mail, or through the newspapers, and a meeting of the shareholders shall then be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the whole of the property disposed of or distributed among them, in such a way as shall be determined upon by them; each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote, a committee to be selected by the shareholders at said meeting, to conduct or superintend the disposition of the property, according to the directions of the shareholders, and I will then deliver the property to such person or persons as the shareholders may appoint to receive the same. The real estate consists of one three-story Brick Dwelling House and lot, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,500, and two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2.700 each, clear of all incumbrance and title indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock of one of the largest watch and ewelry stores in the city of Philadelphia, now, and for a long time past kept the by subscriber. The stock consisting of very fine gold and silver hunting cases lever watches, very fine gold and silver patent lever, lepine and other watches, gold chains, pencils, seals, lockets, ear rings, brooches, bracelets, diamond and other rings, and pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., gold, silver and steele spectacles, gold and silver thimbles, silver and silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, cake baskets, cups, spoons, Knives, forks, &c., &c., also, French clocks, music boxes, accordions, and a great variety of other goods. The above is not one of those scheme which are devised to entrap the unwary, but is and will be a fair sale of the entire property belonging to the subscriber, persons are positively assured that the stock has not been purchased for the purpose of deception, and to palm off common gilt and plated jewelry for fine gold, as none such will be distributed; the most respectable persons are given as references to those disposed to purchase shares. All orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, and receipts forwarded to the address of the sender, by return mail. Any person sending ten dollars at one time shall receive eleven separate receipts, in as many separate names, if desired.

☞ In writing for shares, please write the name of the Post Office to which you wish the answer directed. This is the greatest chance of getting a large amount of valuable property for a small sum, as has never before been offered to the public. Send on your orders, as shares are selling rapidly, and it is confidently expected the distribution will soon be made.

Articles allotted to persons at a distance, will be sent to them at their expense.

☞ Agents wanted in every town and village. All communications must be addressed to

L. R. BROOMALL
52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.

Jos. G Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county. june 10-1y.

CHESTER PACKET.—SLOOP JONAS PRESTON, Capt. John Phillips, will leave the first Wharf above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Chester, and will leave her Wharf on Chester Creek, at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Philadelphia. To insure the correct delivery of freight when landed, shippers are particularly requested to have each article marked with the name of the consinee, or accompanied with an open manifest. A substantial stone store house is provided at Chester, for the storage of goods, liable to damage from exposure. [ap-29] BAKER & EYRE.

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 Sills, Steps, &c.: done at the shortest notice. Give me a call.

Media, July 31. DANIEL M'CLINTOCK.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friend 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 Pastering 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

cc4 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

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, Scantling, 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 Shingling-Lath of a superior quality.
250,000 first quality Plastering Lath.
60,000 Plain and Fancy Pointed Pickets.
200,000 34 and 30 inches Cypress, Cedar, White Pine and Chestnut Shingles.
12,000 Cedar Rails.
2,5000 Ready-Made White Oak and Chesnut 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 Chesnut Posts by the car load, will be delivered at any point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at a reduced price. Coal and Lumber delivered to order at short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

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 26. *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila*

VANHORN'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.
The subscriber announces to far mers, that he has purchased the sole right for the manufacture and sale of this superior CULTIVATOR, for Delaware county. The improvements consist of a pecular form of frame work, which is of Iron, and arrangement of teeth. It is also LIGHTER, and in every way superior to other cultivators now inuse. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price, $8,00,
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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. ma1

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.

I have now for sale at WALLINGFORD NURSERY, near Hinkson's Corner, in Nether Providence, a large supply of the choicest kinds of small Fruits generally, greatly surpassing in quality those commonly found in our gardens, to wit:

The ORANGE RASPBERRY—altogether the finest of Raspberries, large, translucent oranges, productive and delicious. 30 cents per plant; $2 per doz. small plants, $3 per doz. large plants.

The FRANCONIA Raspberry—red, quite large, of brisk flavor and *firm for preserving*. 20 cents each; $1,50 per doz.

The HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP—large and fine, red—*the Raspberry of New York Market*. $1 per doz. $4 per hundred.

Also, KNEVETT'S GIANT, Fastolff, River's New Large Monthly, &c. Also, a large lot of the "COMMON RED" Raspberry of Philadelphia market, good plants at $10 per thousand.

The NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, *often, but wrongly, called* LAWTON—a fine fruit, *twice as large* as the wild and *twice as productive*, yielding when fully established and well cultivated. from one to two gallons of fruit per hill, bringing wholesale $1 per gallon in New York city. Small canes $2, large canes $3 per dozen; $12 to $15 per hundred.

CURRANTS.—The Fertile of Palluaue, White Dutch, Red Dutch and May's Victoria.

STRAWBERRIES.—Hovey, Germantown, Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Hooker, Scarlet Magnate, &c.

Also, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, GRAPES, &c., of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves. JAMES M. PRICE.
12th mo., 30th, 1857.

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 Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by A. H. Lantz, in his store, manufactured by Evans & Watson, and put in books and papers precisely alike.

The fire was started at 8¼ o'clock, A. M., and kept up until four cords of green hickory, two cords dry oak and one half chesnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendance 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. 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 MILLINGLAND.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.

ap 15.

A large assortment of these safes always on hand.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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 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.

LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders, is respectfully invited to the stock of Lumber on hand and for sale at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth, in the Borough of Chester.

WHITE PINE BOARDS and Plank of every description.
SIDING, different qualities, White Pine and Hemlock.
WHITE and VIRGINIA PINE Flooring.
CAROLINA Flooring, 5-4 and 4-4, different qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar,
YELLOW PINE Scantling for Door and Window Frames.
PICKETS, Spruce and White Pine, Plain and Fancy top, 3½ to 4½ feet.
SHINGLING and Plastering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards

Chester, April 29 BAKER & EYRE

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.

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 North-east corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, 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 day of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fletcher, Geo. Hart, Simon W. Arnold, Geo. Connell, Joseph W. Sauder, John Miller, L. L. Hauly, Benjamin F. Huddy, 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. Kochersperger, Josiah Brant, J. C. Reeve.

JOHN MILLER, *President.*
J. W. SOUDER, *Vice President.*
J. L HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.* ap15.

JOHN F. CLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS, *No.* 1746 *Market street, opposite the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Depot, Philadelphia.*

N. B.—Geo. W. Gail's German Smoking Tobaccos, Cooper's Snuffs, and Extra fine *CHEWING TOBACCOS* Wholesale and Retail.

Smoking Tobacco, in Bulk and in Packages, Snuff in Kegs, &c., &c. may 13-1y.

MARPLE STORE IS THE PLACE TO GET BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
The subscriber, has just received a heavy stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
o which he invites attention. A large lot of Ladies nd Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS. Call and see for ourselves. You cannot go away dissatisfied.
Marple, Oct. 7. SAMUEL C. HALE.

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

No. 19 (new No. 25) North 6th st., above Market, PHILADELPHIA.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
MASONIC MARKS on hand and made to order.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS; Stoves at prices to suit the time at John Kershaw's, *Market street, East of 10th, Philadelphia.* The subscriber invites the attention of his numerous friends and the public, to his large assortment of the following named stoves, for opperation, design and durability cannot be surpassed in the United States of America, viz:—Globe, Great Republic, Charm, Ocean Queen, Old Pattern, complete Cooks, Victor complete Victor, Liberty Star double oven, improved Keystone ovens, Stoves with cast and sheet Iron ovens, Parlor Cooks, for wood or coal, Bandbox cast and sheet Iron

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 51 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1858. WHOLE NO 155

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR sale at the following prices, at the BOOK STORE of the subscriber, next door to Mrs. Henderson's Dry Goods and Trimming Store in the Borough of Media.

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, last edition,	85 cents.
Mitchell's Primary Geography,	31 "
National Speaker,	62 "
Scholar's Companion,	40 "
Parker's Philosophy, revised edition,	65 "
Brown's Grammar,	42 "
Smith's do.,	20 "
Normal Reader, No. 1,	10 "
" " No. 2,	20 "
" " No. 3,	30 "
" " No. 4,	40 "
" " No. 5,	60 "

The above are the retail cash prices.
All other School Books at corresponding profits.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

BOOK BINDING,—THE subscriber will call for and deliver BINDING at the following prices:

Harper's Magazine,	50 cents,
The Friend, per volume,	50 "
National Magazine,	50 "
Littell's Living Age,	50 "
Godey's Lady's Book,	50 "

All Periodicals of the size of the above, will be bound at similar prices. All that will be necessary is to address a note to the subscriber at Media, and he will call and get any kind of binding you may have to do, and deliver them when done as ordered, and any New Book at the lowest cash prices. Give him a trial.
Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Directors having furnished their schools with Books and Stationery for a number of years, find that the cost falls short of the retail price, as heretofore purchased by the parents, 20 to 40 per cent.
The undersigned will furnish schools with books on Terms that will make it an inducement for Directors and others to buy of them.
JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
N. B.—All school and other Books, delivered when desired. jan. 6.

Look at This!
MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY,
All excellent presents for any one.

Harper's Magazine for January,	$3 per year.
Godey's Lady Book "	$3
Graham's Magazine, "	$3
Atlantic Monthly, "	$3
Emerson's Magazine, "	$3
Peterson's Magazine, "	$2.

Now ready at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, Pa.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE.—The subscriber having just fitted up a new Book Store, would call the attention of the public to his large stock of Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Pass Books, Writing, Wrapping Papers and Paper Bags. Also, a large collection of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the lowest city prices.
JOHN GREIG,
Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings.
☞ Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Chester, December 9.

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,
South, East corner of Eighteenth and Market Streets,
Invites the citizens of Delaware 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.
Philadelphia, July 2, 1856-6m.

D. B. THOMPSON,
PAINTER AND GLAIZER;
also calcimining and PAPER HANGING at the shortest notice.
RESIDENCE—Corner of Edgmont and Broad sts., Ches'r, Pa. sep. 17.

DR. STEPHEN T. BEALE,
DENTIST,
Has removed to 1223 Chestnut street, between 12th and 13th sts., Phila.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1858-1y*.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIES,)
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 1717 West Market Street, between eventeenth & Eighteenth sts. north side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fancy Liquors and Wine Bitters of superior quality
Philadelphia, May 13, 1857.

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 1003 West Market street, two squres East o the Media Depot, second door West of sixenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,
CHESTER, PENNA.
Have on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester, May 13, 1857-1y.

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.

A. P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Penna.
CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.
Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to.
RESIDENCE—Front street, west of the Court House Square, Media, Delaware county, Pa. ap 16.

WILLIAM DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State st., Media, Del. Co. oct. 56

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office—South Avenue, Media, Del. Co. Pa.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions' and Orphans Court.
At Chester on Saturday's. sept 3 56

WARREN HOTEL,
1621 Market st., bet. 16th and 17th North side,
PHILADELPHIA.
TALBOT & McCALL, Proprietors.
N. B.—Stabling back. aug. 19-1y*.

BLACKSMITHS COAL.
A superior article of bituminous Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths use.
Also, Schuylkill and White Ash Coal, for family purposes, consisting of Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Lump.
Chester, April 29. BAKER & EYRE.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
No. 1804 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Media Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June 3, 1857-tf.

PRIME NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS Sugar and Molasses, at reduced prices.—
For sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, Jan. 27. Market Square.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL, IN STORE AND for sale by GEO. BAKER,
hester, Jan. 27. Market Square.

From Arthur's Lady's Magazine.

THE WIGGINSES COMING DOWN.

THIS going up in the world is an exciting affair, but very pleasant. There is a kind of champaigne exhilaration about it. The head grows lighter, and the whole body has a buoyant, soaring, balloon sort of a feeling.—It isn't every one who can bear sudden elevation. It spoils four out of five, as it spoiled the Wigginses. The individual is wonderfully advanced in his own estimation—not because his wiser or better, but simply because he has a little more money, fairly or unfairly procured. The latter consideration is not usually made of much account.—The money-fact is the great staple.

But coming down is another affair altogether, and not a whit pleasanter than medicine, or the surgeon's knife, which so often follow the sensualist's gay career of dissipation. But the "coming down" is, in most cases, quite as necessary to save the moral life as medicine and extirpation of gangrenes and tumors are to save the abused natural life. The analogy is clear.

The Wigginses were no exceptions to the rule. They found coming down a most terrible ordeal. Not a member of the family escaped a share of consequent suffering.—The most seriously afflicted, was the superficial, vain, proud Araminta Jane. The duties of her position in a measure sustained Mrs. Wiggins, but there were times when, to use her own words, the disgrace which had fallen upon them seemed as if it would kill her. Mr. Wiggins, after the excitement of meeting with his creditors, arranging and compounding, was over, and he was able to stand on his feet again, with some degree of hope that as the burdens were lightened he would be able to walk with steady steps to the end, found his mind oppressed with a weight that saddened his feelings, sobered his face, and for much of the time bowed his head. He was a man of honest purposes, and independent feelings. He had never meant to go beyond his depth—never intended to put other men's property in jeopardy—but the times had deceived him, as they had deceived thousands of others. He had come to regard himself as a "Merchant," yet he was not educated in commercial science, nor enlightened on the general principle of trade. He was simply a specimen of "Young America," who imagines himself shrewd enough to undertake any enterpise, no matter how vast or difficult, and carry it to a successful issue. But "Young America," and Mr. Joel Wiggins have both had, in a vulgar phrase, "the conceit taken out of them" by the year 1857. We trust they will be a little more modest in future.

One consequence of this coming down was early apparent to Mr. Wiggins. Men did not speak to him with the old, respectful, almost deferential manner. Some nodded coldly; some even failed to recognize him; some—they were creditors—frowned at meeting him; while others, who had once touched their hats in passing, would now salute him with,

"Hi, Wiggins! How goes it?"

"Sharp morning this, Joel!" or with a slap on the back.

"Not quite killed by the crash, I see;" or "How is the 'Notion market?'"

Ringing thus the changes of rude familiarity.

Poor Wiggins! He felt the difference—But there was man enough in him for the ordeal, and he bore it like a philosopher.

Mrs. Wiggins, after hiding for a short time her diminished head in the small, meagerly furnished house, that stood in a narrow, unfrequented street, began to hope even against hope and pride, that two or three very particular friends, whose acquaintance she had made at Saratoga, and who had called on her at the West End, would search her out in her retirement. But the days and the weeks passed, and not a single fashionable acquaintance came. At last, just before Christmas, Mrs. Wiggins, not cured of her weak hankering after stylish people, made bold to call upon a Mrs. H——, who had been "very fond of her," and who was regarded as "a very dear friend." Mrs. H—— lived in a house with a brown stone front.

Now, as Mrs. Wiggins ascended the steps leading up to the entrance of Mrs. H——'s brown stone dwelling, some slight misgivings were felt, as if she were not quite safe in this experiment. But it was too late now to recede. The servant admitted her, and she sent up her card. A sigh followed the glance that took in the elegant adornments of Mrs. H——'s saloon parlor. The contrast with her own was painful in the extreme; and she could not help a reflection on her husband for the wrong he had done his family in removing them from that position in society which they were so well fitted to adorn, and depressing them to the level of common people.

"Mrs. H—— says you will please to excuse her, as she is engaged."

With this dash of cold water, Mrs. Wiggins was aroused from her not very pleasant reverie.

"Did you hand her my card?" asked Mrs. Wiggins, with a look of blank surprise.

"O yes, Ma'am." There was a pert air about the girl. "But she is engaged."

Poor Mrs. Wiggins! and this was friendship! This was the world! She retired from the brown stone dwelling, sick at heart, and "mortified to death." On her way home she met no less than five of her old acquaintances. One passed her without recognition; another nodded very distantly; another stared at her rudely, and failed to return her "good morning;" the fourth and fifth stopped, shook hands, and made inquiries about her health. Both of their husbands had gone down in the crash, and they were in little better external condition than Mrs. Wiggins, who had heard of their misfortunes. She did not, weak woman, feel much complimented by their notice.

This was Mrs. Wiggins first and last attempt to maintain her relations with people who had not yet been able to find the place of her retirement. She returned to her humble home a sadder woman than when she went out, and with the humiliating conviction that nothing now was left for her but to shrink back into the obscurity from which had a little while before emerged.

The experiences of Araminta Jane were of a character in no wise more flattering to pride. After waiting in vain for some of her very dear friends to visit and give her their much needed sympathies, she resolved upon a series of calls, late in the month of December. But ere this could be done, there must be some addition to her wardrobe. Her furs were in their third season, and her silk dresses of the winter before, were something out of fashion. So she made bold to ask of her father a new set of furs, and a new silk dress. Mr. Wiggins looked at her as if he had not heard aright.

"Oakford is selling off without regard to cost," said Araminta Jane.

"Let him sell. I hope he'll turn his stock into money. I should like to do the same with mine," replied Mr. Wiggins, a little curtly.

"I must have a muff and tippet," said Araminta Jane.

"Is it a case of life and death?" asked Mr. Wiggins.

"I don't understand you, Father." A shadow fell upon the young lady's face.

"Because if it's not, the muff and tippet will have to remain at Oakford's."

Mr. Wiggins looked very much as if he was in earnest.

"I can't do without them, Father. Indeed I can't." The voice of Araminta Jane failed, and her lip quivered.

"What is the matter with your furs? I thought them handsome enough last winter."

"Ive worn them three seasons, and they don't look like anything now. Not fit to appear in, unless you are out shopping or going to market."

"It's a hard necessity," said Mr. Wiggins, a little sarcastically, "but I can't afford anything better this winter."

"Can't afford! There it comes again!" Miss Araminta Jane Wiggins grew excited, and somewhat indignant. "It's can't afford--can't afford, no matter what is asked for! I'm getting sick of the words."

Mr. Wiggins' face became clouded, and he replied more in sorrow than in rnger:

"I am sorry my daughter so poorly comprehends my relation to the world, as well as her own. I am a bankrupt merchant, and unable to pay my honest debts; and you are the child of a bankrupt merchant who cannot pay his honest debts. I am struggling to do what is honorable, under the circumstances, to the utmost of my ability, and regret that my daughter is not moved by equally honorable purposes. I have had my old coats repaired, instead of getting new ones; my old boots mended; even my last year's hat ironed into shape, and glossed over. This I do because I cannot buy new ones without doing it at other people's expense. And Joel Wiggins is too honest at heart for that. Do you suppose if I were to see you in the street tricked out in a new set of furs, that I could look the next man I met fairly in the face, should he happen to be a creditor? No, Joel Wiggins will get no new furs this winter."

Nor did she get them, nor the new silk dress, either. So, in the old furs, and in one of her last season's dresses, Miss Araminta Jane ventured forth, in order to bring herself to the remembrance of certain young lady friends, who seemed all at once to have forgotten that such a person was in existence. It was a foolish experiment, and failed quite as signally as did that of her mother; and the poor girl returned home so wretched, and mortified, and indignant, that she felt like taking a dose of laudanum. She did hot, however, as that was an extreme remedy in the case. Of one thing however, she was very certain. It was the old furs and the last year's silk that did the work for her. They betrayed the broken-down family, and ruined her in the estimation of her former friends.

Alas for the Wigginses! They had no means of overcoming the gravitation.—Down they must come, to the surface level—and down they did come, with a heavy shock and small rebound. For a time they exhibited but slight evidences of true vitality. There was a dull, brooding, moral life, with only a consciousness of suffering. Still life existed. The heart was in motion, and re-creating currents were passing through arteries and veins, slowing building up the waste places, and restoring lost vigor.—There was hope for even Araminta Jane, the weakest of them all, as will be found, should our observation of the family reveal points in their history of sufficient interest to warrant our bringing them again before the reader.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Sunday Dispatch*, writing under date of Jan. 30, gives the following amusing incident:

A rather odd circumstance occurred here some days since. Your readers are not, perhaps, aware of the fact that D. K. Jackman, the member from Clinton, bears a most striking resemblance to Gov. Packer. The resemblance is so great that on the day of the inauguration one of Gov. Packer's own daughters for a moment mistook him for the Governor.

He was on the House Committee of Arrangements, and as Chairman of it he rode in the same carriage with the retiring Chief-Magistrate and the new one. An Irishman from the Fourth Ward, who wants to be keeper of the powder magazine, saw him then. His name is Mulrooney. The other day he came back to Harrisburg to press his claim, and meeting Jackman early in the morning, in the rotunda, he took him by the hand and shook it most heartily. Mulrooney declared his extatic delight at meeting the "Goovernur," and told him he was looking much better than when he took "the oath ov offis."

"But," says he, "Misther Packer, have yes looked at me papers that I sint yes about that powther magazine? I don't care about stayin' viry long. I'm stoppin' at one of the bist hotels, and it's viry dear. I wouldn't care, if yes don't mind, to take my co-mession home wid me."

He had rolled out this so volubly that Jackman could not get time to undeceive him. When he did, he told him that he was not the Governor. It was in vain he protested. Mulrooney insisted that "he had seen him ridin' in the big carriage wid all the grand paple on the day ov the inauguration, and that he was trying to desave him."

Again Jackman protested, but the Irishman became indignant, and exclaimed—

"That's no the way I trated yes last fall! I voted for yes, and the whole av the boys did that same; and yes don't know me, and I was intraduced to yes by McMullin himself! You've made up your mind to give it to some one else; but *acushla machre!* just think of Biddy and meself and the nine childer. How healthfully we could kape the place."

But Jackman at last escaped, and got within the bar, and as the House was in session the applicant could not follow.—Mulrooney was under the impression until that afternoon, that the Governor had slighted him, and was determined not to take his claims into consideration.

His apology to Jackman was still more amusing than his mistake.

ESSAY ON ORNAMENT,

READ BEFORE THE MEDIA LYCEUM BY EDWD. S. BEST.

On a late occasion I offered a few hints on the appreciation of a painting, and showed you, that in one respect at least, in the matter of drawing, there was a standard of excellence, a something by which you might say that a picture was right or wrong.—Now, in the question of beauty of ornament, we have no such hold as this. At the same time it is not to be supposed that, with all the experience which the world has had in pretty things, no standard of correct taste has been set up in any branch of ornamental art. Far from it. Many there are who have made a special study of the subject, the results of which have gone far towards establishing principles by which chairs and tables, silks and calicoes, may be judged pretty nearly as closely as paintings and statuary.

Amongst people of refined and cultivated art-taste these rules hold good: but it would be incorrect to say that they had made any way in leading the public mind, and this, I think, chiefly because the practical results of these theories of ornamental art are not to be seen without great expense or research.

Having witnessed the effect when these principles were carried out in a very thorough manner, I feel anxious to see them tried more generally, and at least to urge a little departure from the hum-drum-follow-my-leader-choice of embellishment which is now in vogue, the chief features of which are evidences of carelessness, a love of display, and a lack of taste.

The first defect which stands out prominently in decoration now-a-days is, *want of fitness*. We have so much unmeaning ornament, mere frippery, which annoys one rather than adds to the beauty of a thing. To take a big example, for instance,—look at the locomotive, painted up like a quack doctor's cart. It might be questioned whether a high finish of all its useful parts would not produce a better effect than any mere decoration whatever, and certainly, than the tawdry finery with which we see it tricked out, altogether out of place and out of character with the grandeur of the machine, whose bulk calls for large treatment both as to design and color.

Then again, we see things so disguised by their trappings, that we lose sight of their use. This is the case with the fire engines, which of all carriages—taking into consideration that their purpose calls for rough usage—should be simple and substantial, not vehicles for the display of gilding and varnish.

Then, in small things, beautiful forms are not so rare that we need ornament stoves with black-leaden cupids. What has Cupid to do with a furnace, that he should hang on and be baked? There is no need to choose lilies or arums for gas jets to play out of.—What is there so beautiful or so appropriate in the notion, that house after house adopts it? Why do we all have that line of dark paper as a cornice for the parlor? There is no law which compels it, or which obliges us to mount a grave-stone upon four legs (familiarly known as a marble-top table) and place it with furniture with which it is totally at variance, always excepting that funeral fabric, black horsehair, which, with the monumental stone makes up a very efficient *memento mori*.

This is the character of modern improvements in the fine arts as applied to manufacture. The Hindoos, Turks, Arabs and Persians have different ideas of beauty, and it is to them we have to go to learn ornamental art, and to seek for principles founded on common sense. In their works we find the greatest congruity, combined with perfect elegance, and, where needed, grandeur;—by studying them we may learn something.

We find this:—that in their designing, say for dress materials, (and we know that a cashmere shawl is a pretty thing) they commence with the idea that they are making something to be worn, and strive that the pattern shall be such as to adorn the wearer and not alone display itself.

They make their scheme of ornament from natural objects; but mind, they do not aim to produce direct imitations of them on garments, so that we see in their products leaf-like and flower-like forms, borrowed from the fields but not copied. These, intermixed with geometrical figures, and admirably arranged as to color, produce the most satisfactory result, without drawing attention to the mode of effecting it. Now, We know that this plan which the Eastern people adopt is quite contrary to the prevailing opinion with us. For here, (not to mention illustrated pantaloons) we reckon it as a mark of excellence in a pattern that its roses are so natural, its lilies so life-like, and its fruit so true that we might pluck it. In this estimation of ornament, the purpose of it is lost sight of—the object, as a whole, should stand forth, and the decoration be subordinate—all else is obtrusive.

Then again with Turks and Persians in their carpets which are so highly prized;—they do not rely upon making finished copies of the petals of plants and branches of trees for the beautiful effects which they produce. You will find that they nowhere imitate nature directly; your eye does not dwell upon the parts of the fabric but upon the whole, and upon the whole not as a picture gallery, but as a something to walk upon.—Now looking at the fitness of things—a carpet is to cover a flat floor and should seem flat, not be strewn with gigantic flowers and monstrous shells which threaten to throw you over at every step. Why should an attempt be made by the designer to represent the branches and trunks of trees so really that you might be startled by them? True, he cannot quite do it, but he would if he could. The principle is false, depend upon it. I do not say but that these carpets are very clever as pictures—there are lions and stags on rugs in a store window on Chestnut street, admirably executed—but is the floor the place to put pictures?

Fitness, again, should be the first requisite in the ornament of wall paper, and in the designs of dress goods. There is nothing but incongruity in running real, natural looking green-house plants, not to mention apples and pears, up and down a dress.—They could not stay there if they were living, and would certainly not be improved by doubling, folding and crushing: besides, their naturalness is too attractive. Such patterns look like walking advertisemants of a florist or fruiterer, and we lose the wearer in the adornments.

Again, a wall paper should show some evidence of intention, and as it is merely a back-ground, should be governed by the same rule as a carpet.

It must not be supposed that these principles of ornamental art would lead to sombreness, that the banishment of actual nosegays from the walls, and boquets from under foot would leave us in solemn apartments and solemn apparel. Not at all. Read Washington Irving's glowing description of the walls of the Alhambra, the decorations of which, perhaps, surpass in richness and magnificent effect those of any building in the world. This is all produced by geometrical forms, skilfully contrived and adjusted, carried out by brilliant coloring and gilding, so admirably contrasted and harmonized, as to produce a general effect of indescribable grandeur such as Eastern people alone are able to produce. Again, the beautiful rose and elegant fushia or jasmin are not thrown aside because they do not cling to shawls and dress skirts. Flowers should still form the *basis of design*, and skilful imitations to adorn the head are always fitting, because it is a natural position in which to place real flowers, and where real flowers might be, there, a copy may stand and the closer the resemblance to nature the better the ornament.

Time will not allow me to take up any other branch of my subject in this paper, but I think you will find that a want of congruity goes a great way in destroying the effect of many very costly materials. The prevailing taste for actual representation of living things, forced into service for every kind of ornament, without regard to consistency or thought as to whether it must necessarily be the most effective mode of decorating, is one of the main obstacles which critics of ornamental art contend against.—The principle involved is but one towards appreciating our subject, but it is a *something*, which I can assure you as worthy to be carried with you in your next selection of a carpet, wall paper, or a dress, or which may perhaps help you to determine, why an object beautiful in detail is not always satisfactory as a whole.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of forty-three letters.

My 17 26 11 37 was sold in the temple at Jerusalem.
14 41 4 16 24 31 is what most people are found to be.
20 15 3 6 9 38 36 10 39 blossomed and yielded almonds.
30 23 8 32 29 22 32 40 4 is what every person should be.
19 2 34 28 30 25 7 38 was the name of a young man who Paul brought to life.
13 43 21 32 40 was a woman, seller of purple of the city of thyatira.
1 27 35 24 is a color that is very much used.
18 5 12 was a grain that was not smitten in olden times.
30 12 39 20 8 is a tree a few of which yet remain on Lebanon.
1 37 22 25 19 14 17 15 was a pool on the east of Jerusalem.
33 41 13 42 20 31 is a great support and ornament.

My whole is very good advice. H. F. H.
Media.

Chester, Feb. 4th, 1858.

MESSRS. COOPER & VERNON:—*Dear Sirs:*—The following, I believe, will solve your apple tree query—try it.

Form two regular concentric nonagons. Place a tree in the centre, and one at each of the angles. MATHEW MATTOX.

Correct answers were also received from Samuel P. Derrick, of Media, and John S. Palmer, of Upper Providence.

The following are the answers to the two enigmas in our last: First—George Washington; second—Charter House.

DR. KANE IN BOYHOOD.

When he was ten years old, four or five neighbor boys, all bigger than himself who had climbed upon the roof of a back building in his father's yard, were amusing themselves by shooting putty wads from blow guns at the girls below. Elisha attracted to the spot by the outcry of the injured party, undertook the defence; and in the firm tone of a young gentleman offended, required them to desist and leave the premises; which of course, was instantly answered by a broadside leveled at himself. Fired at the outrage, he clutched the rain-spout, climbed like a young tiger to the roof, and was among them before they could realize the practicability of the feat; and then he had them on terms even enough for a handsome settlement of the case.

The roof was steep and dangerous to his cowed antagonists, but safe to his better balance and higher courage; and they were at his mercy; for no one could help another, and he was more than a match for the best of them, in a position where peril of a terrible tumble was among the risks of resistance. Forthwith he went at them *seriatem*, till, severally and singly, he had cuffed them to the full measure of their respective deservings. But not satisfied with inflicting punishment, he exacted penitence also, and he proceeded to drag each of them in turn to to the edge of the roof, and holding him there, demanded an explicit apology.

Before he had finished putting the whole party through this last form of purgation, little Tom, who had witnessed the performance from the pavement below, greatly terrified by the imminent risk of a fall, which would have broken a neck or two, mayhap, called out,—"Come down, Elisha! Oh, Elisha, come down!"

Elisha answered the appeal in the spirit of the engagement.

"No, Tom, they ain't done apologizing yet."—*Dr. Elder's Biography of Kane.*

WHY CATS WASH THEIR FACES.—A cat caught a sparrow, and was about to devour it, but the sparrow said, "No gentleman eats till he has first washed his face." The cat, struck with this remark, set the sparrow down, and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed puss extremely, and he said, "As long as I live, I will eat first, and wash my face afterwards." Which all cats do, even to this day.

A bald man made merry at the expense of another who covered his lack of hair with a wig, adding, as a clincher, "You see how I am, and I don't wear a wig." "True," was the retort, "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

When is a hen most likely to hatch?—When she is earnest (her nest.)

When is a man over head and ears in debt? When he has on a hat not paid for.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

The Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.—

We have received a synopsis of the Report of the Sup't of Common Schools, and it is a cheering document to the friends of popular Education. Contrasting it with 1834, just 20 years back, one can hardly realize that so much has been consummated in so short a time—then the contempt of a majority—now the pride of the whole Commonwealth. The new feature of County Superintendents is making its mark, and to that fact must we account the favorable change effected since their existence. In some Counties owing to their labors, the system has suddenly arisen from obscurity, and now present a most pleasing array of statistics.—The length of time taught is increasing;—the number of schools is multiplying; the scale of studies is looking higher; the average attendance is better, and last, though not least, the salary of teachers is coming up to something like what it should be.—We shall notice this report at length shortly.—ED.

Report of the Librarian of the Teachers' Institute Library.—

The Librarian had intended making his report, whilst the Teachers' Institute was in Session in Radnor, but the press of business precluded it. As several have made enquiry as to how it has fulfilled the expectation of its friends, the Librarian has thought proper to make a statement through this column.

It was placed in my possession in the latter part of July last, and consequently has been in operation for about six months.—During that time 75 books have been taken out by 21 members. At present there are 20 books in the hands of members.

The books most sought after are those having a direct bearing upon the teachers profession, and if by any means the number of this class could be increased, it would be very desirable.

Teachers have felt considerable inconvenience, in consequence of having no catalogue of the books, thus preventing those from a distance who have not the opportunity of coming themselves, from deriving any good from the Library.

To obviate this difficulty, I have printed catalogues, ready to send to every member, but not knowing who are members, I have been prevented from so doing. Were this done, those entitled to access to the Library, could make selections at home, and order the books they wished.

Besides this having no list of actual members, I am unable to say who are entitled to receive books. Respectfully,

JOS. AD: THOMSON,
Librarian.

What has the teacher to encourage him?

Taking a *cursory* view of the profession, it would appear that the sources of enjoyment, and the objects to encourage him are few; but is this really the case? Is there nothing to encourage, nothing to repay him for the many weary hours spent in the school room? Yes, there is much; yet if we consider the employment only in a pecuniary point of view, we must say that the encouragements to engage in it are few in number, and small in amount. The salaries that are generally paid to teachers, are a proof, that the most who engage in it see something to encourage them aside from any pecuniary interests connected with it; for they are so small in most cases that we doubt if they would ever attract any that could find other employment. From such considerations many are no doubt tempted to complain, and ask themselves, "Shall I, with talents and education sufficient to distinguish myself, waste them, and sacrifice myself, shut up in the school room." To such we would say, if ephemeral distinction is your only aim, leave the school-room, for it is no place for *you*. But if you have anything of that spirit of devotion to duty, any impulse within that would lead you to sacrifice your own good, that you might in the least degree assist in raising your fellow-men to their true standing; then we say you have much to encourage you. If you have this spirit of self-sacrifice, where can you find opportunities so manifold for using it, as in the school-room? There you are surrounded by the youth of *our* country, the hope of our nation's future prosperity; they come crowding around you ready to receive any impression that you may give them. To-day they are children full of gentleness, and as yet, uncorrupted by the contaminating influences of the world; to-morrow, as it were, they are men and women. Will it be nothing to know that they are truly such?—Is it no encouragement, to know, that to you is committed, for a time, the training of the *fathers* and *mothers* of the land?

The shrinking, timid, innocent girl before you, may be prepared through your influence, to become the *mother* of a second *Washington*; and thus you may be cheered by the thought that principles taught *her* may help form the character of the future *orator* and *statesman*. Those *boys* that greet you daily, are soon to be *Presidents*, *Legislators*, *Statesmen*, *Orators*, *Divines*, *Lawyers and Authors*. The work-shop, the field, the public mart, the *Editor's* chair, the the teachers' profession, are soon to be filled by those who are now attending our public schools.

Inspire them with justice, and you improve human laws; teach them philanthrophy, and you make true statesmen; teach them to govern themselves, and you prepare them to govern others; instill sound moral principles, and you elevate the moral condition of society. Teach them habits of industry, and perseverance, and you lay a foundation on which they may erect their future success. Is not this enough to encourage the teacher? After considering the noble work in which he is engaged, may we not say, that he has much to encourage him? Is not the ambition to possess the heart-felt honor and respect of those made wiser and better by our influence, an honorable one?—Let us prove faithful then, to our charge, and to ourselves, and we may have the satisfaction of looking back upon a life well-spent. Let us take courage, then, and we may have the satisfaction of knowing that our example, and influence, may live long after we shall have been numbered with those who are gone. FLAG.

Chester, Jan. 16th, 1858.

SABBATH READING.

CONTRIBUTED.

O, fly away to the better land
Thou bird of the snowy wing;
Fly away to the blood-washed band
And hear the songs they sing.

But bear a message from us, O dove!
To that bright and happy throne,
For we have friends whom we dearly love,
Dost swell the conqueror's song.

Tell them we cannot forget,
But will remember them still;
For we long with them to stand
On the height of Zion's Hill.

Tell them we long to share their rest
Afar from earthly strife;
We long to lean on our Saviour's breast
And repose 'neath the tree of life.

Tell them we sigh for a better land,
A land all bright and fair;
Tell them we sigh for the blood-washed band,
We sigh for the deathless shore.

O, then return with the spread of love,
When the night glows dark and chill;
Tell us, O tell us, thou white-winged dove—
Do they love, do they love us still?

Then fly away to, the better land
Thou bird of the snowy wing;
O fly away to the blood-washed band
And hear the songs they sing.

Upper Providence. MRS. J. C.

Arguments for the Bible.—

There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible. The first is the miracles on record; the second the prophesies; the third the goodness of the doctrine; the fourth the moral character of the penmen. The miracles flow from Divine power; the prophecies from Divine understanding; the excellence of the doctrine from Divine goodness; the moral character of the penmen from Divine purity. Thus, Christianity is built upon four immovable pillars—the power, the understanding, the goodness, the purity of God. The Bible must be one of these things: either an invention of good men, or good angels, of bad men, or bad angels; or a revelation from God. But it could not be the invention of good men, or angels; for they neither would nor could make a book telling lies at the time saying, "Thus sayeth the Lord," when they knew it all to be their own invention. It could not be the invention of wicked men, or devils, for they could not make a book which commands all duty, which forbids all sin, and which condemns their souls to all eternity. The conclusion is irresistible—the Bible must be given by Divine inspiration.

The Slanderer.—

A venerable old man says: "Let the slanderer take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones."

The old man is right. Who ever saw thieves throw stones at the birch, maple, or elm tree? The more fruit the tree bears, and the richer it is, the more it is likely to attract the attention of the thief.

No man that tries to do his duty to his fellows, and endeavors to live to bear the fruits of true religion in his daily conduct, can for a moment suppose that he will pass along through life without being slandered more or less. Such a man will of necessity have some enemies; and these enemies will try in every way to injure him, and, among others, they will not be slow in stirring up the polluted waters of defamation and slander.

He who is anything, who makes his mark in the world, who does good, will have enemies; and, if he have them, he will be sure to be slandered.

Look Up.—

The Duke of Alvo on being asked by Henry the Fourth, "If he had observed the great eclipse of the sun?" replied, "No; I have so much to do on earth, that I have no time to be gazing at the heavens."

Many there are who have been for years in the same condition in which this Duke was. They have been so occupied with business—so absorbed in worldly concerns, that they have had no leisure to attend to anything else—not even to the imperishable interests of their souls. A change, however, has come over their temporal affairs. Instead of being pressed with business, they have "nothing to do." They are, then, without excuse, if they do not immediately and earnestly attend to what they have so long neglected. May be "these hard times" have been permitted to come for this purpose—to give men an opportunity to pause, and think, and prepare for coming eternity. A pall has been drawn over the land, covering its attractive objects, and those who have long, intently and exclusively gazed at these objects, may look up. Reader—look up!

The Language of Experience.—

He that can tell men what God hath done for his soul, is the likeliest to bring their souls to God; hardly can he speak to the heart, that speaks not from it. How can a frozen hearted preacher warm his hearers hearts, and enkindle them with the love of God? But he whom the love of Christ constrains, his lively recommendations of Christ, and speeches of love, shall sweetly constrain others to love him. Above all loves, it is the most true of this, that none can speak sensibly of it but those who have felt it.

None Liveth for Himself.—

God has written on the flowers that sweeten the air; upon the breeze that rocks the flowers upon the stem; upon the rain drops that refresh the sprig of moss, that lifts its head—upon its deep chambers—upon every pencilled sheet that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures which live in its light—upon all the works he has written, "None liveth for himself."

Religious Controversy.—

Preachers entangled in an angry controversy instead of agreeing to build the temple of God, think themselves obliged to pull down the scaffold on which their brethern work. Shepherds, who should join their forces to oppose the common enemy, militate against their fellow-shepherds. After the example of their leaders, they learn to butt; and wounds and lameness are the consequence of the general debate.—*Fletcher.*

Holiness.—

It is holiness we want above everything else—holy principles, holy ministers, holy discipline, holy tempers, holy sermons and prayers, holy habits and conduct. Nothing will compensate for the want of this. If the churches are not advancing in holiness, we cannot be surprised that there are few conversions—little spiritual life.—*Guyer.*

SPECIAL MESSAGE

Of President Buchanan, urging the Acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution.

I have received from Gen. Calhoun, the President of the late constitutional convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, with a view of securing the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State. In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Gen. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, 14th ultmo, by which they were accompanied.

Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind, in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of affairs in Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavorad to destroy its existence by force and usurpation; between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. The government they would long since have subverted, had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration.—Ever since that period, a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a State of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of the most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly announced and denied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have all the time been in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it, and establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka constitution, in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military forces of the United States from the territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very despatch to the Secretary of State, dated Jan. 2, 1857, he says:

"The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws.—Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result as would lead to an inevitable disastrous collision, and in fact renew civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Gov. Walker, but soon Gen. Harney was required to furnish him a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this, for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that dangerous rebellion had occurred, "involving open defiance to the laws, and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city."

In the Governor's despatch of July 15th, he informs the Secretary of State "that the movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the territory, and especially in all towns, cities and counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all the abolition movements in this territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the east, and, whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own, the so-called Topeka legislature, to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the territory." And again, "In order to send this communication immediately by mail I must close, assuring you that a spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republicans of this territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and the Union: and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 30th of July, 1858, Gen. Lane, under the Topeka convention, undertook, as Gov. Walker says, "to organize the whole so-called free State party into volunteers, and take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The professed object was to protect the polls at the election in August, of the new insurgent Topeka State Legislature.—The object of taking the names of all who refuse the enrolment, is to terrify the free State conservatives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here, with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of the new revolutionary military organization."

In Governor Walker's despatch of July 27th, he says:—"Gen. Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the new territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments." Without making further quotations of similar character from this despatch of Governor Walker, it appears by a reference to acting Governor Stanton's communication to Secretary Cass, under date of the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Governor Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st inst. could not be conducted without collision or bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them an opportunity if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is that, until the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution and government.—The very first paragraph of the message of Governor Robinson, dated the 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled in Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says:

"The convention which framed the constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State legislature. Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary." This Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government as prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress, have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other constitution than that framed at Topeka.—Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government, authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs of the territory, what was the right, as well as duty of law-abiding people?—Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt some necessary measure to establish a constitution under the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the territory, without the enabling act of Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress to leave "the people of the territory perfectly free" in framing their constication, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States," and then to say they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution in their own way, without the express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible that the people of a territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, not "their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary 1st, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from a territorial dependence and establish a state government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law "for taking the sense of the people of this territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution," the general election to be held in October, 1856. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention. It is true, that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own, for the purpose of subverting the territorial government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people, in favor of a convention, the territorial legislature, on the 28th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates, on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution. This is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. "Every bona fide inhabitant of Kansas," on the third Monday in June, the day of election, who was a citizen of the United States, above the age of 21, and resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories, with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters and, pursuant thereof, nine thousand and fifty two voters were registered. Gov. Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens to vote at this election.

In his inaugural address on the 27th of May, he informed them that "under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves that the convention is now about to be elected by you, under a call of the territorial legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The territorial legislature then, in assembling the convention, were fully sustained by the act of congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States. The Governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas then," he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the constitution, to participate freely and fairly in the election of delagates to frame a constitution and State government." The law has performed its entire and appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency; and absentees are as much bound under the law and the constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.—It may also be observed that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned.—Congress had adjourned on the third of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the territorial legislature in a variety of forms which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate, elected to the House of Representatives under a territorial law, had been admitted to his seat, and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration. This was a propitious moment for settling all the difficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequence of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land, which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation, could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of the law which have for years kept the territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against the Government, it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law.—Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law. And should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in their own eyes, our case is indeed hopeless.

The enemies of the territorial government are determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the convention—not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas, in the early spring of 1857—but because they had predetermined at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election, therefore, was suffered to pass in default. But of this result the electors who refused to vote can never justly complain.

From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with the power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small republics of ancient time, people did assemble in primary meetings passed laws and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot box, and if people will refuse to exercise it in this manner—as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates—it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas convention thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the seventeenth of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to the popular vote. But they did submit the question, whether Kansas should be a free or slave state, to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken its very centre. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker in general terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no objection in view, except the all absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people might regulate their own concerns, was not the subject which attracted any attention. In fact, the general provisions of recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so familiar and excellent, that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day, in framing a new constitution.

I then believed, and still believe that, under the organic act, the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all-important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to the popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the best age of the republic. It would have been in opposition to the principles, which pervades our institutions and is every day carried into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform any other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they may think proper. It is true the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the convention to submit the constitution to the popular vote. But this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or laws according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people of Kansas on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were in the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus to restore peace to the distracted territory. But they again refused the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass in default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did that day vote under the Lecompton constitution for Governor and other State officers, member of Congress and members of the legislature. This election was warmly contested by both parties, and a larger vote was polled that at any previous election in that territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization may be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, by one or both parties, the legislature and the people of Kansas, under their constitution, know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable, but too common crimes, without outside interference.

The people of Kansas have then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government, have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, member of Congress, members of the State legislature, and other State officers. They now ask for admission into the Union, under this constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and territories, by leaving "the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confiding it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot expected this question to be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held on the first Monday of the territorial legislature, on the 1st Monday of January, on the Lecompton constitution. This election, held after the territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the territorial legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character, the election which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution, were at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have as yet received no official information of the result of this election. As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole Union, which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be soverign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed orderly and in a lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure.—It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands a hundred as well as for years. These are fundamental principles of American freedom and recognized in some form, by every State constitution. And if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times the inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed in direct opposition to the mode prescibed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution after the year 1864, could, by any possibility, be construed into the prohibition to make such change previous to the period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The legislature already elected may, at its first session, submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or not, have a convention to amend their constitution and adopt all necessary means for giving affect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under the present constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas, a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in a State where they might not desire it, before it in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences.—If Congress, for the sake of these men, who refused to vote for delegtes at othe convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject a State, because slavery remains in its constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this important subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had, for more than twenty years, convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and, if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived, should the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other, with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas, the only practical difference between the admission or rejection, depends simply upon the fact whether they themselves have the speedily change the present constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution, to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation. In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as may affect the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have, from the beginning, resisted the constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union where slavery is recognized under the constitution of the United States.

Again—the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of the territory have engrossed an undue proportion of the public attention, have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside ailment; then every difficulty would be settled at the ballot box.—Besides—and this is no trifling consideration—I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas, and employ them in service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Gov. Walker, to maintain the existence of the territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that at least two thousand troops, under the command of General Harney, were necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged in some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved a very heavy expense to the government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion there for the troops of the United States.

I have thus performed my duty on this important question under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful, prosperous condition, and live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe, will be dissipated with honor to every portion of it by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if it should be rejected, I greatly fear that these clouds will become darker and more ominous than any that have ever yet threatened the constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

SKATING AND ICE GATHERING.—Among the skaters at Northamton, Mass., a few days ago, was Rev. Dr. Allen, aged 72, who exhibited a degree of vigor and agility quite equal to many of the boys.

At Portland, Me., a perfect army of skaters occupied the canal basin, on Saturday, including men, women and children. The Advertiser says there were about one thousand persons on the ice at one time, and more than fifty carriages in attendance. Many of the skaters went out as far as Saccarappa, and others even to the outlet of Lake Sebago, and returned, making a distance of forty miles or more. The ice in the neighborhood of Portland, is from twelve to fifteen inches thick, and considerable quantities have already been cut and stored.

At Island pond, about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Portland, the snow is from one foot to fifteen inches deep, and on Saturday morning, the mercury stood at 18 degrees below zero. On the previous morning, it was 15 fifteen below.

GREAT DROUGHT IN GERMANY.—The New York Sun says: "Accounts from the Hartz mountains state that the district of Clausthal is suffering from an unprecendented dearth of water; the natives had left off washing there hands and faces more than once a week, the authorities of the place having imposed a fine of two thalers on all laundresses who persist in pursuing their trade. Great quantities of cattle were dying from thirst, and a few of the community, who are unable to forego cleanliness, use beer to perform their absolutions."

The *Union* says that last week one of the first ladies of Bangor, Me., while engaged in the diverson of skating on the river, went into a small opening in the ice, but was saved by her crinoline. She immediately repaired home, changed her wet garments, took a small horn of brandy, and returned to the sport with renewed vigor from her double bath.

The London Advertizer says that Lady Havelock and her daughters are now residing at Bohn on the Rhine. They repaired thither some weeks ago and meant to remain some time in Germany. It is a curious circumstance, that about six or seven weeks ago Lady Havelock, who, up to that time, cherished the firm conviction that her husband would not only come triumphantly through the campaign, but that she and her daughters should soon meet him in England, then became the victim of a powerful presentiment of which she was unable to rid herself, that she would hear of his death before many weeks had elapsed

An English paper has the following: Among the presents made to the Princess Royal of England, on her late wedding day, was a riding whip, the but of which is formed from a piece of the hoof of a favorite horse, set in gold. It is said the shoe of this golden hoof is formed of diamonds, the nails being represented by fourteen beautiful rubies; the whole of the bottom of the foot is a mass of small diamonds; the handle of the whip is formed from one of the horse's bones, most highly polished, around which is twined a serpent in brilliants.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN OHIO.—It will be remembered that a few years ago the Ohio Legislature passed a law denying the use of the jails of that State for the confinement of fugitive slaves. The present Legislature, it seems, is disposed to repeal the law, and a bill to take effect passed the House on Tuesday.

Major Ammon, residing about 12 miles from Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday last, shot an animal, 18 inches in height, 3 feet 2 inches in length, and weighing 13 pounds. It is of a dark color, partly resembling the fox, the cat and the panther, yet with no positive mark to identify it with either species. It has been stuffed for preservation.

Mr. Lemuel Putnam Grosvenor, who died on the 19th ult., in Pomfret, Ct., has bequeathed to the Connecticut Historical Society, the sword that was owned and used by General Israel Putnam during the revolutionary strugle.

A CLERGYMAN of the Episcopal Church has received from his late Parish in California the gift of a cane of hickory, but with so much gold and ornament appended to it as to make it worth, it is said, three hundred dollars.

IT IS SAID that there will be a larger number of marriages in England on the Princess Royal than was ever known to be celebrated in one day before.

GRASSHOPPERS were jumping about the fields of Litchfield, Conn., last week.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE FOR THE YEAR 1857:

JACKSON LYONS, *County Treasurer.*

DR.

1s mo. 1st, 1857.		
To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,		$3,377 95
" amount received from Isaac Cochran for wood and coal,		13 00
" " " " " grass on lot		30 00
" " " J. Lyons, money borrowed		1,500 00
" " " Joel Havis, do.		2,000 00
" " " Jacob Pennell, on account of Poor House land sold.		8,605 84

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TOWNSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	Out. Tax.	Add's.	Dis.	Com.	Deduc.	Out'g	A. Rec	
1850, L. Chichester,	William H. Rigby,	95 15					95 15		
1852, Chester Boro',	William Kerlin,	19 60					19 60		
1854, U. Providence,	Isaac Cochran,	145 50		43 91	14 18	6 85		80 53	
1855, Chester Boro',	Samuel Shaw,	168 69		26 73			16 96	125 00	
1856, do. do.	D. B. Thomson,	1087 20	22 47	113 77	37 14			958 76	
" Darby,	J. C. Bonsall,	72 38		16 28				56 10	
" Media,	Thomas Williams,	134 64		1 90				132 74	
" Middletown,	Joshua Sharpless,	437 49						437 49	
" Newtown,	Thomas Calvert,	447 81		12 86	24 60		197 00	213 31	
" N. Providence,	George Rigby,	212 59		1 97				211 22	
" Radnor,	George L. Kirk,	254 99	22 66	71 01	33 61			173 00	
									2,388 14

AMOUNT OF TAXES AS PER DUPLICATE OF 1857.

Aston,	Isaac C. Derrick,	947 45	15 68	18 76	18 68	10 51		915 18	
Bethel,	Robert M'Call,	429 62		6 79	8 39	3 00		411 35	
Birmingham,	P. Miles Frame,	848 13	40	8 87	16 75	2 62		820 09	
Chester Borough,	Isaiah H. Mirkil,	2315 40		69 09	44 20	36 29	317 71	1848 20	
Chester Township,	Isaac Hervis,	1810 31	1 95	30 91	31 21	20 78		1726 36	
Concord,	Robert Gamble,	1821 11	8 56	35 08	35 07	41 28		1718 24	
Chichester Lower,	Samuel T. Walker,	868 52	1 92	18 84	17 03		340 51	491 06	
Chichester Upper,	James Larkin,	630 10	60	9 00	12 34	4 70		604 66	
Darby Borough,	J. Morgan Bunting,	715 98		25 05	13 58	11 74	159 07	506 54	
Darby Township,	J. C. Bonsall,	1126 81	60	7 59	22 32	3 86	134 48	959 16	
Darby Upper,	Edmund Leedom,	2641 61		47 83	51 35	26 05		2516 38	
Edgmont,	Jesse Yarnall,	1395 57	1 50	4 53	27 57	25 05		1359 99	
Haverford,	W. W. Calahan,	1479 01	1 05	38 46	36 04	10 73		1705 13	
Marple,	Thos. L. Williams,	1229 96		6 97	23 84	30 93		1168 22	
Media,	John Fielding,	764 68	7 90	22 72	14 98	81	72 20	661 87	
Middletown,	Caleb Webster,	1754 96	8 33	31 66	34 41	11 38	94 79	1591 05	
Newtown,	E. Davis Thomas,	1533 51	1 35	22 85	20 70	26 95		1455 36	
Providence Nether,	Abel Lodge,	1183 75	8 19	40 96	23 04			1127 94	
Providence Upper,	W. P. Wilson,	878 99	2 45	15 04	17 08	12 45		836 87	
Radnor,	Vanleer Eachus,	2095 54	1 50	16 94	41 42	8 87	170 61	1559 20	
Ridley,	Abram Ward,	1265 92		36 01	24 58			1204 43	
Springfield,	Joseph M. Worrall,	1445 80		19 99	28 52		154 58	1242 71	
Thornbury,	Joseph Baker,	1213 51	50	19 22	25 54	7 56	155 62	1006 07	
Tinicum,	Joseph Ward,	450 00		6 09	8 86			435 03	
									27,857 88

To amount received from Schuylkill Navigation Company, trial at Court,		175 40
" " " " Thomas Powell, tax refunded,		3 45
" " " " old lumber and hardware,		3 00
" " " " registered tax, Ridley		4 33
" " " " cross-ties,		45 90
" " " " Sheriff, fines,		75 00
" " " " do., verdict fees,		24 00
" " " " lots sold in Media,		1,367 53
" " " " Bank of Delaware County, money borrow		40,400 43
" " " " three per cent. on State Tax,		892 20
		$88,812 14

CR.

BY AMOUNT OF COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS PAID.

Auditors fees,	$28 65	Directors of the Poor,	27,305 84
Taxes refunded,	45 98	Tip Staves,	222 50
" on county property,	13 20	Constables fees,	284 32
John M. Broomall, revenue commissioner,	35 00	Improvements to county property,	126 85
William Darlington, do do,	35 00	Bank of Delaware County, discount,	517 24
Agricultural Society of Delaware county,	122 00	Sharpless' bridge,	400 00
Jacob N. Hurst, arresting horse thief,	20 00	Jurors of view, roads and bridges,	250 05
Isaac Newton, Jr., do do.	20 00	Witnesses fees,	129 73
One copy of Purdon's Digest,	5 00	Thomas Pratt, commissioner's wages,	177 50
Thos. N. Speakman, collecting from S. N. Comp	25 00	Peripher Baker, do. do.	179 00
Court criers fees,	89 50	Samuel Leedom, do. do.	187 50
Court House and Office expenses,	422 82	James Cloud, do. do	38 00
Justices fees,	10 14	Jackson Lyons, treasurer's salary,	200 00
Sheriff's fees and jail expenses,	758 06	Jacob Smedley, clerk's salary,	400 00
District Attorney's fees,	176 42	Bridge at Moore's factory,	250 00
Prothonotary's fees,	189 21	Bridge at Darlington's,	250 00
Eastern State Penitentiary,	158 60	Town Clock,	560 35
Fuel,	37,493 76	Assessors fees,	815 61
Bank of Delaware County,	161 89	Election officers fees,	443 02
Coroner's fees,	2,329 72	Repairing bridges,	1,854 06
Jurors, Grand and Traverse,	291 22	Balance in treasury,	7,680 53
Stationery and Printing,	251 37		$88,812 14
Coopertown bridge,	153 88		
State Lunatic Hospital,	409 35	PERCIPHOR BAKER,	
Repairing public buildings,	61 00	SAMUEL LEEDOM,	
L. Lewis' bridge, balance,	500 00	JAMES CLOUD,	
Bishop's bridge,	2,593 27	*County Commissioners.*	
Road damages,			

JACKSON LYONS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOG FUND.

DR.		CR.	
1st mo. 1st, 1857.		1857.	
To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	$527 01	By amount of orders paid on account of destruction done to Sheep, in the following townships:	
Tax on Dogs in the following townships:		Concord,	$27 00
Bethel,	$49	Chichester Lower,	8 00
Chester Borough,	101	Chichester Upper,	15 25
Chester Township,	108	Darby Upper,	118 00
Concord,	123	Haverford,	135 00
Lower Chichester,	57	Middletown,	12 00
Upper Chichester,	50	Newtown,	140 00
Darby Borough,	54	Providence Nether,	16 00
Darby Township,	103	Providence Upper,	66 00
Darby Upper,	89	Radnor,	92 00
Haverford,	92	Ridley,	110 50
Media	23	Springfield,	17 00
Middletown,	96		$756 75
Newtown,	77	Discount allowed collectors,	312 00
Providence Nether,	80	Commissions " "	58 35
Providence Upper,	113	Balance in the Treasury,	1166 03
Radnor,	73		$2293 14
Ridley,	89		
Springfield,	86		
Tinicum,	31		
	$1473 00		
Additional tax this year,	6 00		
do. last year,	286 50		
	$2293 14		

1st mo. 1st, 1858. OUTSTANDING TAXES.		
1852—William Kerlin,	$37 65	PERCIPHOR BAKER,
1851—Stephen S. Davis,	86 07	SAMUEL LEEDOM,
		JAMES CLOUD,
		County Commissioners.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 27, 1858.

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 fifteenth day of March, 1842, 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 twenty-third of February, 1858.

The account of Joseph H. Hinkson, Guardian of Frederick Hinkson, minor son of John Hinkson.

The account of Abraham L. Pennock and David Sellers, surviving Administrators of the estate of Samuel Sellers, late of Upper Darby, deceased.

The account of Jackson Lyons, Administrator of David Lyons, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The account of John B. M'Cay, Administrator of the estate of Mary Leonard, late of the township of Upper Chichester, deceased.

The account of Jackson Lyons, Administrator of Hannah Lyons, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The account of Mary D. Peters, Administratrix of James S. Peters, late of the township of Concord, deceased.

The account of Charles Kugler, Administrator of Mary Hoffman, late of the township of Haverford deceased.

The account of Jesse J. Maris and Stephen M. Trimble, Executors of the last Will and testament of Elizabeth Taylor, late of the township of Chester, deceased.

The account of Margaret Miller and Edwin Hannum, Administrators of John C. Miller, deceased.

The account of John T. Worthington, Guardian of Reece Siter, a minor child of Adam Siter, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of Anthony I. Jordan, deceased, Guardian of Elizabeth M. Lincoln, as filed by Eliza L. Jordan, Executrix of the said deceased.

The account of James Andrews, Trustee under the will of John H. Bunting, deceased, with Mary S. Bunting.

The account of Mary Ann Devlin and Clayton Smith, Administratrix and Administrator of David Devlin, late of the Borough of Media, deceased.

The account of John M. Broomall, Guardian of George W. Johnson, minor son of Robert Johnson, deceased.

The account of David C. Mancill, Executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Mancill, deceased.

The account of Francis E. Smedley, Administratrix, and Walker Y. Hoopes, Administrator of Ambrose Smedley, Jr., late of the township of Middletown, deceased.

The account of George Rodeback and Martha Rodeback, Administrator and Administratrix of Clayton Rodeback, late of the township of Aston, deceased.

The account of Lawrence Ramsey, Administrator of John Belmont, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

N. F. WALTER,
Register.
Jan. 28.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The

The American.

THOS. V. COOPER, DAVID A. VERNON, } Editors & Publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (ten lines) will be inserted three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in proportion.

☞ BUSINESS CARDS, of six lines or less, will be inserted for $5 per annum. ☜ ELECTION CARDS will be charged $5; which must be paid in advance. CASH must accompany all transient advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 10, 1857.

Through press of other matters, we have been compelled to omit the conclusion of "Farmer's Letter." It will be finished next week.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—In another part of this paper will be found the message of President Buchanan, recommending to Congress the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. It purports to give reasons why this should be done, all of which are based upon misrepresentation and falsehood. Every line exhibits his truckling subserviency to the South, and his utter disregard of duty toward the majority. Upon the plea that the Lecompton instrument is the only one that has been legally presented, he justifies his course; as though a few doubtful technicalities of law render truly legal any provision enacted in fraud, and in defiance of the will of the majority. But to screen this from public view, he urges that the will of the free State majority was not expressed at the appointed election, and consequently those who did not vote must abide the consequences. The shallowness of this reasoning is strikingly apparent when we call to mind the facts that the free State men were not registered on the list of votables, that in 19 out of the 38 counties no census at all was taken, these counties being largely anti-slavery; and that the delegates who framed this constitution represented only 1800 of the 18000 legal voters—each of the 60 delegates having received about 30 votes. Therefore it was that the free State men considered the Lecompton Convention an illegal body, whose representatives were elected fraudulently and in defiance of the people—and even if they had voted under the provisions of an unconstitutional instrument, it would have been tantamount—as Buchanan himself inadvertently admits—to asserting its legality. This trap they shrewdly avoided, and had recourse to the Legislature, a body empowered to call conventions and fix the time for elections.

There are other things set up as arguments, but their emptiness is directly visible. A list of letters from Gov. Walker are introduced, and recommended to public examination, in proof of the assertionthat the Republicans of Kansas have been and are at this time in an actual state of rebellion.—He omitted, however, giving the last and most important letter of this Governor, in which he justifies the free State men, declares that the disorder and rebellion has all been on or occasioned by the other side, and frees the former of all blame in the matter, Most certainly the last letter is best entitled to credit, for the reason that when the first were written Walker was a new Governor, with little or no knowledge of the state of affairs in the territory, and had nothing but the garbled statements and instructions of the executive to guide him. Any other man, under similar circumstances, would have acted as he did; as would any honest one, after becoming more acquainted with the position of things, have written a letter unsaying all which in ignorance he had said.

The message abounds in sophistical attempts like these, which instead of carrying conviction with them, only show that the President has exerted all his ingenuity to make wrong appear right.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.—We are surprised that our legislature should show any sympathy for the Lecompton swindle when nearly every Northern State has condemned it in decided terms. The resolutions offered instructing our senators and representatives to oppose its passage through Congress, were denounced by a number of excited Democrats to be an insult to the House. The Committe on Kansas affairs, were by the passage of a resolution, ordered not to report until after the 10th of March. The Dougless men are quite numerous and will yet give more trouble than was anticipated. The adherents of Buchanan are the two pennied politicians, who know knothing of principle but self, and when we reflect that they have sunk themselves so low in the estimation of their constituents, as to be hereafter of no consequence to any party, we feel that our State will ere long be redeemed from the infamy which they now seek to cast upon it.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PHILADELPHIA.—We have received the first number of "The Electic Medical Journal, of Phila," edited by WM. PAINE, M. D., 221 North Race Street. It contains a large amount of instructive matter in relation to medicine, and we shall be glad to see it monthly. The subscription price is two dollars per annum.

PUBLIC EXECUTION.—The Lancaster *Express* states that petitions are in circulation in Lancaster county, praying the Legislature to pass a special Act allowing the *public* execution of Anderson and Richards, recently convicted of the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Reams. It is to be presumed that the Legislature will not grant their barbarous prayer.

The Phila. Banks resumed specie payments on Wednesday of last week. The country banks will of course follow surte.—The bank of Delaware County, has been paying specie for some time past, when desired by its customers.

True bills have been found against Gen. Walker, Anderson and others for violating the neutrality laws. The have been held for trial on the fourth Monday of March.

A late Dublin paper contains the following advertisement: *To let*—The upper part of a cellar—to a small family, rent low.—P. S.—Privilege on the sidewalk for a pig.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PHILADELPHIA.—In the early part of last week the Philadelphia Democratic convention met to send delegates to Harrisburg. Scenes were there witnessed never before realized in the history of that party. It was a contest throughout between the Lecompton and anti-Lecomptonites, and although resolutions endorsing the former are said to have passed by the President before a negative vote was taken, the fact that anti-administration delegates were elected, proves what the sense of the majority was. Government officials were there—in the guise of reporters for the press—whose object was to beat through a triumph for the administration—but all efforts proved unavailing.

On Monday evening last a meeting of the Democracy was held at National Hall, to protest against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. It was one of the largest and most respectable bodies that we have ever witnessed. It was addressed by Col. John W. Forney, the Chairman, Frederick P. Stanton, late acting Gov. ernor of Kansas. The latter, in a speech of two hours, reviewed the whole history of the frauds in Kansas, charging them all upon the pro-slavery party, and declaring that he would more willingly face a thousand scaffolds than sustain them. He said that the President in his message was mistaken throughout, and gave some very clever hits at that document. Repeatedly the assemblage arose en masse and cheered him, and when he read a despatch from Washington stating that the anti-Lecompton men had triumphed in the House, on Mr. Harris' resolution, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued. Cheer after cheer went up for those who had the manliness to sustain the right, and groan upon groan for the enemies of self-government. Most ominous must these signs be to those who wish to enslave Kansas—who would trample under foot the liberties of their fellows.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Although the past week has been one of the most exciting that Congress has ever witnessed, nothing of importance has been done. In the Senate a struggle (which has not yet ended) was made by the anti-Lecomptonites to secure the immediate admission of Minnesota, in order that her two Senators could vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. As a matter of course this was hotly opposed by Southern members, who plainly showed that they wished to make the admission of Minnesota depend upon that of Kansas.—Many violent speeches were made, in which threats of a dissolution of the Union were freely indulged in by the Southerners.

In the House the great contest was upon the reference of the Message of the President. Mr. Harris' motion to refer it to a select committee, of 13, whose duty it should be to investigate the frauds in the Calhoun returns, threw that body into night sessions, the Douglas Democrats and Republicans contending for the passage of the resolution, and those in favor of the administration opposing it. Throughout the whole of Friday, and even until Saturday morning, the wildest confusion prevailed, all sorts of motions being made to kill time and prevent definite action. The Republicans stoutly sefused to adjourn, and were sustained in their efforts, by a majority of 14.

During this night session, there occurred quite a serious fight, of which the following are the particulars:

About a ¼ before 2 o'clock on Saturday morning while many members, knowing that there was no special business on hand, and no likelihood of a vote, were lounging and dozing in their seats, or moving promiscuously about the Hall, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, whose seat is about the centre of the western side of the House, where the Republican members nearly all sit, found himself on the opposite side whose inhabitants are chiefly Democrats.

There is a passage or aisle between the seats, leading from the Northeast corner of the Hall to the Speakers chair, making a radius of the circle of members desks. Mr. Grow was quietly walking down this aisle, when Mr. Keitt of S. Carolina, and Mr. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, approached him. Mr. Quitman had risen, and Mr. Grow had objected to his speaking.

Said Mr. Keitt, "If you want to object, you had better go to your own side of the House."

"This is a free land," said Mr. Grow, and every man has a right to do as he pleases."

"What do you mean, by such an answer as that," said Mr. Keitt.

"I mean just what I said," replied Mr. Grow, and repeated the remark.

Mr. Keitt then seized him by the collar, exclaiming, "I will let you know that you are a d——d Black Republican puppy."

Mr. Grow thrust his hand aside with violence, saying: "I shall occupy such a place as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me."

Again Mr. Keitt seized him by the throat and was again driven off by Mr. Grow, and on the attempt being repeated, Mr. Grow delivered a well-aimed blow, and knocked Mr. Keitt down.

There was a rush of members from the opposite side of the Hall, and from all quarters. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, rushed in to separate the combatants.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who has a front seat on the Republican side, thinking that he was going to help Keitt, hurried into the melee and knocked Mr. Barksdale's wig off.

Reinforcements arrived from all quarters, and for a couple of minutes there was a furious contest, but fortunately no one was hurt, and by the aid of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the principal combatants were parted and order was restored.

On Monday the resolution of Mr. Harris passed by a majority of 3, which is a triumph for those opposed to the administration.

THE WINTER TWENTY YEARS AGO.—We have noticed many comparisons between the years 1837-8 and 1857-8 in financial and monetary matters, but more can be presented in regard to seasons. It was then, as now, feared that the winter would much increase the physical suffering among the poorer classes; but the evil was averted by a winter as mild and as pleasant as the present one; fuel and provisions, such as coal, wood and flour, fell in price. The records inform us that the month of December, 1837, was very mild and open, no frost in the ground; Christmas pleasant and warm, and so continuing until the end of the year. No snow for sleighing except on the 10th and 11th of December, and then for but a short time. January, 1838, twenty years ago, was a remarkable winter month; the weather, excepting the last two days, was nearly as mild as indian summer; no snow fell during the month. the thermometor averaging at 2 P. M. forty degrees during the month; and the succeeding months contradicted many wise remarks, such as we often hear, that "a warm winter brings a cold spring," "winter never rots in the sky," &c. February was cold, with but little snow, there being fourteen clear days. March had but two snow storms, and much mud. April was variable, but the temperature averaging a few degrees above that of January. The Hudson river opened and closed three times during the season, the last opening being about the 18th of March. Other rivers opened about the same time.— *Boston Transcript.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF OPERATIVES.—The adjourned meeting of the operatives was held in Fulton Hall, Chester, on Saturday afternoon last, and was organized by appointing Reuben Blakely, President, and Reuben Crowther, Secretary.

Many remarks were made by different persons, such as the impossibility of feeding the stomach after deducting $3 worth per week, as well as some hostile to certain manufacturers. These were rebuked by the President, who strongly urged the necessity of conducting the meeting with the dignity worthy of a deliberate body, and which the importance of the occasion demanded. It was his belief that all the employers did not wish to distress the operatives, but were themselves so embarrassed that they could see no other remedy than by a reduction.—He proposed that the number of mills where a reduction was offered, should first be found out, and what disposition was manifested by their hands before proceeding further.—His suggestion was immediately acted upon, and from information elicited by his inquiry, we find that at the following mills a reduction has been offered corresponding with the figures set opposite:

Simeon Lord's,	20	per cent.
Samuel Bancroft's,	20	"
James Wilde.	20	"
J. T. Caley,	15	"
Callahan's, (submitted to,)	15	"
Irwin's,	10	"
Oborn Levis, (submitted to,)	10	"
Thomas Kent. (submitted to,)	10	"

[It may be here remarked that to those hands who worked exclusively on cotton, no offer of reduction (with one exception,) had been made.]

On motion of John Brewster, a committee, to consist of one from each mill represented, was appointed, to confer with the standing committee, and report to the meeting what action should be taken. The committee then retired, and in a few minutes returned with the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The present revulsion, commencing in the States, and spreading all over the civilized world, has produced a state of things whereby confidence has been destroyed, industry dried up, the usual streams of wealth apparently dried up, and the trade of the community, especially in the manufacture of cotton goods completely prostrated. That the disasters following in the train of this great calamity, suspending the labor of the operative, as well as crippling the capital of the employer, and recognizing a common interest and a common sympathy between both cannot but be deeply deplored by all alike. Therefore,

Resolved, That while in our own distress, we sincerely sympathize with the employers in their present embarrassments, and hoping for, would interpose no unreasonable difficulty in the way of an early resumption of business; yet, we cannot but express our great surprise and deep regret that an attempt should be made, though by a few, to visit upon the operative, after the anguish and physical deprivations he has endured, so severe a penalty as a reduction in wages, and especially to twenty per cent., which we unhesitatingly pronounce unreasonable, uncalled for, and manifestly unjust. That no part of our population is more vitally interested in the prosperity and well-being of the entire community, and consequently, in well paid labor, than the manufacturer.—That a reduction in the priee of labor is not the great panacea for the evils which now afflict the trade and industry of the country, but if persisted in long, and to a great extent, must, and will be a great aggravation of the evil, by destroying the home market, in disabling the large population engaged in our manufactories of the ability to purchase the manufactured articles, and in the foreign business, by turning the balance of trade against us.

That since a reduction in the price of labor would be followed by a corresponding reduction in the price of goods, produced by such labor in the market, we feel fully assured that it is not the interest nor the desire of the manufacturers to reduce the wages of the operative, unless dictated by stern necessity; and that the benevolent and enterprising of our employers will not be influenced by the unreasonable conduct of a few, who, regardless of the interest, and unmindful of the sufferings of the operative, would reduce his condition beyond the point of human endurance, and thus produce at no distant day one of those contests between capital and labor so calamituous to both, and deeply to be deplored by all, and that we feel the most entire confidence that this appeal to the good sense, justice and humanity of our employers will not be in vain.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the papers of the county, and the following printing committee appointed:—John Brewster, Benjamin Crowther, and John Leys; after which the meeting adjourned.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The property of Daniel Thompson, dec'd. in Middletown, containing fifty-seven acres of land, was sold at public sale, on Tuesday last, for seventy-five dollars, and twelve-and-a-half cents per acre. It was purchased by Thomas T. Williams, of this Borough.

LECTURE.—Rev. A. A. Willits of Philada. will lecture at the Presbyterian Church, in Marple, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. Subject—"A PLEA FOR HOME. Mr. W. is a most eloquent and interesting lecturer, and as the subject is a favorite one, there will doubtless be a crowded house.—We advise everybody to go and hear him.—See Adv.

STOLEN ARTICLES.—The District Attorney has now in his possession a number of articles which were perhaps stolen by the negro, recently arrested at the Fox Chase Tavern. There is a leather valise, filled with clothing, a pair of small cloth driving gloves, the fingers of which are bound with buckskin, a handsome silk cravat, blue and white, a red leather cigar case, a trinket containing artificial flowers, marked "out of love," a ball of variegated soap, a book, called Dew Drops, containing the name of Bacus or Balus, a number of coppers, among which is a large English penny, and a lady's pocket handkerchief, unhemmed. Persons who can identify these articles, are requested to call at the office of Edward A. Price, Media.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Mr. John Cochran has opened an office, in the Penn Buildings, in Chester, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, &c. Mr. C. is a responsible person, and those having property to dispose of, are referred to his card published elsewhere in our columns.

THE BANK OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The last monthly statement of the Bank of Delaware County, shows a decrease of loans of $38,425 20; the cash has increased $40,104,-11; and the liabilities have increased $4,-419 43.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL).—The Rev. Mr. Getz, was so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to take his place in the pulpit last Sunday. The text for his next discourse will be from Matthew 20, verse 6th. "*Why stand ye here all the day idle.*"

Persons in want of Marble work of any description should get of M'Clintock & Co., at the Media Marble Yard.—See Adv.

LETTER FROM ROCKDALE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The long-expected, half-despaired of mail-bags have at last arrived, and we are now in receipt of two daily mails from Phila., by Railroad; one at "Glen-Riddle;" the other at "Lenni Mills." This is a decided improvement to our village, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by the business portion of our community; though it is the general impression that the "Glen Riddle Office" with the improved mail route by the Direct Railroad, instead of by stage to Chester, thence to Phila., would have been amply sufficient for the faithful performance of all the postal business of the neighborhood, and that the "Lenni Office" is entirely uncalled for, being in the extreme north-western corner of our village, where not one-twentieth part of our population would over dream of mailing letters. The Glen Riddle office is the most convenient place that could be selected for our post-office, and it will undoubtedly be patronized as such by the mass of our people. The other was petitioned for by a "*few*," will be patronized by a "*few*," and the government will be obliged to pay its expenses, for the benefit of a "*few*." God bless the "*few*," and poor take care of themselves.

In addition to the night school that has been commenced at Glen Riddle, they have opened a Sunday School under the auspices of the Middletown Presbyterian Church, which I learn, is very well attended, and is likely to do good. Among the number of teachers we are pleased to notice Mr. Samuel Riddle, Jr., and Mr. Joseph Miller, both of whom are zealously engaged in the good work of training the young. This is the right and only effectual way in which the morals of our community can be substantially improved; we hope others will follow their good example.

ROBBERY.—A few nights since, some person or persons broke into widow Lane's variety store, on the "*Mount*," and stole therefrom several bottles of *Po--r*; also a quantity of cakes, and mineral water. She strongly suspects certain parties that were there during the evening, and if it were not that she had accommodated with the (O be joyful) on past occasions, they would have to look sharp if they escaped the extreme penalty of the law for their daring conduct.

LECTURE.—One of the most interesting lectures that has been given before the People's Literary Association of Rockdale, was delivered before that body on Monday evening last, by Rev. I. T. Cooper, of Village Green. His subject—"*The Institution of marriage*," was disposed of in all its parts and bearings in a most masterly manner—such as did credit to his head and heart.—He reviewed the original institution of marriage, showing it to be of divine origin, and as such to be perpetuated as the great conservative safeguard of civilization and Christianity, and contrasted its blessings with the abominations of Polygamy, and other human innovations of the sacred rite of wedlock. The latter part of the address was very amusing; the doctor was very spicy in his illustrations of the various circumstances pertaining to love, courtship, and marriage. He denounced long courtships, and was opposed to continued special attention between the sexes, without an intention to *marry*; requested all true lovers to consult their *Pa's* and *Ma's* before entering upon the solemn compact. It was altogether one of the best, practical, and well-timed lectures that the writer has ever listened to;—and was listened to with marked attention throughout. The hall was full to overflowing, many being obliged to return home not being able to gain admittance. The exercises were interspersed with beautiful instrumental music on the piano and violin, by Mr. and Mrs. Boehmen of Philadelphia.—After the presenting of a number of books, the meeting adjourned, all evidently delighted with the exercises of the evening.

Truly yours, X.

COMMUNICATED.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE W. C AND PHILA. RAIL ROAD.

I was at the meeting of the Stockholders when the President now in office was elected at Media, and was under the impression from the assurances there made, that under his management the road would be speedily completed. But I find the same difficulty now that existed when I was a member of the Board—a want of unity of all parties interested in a common ownership—and we are still at this late period without a completed road to West Chester. The interest on the Bonds is rapidly accumulating, the moderate earnings of the road absorbed by its proper expenses, and the high charges for compensation of those who have it under control, and the time near at hand when all interests save that of the Bond Holders, will be lost by a sale of the road. Finding this state of things on my return a few weeks since, after an absence of several months, I felt it incumbent on me, seconded by the request of the President, to see if it could not be so shaped as to be yet completed before the time fixed for its sale.

I commenced negotiations between the President, Paschall Morris, and the Chairman of the Committee of Bond Holders, John Fallon, which ended last week in a unity of purpose on all points save that of the Presidency. The Chairman of that Committee assenting to all the changes proposed, provided my name was placed as President in lieu of Paschall Morris. To this the President of the road promptly acceded, and freely offered me his aid and assistance where I might find it useful in my undertaking. The Board at their last meeting was made acquainted with this state of the case, and it was hoped they would have approved of it, and made the changes understood, and that the new organization would have commenced operation without a moment's delay. The Board acknowledged their inability to make the road without the aid of the Committee of bond-holders, and failing to receive that aid only by the proposed arrangement, it would seem that the proper time had arrived to try any further experiment that might present a hope of saving the road from sale, and if after the changes were made, and the new machinery should still prove no better than all preceding efforts, no interest is damaged.

But if by a change of President and a portion of the members of the Board, the road should be made, certainly the great point that we have been so long struggling for, would be attained.

The office of President under such circumstances, could not be desired by any one as well acquainted with the history of this road as I am. But what I believe to be my duty I am always willing to endeavor to perform faithfully I trust, to an honest intentioned conscience. I was instrumental in obtaining a large amount of Preferred Stock, and a portion of common stock, and I feel the deepest anxiety to make good my assurances and belief at that time, and allow the holders of those interests all the advantages that may accrue to them by the finishing of the road by the stockholders, and thereby avoiding the total loss of all interests save that of the bond-holders. I fully believe I can finish the road if I can have the same confidence that is given to the present Board, united with that of the bond-holders. I am entirely satisfied that the Chairman of the Committee of Bond-Holders is honestly willing as a matter of equal justice to all parties, that the road shall be finished by the Stock-Holders. I think his interest is about equal in Stock and Bonds, provided both are worth their first cost, which I believe time and a proper and economical management of the affairs of the Company will make them. My intercourse has been most frequent, and no doubt troublesome during the progress of the present arrangement with him. But at all times my reception has been kind and courteous, and my enquiries met with promptness and frankness, and this adds much to my hopes that there will be a common interest to produce a common result—that of saving the road from sale.

Understanding from the President that the Board preferred calling the Stockholders together, and stating to them what I have here communicated and asking them what they would wish them to do under the circumstances—I have thought by presenting the matter to them a few days in advance of the meeting, would give them more time for thought, and that when they met the Board, they would be prepared to instruct them either to unite in the views of the Committee of Bond-holders, or to continue as they now stand, and let the road go to sale as early as possible.

This is entirely right and proper that you should so instruct where there is a doubt as to the best course by the Board, and in either case I am entirely satisfied. My ground is that all endeavors should be exhausted before this large amount of property is taken away from those who have as fairly paid their money as the Bond-holders. But I hope you will distinctly bear in mind that I shall be powerless as the present Board, unless I have the aid which you can give, and the confidence which I hope to deserve, and which are necessary to any President that undertakes to complete this road. Without a proper subscription, and proper confidence, the road must go to sale, and your property must be lost. But with an united effort the road can be easily completed, and when done all parties will be gratified and delighted to find they possess and have under their own control one of the best and most profitable roads in the country, and in time fully able to make good all demands against it. EZEKIEL HUNN.

Phila. Feb. 3d, 1858.

THE WEATHER IN DECEMBER, 1857, AND JANUARY, 1858.—*December*, 1857.—Mean temperature for the month, deduced from 3 daily observations—37°.83; highest, on the 9th—62°.; lowest, on the 13th—13°.—Range—49°.

Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.91 inches. Highest, 30.47. Lowest, 29.19. Range, 1.28 inches. Cloudy on 17 days. Rain fell on 12, and snow on 2 days. Aggregate of water, 5.69 inches. Relative humidity of the air, .756. Thunder and lightning, on the 9th. Aurora Borealis on the 18th.

The weather in this month was comparatively warm The mean temperature in the month was 4°.88 *above* that of the last 9 years, and 6°.38 higher than in December of the preceding year.

January, 1858.—Mean temperature for the month—37°.80; highest, on the 11th—59°.5; lowest, on the 8th—18°.4. Range—41°.1. Mean atmospheric pressure—29.954 inches. Highest, on the 23d, 30.60. Lowest, on the 16th, 29.37 inches. Range, 1.23 inches. Number of cloudy days, 17. Rain fell on 6, and snow on 2 days. Aggregate of water, 3.09 inches. Relative humidity, or portion of aquous saturation of the atmosphere, .738.

Splendid Aurora Borealis was observed on the 8th, and again faintly on the 11th. The weather in January, was in all respects, moderate for the season; but little frost was in the earth at any time, and less than 1 inch of snow on the surface. The temperature sunk below the freezing point of water, on 13 days only; and the daily mean continued above 32° on 25 days in the month. No violent storms occurred. The mean temperature of January, was 17°.72 *above* that of the same month of last year; and the mean of the two months—December, 1857, and January, 1858, as above, when compared with that of the corresponding two months, one year previously, shows a difference of 12°.55 in favor of the present season; meanwhile scarcely more than an inch of snow has covered the earth at any time. J. E.

Radnor, Feb. 1st, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you a few items. *Jan. 26th.*—To-day, Mr. Benjamin Kirk, slaughtered 3 hogs; their aggregate weight was 1187 lbs.

Jan. 27th.—To-day Abraham Baily killed one pig, 8 months and 3 days old; its weight was 297 lbs.

On Monday night last the coach-maker shop of Adam Barrett, at the King of Prussia, was robbed of a large lot of tools, trimming, &c.; no clue has been obtained of the burglars.

Jan. 30*th.*—To-day there was a fox let out at Edward Pugh's, which was caught near Mr. Martin's Mill. The worst part of this affair was, Mr. Wilson Dewees was thrown and struck by the foot of his horse on the head, and hurt so severely, that he had to be taken home.

Feb. 1*st.*—On Saturday night last, the steam saw mill of Horn & Co., in Easttown, was entirely distroyed by fire; it is thought that it caught from the engine.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) Mr. William Johnson, of Radnor, lost two valuable cows; it is thought they died from eating too much screenings.

I am straight now, and the finger-boards do not point right. Respectfully, VELUM SAP.

DIED.

At Altoona, Blair Co., Pa., on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., HIRAM WILLSON, infant son of Benjamin F. and Marie E. Rose.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, THOMAS P. THOMAS, of this county, in the 33rd year of his age.

In the borough of Chester on Saturday, the 23d of January last BESSIE, infant daughter of Joseph W., and Isabella Kenworthy, aged eight weeks and three days.

At Avondale, on the 31st ult. SAMUEL, son of John and Hannah Howarth, aged four years, three months, three weeks and two days.

On the 2d inst., in Upper Chichister, Mrs. MARY HANCE, wife of Andrew Hance, aged about fifty-six years.

At his residence, in Chester on Monday, the 1st inst., Mr. CHARLES A. LADOMUS, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOR AND MEAL.—Shipping brands of Flour are offered at $4 50 per bbl. Sales to the retailers and bakers, at from $5 50 $5 00 for common and fancy lots. Extra and fancy brands, for home consumption, $5 12 a 5 75. Rye Flour is more inquired after. Sales of 300 bbls., at $3, and some extra at 3 12. Corn Meal, $2 91 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Sales of good red at $1 02 a 1 10 per bushel and small loss white from $1 20 fo 1 30. Rye is better. Sales of Penn'a at 69 a 70 cents, and Delaware at 68 cents. Forn—2000 bush. yellow sold at 56½ a 57c. in store, and afloat at 59 a 60c. Oats—Penn'a. brings 31d., and Delaware 33c. New York Barley sells at 70c. and Barley Malt 90c.

CLOVERSEED is unchanged. Sales at $5 25 a 5 37 per 64 pounds; and from wagons at $5. Timothy sells slowly at $2¼ a 3½, and Flaxseed at 135.

CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 8.—The supply of beef cattle this week was quite large, amounting to over 1300 head. The prices ranged from $7 50 to $10 per 100 lbs.

The supply of sheep amounted to 4000, and prices were somewhat better than the week previous. Prices ranged from $3 60 to 4 75 per head, and from 9 to 10c. dressed. The sale of cows amounted to over 200 head at from $20 to 55 for milch cows, and from $20@30 for dry cows, Hogs were were sold at from $6 to 6 72 per 100 lbs.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Charter House, in the Borough of Media, on Thursday, February 11, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to hear the Report of the President and Board of Managers upon the present condition of its affairs. By order of the Board. A. LEWIS SMITH, *Secretary.*
Feb. 10.

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLITS, OF Phila., will Lecture in Marple Presbyterian Church, on *Wednesday evening, February* 17, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*A Plea for Home.*" Admission 25 cents. The proceeds to be appropriated to the building of Sheds. feb. 10.

SCOURING BRICK, CHAMOIS SKINS, and Blacking Brushes, for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY, Chester, Feb. 10. Market and Work sts.

LICENSE NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO A provision and direction of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," approved March 31st, 1846, notice is hereby given, that the following persons have severally filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Delaware, their petitions, and intend applying for license under said Act, to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Media, on Thursday the 18th day of March, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Edward Lenny, for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Ridley Township.

Samuel McCall for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Middletown Township.

Philip T. Mullen for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Birmingham Township.

Joseph R. Black for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Springfield Township.

Julius Green for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Edgmont Township.

John Hart for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Tinicum Township.

Eliza Kirk for a lince to keep an Inn or Tavern in Radnor Township.

James H. Malin for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Darby Borough

Jesse Russell for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Thornbury Township.

James P. Allick for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Haverford Township.

Joseph M. Hizer for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Newtown Township.

Edwin Chandler for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Lower Chichester Township.

George Wilson, Jr., for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Chester Borough.

Elizabeth Appleby for a license ro keep an Inn or Tavern in Lower Chichester Township.

William Beeby for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Upper Providence Township.

Thomas Appleby for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Chester Borough.

John G. Dyer for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Chester Borough.

Jonathan P. Newlin for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Ridley Township.

Mary Ann Goff for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Chester Borough.

Robert Sill for a license to keep an Eating House in Edgmont Township.

John Hanley for a license to keep an Eating House in Chester Borough.

James Schofield for a license to keep an Eating House in Aston Township.

George Baker for a License to sell liquors in quantities of not less than one gallon at a time in Chester Borough.

William C. Gray for a license to sell liquors in quantities of not less than one gallon at a time in Chester Borough.

James W. Garrett for a license to sell liquors in quantities of not less than one gallon at a time in Chester Borough.

William Brown for a license to sell liquors in quantities of not less than one gallon at a time in Aston Township.

John Clay for a license to sell liquors in quantities not less than one gallon at a time in Aston Township.

Benjamin Kirk for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Radnor Township.

George Slighter for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Radnor Township.

David M. Hannum for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Concord Township.

George Barr for a license to keep an Eating House in Marple Township.

Joseph Cheyney for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Concord Township.

William Y. Stackhouse for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Haverford township.

John Garrett for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Aston Township.

Thomas B. Evans for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Newtown township.

Humphrey J. Gibson for a license to sell liquors in quantities not less than one gallon at a time in Lower Chichester Township

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The subscriber has opened an Agency in the Borough of Chester, for the purchse and sale of Real Estate, the Renting of Houses, Buying and Selling Mortgages, Writing Deeds and Mortgages. He will also attend promptly to collecting Bills, settling Accounts, &c. Persons having Real Estate for sale may be enabled to find a purchaser by placing it in the hands of the subscriber. Office on Market street, second story of Penn Buildings.
Chester, Feb. 10. JOHN COCHRAN.

ESTATE OF MARGARET H. CORNOG, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Margaret H. Cornog, late of the township of Haverford, Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to
JOHN F. CORNOG, *Admin'tr.*
Feb. 10-6w*. Marple.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION AND COUNTY MEETING.—Will be held at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence, on *Saturday, the 20th day of February*, 1858, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating and confirming a Senatorial and Representative delegate to represent this County and District in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March, next. By order of the Standing Committee. CHAS. D. MANLEY.
Feb. 3, 1858. *Chair. of Committee.*

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Thursday, the 18th of February*, 1857, on the premises in the township of Aston, Delaware county, (late the residence of the subscriber.) the following personal property, viz:—One good Farm HORSE, eight Feeding STEERS, one Durham BULL.

Farming Implements, one light hay wagon, one cart, plow, hoe-harrows, shovels, spades, forks, rakes, scythes, one grain cradle, grain fan, two sets of plow gears, one set of leading chains, cart harness, single and double trees, broad-axe, maul and wedges. Ten tons of Good TIMOTHY HAY, block and tackle, patent beam, about four acres of Wheat in the ground, four hives of Bees, one hundred and five bushels of Lime. Lot of Potatoes by the bushels, together with many articles not mentioned. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by JOHN M. HALL.
Aston, February 10, ts.

FOR SALE.—A ONE HORSE POWER CHURNING MACHINE—will be sold low for cash, or produce taken in exchange. Apply to JOHN COCHRAN,
Chester, Feb. 10. *Real Estate Agent.*

FOR SALE.—A desirable BRICK STORE, with DWELLING attached, situate in the business part of the borough of Chester. This property will be sold at a price to suit the times. Terms very easy.

Also, three shares of stock in the Penn Building Association, and three shares in the Washington Building Association, which will be sold at a heavy discount.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, the sum of $500, for which the best security will be given. Also, the sum of $1000 between now and the first of April, for which good real estate security will be given. Apply to
Chester, Feb. 10. JOHN COCHRAN.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Rose Tree Hotel, on *Saturday, the 13th day of February*, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain MESSUAGE AND TRACT OF LAND, containing SIX ACRES and three-quarters, situate in the township of Upper Providence, near the Rose Tree Hotel. The improvements consist of a good STONE HOUSE, nearly new, 20 by 30 feet, 2½ stories high, 2 rooms on the first floor, 4 on the second, with garrett over, and cellared under, a well of the best water at the door, with pump therein. A *FRAME STABLE*, Carriage House, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is divided into convenient enclosures, and is in first rate order, is located in one of the most thriving districts of the county, is elevated, and for good health cannot be surpassed; is about a mile from Media and the Media Station, on the W. C. & R. R., and the road between the location and the railroad station is generally good at all seasons of the year. For a country residence, or that of a Physician or Mechanic, it has superior advantages.—Terms made known on day of sale. Sale positive.—For information concerning the same, apply to John Kirk, near the premises, or to the subscriber in Radnor. ANDERSON KIRK.
Radnor, Jan. 27-ts*.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposal will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, in Media, on Monday, the 22d inst., for the erection of two Bridges on the Burr plan, one of them over Chester creek at the Presbyterian Ford, the other over Darby creek, at Bonsall's Ford. Specificatsons may be seen at the Prothonotary's office, in Media, or at the office of Baker & Eyre in Chester. PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
JAMES CLOUD,
Media, Feb. 10. *Commissioners.*

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c.—A very large stock, embracing all the latest improvements. Purchasers will find it advantageous to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere BOAS, SPANGLER & CO.
Seed and Implement warehouse,
Feb. 10. No. 627 Market st. below 7th.

CUMMINGS UNRIVALLED HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS.—Star Corn Shellers, Horse Powers and Thrashers, Grain Fans, Root Cutters, Farmer's Boilers, &c., in a very large variety. BOAS, SPANGLER & CO.
Implement and Seed Warehouse,
feb. 10. No. 627 Market st. bel. 7th.

J. W. COOPER, M. D.,
Media, Pa.
Office near the Presbyterian Church.

BEST STEAM SYRUP AND PORTO RICA MOLASSES, at reduced prices, for sale by R. M. JOHNSON
Chester, February 10.

PRIME ROLL BUTTER.—A fresh lot of this article just received.
R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, Feb. 10. Market and Work sts.

CONCENTRATED LEY, for making hard or soft

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, published at Baltimore, Md., is before us. It contains a large amount of valuable matter and is well worth the price of subscription, which is only one dollar per year in advance. Each number contains about 40 pages.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S MAGAZINE, published by J. N. NASH, No. 7, Beekman st., N. Y., for February, is full of interesting matter to the farmer. It is well worth the price of subscription, which is but two dollars per annum, in advance.

PRUNING.—The present weather is favorable for pruning. Grape vines should be attended too this month. It is better too prune early than too late in the spring. The Apple and Pear, the Currant and Gooseberry should also command attention.

THE ADVANTAGES OF WINTER PLOWING, should not be overlooked by the farmers.—By turning the soil thoroughly up, the frost, which is of itself a good fertilizer, has a better opportunity of penetrating downwards, causing the land to become more friable and giving the atmosphere a better chance of circulating through its particles. Those who have not finished for the spring crops, especially if their land be of a stiff clayey nature, should go to work immediately. Care should be taken that it be neither too wet nor too dry. If too dry it cannot be well plowed, if too wet and sticky it will bake. All soil should be in a medium state when plowed.

FARMERS CLUBS.—The *American Farmer* recommends the organization of Farmers Clubs, which we think a good plan. They should consist of some twelve members and meet frequently during the year at the house of some one of them—have a familar chat and eat a farmers dinner together. This would give them a fine opportunity of thoroughly inspecting each others farms and be a great incentive to keep things in proper order. There is no possible objection, says the work above alluded to, "to these associations either of expense, inconvenience or trouble. What farmer would not take pleasure at any rate in having his neighbors dine with him once a year, and what neighbor dose not take pleasure in reciprocating such hospitality. It is one of the great wants of agricultural life, that farmers should be more together, think together, and act more in unison. Inquiry would be more awakened; they would become more alive to their peculiar wants and interests; and the practical knowledge of sensible men would be realized and diffused.

This article on the effects of heat upon meat is not for farmers to read, but for their wives and daughters, not that they are not good cooks, but to show them that there is science in their department as well as all others. We are somewhat of the epicurean caste and have no doubt that there are those among our readers who are touched with the same unwholesome stick. The article reads:

"A well cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice or natural gravy. In roasting, therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once and the albumen to coagulate, before the juice has had time to escape from within. And so in boiling. When a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor.—Hence a beef-steak or mutton chop is done quickly, over a quick fire, that the natural juices may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire, its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within, as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines, and becomes dry, hard and unsavory. Or if it be put in cold or tepid water, which is gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in a nearly tasteless state.—Hence, to prepare good boiled meat it should be put it to the water already brought to a boil. But to make beef tea, mutton-broth and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering, a term not unfrequent in cookery books, depends very much upon the slow boiling as above explained.

ACTION AND REACTION IN FARMING.—Some smart and sensible writer is responsible for these clear suggestions:—"Never keep animals on a short allowance—if you starve them they will surely starve you. Although in draining land thoroughly your purse may be *drained*, yet the full crops that follow will soon fill it again. Always give the soil the first meal. If this is well feed with manure, it will feed all the rest, plants, animals and men. Heavy carrot crops for cattle will soon return carets of gold. Fences operate in two ways—if good they are a fence, if poor, an *offence*. Many a farmer, by too sparingly seeding his meadows, has had to (*cede*) his whole farm. Every farmer should see daily every animal he has, and inspect its condition. Weekly visits, as is the case with some, soon result in *weakly* animals?"

DON'T SELL THE BEST STOCK.—We are satisfied that good stock is of the first importance to farmers. Stock may well be regarded as the standard of agriculture. Where stock is scrawny and poor agriculture is correspondingly low and unprofitable; where it is fine and fair, agriculture is improved and lucrative. The stock of a country determines the condition of its agriculture—Hence, we say to farmers, don't sell your best stock. Keep that to breed from, to use and perpetuate in their progeny. Your best sheep, cows and hogs and the very ones you want most. They grow best on the same food. They yield you the best profits. If you keep a breeding mare, you want a good one; the better she is, the more saleable will be her colts.

It is the plan of some farmers to sell their best stock because it will bring the best price. It is a suicidal course. Do not fatten the best young stock for the shambles. If you have a scrawny creature, get that off as soon as convenient; if you have a good one, keep that. Bring your best stock to maturity before you part with even that which is designed for beef. It is bad policy to slaughter young stock. When it is growing fastest it is most profitable. The quantity of the stock kept on the farm is a very important matter.—*Valley Farmer.*

PAINT.—To get rid of the smell of oil paint, put a handful of hay into a pail of water, and let it stand in a room newly painted.

THE Phila. Agricultural Society held its monthly meeting at its rooms in Chestnut street below 7th, on Wednesday of last week. Several samples of Sorgham sugar were presented, prepared by J. S. Levering, of Phila., accompanied by some very interesting remarks, showing beyond dispute, that the manufacture of sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane, can be made a profitable branch of business in the Middle and Northern States. Mr. Levering's experments prove that at a moderate estimate 1200 lbs. of sugar can be grown on an acre of Pennsylvania land, and probably as high as 1500 lbs. on many soils by means of superior cultivation. At 5 cents per lb., 1200 lbs., are worth $60 per acre. An acre will produce, moreover, seventy to eighty gallons of molasses of the best quality—sufficient to pay the expense of cultivation and manufacture—leaving the sugar clear profit. In addition, the leaves of the plant afford fodder for cattle superior to corn fodder, and also thirty to forty bushels of seeds or grain, which cattle, hogs and poultry feed on with avidity. For both of these, $10 would be a low estimate, which, added to the sugar, would give a nett gain of $70 per acre for a moderate crop.—This result compares very favorably with other staple productions of our agriculture. An average crop of wheat on good farms, does not exceed twenty bushels per acre, which, at the present price, is worth about $25.—From this is to be deducted the expense of cultivation and of preparation for market, not less than $10, leaving only $15 profit, while the straw is inferior to the blades and seed of the sugar cane for feeding, and affords probably less manure than the bagasse, or stalks, after the juice has been expressed.—The average crop of corn is not higher than fifty bushels per acre, which is worth about $30. The expense of cultivation is $10, which leaves $20 of net gain, less than one-third the profit of the sugar-cane.

The remarks accompanying the samples of sugar, contain some interesting statistics in regard to this article, and says:—It was unknown as an article of food to the Greeks and Romans, though it has been made in China and India from a remote antiquity.—It was introduced into Europe by the Saracens, in the tenth century, and into England by the Genoese and Venetians, in the fifteenth. In the seventeenth it was still a luxury, confined to the rich—honey having been generally used for the purpose of sweetening. In the year 1700 the quantity consumed in England was only 10,000 tons; in 1814 it had risen to 180,000 tons, and in 1856 it was 310,000 tons. In that year there were about five hundred and forty-five millions of pounds of sugar, and twenty-four millions of gallons of molasses imported into the United States, valued at nearly $27,000,000.

We pay annually about twenty-seven millions of dollars for it. If we could escape this dependence, if those twenty-seven millions were to become the product of our own land and labor, we should be that much richer. A new staple would be added to our agriculture, a fresh field opened to our enterprise and ingenuity, another department gained, to increase the variety and stimulate the activity of our internal, which is more important and beneficial, than our foreign trade. At the same time competition would speedily diminish the price and extend the consumption of a necessary commodity, thus enlarging the power of all classes to consume all other commodities, and increasing the comfort and wealth of the whole community.

The experiments of Mr. Lovering tend to produce this result. If further trials should justify the conclusions at which he has arrived, which there seems no reason to doubt, we shall in a few years see sugar manufactured in the northern States on a large scale, by free labor, and the price of it reduced, for it will pay at much less than its present price. The value represented by the $27,000,000 now sent abroad to purchase it and encourage the slave-trade, will be produced and spent at home. The capital now employed in ships to transport it will seek other and more productive pursuits. Mr. Lovering has therefore discovered a mine of wealth in the Chinese Sugar Cane, more valuable than those of California, and should be regarded as a public benefactor.

THE RAISING OF ANIMALS.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following as the experience of an amateur breeder of animals:

1st. That there exists in every kingdom of animated nature, a grand law of compensation, by which nature maintains her equilibrium, or, where lost by fortuitious circumstances, restores it. This is illustrated by what is known among breeders as "throwing back;" that is, where any animal may produce offspring which, though not bearing the slightest resemblance to either dam or sire, shall yet be the exact counterpart of one of its progenitors, of perhaps five or six generations back.

2d. The imagination of the female during the period of gestation, may be impressed so vividly as to affect the fetus. Jacob's mode of precedure with Laban's cattle, and which he persevered in until the whole of the flocks became ring-streaked, speckled and spotted will be familiar to your readers.

3d. There is an almost invariable tendency in the male offspring to resemble the male parent. This, I admit, may be qualified by either of the two preceeding considerations; but I have observed it so long and so constantly as to astonish me that the fact had not been prominently recognized by those writers whom we call authorities. It is a most important one to persons who have occasion to make selections of very young animals.

These conclusions would seem to teach that no good results can be depended on in an attempt to engraft good stock on poor.—It should rather be the breeder's aim to affect a union of the best blood, always keeping closely in view the particular point or qualities he may wish to reproduce. Thus the milk-selling dairyman, who raises his own stock, should not be content with knowing that his cows are good milkers; let him see to it that the sire also comes of a milking family. If he spent a week in search of evidence of this, he will be repaid a thousand fold. And so with regard to other departments of animal breeding.

VALUE OF CLOVER HAY.—H. Capron of Illinois, who has been largely concerned in the dairy business, (having sold $6000 worth of milk in a single year,) informs us, says the "*Country Gentleman*," that he made accurate experiments to test the comparative value of timothy and clover hay. These experiments extended through a period of two years; were accompanied with accurate weighing and measuring, and the food was changed from timothy to clover, and vice versa, once a month, and results were that the clover hay uniformly yielded ten per cent. more milk than the timothy. It will be observed that this was not a single experiment, but a *series* of experiments extending through a long period. It is also proper to state that the clover was well cured.

A gentleman writing to the *American Agriculturist*, states that he thoroughly cured a fine young mare, afflicted with the heaves, by feeding her on corn stalks, and since then the disease has never returned. The writer quotes Judge Buel's opinion as to corn stalks being a remedy, that distinguished agriculturist having a horse afflicted with that disorder which disappeared after being so fed.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constantly for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Ocean and Colombian GUANO; Allen & Needles, C. P. Hewes, and other Supe-Phosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

WHO SELLS CHEAP GROCERIES.
TEN THOUSAND VOICES ANSWER,
The cheapest Store in Delaware county is at
No. 2 Upland Buildings, James st., Chester.
Where you will find, constantly on hand a fresh supply of fine
GROCERIES AND TEAS.
All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.
Chester, August 26, 1857.

ICE CREAM, POUND CAKES, &c.—The undersigned having opened their new establishment on Broad street, in the Borough of Chester informs the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of ICE CREAM, CAKES, CONFECTIONS and all other articles, with promptness and despatch. Parties who visit this house will find it handsomely fitted up for their reception. WEDDING PARTIES supplied with Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., at short notice.—Fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk every morning.
June 17. D. BIRTWELL & SON.

MORGAN'S CORNER
COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of carpenters and builders to his stock of Lumber. He has on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK JOISTS and Scantling of all sizes.
WHITE PINE PLANK and Boards of all qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, in great variety.
PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, Plain and Fancy Tops, 4 and 4½ feet long.
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE SCANTLING for window and door frames.
FRAMING for buildings Sawed to order at the shortest notice.
ALSO, a superior article of COAL, always on hand. GEORGE RIGHTER.
Morgan's Corner, Dec. 23, 1857.-1y*.

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friend 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 of the same.
March 18, 1855-1y WM. T. INNES, Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia: Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, 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, $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 Leversand Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct-7 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,
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; Bartine Smith, Haverford; Isaac Yarnall, Middletown; John D. White, Lower Chichester; Isaac Watkin, Birmingham.
SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*
EDWARD B. PRICE, *Secretary.*
JOHN C. BEATTY, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM OGDEN, of Springfield, is the Agent the Company. mar. 18.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.
A. D. SCHOLL, M. D.
(Graduate of the University of Penna. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Successor to Wm. T. Simpson,) Media, Delaware county, Pa. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to the improved condition of his store. Having replenished his stock with a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, also,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS,
Oils, Glass, Dye-woods, &c., &c. He is prepared to warrant every article pure and genuine.
From ample experience in the Drug and Chemical business, as well as from his own personal attention, he hopes to insure entire satisfaction to those who patronize him in his new location.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Country Physicians can procure all the Drugs and Chemicals required in their practice, at city prices.
REFERENCES:
Albert Letchworth, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Smith, Seventh and Chesnut.
Dillwyn Parrish, Eighth and Arch.
Charles Ellis,
Samuel F. Troth.
Daniel B. Smith.
William Procter, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges, Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Froneield, 482 N. Sixth st,
Dr. Charles Evans, Race St. above Seventh.
Dr. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery.
Media, Dec. 23, 1857.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
The largest assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES in any establishment in Chester, can be found at the store of the subscriber, in Market street, nearly opposite the Penn Buildings—Determined to keep progress with the times, he will make a deduction on all purchases, of
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
The stock consists of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, of every style and quality, and made in the best manner. Also, a large assortment of GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, from the best makers, constantly on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Those who desire their work made to order, can be accommodated at short notice, and by the best of workmen.
A full supply of UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER, always on hand, at manufacturers' prices.
Chester, Jan. 13. WILLIAM LEAR.

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, ¾, and 1¼ 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.

ROBERT A. HANCE,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. COMFORT,)
205, (*New No. 729*) *Market street, Philadelphia.* Has for sale a genuine assortment of THOMSONIAN, BOTANIC and ECLECTIC MEDICINES—Also, Comfort's Thomsonian Practice, and other Medical Books, which will enable families to have a Physician at home—prepared to ward off attacks of diseases, and to meet emergencies. We have preparations which have no superior, as safe and effectual remedies for the ailments for which they are particularly adapted. Such as, composition, for colds and to warm and invigorate the system; conserve of Hollyhock, for sore throats, Bronchites, &c. Lady's spiced bitters, truly the feeble "Woman's Friend," cholera mixture for afflictions of the stomach and bowels, cough syrup, for coughs, asthma, &c. No. 6, is good for various purposes, it is an important family medicine. Compound Syrup of Rock Rose, to purify the blood, also, remedies for rheumatism, asthma, croup, &c., &c. We also offer a variety of
PURE GROUND SPICES,
Prepared expressly for family use, such as cinnamon, black pepper, mustard, ginger, cloves, allspice, &c. Our customers can rely on their being just what they are represented. Jan. 13-1y.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS—Goods of every variety, selected from the latest importations, now open and for sale at a small advance, at the Media cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

House and Sign Painting
AND PAPER HANGING.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish anything done in his line, and he will warrant that all work entrusted to his care will be done promptly, neatly, and cheaply. He has long been established in Media, and his work in every building sufficiently attests his skill. Strict attention will be paid to PAPER HANGING. His experience in this branch has been amply sufficient to warrant a neat and good job in all cases. JOSEPH LILIFF,
Residence opposite the M. E. Church.
Media, Jan. 6-3m*.

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.
Chester, ap. JOHN M. LARKIN.

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.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.—Forty thousand dollars worth of valuable real estate, watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, with a great variety of fancy and staple goods, to be disposed of in forty thousand shares, at one dollar per share, as follows:—Upon the payment of one dollar, I will send the payer a numbered receipt, which will entitle him to one share in the above undivided property, when the shares shall have been sold. The shareholders shall be notified of the fact, by mail, or through the newspapers, and a meeting of the shareholders shall then be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the whole of the property disposed of or distributed among them, in such a way as shall be determined upon by them; each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote, a committee to be selected by the shareholders at said meeting, to conduct or superintend the disposition of the property, according to the directions of the shareholders, and I will then deliver the property to such person or persons as the shareholders may appoint to receive the same. The real estate consists of one three-story Brick Dwelling House and lot, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,500, and two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,700 each, clear of all incumbrance and title indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock of one of the largest watch and cwelry stores in the city of Philadelphia, now, and for a long time past kept the by subscriber. The stock consists of gold and silver hunting case lever watches, very fine gold and silver patent lever, lepine and other watches, gold chains, pencils, seals, lockets, ear rings, brooches, bracelets, diamond and other rings, and pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., gold, silver and steele spectacles, gold and silver thimbles, silver and silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, cake baskets, cups, spoons, Knives, forks, &c., &c., also, French clocks, music boxes, accordeons, and a great variety of other goods. The above is not one of those schemie which are devised to entrap the unwary, but is and will be a fair sale of the entire property belonging to the subscriber, persons are positively assured that the stock has not been purchased for the purpose of deception, and to palm off common gilt and plated jewelry for fine gold, as none such will be offered. But the most respectable persons are given as references to those elspoesd to purchase shares. All orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, and receipts forwarded to the address of the sender, by return mail. Any person sending ten dollars at one time shall receive eleven separate receipts, in as many separate names, if desired.
In writing for shares, please write the name of the Post Office to which you wish the answer directed. This is the greatest chance of getting a large amount of valuable property for a small sum, as has never before been offered to the public. Send on your orders, as shares are selling rapidly, and it is confidently expected the distribution will soon be made.
Articles allotted to persons at a distance, will be sent to them at their expense.
Agents wanted in every town and village. All communications must be addressed to
I. R. BROOMALL
June 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.
Jos. G Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

CHESTER PACKET.—SLOOP JONAS PRESTON, Capt. John Phillips, will leave the first Wharf above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Chester, and will leave her Wharf on Chester Creek, at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Philadelphia. To insure the correct delivery of freight when landed, shippers are particularly requested to have each article marked with the name of the consignee, or accompanied with an open manifest. A substantial stone store house is provided at Chester, for the storage of goods, liable to damage from exposure. [ap-29] BAKER & EYRE.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe s respectfully informs their friend 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 Pastering 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.
ec4 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

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, Scantling, 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 Shingling 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.
2,5000 Ready-Made White Oak and Chesnut 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 Chesnut Posts by the car load, will be delivered at any point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at a reduced price. Coal and Lumber delivered to order at short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

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 $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*

VANHORN'S PATENT CULTIVATOR
The subscriber announces to far mers, that he has purchased the soleright for the manufacture and sale of this superior CULTIVATOR, for Delaware county. The improvements consist of a peculiar form of frame work, which is of Iron, and arrangement of teeth. It is also LIGHTER, and in every way superior to other cultivators now inuse. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price, $8,00.
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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

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

BOOTS and SHOES.—Always On hand, a good assortment of these articles, of the very best country make, at Marple Store, and for sale by SAMUEL C. HALE.
Marple, October 7, 1857.

DIARIES FOR 1858.—For sale by
Nov. 18. CUMMINS & CO. Media.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.
I have now for sale at WALLINGFORD NURSERY, near Hinkson's Corner, in Nether Providence, a large supply of the choicest kinds of small Fruits generally, greatly surpassing in quality those commonly found in our gardens, to wit:
The ORANGE RASPBERRY—altogether the finest of Raspberries, large, translucent oranges, productive and delicious. 30 cents per plant; $2 per doz. small plants, $3 per doz. large plants.
The FRANCONIA Raspberry—red, quite large, of brisk flavor and *firm for preserving*. 20 cents each; $1.50 per doz.
The HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP—large and fine, red—*the Raspberry of New York Market*. $1 per doz. $4 per hundred.
Also, KNEVETT'S GIANT, Fastolff, River's New Large Monthly, &c. Also, a large lot of the "COMMON RED" Raspberry of Philadelphia market, good plants at $10 per thousand.
The NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, *often, but wrongly, called* LAWTON—a fine fruit, *twice as large* as the wild and *twice as productive*, yielding when fully established and well cultivated, from one to two gallons of fruit per hill, bringing wholesale $1 per gallon in New York city. Small canes $2, large canes $3 per dozen; $12 to $15 per hundred.
CURRANTS.—The Fertile of Palluau, White Dutch, Red Dutch and May's Victoria.
STRAWBERRIES.—Hovey, Germantown, Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Hooker, Scarlet Magnate, &c.
Also, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, GRAPES, &c., of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves. JAMES M. PRICE.
12th mo., 30th, 1857.

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 Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by A. H. 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 chestnut top wood were entirely consumed, the whole under the superintendance 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. 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 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.
ap 15. EVANS & WATSON.
A large assortment of these safes always on hand.
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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.

LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders, is respectfully invited to the stock of Lumber on hand and for sale at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth, in the Borough of Chester.
WHITE PINE BOARDS and Plank of every description.
SIDING, different qualities, White Pine and Hemlock.
WHITE and VIRGINIA PINE Flooring.
CAROLINA Flooring, 5-4 and 4-4, different qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar.
YELLOW PINE Scantling for Door and Window Frames.
PICKETS, Spruce and White Pine, Plain and Fancy top, 3½ to 4½ feet.
SHINGLING and Plastering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards
Chester, April 29 BAKER & EYRE

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.

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. th-east corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, 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 day of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fletcher, Geo. Hart, Simon W. Arnold, Geo. Connell, Joseph W. Souder, John Miller, L. L. Hardy, Benjamin F. Huddy, Abraham S. Wolf, John M. Coleman, Robert P. King, Geo. C. Barber, J. L. Gihon, F. Wolgamuth, Joseph Newhouse, C. A. Thudium, William Brown, Chas. Kochersperger, Josiah Brant, J. C. Reeve.
JOHN MILLER, *President.*
J. W. SOUDER, *Vice President.*
J. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.* ap15.

JOHN F. CLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS, *No. 1746 Market street, opposite the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Depot, Philadelphia.*
N. B.—Geo. W. Gail's German Smoking Tobaccos, Cooper's Snuffs, and Extra fine *CHEWING TOBACCOS* Wholesale and Retail.
Smoking Tobacco, in Bulk and in Packages, Snuff in Kegs, &c., &c. may 13-1y.

MARPLE STORE IS THE PLACE TO GET BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
The subscriber, has just received a heavy stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
to which he invites attention. A large lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS. Call and see for ourselves. You cannot go away dissatisfied.
Marple, Oct. 7. SAMUEL C. HALE.

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 19 (new No. 25) North 8th st., above Market, PHILADELPHIA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
MASONIC MARKS on hand and made to order.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

CUSTER & MILLER,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Corner of Broad st. and Phila. Plank road Chester,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass castings of any size, weight or description, and to manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines, Shaftings, Cotton machinery, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, and machine work in general, square and V thread Screws, of any length, diameter or pitch cut in a superior engine Lathe. Small Spur, Bevel and Worm Wheels, cut in an approved cutting Engine, and every description of forgings made to order.—Patterns of any kind made to order, and such as will come into general use without charge.
Their Tools being new, and of the most approved kind, enable them to finish work that will compare favorably with that of any other shop in the country. The material used, and the talent employed in their shops will be of the best kind, while prices shall no exceed those of other reputable establishment. The greatest care will be taken to use such materials as i best adapted to their pufpose.
By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a good share of the public patronage.
All kinds of machinery and agricultural work repaired in the shortest notice, and on the

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 52 | MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1858. | WHOLE NO 156

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF DELAWARE FOR THE YEAR 1857:

JACKSON LYONS, *County Treasurer.*

1s mo. 1st, 1857. DR.

To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	$3,377 95
" amount received from Isaac Cochran for wood and coal,	13 00
" " " " " grass on lot	30 00
" " " " J. Lyons, money borrowed	1,500 00
" " " " Joel Davis, do. do.	2,000 00
" " " " Jacob Pennell, on account of Poor House land sold.	8,605 84

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TOWNSHIPS.	COLLECTORS.	Out. Tax.	Add's.	Dis.	Com.	Deduc.	Out'g	A. Rec	
1850, L. Chichester,	William H. Rigby,	95 15					95 15		
1852, Chester Boro',	William Kerlin,	19 60					19 60		
1854, U. Providence,	Isaac Cochran,	145 50		43 91	14 18	6 85		80 53	
1855, Chester Boro',	Samuel Shaw,	168 63		26 73			16 96	125 00	
1856, do. do.	D. B. Thomson,	1087 20	22 47	113 77	37 14			958 76	
" Darby,	J. C. Bonsall,	72 38		16 28				56 10	
" Media,	Thomas Williams,	134 61		1 90				132 71	
" Middletown,	Joshua Sharpless,	437 48						437 48	
" Newtown,	Thomas Calvert,	447 81		12 85	24 60		197 01	213 31	
" N. Providence,	George Rigby,	212 59		1 37				211 22	
" Radnor,	George L. Kirk,	254 99	22 65	71 01	33 67			173 00	
									2,388 14

AMOUNT OF TAXES AS PER DUPLICATE OF 1857.

Aston,	Isaac C. Derrick,	947 45	15 68	18 76	18 68	10 51		915 18	
Bethel,	Robert M'Call,	429 62		6 79	8 39	3 09		411 35	
Birmingham,	P. Miles Frame,	848 13	49	8 87	16 75	2 02		820 96	
Chester Borough,	Isaiah H. Mirkil,	2315 49		69 09	44 20	36 29	317 71	1848 20	
Chester Township,	Isaac Henvis,	1810 31	1 95	30 91	31 21	20 78		1726 36	
Concord,	Robert Gamble,	1821 11	8 56	35 08	35 07	41 28		1718 24	
Chichester Lower,	Samuel T. Walker,	868 92	1 92	18 84	17 03		310 51	494 66	
Chichester Upper,	James Larkin,	699 10	60	9 00	12 34	4 70		694 66	
Darby Borough,	J. Morgan Bunting,	715 98		25 05	13 58	11 74	150 07	506 54	
Darby Township,	J. C. Bonsall,	1126 81	60	7 59	22 32	3 86	134 48	959 16	
Darby Upper,	Edmund Leedom,	2941 61		47 83	51 35	26 05		2516 38	
Edgmont,	Jesse Yarnall,	1306 57	1 50	4 53	25 57	25 08		1252 89	
Haverford,	W. W. Calahan,	1479 01	1 95	33 46	36 64	10 73		1795 13	
Marple,	Thos. L. Williams,	1229 96		6 97	23 84	30 93		1168 22	
Media,	John Fielding,	764 68	7 90	22 72	14 98	81	72 20	661 87	
Middletown,	Caleb Webster,	1754 96	8 33	31 06	34 41	11 38	94 79	1591 05	
Newtown,	E. Davis Thomas,	1533 51	1 35	22 85	29 70	26 93		1455 36	
Providence Nether,	Abel Lodge,	1169 75	8 19	40 96	23 04			1127 94	
Providence Upper,	W. P. Wilson,	878 99	2 45	15 04	17 68	12 45		836 87	
Radnor,	Vanleer Eachus,	2095 54	1 50	16 91	41 42	6 87	170 61	1359 20	
Ridley,	Abram Ward,	1265 92		36 91	24 58			1204 43	
Springfield,	Joseph M. Worrall,	1445 80		19 99	28 52		154 58	1242 71	
Thornbury,	Joseph Baker,	1213 51	50	19 22	25 51	7 50	155 62	1006 07	
Tinicum,	Joseph Ward,	450 00		6 09	8 88			435 03	
									27,857 68

To amount received from Schuylkill Navigation Company, trial at Court,	175 40
" " " " Thomas Powell, tax refunded,	3 45
" " " " old lumber and hardware,	3 00
" " " " registered tax, Ridley	4 33
" " " " cross-ties,	45 00
" " " " Sheriff, fines,	75 00
" " " " do., verdict fees,	24 00
" " " " lots sold in Media,	1,367 53
" " " " Bank of Delaware County, money borrow	40,409 43
" " " " three per cent. on State Tax,	892 20
	$88,812 14

CR.

BY AMOUNT OF COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS PAID.

Auditors fees,	$28 65	Directors of the Poor,	27,305 81
Taxes refunded,	45 92	Tip Staves,	222 50
" on county property,	13 20	Constables fees,	284 32
John M. Broomall, revenue commissioner,	35 00	Improvements to county property.	126 85
William Darlington, do do,	35 00	Bank of Delaware County, discount,	517 24
Agricultural Society of Delaware county,	122 00	Sharpless' bridge,	400 00
Jacob N. Hurst, arresting horse thief,	20 00	Jurors of view, roads and bridges,	250 05
Isaac Newton, Jr., do do. do.	20 00	Witnesses fees,	129 73
One copy of Purdon's Digest,	5 00	Thomas Pratt, commissioner's wages,	177 50
Thos. N. Speakman, collecting from S. N. Comp	25 00	Perciphor Baker, do. do.	179 00
Court criers fees,	89 50	Samuel Leedom, do. do.	187 50
Court House and Office expenses,	422 82	James Cloud, do. do.	38 00
Justices fees,	10 14	Jackson Lyons, treasurer's salary,	200 00
Sheriff's fees and jail expenses,	758 06	Jacob Smedley, clerk's salary,	400 00
District Attorney's fees,	151 00	Bridge at Moore's factory,	250 00
Prothonotary's fees,	176 42	Bridge at Darlington's,	250 00
Eastern State Penitentiary,	189 21	Town Clock,	560 35
Fuel,	158 60	Assessors fees,	815 61
Bank of Delaware County,	37,493 76	Election officers fees,	443 20
Coroner's fees,	164 85	Repairing bridges,	1,854 05
Jurors, Grand and Traverse,	2,329 72	Balance in treasury,	7,660 53
Stationery and Printing,	294 22		$88,812 14
Coopertown bridge,	251 37		
State Lunatic Hospital,	153 88		
Repairing public buildings,	409 35		
L. Lewis' bridge, balance,	61 00		
Bishop's bridge,	500 00		
Road damages,	2,593 27		

PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
JAMES CLOUD,
County Commissioners.

JACKSON LYONS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOG FUND.

1st mo. 1st, 1857. DR.		1857. CR.	
To balance in the Treasury at last settlement,	$527 61	By amount of orders paid on account of destruction done to Sheep, in the following townships:	
Tax on Dogs in the following townships:		Concord,	$27 00
Bethel,	$19	Chichester Lower,	8 00
Chester Borough,	101	Chichester Upper,	15 25
Chester Township,	108	Darby Upper,	118 00
Concord,	123	Haverford,	135 00
Lower Chichester,	57	Middletown,	12 00
Upper Chichester,	50	Newtown,	140 00
Darby Borough,	54	Providence Nether,	16 00
Darby Township,	103	Providence Upper,	66 00
Darby Upper,	82	Radnor,	92 00
Haverford,	92	Ridley,	110 50
Media	23	Springfield,	17 00
Middletown,	96		$756 75
Newtown,	77	Discount allowed collectors,	312 00
Providence Nether,	72	Commissions " "	58 35
Providence Upper,	80	Balance in the Treasury,	1166 63
Radnor,	113		$2293 14
Ridley,	73		
Springfield,	86		
Tinicum,	34		
	$1473 00		
Additional tax this year,	6 00		
do. last year,	286 50		
	$2293 14		

1st mo. 1st, 1858. OUTSTANDING TAXES.

1852—William Kerlin.	$37 65
1854—Stephen S. Davis,	86 07

PERCIPHOR BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
JAMES CLOUD,
County Commissioners.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Directors having furnished their schools with Books and Stationery for a number of years, find that the cost falls short of the retail price, as heretofore purchased by the parents, 20 to 40 per cent.

The undersigned will furnish schools with books on Terms that will make it an inducement for Directors and others to buy of them.

JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.

N. B.—All school and other Books, delivered when desired. jan. 6.

Look at This!

MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY,
All excellent presents for any one.

Harper's Magazine for January,		$3 per year.
Godey's Lady Book	"	$3
Graham's Magazine,	"	$3
Atlantic Monthly,	"	$3
Emerson's Magazine,	"	$3
Peterson's Magazine,	"	$2

Now ready at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, Pa.



NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE.—The subscri ber having just fitted up a new Book Store, would call the attention of the public to his large stock of Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Stationery, Pass Books, Writing, Wrapping Papers and Paper Bags. Also, a large collection of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the lowest city prices.

JOHN GREIG,
Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings.
☞ Country Dealers supplied on reasonable terms.
Chester, December 9.

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS.
JOHN STEWART,
OPPOSITE THE MEDIA DEPOT,
South East corner of Eighteenth and Market Streets,
Invites the citizens of Delaware 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.
Philadelphia, July 2, 1856-6m.

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.



DR. STEPHEN T. BEALE,
DENTIST,
Has removed to 1223 Chestnut street, between 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1858-1y*.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIS,)
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 1717 West Market Street, between Seventeenth & Eighteenth sts. north side,
PHILADELPHIA.



Fancy Liquors and Wine Bitters of superior quality.
Philadelphia, May 13, 1857.

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 1603 West Market street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of sixteenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.



BUCKWHEAT MEAL, IN STORE AND for sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, Jan. 27. Market Square,

JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,
CHESTER, PENNA.
Has on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he espectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester, May 13, 1857-1y.

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.

A. P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Penna.
CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.
Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July

JOHN G. HADDOCK,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER
All kinds of jobbing attended to.
RESIDENCE—*Front street, west of the Court House Square,* Media, Delaware county, Pa. ap 16.

WILLIAM DOLLING,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing of every description attended to.
RESIDENCE—State st., Media, Del. Co. oct. 56

EDWARD A. PRICE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office—South Avenue, Media, Del. Co. Pa.
Particular attention given to business in the Quarter Sessions' and Orphans Court.
At Chester on Saturday's. sept 3 56

WARREN HOTEL,
1021 *Market st., bet. 10th and 17th North side,*
PHILADELPHIA.
TALBOT & McCALL, Proprietors.
N. B.—Stabling back. aug. 19-1y*.

BLACKSMITHS COAL.
A superior article of bituminous Coal, suitable for Blacksmiths use.
Also, Schuylkill and White Ash Coal, for family purposes, consisting of Broken, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Lump.
Chester, April 29. BAKER & EYRE.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
No. 1804 Market street, 3d door West of 18th street, nearly opposite the Mœtx Depot. Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Philadelphia, June 3, 1857-tf.

A HEART FOR SALE.

BY A LADY.

A noble heart both kind and hale—
(Generous sirs, consider!)
If not soon sold at private sale,
Shall go to the highest bidder.

'Tis Nature's boon, a precious shrine,
That blessings will impart;
A casket filled with gifts divine,
And not a thing of art.

It ne'er has learnt to stifle sighs,
Nor has it been contracted:
Fair terms alone of him who buys,
Will be of course exacted.

And I will frankly make them known
To every honest buyer,
They shall be such and such alone,
As one can well desire.

The purchaser a man must be,
Possessed of noble feelings,
For with none else I'll e'er agree
To have the slightest dealings.

His mind above the vulgar crew
Its upward flight must bend;
Averse to vice and scandal too—
To virtuous truth a friend.

His lips no oath must e'er pollute,
Nor idle tales obscene;
Nor must they court the cup's salute,
Nor take the "weed" between.

For gold all things are dearly sold
In every busy mart;
But I will ne'er exchange for gold
A true and faithful heart.

Nor for the wealth that God has been,
In ages past, bestowing;
But for the breast that has within
A heart of love o'erflowing.

THE DEATH BRIDAL.

"Here was the scene of the death bridal," said Herman, as they were passing a little secluded church-yard, high up among the mountains.

"What is that?" inquired his companion, whose attention was instantly aroused by anything that promised a legend.

"Rather curious story," returned Herman, "a sort of revival of some middle age superstitution which took place not many years ago. I heard it from my nurse Marguerite, who knew all the parties. Suppose instead of proceeding to town, we stay another night there; it is very little out of our way, and there is a glorious view thence which will well satisfy us for our trouble."

"The legend is an ample temptation," answered Vernon, and ere long they were enjoying the welcome and cordial hospitality of the old peasant.

Supper being ended, the young men went out in front of the cottage, and watched with the enjoyment of artists, the splendid effects of the sunset on the extensive view before them. The rose tints faded slowly up the snowy summits of the mountains, and the moon which was already high in the heavens blended a cold blue lustre with the warmer tints still lingering in the west.

Marguerite having finished her household labors now came to the door with her knitting, but it was not until the last gleam of the setting sun had faded from the sky that Herman said:

"Marguerite, will you tell us about the death bridal?"

"Poor Aline!" said she, sighing, "she was so young and fair; we had been friends together, from the time we could walk or speak. Claude was her cousin, but no one knew how well he loved her till he was gone, although he had always been fond of her, but she was the favorite of the parish. When Aline was about sixteen, she went to spend a year at Geneva.

Claude had never told her that he loved her, for he was poor, and many years would pass before he could win her. They were both so young, and perhaps he feared to try his fate. I always think he felt he was not long for this world, and he would not sadden her life by any grief that he could spare her, or perhaps mother Agnace was right.—But she was gone and he had not spoken.

Before the winter was gone he died.—When he was dead they found on his heart a little case like those which people carry charms in; but it contained a lock of Aline's hair and a flower she had given him the day she went away. We did not remove it, but laid it with him in the grave.

In the summer Aline came home. Ah! I never shall forget how lovely she looked that day. The joy of her return and our gladness at seeing her again had given such light and bloom to her lovely face. We talked of one and another of our friends in the mountains, and of all she had seen and done while away, but she never mentioned Claude.—At last the evening began to fall, she grew restless, some of her friends came in, among them Claude's sister. Aline kissed her.—"Could not Claude come with you after all these months?" asked she.

Louisa stared and was silent, but one of the others said:

"Did you not knew that poor Claude was dead?"

She uttered but one cry, but so long and bitter that it seemed her life must go with it, and fell as if dead.

It was long before we could bring her to herself, and through all that night she never spoke one word, but one fainting followed after another until morning; then she seemed to revive a little, but so wan she looked, a mere wreck of what she had been but yesterday, and in her eyes shone a strange sort of glitter like sunlight reflected from ice, so cold. At last she spoke.

"Marguerite," said she, taking both my hands, "I saw Claude yesterday; do not start; he stood by me when I fell, and told me—he told we would have a death bridal, and then they can never, no, never part us again."

"No one parted you, dear."

"Ah, they did—they did!" she answered. "They knew how happy we would be and envied us."

"Who?" I asked anxiously.

She looked cautiously and inquiringly at me for a moment; and shook her head without speaking.

"She says what is true," said mother Agnace, who had come over there to help us to nurse.

"There are malignant spirits who always try to sunder true hearts; if they take the life of one they watch the other, and that other must marry the dead in his grave or the spirits will cast a spell upon them, and they never meet after death."

"Marguerite," said poor Aline, "you must go to the priest and bring him. I must be married now as soon as my wedding dress is finished."

I went to father Bernard, for she would not be satisfied. He said her brain was turned by the shock, and she must be soothed and reasoned out of such a strange fancy. He came to see her, but after he made her to understand that he would have her give up the idea, she began to plead so touchingly that he at last gave way.

"Poor soul," said he, as he went out, with tears in his eyes; "it's no harm, and may give her rest."

So we arranged for the ceremony. I dressed my friend for her strange marriage, all in white, with a long veil, and the bridal crown of myrtle and white roses on her head. She told father Bernard what she would have do, with a quiet composure strangely belied by her restless eye.

No one then living had seen a death bridal, though some of the oldest persons had heard of such rites being performed long ago But she seemed to know intuitively how all should be done. We formed in procession at the bride's house, as is customary at weddings, and proceeded to the church-yard. There she stood on one side of the grave, and Father Bernard on the other.—She had two bridal rings—one she wore, the other she placed on the grave—and kneeling down she laid her hand on the ring.

The priest said a prayer, and those assembled sang the marriage anthem; and we supposed this would satisfy her; but still kneeling, as soon as our voices ceased, she uttered in a clear, solemn voice, her marriage vows, not in the usual words of our service, but in language so earnest, so full of pathos, that none of us could restrain from tears.—Then rising up she gave the ring that had been on the grave to the priest, who put it on her hand at the same time taking off her own; they lifted the headstone from its place and she put her ring beneath it. When the stone was restored to its place, she made me take off her bridal wreath which she hung over the name of Claude and slowly returned to her home with her friends.

She seemed very feeble and much exhausted, speaking little during the day. At night she called me.

"Dear Marguerite, he will come for me to-morrow; he promised."

When the first sunlight came into her room she opened her eyes—they were calm and happy now, and raising her arms while a peaceful smile broke over her face, "Claude!" she exclaimed, and her gentle eyes closed on us forever, while that bright smile still lingered on her lips.

We laid her beside him, in her bridal robes, and every year when the marriage day returns I hang above her humble grave a fresh bridal wreath of myrtle and white roses. Poor Aline!"

"Rather happy Aline!" murmured Vernon, softly.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.

I herewith send thee, my Pocket Clock which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school he was no ways reformed, nor in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knoweth his usual name demandeth, I found him slumbering and sleeping, or as the vanity of human season phrases it, I catch him napping. Hence I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, by being well acquanted with his inward frame and digestion, draw him from the error of his ways, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of the opinion that his body is foul; and the whole mass corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him a day under thy care, and pay his board, as thou requires it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion, with a judgment according to the light which is in the, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou drive him to destruction; do then, regulate his motions for the time to come, by the motion of the light that rules the day, and when thou findest him corrected from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.

ISAAC PLAINSAY.

THE NEW JERSEY PRISON.—The editor of the Trenton American, who recently paid a visit to the New Jersey State Prison, says.

There are one hundred and twenty-five persons employed in making cane bottom chairs, and we were shown some specimens of the most beautiful workmanship in this trade we have ever witnessed. Fifty-eight hands are engaged in the shoe making department, and as far as we are capable of judging, the manufacture of this article will compare most favorably with the best work offered for sale in any of our cities. Mr. Chaple, who has charge of the broom-making division, showed us some articles in this line, the best, by far, we have ever seen, and we advise our friends to visit the prison, if only to examine the excellent finish of the brooms that are manufactured there; they are indeed very chriously and ingeniously made, and are well worthy of observation. In the weaving and loom making departments, sixty-two persons are engaged. Six persons are engaged in the bake house, and ten females are engaged in various domestici duties.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE IN 1857.—What a mighty procession has been moving toward the grave during the past year! At the usual estimate, during the first of January, 1857 more than *thirty-one million five hundred thousand* of the world's population have gone down to the grave. Place them in long array, and they will give a mourning column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the circumference of the globe. What a spectacle, as they move on; tramp, tramp, tramp, the "Dead March" giving its funeral notes as they go to the silent shades!

Our Government Lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many men die landless, who, during his life, has swallowed a township, trees and all.

There is no such thing known among the Burmese as a drunkard. A Burman knows that to be guilty of intoxication is punished with death, for the government inflicts this punishment for drunkenness as rigidly as it does for murder.

DOUBLE ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 36 letters.
My 1 5 6 is a river in Scotland.
2 5 12 was the son of Noah.
3 31 34 30 is a river in Spain.
4 17 2 24 is a river in Sweden.
5 12 12 13 14 is a lake in Austria.
6 3 5 14 is a period of time.
7 9 14 is a term applied to sailors.
8 3 5 14 1 is the seat of life.
9 10 7 3 14 is a lake in Bavaria.
10 2 6 12 13 is an herb.
11 24 22 is a liquor.
12 13 28 15 5 is a Borough in Del. Co.
13 14 34 is what we are all liable to do.
14 13 20 7 is what we all require.
15 14 13 denotes anger.
16 5 12 31 30 28 15 11 is a river in India.
17 is a vowel.
18 19 34 is what we all wish to be free from.
19 30 5 is a man's name.
20 9 24 29 is a well known seasoning.
21 25 1 3 is a fruit.
22 22 24 is a species of snake.
23 25 1 is a domestic animal.
24 3 5 4 is a metal.
25 15 14 is essential to life.
26 30 31 32 34 1 is a man's name.
27 24 21 5 is in the Mediterranean Sea.
28 30 30 34 is in every house.
29 30 32 is a part of the foot.
30 5 24 is a kind of paddle.
31 30 5 1 is a sailing vessel.
32 5 20 1 is one of the cardinal points.
33 34 35 36 is what we all desire to be.
34 17 1 is a mischievous animal.
35 12 20 is a river in Germany.
36 14 15 36 is a lake in the United States.

My whole is a day that should be remembered by every true American.

H. M. L.

Answer to the Enigma in our last—*Burn your novels, and read the Holy Scriptures daily.*

LYMAN BEECHER'S COURTSHIP.—An eminent divine, who is as well known as he is universally respected, many years since was led to the conclusion that "it is not well for man to be alone." After considerable pondering, he resolved to offer himself in marriage to a certain member of his Stock. No sooner was the resolution formed than it was put in practice, and getting out his cane, he soon reached the dwelling of his mistress. It chanced to be on Monday morning, a day which many New England readers need not be told is better known in the house as washing day. Unconscious of the honor that was intended her, the lady was standing behind the tub in the back kitchen, with her arms immersed in the suds, busily engaged in an occupation, to say the least of it, is more useful than romantic.. There was a loud knock at the door. "Jane, go to the door, and if it is anybody to see me, tell them that I am engaged and cannot see them."—The message was faithfully rehearsed. "Tell your mistress," said Parson B., "that it is very important that I should see her." "Tell him to come this afternoon," said the lady," and I will see him." But it was unavailing. "I must see her now," said the minister." Tell me where she is." So saying, he followed the servant into the kitchen, to the great surprise of her mistress. "Miss——, I have come to the conclusion to marry, will you have me?" was the minister's opening speech. "Have you?" replied the astonished lady. This is a singular time to offer yourself. Such an important step should be made a matter of deliberation."—"Let us pray!" was Mr. B.'s only response, as he knelt down beside the tub and prayed that a union might be formed which would enhance the happiness of both parties. His prayer was answered, and from this union, thus singularly formed, has sprung a family remarkable for talent, including Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH A BEAR.—Mr. Atkins heard the following story in his Siberian rambles:—Two children, one four and the other six years old, rambled away from their friends, who were haymaking. They had gone from one thicket to another gathering fruit, laughing and enjoying the fun. At last they came near a bear lying on the grass, and, without the slightest apprehension, went up to him. He looked at them steadily, without moving; at length they began playing with him, and mounted upon his back, which he submitted to with perfect good humor. In short, both seemed inclined to be pleased with each other; indeed the children were delighted with their new play-fellow. The parents, missing the truants, became alarmed and followed on their track. They were not long in searching out the spot, when, to their dismay, they beheld one child sitting on the bear's back, and the other feeding him with fruit! They called quickly, when the youngsters ran to their friends, and Bruin, apparently not liking the interruption, went away into the forest.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:—"A large spot has recently made its appearence on the surface of the sun.—It is 40,000 miles in diameter, of rather triangular figure, along the borders of the penumbra, within which are four or five large nuclei, and several smaller ones in the form of dots and lines. The diameter of the spot being five times that of the earth, its surface must be more than six times the whole surface of the earth, or fifteen times greater than the habitable portion of the globe."

DANGERS OF THE RED PETTICOAT.—Three ladies were last week walking on the New market road, two of them exibiting the favorite under-garment of the day, when the ire of a passing bullock was excited by the glaring color, and he made a dash at the party. The offending ladies succeeded in evading him, but their companion, though in a more sombre garb, was lifted upon a gate by the beast, but sustained no injury beyond the fright.—*Boston Post.*

The editor of the Santa Fe (New Mexico) Gazette is bragging over an ear of corn, grown in that vicinity, seventeen inches in length also over five stalks and four "suckers," all of which sprouted from a single grain of the common sweet corn, and which together produced twenty two ears—not one of the stalks failing to bear its quato—upon one of these ears there are about nine hundred and fifty grains.

A London paper suggests that the celebrated Mr. Spurgeon be engaged to preach to the Leviathan, as he has had greater practice than any one of the present day in "moving masses."

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Education—No. 2.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to continue my remarks on the principle of connecting science with useful labor.

Much has been done, particularly in our large cities, by forming societies for the relief of the indigent and distressed, and for the prevention of pauperism.

What so likely to prove effectual, as an early education, calculated to give habits of industry, and right estimation of the value of time? This would be laying the axe at the root of the evil, and be the means of preventing many of our youth from becoming habitual idlers and public burdens. There will still, no doubt, be objects of charity, by unexpected misfortunes, that no human power can prevent, but their numbers would be greatly diminished.

Should this system become general, those early habits would be so stamped on the character as not to be defaced through life, and would lesson those crimes, which now fill our prisons. As it is much easier to prevent disease by temperate living, than to effect a cure after it has taken place, so it is much easier to prevent habits of indolence and dissipation, by early education, than to remedy the evil after it has taken place.—Man being constituted of soul and body, education should have reference to both; the great defect in the present plan, is, that the alliance of these two principles is not sufficiently considered. In some, the employment of the mind, in others, dexterity, or strength of body, claims almost the exclusive attention. Useful bodily employment, connected with the improvement of the mind, would produce that union, which would not only prevent their impeding each others progress, but conduce to the mutual aid and usefulness of both, and consequently to general happiness. The advantages to society, would be in proportion to the extent of the system; but the individual would receive the immediate benefit. At the age of sixteen or seventeen, he would be better qualified for mercantile business, or for the higher seminaries of learning, preparatory to a profession, than he would be by the present mode; or should he determine to continue at mechanical employment, his education would enable him to become immediately useful at this period of life, in any establishment in the art, he had been learning. It is the duty of man to obey the commands of God, his happiness rests on his compliance. The great command is, that we love God supremely, our best evidence of this love is fulfilling his decrees; let then, this command that man should labor, make an early part of his education, that he may become habituated to obey this salutary law of his nature.

The following will show the sentiments of Johnson and Locke, on this subject:—

"It is necessary to that perfection, of which our present state is capable, that the mind and body should be both kept in action; that neither the faculties of the one, nor the other be suffered to grow lax or torpid for want of use; that neither health be purchased by voluntary submission to ignorance, nor knowledge cultivated at the expense of health. It was, perhaps, from the observation of this mischievous omission in those who are employed about intellectual objects, that Locke has in his system of education, urge the necessity of a trade to men of all ranks and professions, that when the mind is weary with its proper task, it may be relaxed by a slighter attention to some mechanical operation; and that while the vital functions are resusitated, and awakened by a vigorous motion, the understanding may be restrained from that vagrance and dissipation, by which it relieves itself after a long intenseness of thought, unless some allurements be presented, that may engage application without anxiety; consider likewise, that perhaps by the same attraction, the youth may be with-held from debauchery, or recalled from malice, from mistaken ambition, or envy. Perhaps every man may date the predominance of those desires, that disturb his life, and contaminate his conscience from some unhappy hour, when too much leisure exposed him to their incursions; for he has lived with little observation, either on himself or others, who does not know, that to be idle is to be vicious."

With the sentiments of Johnson and of Locke, in favor of this system, with the high authority of the Bible commanding, that man, in his fallen state, should labor, the writer finds that support and encouragement, which stimulates him to proceed; at the same time, hopes that some more adequate pen will advocate so important a subject, with which man's happiness stands connected; and which if adopted, would tend to ameliorate his condition.

Adams County, Pa. J. S. G.

Interesting Legal Case.

A case of considerable importance to parents and school teachers, has just been disposed of. The evidence showed that the master was in the habit, as is now the general custom, of keeping the child of the defendant with other scholars, after school hours, to learn her lessons, which had been imperfectly recited during school hours.—The parent believing that the detention was illegal, went to the school-house and demanded his child. This was after regular school hours. The master said the child should go as soon as she had recited her lesson. The parent attempted to enter the school-room and take his child, but his entrance was resisted by the master, and an assault upon the master was the result.—The Court ruled that the keeping of a child until the lessons of the day had been perfected was legal; that the parent in attempting to enter the school-room, in opposition to the will of the master, was in the wrong;—that a child placed at school by the parents, is under the control of the master until regularly dismissed; and that a parent cannot withdraw the child from school during the day, against the master's will, except through the intervention of an officer and the school committee. The defendant was fined $20 and costs.

Public opinion is a stream which digs its own bed. We may occasionally moderate or quicken its course, but it is very difficult to alter it. And yet it sometimes alters, and even reverses its own course—one can scarcely tell why or wherefore.

SABBATH READING.

CONTRIBUTED.

TO A FRIEND AT PARTING.

Must we part again, dear friend,
And must the sad farewell be spoken?
'Tis even so, but oh! may not
The tie of friendship, e'er be broken.
Friendship, holy, pure, and lasting,
I cherish in my heart for thee,
Then would it be too much to ask it,
That thou wouldst do the same for me.

'Tis hard to part with those we love,
E'en tho' we hope to meet again,
'Twill cause affections tear to start
And give the friendly bosom pain:
But sweet the thought, yes, doubly sweet,
To know when I am far from thee:
That hallow'd friendship, deigns to dwell
Within thy breast, dear friend, for me.

South Media. E. P.

England and Christianity.

In an article on Christian Missions, in the last number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, the following contrast is given of heathen and Christian Britian, showing how eminently indebted is that proud land to Christianity for her present exalted positions among the nations of the earth.

"Contemporaneously with the Augustan age of Civilization in the Roman empire, when Rome was tranformed from brick to marble when the lustre of Cicero's eloquence yet lingered upon her halls, and the poetic grace and wit of Horace, Virgil, and Ovid illumined her palaces; when the luxury and art of the known world were summoned to her court and lavished upon her villas—contemporaneously with this high civilization of Pagan Rome, there existed on a remote island of Europe a barbarism as gross and revolting as that of the Fejee islands in the last century. This island had for centuries been known to Tyrian mariners who visited it for tin; and the ambitious conquests of Julius Cæsar had brought it to the knowledge of the Romans. Its inhabitants maintained themselves chicky by pasture, and wandered from place to place for the convenience of feeding their cattle. They were clothed with skins of beasts, and dwelt in huts, which they reared in the forests and marshes with which the country was covered; they tatooed their persons, and wore their arms and breasts bare; they lived on acorns, coarse bread, and the flesh of the deer or wild boar cut from the quivering carcass before their eyes. Their boats were canoes of osier covered with skins. They had no implements of agriculture or the mechanic arts. Even the Roman soldiers who conquered them had to teach them how to build a wall of stone. Cicero wrote to a friend, "There is a sl

LETTER FROM MINNESOTA.

ITS CLIMATOLOGY.

Minneapolis, January 22d, 1858.

MESSRS. COOPER & VERNON:—From the reports that are going the rounds in the Eastern papers, about Minnesota, I have no doubt that any information about her will be interesting to your readers. If those reports were true, her inhabitants would be entitled to the honors of an Arctic Expedition, for certainly they have the credit of all its worst honors. I have frequently wished I could have some of my Delaware County friends here, that they might witness what were I to relate to them they would deem incredible—the beauties of a Minnesota winter. The month of December was as pleasant as you could desire for winter weather, the mercury only once reaching as low as 5 degrees above zero. The average temperature during that month at 6 o'clock, A. M. was 19°.09; at 1 o'clock, P. M. 33°.09; and at 6 o'clock, P. M. 27°.26 above zero;—the general average being 26°.40. There was but little snow fell during the month, but sufficient to afford tolerable good sleighing, not more than four inches being on the ground at any one time, and for many days in the latter part of the month not near so much as that. On New Year's Eve there fell about 3 or 4 inches, which has continued till now, with but slight additions, the whole depth not being more than 5 or 6 inches. The mercury during the present month, to the above date inclusive, averages, at 6 o'clock, A. M. 12°.45; at 1 o'clock, P. M. 22°.27; and at 6 o'clock, P. M. 19°.86;—the general average being 18°.19 above zero. The great characteristic of a Minnesota winter is its dryness, and almost entire absence of rain and moisture. The last six weeks has been exceedingly so. I am informed that sometimes during the months of January and February, a thaw and slight sprinkling of rain happens, and the present mild weather now indicates the approach of such an event; such occurrences are only at intervals of several years. The weather has much uniformity here, and when very sudden changes occur it is usually at low temperatures, and are comparatively imperceptable to the human system, when compared with sudden and frequent changes at higher degrees of temperature. The prevailing winds are from the North, North-West, and West, and are accompanied with clear weather. Those winds have prevailed three-fourths of the winter so far. There has been a general absence of high winds, and as the mercury descends towards zero, or falls below it, the calmness of the weather increases, which with the dryness of the atmosphere, makes a very low degree of temperature pleasant and endurable. The snow which is as dry and loose as the ashes in your stove, lays evenly over the ground without a drift. During the past six weeks we have had no mud, no foggy, sultry days, no searching, eastern winds, but with cold just sufficient to keep the snow from melting, a dry and bracing atmosphere, a clear sky, a brilliant sun, and absence of high winds; nothing can exceed it; a Minnesota winter's day! A heavy hoar frost sometimes occurs and and adds beauty to the scene, when every tree and every bush is laced in whiteness, and the whole air seems filled with icy, star-shaped crystals glittering in the morning sun-light, as they float along, like myriads of precious gems. The evenings are also pleasant and beautiful, and after the last twi-light has ceased to linger in the west, it is often so light as to permit a person to read the editorials in your paper. When in a calm and cloudless night, the innumerable starry hosts are twinkling in all their radiance, and a full moon is reflecting her silvery light upon the earth, fleecy white, causing her to sparkle with diamond brightness, there is a scene which for beauty you do not witness in your latitude. We have no prevailing diseases, and the climate is highly congenial to health.—The following is from the Report of D. C. Shepard, Chief Engineer of the Minneapolis & Pacific R. R., which I hope you will not think to long to be a part of the communication:—

"No region which at present engages the public mind as a field for settlement, has been so grossly misrepresented in regard to peculiarities of climate as Minnesota. Fabulous accounts of its Arctic temperature, piercing winds, and accompanying snows of enormous depth, embellish the columns of the Eastern press, to the no little injury of this Territory. An examination of this subject, and especially in relation to the snows and winds of winter, as opposed to the operation of lines of railroad, seems necessary to correct existing prejudices, and fortunately the means are at hand for conducting the examination with an exactness nearly equalling mathematical precision.

"Taking a map of the United States, and applying to it lines of mean temperature for the seasons and year, we find that while the winter temperature of Minneapolis does not fall below the average of places on its parallel of latitude, its spring temperature coincides with that of Central Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Northern Ohio, Central and Southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; its autumn with that of Central Wisconsin, Northern New York, a small part of Northern Pennsylvania, Northern Vermont and Southern Maine; and its entire year with that of Central Wisconsin, Central New York, Southern New Hampshire, and Southern Maine.

"Viewing this subject with reference to the extremes of latitude touched by these isothermal lines, we discover that Minnesota has a temperature in Spring equal to Chicago, which is two and a half degrees of latitude South; in Summer equal to Philadelphia, five degrees South; in Autumn equal to Northern New York, one and a half degrees South; and during the whole year, equal to Central New York, two degrees South.

"These statements do not admit of the slightest doubt or question, no matter how widely they may differ from pre-conceived opinions, for they are founded on facts of experience which have occupied an entire generation in their development.

"This condition of temperature not only obtains in Minnesota, but it is a well established fact that there extends hundreds of miles to the northwest of her an immense area of fertile and arable soil, possessed of a climate hardly inferior in warmth to her own."

Mr. Shepard also shows in his report by a comparison of meteorological observations at points in New York and Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, all over the Northern States of the Union, that the average depth of snow in a series of years in Minnesota, is far less than in any of the Eastern, Middle, or Western States, and also that the mean force of wind is less than at any other station where observations have been made under the authority of the National Observatory, and 25 per cent. less than the average of all the stations, where observation have been made, for the whole period.

Yours, truly,
ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.

The New York Herald publishes a curious story from Grahams' Magazine about Louis Napoleon. If it be true, the present Emperor of the French, instead of being the son of Louis Napoleon and Hortense, is a Yankee. It will, however, repay a perusal, and we give it for what it is worth.

LADIES' CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.—A writer has computed that a woman has lost half her chances at her twentieth year; at twenty-three she has lost three-fourths of her opportunities; and at twenty-three seven-eighths of her chances are gone.

COMMUNICATED.

FARMER'S LETTER.

If we shall ever determine to place our labor in advantageous competition with that of Europe, we can only succeed by paying for it in a currency of at least equal value with theirs. *Bank credit*, that is, *paper money*, must not be permitted to cheapen the value of the gold dollar. The former must be wholly excluded from the currency, in sums under one hundred dollars. When this shall have been effected, the present paper money prices will sink to the hard money level, or about 25 per cent. The reduced *price* will operate uniformly through all our transactions of trade and domestic expenses, and while it will prevent the usual heart-sickening revulsions of trade and currency, every species of labor and its products will command as great a relative *real value* in exchange, as it now does under the fictitious *paper prices*, and would meet the hitherto blighting competition of European labor, with an advantage of 25 or 30 per cent. in our favor greater than ever before. It is not difficult to perceive the ultimate consequence of this purification of the currency. Our abundant and comparatively cheap means of subsistence, with the ingenuity, skill, and industrial habits of our countrymen, would enable us to supply our own wants in all articles our climate will permit, and at the same time to meet local competition in all foreign countries, with a like advantage that they have hitherto held over us at our own doors, and the clamor for protection through a high tariff of import duties, would, with clearer foresight and more certainty of success, be directed to secure and to defend the purity of the currency.

The following suggestions and facts are presented for the consideration of Protection, as closely connected with all the industrial interests of the country, including that of manufacturing. We will suppose first, that the currency of all countries is of equal value, and that the amount of labor and quantity of provisions necessary to the production of a yard of cloth, a ton of iron, &c., shall also be equal in all inter-commercial countries; and again, that skill, machinery, and enterprise are equally applied in all cases. Lastly, that in our exchanges with all outside competitors, no revenue laws or other burdens to check importation should exist. This *to us* would constitute *free trade*. Let us examine its effects on our interests. Our advantages under these circumstances would consist, first—in the cost of subsistence in the countries with which we trade, exceeding that at home to the extent of about 25 per cent. This is beyond question, from the fact that *we* constantly furnish the markets of many of them with supplies of wheat, corn, provisions, &c., in competition with their own productions, with an expense of transportation averaging that amount added to our home prices. Secondly, in the cost of transporting to our markets their iron, earthenware, coal, woolen and cotton goods, &c., consisting of freight, insurance, commissions, interest and shipping expenses, amounting in the aggregate to about 20 per cent. To say nothing of other heavy burdens on production in Europe that do not exist here, these two items amounting to 45 per cent., operates to that extent as a direct *protection* to our own industry from foreign competition, and cannot be diminished *directly*; nor, indeed, can it be increased short of actual prohibitive duties, and our own manufacturing labor and capital *must* find profitable employment under this, the very highest limit, or the business must be abandoned. Such would be the advantages of *free trade* to us.

That this is not the favorable condition under which the business of manufacturing is progressing, is very evident. The reason is obvious. The element of a paper money currency at home depreciated to the extent of 25 per cent. below the value of the standard of value elsewhere, neutralizes the measure of protection named above to that extent. The metallic portion of our currency being worth more to our competitors than to ourselves, becomes a merchantable commodity, and is shipped to the best market; the returns are received in foreign manufactured goods, and sold at paper money prices. We suffer thus to the extent of the difference, directly, leaving the actual amount of protection under free trade, influenced by paper currency but 20 per cent.; and indirectly by the importation of some $60,000,000 worth of goods in exchange for gold, that could not otherwise be paid for; but could, and would, but for this, find producers at home.

From these effects of a paper currency, the entire sum of advantage we possess over foreign producers, arising from the cost to them of reaching our markets, and our cheaper means of subsistence, is effectually neutralized, and we are compelled to compete on equal terms with the pauper labor of Europe.

Our condition will not be improved in this respect, so long as we persist in the vain attempt to maintain an equal value for gold and paper as a currency. They will both sink together. Instead of the gold sustaining the paper to its own natural level, the former sinks to that of the latter, and seeks an outside market where its value is more appreciated.

The cause and effect thus in operation not being well understood, a protective tariff of duties on products of foreigners, such as we can furnish at home, is relied upon to enable our producers to sustain themselves in our own market. The present tariff taxes such goods imported, to the extent of about $50,000,000, and they constitute, probably, about one-eighth of our consumption. Any tariff of duties must *increase* the cost of imported goods to the consumer to the extent of its amount, and thus enable the home producer to do the same to an equal extent. If this be the true measure of effect, the goods of this description consumed in the country annually, both of foreign and domestic production, must cost the consumer $400,000,000 more than if no such duty had been levied; that is $50,000,000 for the use of government; and $350,000,000 for the benefit of manufacturers,—and the interesting question presents itself, who pays these enormous sums? The consumer of course, and as there is no corresponding increase in the amount of value received, directly, it must be returned to him in an advance of compensation for his labor or produce. This advance must be taxed on the products of labor, which thus goes into market to compete with foreign products, on which a similar tax has been levied in the form of import duty for the use of government, on terms precisely equal in relative cost, to those which would exist if no duty on foreign imports had been levied. No scale of import duties will, however high they may be, short of total exclusion of foreign products, change these stern conditions in favor of our countrymen. They are irrevocable laws of trade, and will override all artificial stimulants and obstructions, as the history of our efforts to build up a manufacturing system by such expedients, abundantly prove. In the present instance of business despondency, the capital of the country which would have been ample to sustain our scale of business, at moderate and self-sustaining prices, because totally inadequate to perform its part under the inflated speculative prices which have recently ruled; an undue amount of credit, (including bank accommodations) was invoked to supply the deficiency. Its elasticity was taxed beyond the power of reaction, and the present revulsion is the legitimate consequence.

We have been led to this prolix, incongruous, and desultory mode of answering the propositions and the inquiry of Protection, with a view of presenting the subject of manufacturing and its adjuncts in all their aspects as presented to a farmer, and will, in conclusion, express the settled conviction that the true key to success in the attempts being made to supply ourselves and others, with all that our country can be made to produce, in defiance of outside competition, will be found, if ever, in a currency purified to the European standard, in discarding all protective duties on foreign imports of competing goods, and, indeed, if possible, all import duties whatever, as they jointly and severally rob the producer and consumer at every step, and while they limit the allowance of bread, the paralize the hand of labor in all branches of our national industry.

PENNA. FARMER.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

Below we give some important intelligence from Salt Lake, received by way of Carson Valley, and telegraphed from Sacramento. The main fact appears to be that the troops attempted to force a passage through Echo Canon, but were unsuccessful.

SACRAMENTO, January 9, 1859.

"Messrs. Middleton and Pearson arrived at Carson Valley on the 6th, and Mr. Pearson has just arrived from Carson Valley via the Big Tree Route. They brought an express from Washington to Herris Fork for Colonel Johnson. On December 7th, Colo. Alexander, with the 6th, dragoons, had attempted to force their way through Echo Canon, in the attempt, four of the dragoons were killed. Thinking it impossible to force the pass, Colonel Johnston, who had assumed command of the troops, retired, and in a few days despatched Colonel Alexander, with 28 dragoons as an escort, to St. Louis, to obtain supplies. Colonel Johnston then retreated a short distance to Sulphur Springs and took the sublette cut-off around to the north of Salt Lake to Box Elder, from which Messrs. Middleton and Pearson started December 13th. Colonel Johnston was there at the time with the second and third dragoons and light artillery, seven six-pound and five twelve-pound Paixhans. He has sent foraging parties—50 men each—and has obtained 2,400 cattle, and other supplies of all kinds. The Colonel has pickets out all the way from Bold Elder to Gravelly Ford of from 50 to sixty men. An escort of seven dragoons came with the expressmen to Gravelly Ford.

He will attempt to enter Salt Lake City about the 1st of May, as he expects Harney will arrive on the other side about that time.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. Henry Clay Pate writes to the St. Louis Republican from Westport, Missourri, under date of the 5th inst.

"Gen. McLean, President Calhoun's chief clerk in the Surveyor's office, has been compelled to leave Lecompton, and is now in this neigborhood. He brings the news that a day or two since Sheriff Walker, with a band of Danites as a posse at his heels, went with a search warrant to McLean's office, and demanded the returns and poll books of the recent elections under the Lecompton Constitution. They endeavored to take McLean prisoner, but he escaped, and says it was expected he would have been hung by a mob at Lawrence, had he not got away.—Suspecting some effort would be made to get possession of the papers left with him, McLean buried them under his wood-pile, but was watched by a spy who was always on hand. The mob—for it was nothing else, the search and seizure being unlawful, for they were private papers for the time being—went to to the place of concealment dug up and took away the papers. On account of McLean's absence the Surveyor General's office is closed.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas has passed a bill through both branches, providing for an election of Delegates to a new Constitutional Convention. As last amended the bill provides for the election of the Delegates on the second Tuesday in March.

The Convention is to be composed of one hundred delegates, of which Leavenworth has 13, Douglas 9, Doniphan 7, Shawnee 6, Atchison 5, Johnson 4, and so on, some ten counties having one each. Three Commissioners are appointed in each county, who appoint the judges in every precinct, and the vote shall be by ballot. The returns are to be made to the Governor, the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. All male citizens 21 years of age, shall be qualified electors, who have been thirty days in the Territory preceding the election, and ten days in the country in which they attempt to vote. All who attempt to vote in violation of the above provisions, shall be fined not less than $100, or more than $200, and to be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three months. The delegates thus elected shall meet on the 4th Tuesday in March, to frame a Constitution and provide for the election of State officers and members of a State Legislature under the same. The Constitution thus framed shall be submitted to a vote of all the qualified voters on the third Tuesday in May, and on the same day the election is held for State Officers. If adopted, the Constitution is to be immediately sent to Washington, and admission urged there under the same, and sixty days from the date of such admission, the Legislature will meet at Topeka to form a code of laws, to be subject to the call of the Governor."

The *Scientific American* tells how to cut glass with a piece of iron. Draw with a pencil on paper any pattern to which you would have the glass conform: place the pattern under the glass, holding them both together with the left hand (for the glass must not rest on any plain surface), then take a common spike or some similar piece of iron, heat the point to a redness; and apply to the edge of the glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the edge of glass will immediately crack: continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the clinck in the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch, in every direction, according to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in turning corners, to apply a wet finger on the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers and other glasses may be cut and divided very fancifully by similar means. The iron must be reheated as often as the crevice in the glass ceases to flow.

SINGULAR RESULT OF A TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of Isaac L. Wood, at Genesee, New York, on an indictment of murdering Rhoda Wood, his brother's wife, by poison, came to a conclusion on Wednesday, occupying the Oyer and Terminer for six days. The jury were unable to find a verdict. Eleven were for convictions but the twelfth, a Mr. Moses Long, would not concur, because he had conscientious scruples respecting the death penalty. A strong feeling of indignation prevailed in Genesee at the conduct of Long, as the public in that vicinity were convinced of the prisoner's guilt. The excitement in the village and country is represented as greater than had been witnessed for many years before. Wood is under another indictment for the murder of his brother. Mr. Moses Long must be a philanthrophist of the most practical school thus to remain upon a jury six days in order that his "conscientious scruples" might come in at the last moment to rescue a murderer from the gallows.

NOW AND SIXTY YEARS AGO.—It is a frequent cry, upon the part of those who look gloomily upon the future, that political animosities have reached a pitch such as were never seen before. But men would not hold these opinions, if they knew the history of their country better. The great struggle of 1800, which terminated in the elevation of Jefferson to the Presidency, was distinguished by an acrimony to which the present times afford no parallel. In fact, for more than 4 years prior to that event, party spirit raged with a fury which neither respected the amenities of life, nor acknowledged the claims of friendship. The newspapers were filled with libels. Family ties were rent asunder. Personal assaults were frequent. Things went so far that John Adams when Vice President, had to arm his servants in expectations of an attack from the mob. Thousands of persons filled the streets of Philadelphia, on another occasion threatening vengeance on the administration; and some of the more hot-headed even went so far as to propose dragging Washington from his house.

There have been many periods of political excitement during the present generation; but none like that. The election of Harrison plunged the whole nation into a fever of song-singing, speechifying and barbacue-holding. That of Polk was said at first to threaten serious disasters. The caucus of 1856 was regarded, by hundreds of thousands as involving the the Union itself. But all these political hurricanes passed away, in succession, with no other permanent result than the clearing up of the atmosphere.—The truth is, the American people, though nominally excitable, have a solid foundation of common sense at the bottom of their character; and hence, whenever the violence of antagonistic parties threatens serious consequences, there comes a re-action; a compromise ensues; substantial justice is secured and the country is at rest. The past has taught us confidence in the future. There have been worse times than these. A month of the terrible struggle between the Federalists and their opponents, shook the republic as much as a year of party strife does now.

We do not deny that a dissolution of the Union, like everything else political, is among the possibilities. When the time comes, if ever it should, that the supposed interests of one section are regarded as more important than the preservation of the federal compact, then a separation begins to be probable. But the noisy talk of abstractionists, either North or South, must not be taken as a proof that such sentiments exist. The mass of all communities are essentially conservative. They are more than this, they are indolent in political affairs, and are never really roused except in great emergencies. They abhor extreme opinions, love justice desire to see fair play. The sound public morality, the pure patriotism of this immense majority, will not permit either a wrong permanently to be perpetuated, or factious idealogists to destroy their country. As the republic gets older, it strikes its roots deeper and wider, and becomes more tenaciously fixed than ever in the habits and hearts of the people. The tempest that would have prostrated it 60 years ago now only shakes its 'mighty branches; nor should the roar of the storm in those multitudinous leaves deceive us; for the great oak that braves out the hurricane makes more noise than the little sapling that is torn up. —*Ledger.*

TEACHING SCHOOL UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A correspondent of The Boston Traveller, writing from Franklin, Mass., relates the following:

"One of the district schools has recently been the scene of a singular disturbance. The teacher undertook to punish a disobedient girl about fifteen years of age, when she seized him by the hair of the head, and a contest ensued. She snatched away one rod from him and broke it up, but he was fortunately supplied with another, and with this he succeeded in punishing her severely. Judging from appearance that she might dodge out the door when his back was turned, he secured the key thereof.

"A brother of the unruly girl had run out while the whipping was going on, and told his mother that the teacher was killing his sister;' whereupon she started off for the school-house. She arrived there just as the key was turned, and very unceremoniously went through the door, without asking to have it unlocked. She clenched the teacher instanter, who was as much astonished at her unexpected advent and attack as he would have been if a tiger had pounced upon him. He kept her at arm's length, however, until they came to terms. The woman subsequently made the following expression, in substance, 'If I had not driven the breath out of my own body by running a half mile I should have knocked the breath out of his.'"

MARSHAL RADETZKY SELLING HIS BODY TO A CREDITOR.—German papers state that the veteran Radetzky, who it seems was constantly in debt, sold his body, some time previous to his death, to one of his creditors, a linen-draper of Vienna, named Barkfrieder. It appears that Barkfrieder, who had acquired an immence fortune from contracts for furnishing goods to the army in Italy, was desirous of obtaining a position among the dignitaries of the Court, and determined by a masterstroke to accomplish his elevation from the plebian ranks. Radetzky figured extensively in the linen-draper's books; the latter offered to cancel the obligations if the Field Marshal would place his body, after death, at his disposal, to be buried in his country seat at Witzdorf, promising, at the same time, that the veteran's should be surmounted by a handsome monument. Radetzky readily assented, signed a written agreement to that effect. The old soldier now slumbers in the grounds of M. Barkfrieder, whose country seat has become the Mecca of princes, dukes, barons, counts and generals. The linen-draper's scheme has been crowned with success—members of the imperial family and titled nobles have necessarily become his guests, and he is a member of the "Court circle."

THE NEGRO RACE.—Bayard Taylor, writing from Nubia, in Upper Egypt, says:

"Those friends of the African race who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race has accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only negro features represented in Egyptian schulpture are those of slaves and captives taken in Ethiopean wars of the Pharoahs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia as far as the Daref and Abyssinia, all bear the hieroglyphy of monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the Valley of the Nile that the negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than is at present in Congo and Ashantee. I mention, this not from any feelings hostile to that race, but simply to controvert an opinion very prevalent in some parts of the United States."

A horrible accident occurred on the Ohio River, about eighteen miles below Cincinnata, on Wednesday. The boiler of the steamer Fanny Fern, bound from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans, exploded, the boat took fire, burnt to the water's edge and sank. Fifteen persons, including Capt. Woodward, Master, and three ladies, lost their lives, and a still larger number were seriously wounded.

There is a lady in Danville, Va., nearly sixty years of age, who is now cutting the fifth tooth she has cut within the last fifteen years. In the same town is a man whose delight is to eat big spiders, green flies, and such small deer.

A Chinese proverb says a lie has no legs and can not stand; but it has wings and can fly far and wide.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, '58.

On and after the 9th of November the Cars will leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 6¼ and 10 A. M., and 3 P.M.

Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 8 and 12 A. M., and 4¾ P.M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 10½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

Fall and Winter Goods.—Just received, at the MILLINERY and TRIMMING STORE of the subscriber, on State Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Media, a large assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of Calicoes, Delaines, Linnens, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c: Also a good assortment of Ladies Fancy, Staple, Dress and Cloak Trimmings; Children's Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Caps, Leggings, &c. She respectfully solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage she has received; promising to do all in her power to please. A. P. BURK,
Media, Del. co., Dec. 2-tf.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING.—The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Media and vicinity, that they have commenced the above named business, and will execute all work entrusted to their care at the shortest notice, and equally as well as it can be done by others. Work solicited. SEAL & DAVIS.
Media, Del. co., Dec. 2-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 please call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM TRAINER.
Marcus Hook, March 1856.

PATENT IRON RAILING.

The subscriber has purchased the right to manufacture and put up ISAIH SUBER'S patent

IRON RAILING FENCE,

for Cemeteries, Yards, &c., in this County It is much cheaper than other Iron Fences, as all stone work is dispensed with. Persons would do well to call and examine the model and design at his residence in Media, before contracting elsewhere

June 10. GEORGE DUNN.

S. G. TUFT'S SELF-SUPPORTED FENCE.—The subscriber would call the attention of the farmers of Delaware county, to this Fence, as being more economical, easier to put up than ordinary fences now used, and can be made under cover in stormy weather. A panel of 5 rails requires 40 feet of Lumber, one of 3 rails requires, 30 feet. When lumber can be purchased at $15 per thousand, a panel would cost from 60 to 75 cents, according to the number of rails in a panel, the panels are 12 feet long; the fence is very useful to divide fields for the purpose of cultivating the part and pasturing the other. By adopting this fence the farmer would require less permanent fence, as he could take this down and put it up on another part of the farm in a very short time. The subscriber will sell farm rights at 5 cents per acre, township rights at $10. For further information, address the subscriber, at Chester, Pa. [jan272m] JOHN L. ENTWISLE.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

MEN AND BOYS ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.—The subscriber would inform the citizens of Chester and vicinity, that he has for sale at his Store, in *Main Street* near the Railroad Depot, a large, neat and superior assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING cut out by himself, and made by the best workmen on the spot, thus enabling him to offer Clothing better made and superior in every respect to that bought from wholesale houses in the city. He will continue to conduct his business on the same principle that has given such general satisfaction, namely. To ask the very lowest possible selling price at first, thus saving time in disputing, and gaining the confidence of the public by selling them clothing actually worth the money.

☞ Gentlemen preferring to give orders can be assured of good and well fitting garments.

Dec. 9. RICHARD MILLER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Jan. 27, 1858.

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 fifteenth day of March, 1842, 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, thetwenty-third of February, 1858.

The account of Joseph H. Hinkson, Guardian of Frederick Hinkson, minor son of John Hinkson.

The account of Abraham L. Pennock and David Sellers, surviving Administrators of the estate of Samuel Sellers, late of Upper Darby, deceased

The account of Jackson Lyons, Administrator of David Lyons, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The account of John B. M'Cay, Administrator of the estate of Mary Leonard, late of the township of Upper Chichester, deceased.

The account of Jackson Lyons, Administrator of Hannah Lyons, late of the township of Haverford, deceased.

The account of Mary D. Peters, Administratrix of James S. Peters, late of the township of Concord, deceased.

The account of Charles Kugler, Administrator of Mary Hoffman, late of the township of Haverford deceased.

The account of Jesse J. Maris and Stephen M. Trimble, Executors of the last Will and testament of Elizabeth Taylor, late of the township of Chester, deceased.

The account of Margaret Miller and Edwin Hannum, Administrators of John C. Miller, deceased.

The account of John T. Worthington, Guardian of Reece Siter, a minor child of Adam Siter, late of the township of Radnor, deceased.

The account of Anthony I. Jordan, deceased, Guardian of Elizabeth M. Lincoln, as filed by Eliza L. Jordan, Executrix of the said decedent.

The account of James Andrews, Trustee under the will of John H. Bunting, deceased, with Mary S. Bunting.

The account of Mary Ann Devlin and Clayton Smith, Administratrix and Administrator of David Devlin, late of the Borough of Media, deceased.

The account of John M. Broomall, Guardian of George W. Johnson, minor son of Robert Johnson, deceased.

The account of David C. Mancill, Executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Mancill, deceased.

The account of Francis E. Smedley, Administratrix, and Walker Y. Hoopes, Administrator of Ambrose Smedley, Jr., late of the township of Middletown, deceased.

The account of George Rodeback and Martha Rodeback, Administrator and Administratrix of Clayton Rodeback, late of the township of Aston, deceased.

The account of Lawrence Ramsey, Administrator of John Belmont, late of the township of Radnor, deceased. N. F. WALTER,
Jan. 28. *Register.*

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate, and may be found at the office occupied by Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., in the Court House, Media, Delaware co., Pa.

For sale on accommoting terms:

80 acres in Newtown, Del. co., near the West Chester Plank road.
60 Acres in Aston township, at the intersection of the West Chester and Phila., and Balt. Central Rail Roads. aug 12
71 acres of land, Chadds Ford, & near B. C. R. R.
35 acres do do do
40 acres in Aston, Delaware co.
50 acres in Edgmont, Delaware co.
50 acres of land near Media, in Upper Providence.
100 acres a very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
25 Acres in Newtown
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
110acres, a beautiful farm or country seat near Chester. For description, &c., call at the office.
117acres in Harford county, Maryland.
Blacksmith shop, dwelling, and 3 acres of land, in Aston, Del. co.
4 acres of wood-land in Thornbury.
75 acres in Middletown.
67 acres in Upper Providence.
22 acres in Upper Providence.
63 acres in Upper Providence.
Wanted several sums, from $200 to $5000; will offer real estate security, undoubted.
For description, terms, &c., apply at the office.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

PATENT CORN SHELLERS.

The subscriber would inform the farmers of Delaware and Chester counties, that he has purchased the right of SMITH'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, for the said counties, and that he has now on hand a number of these machines, which he will dispose of at $10 each. This Corn Sheller has an immense advantage over all others, inasmuch as it can be worked and readily moved from place to place by any boy. They also shell corn quicker and neater than any other in use. Call and examine, or address.

WASAINGTON BISHOP,
Dec. 9 Bishop's Mill, Del. co, P.

JUST RECEIVED.—THOMAS H. BENTON'S New Work, "Examination of the Dred Scott Case," at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, 6. South Avenue.

PRIME NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS Sugar and Molasses, at reduced prices.—
For sale by GEO. BAKER,
Chester, Jan. 27. Market Square.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—All kinds of ready made Clothing for the winter season, for Men and Boys" at city cash prices.
Media, Oct. 28. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, for Christmas Presents, for sale at reduced prices, at the Store of
Chester, Dec. 16. R. M. JOHNSON.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CROSLEY, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of William Crosley, late of the township of Newtown. Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers residing in said township. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them without delay to

WILLIAM CROSLEY,
THOMAS T. CROSLEY,
January 20. *Administrators.*

ESTATE OF ISAAC COCHRAN, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Cochran, late of the Borough of Media, Delaware county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

WILLIAM EVES, *Admin'tr.*
Jan. 20-6w. Nether Providence.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE LOBB, DEC'D.

WHEREAS, Letters testamentary to the last Will and Testament of Catharine Lobb, late of the township of Upper Darby, Delaware county, deceased have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to WM. C. LOBB,
Easttown, Chester county.
E. A. LOBB,
Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Executors.
M. W. RAWLEY,
Manayunk, Philada.
Jan. 13,-6w. *Executrix.*

ESTATE OF MARGARET H. CORNOG, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Margaret H. Cornog, late of the township of Haverford, Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber.—All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

JOHN F. CORNOG, *Admin'tr.*
Feb. 10-6w*. Marple.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of KOEHLER & KAHN, Clothiers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. KOEHLER alone is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm. M. KOEHLER,
Chester, Jan. 28. S. KAHN.

☞ The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the *CLOTHING BUSINESS* in the same store as formerly, and will always keep on hand a large and well selected STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., and will use every endeavor to make himself worthy of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the old firm. M. KOEHLER.
Chester, Jan. 27,-tf.

VENDUE CRYING.—The subscriber offers his services as a VENDUE CRIER, to persons having real estate or personal property to dispose of. He may be found at his residence in Upper Darby, and will be thankful for the favors of the public. Terms moderate. Strict attention given to all sales entrusted to him.

Dec. 30. GEORGE DRAYTON.

EDWARD B. GARRETT, AUCTIONEER.—NEAR HOWELVILLE, DEL. CO., PA.

The subscriber would ask the patronage of those citizens of Delaware county who have property, either personal or real, to expose at public sale. He has had an experience of ten years in the business, which is a guarantee of his fitness. He will be prompt in fulfilling engagements, and his terms will be obliging. dec 23, 57-1y

S. P. RUSH,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA.

Always on hand, a large assortment of the various articles generally to be found in a Saddle and Harness Store, which will be sold cheap for cash. Repairing done at the shortest notice. feb. 3.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—The second session of this School will commence on Monday, February 1st, 1858.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough including the branches usually taught in first class Seminaries, being a thorough preparation for College or business.

A well selected Library is accessible to students.

Lectures on Philosophy in connection with an extensive Philosophical apparatus.

Terms, per quarter of eleven weeks, for boarding, tuition, &c., $35. For particulars, address

Feb. 4. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. B.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!—A very large and complete assortment of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, wholesale and retail.

BOAS, SPANGLER & CO.,
Seed and Implement and Warehouse,
Feb. 3 No. 629, Market street, below 6th.
N. B.—Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms. Catalogues supplied.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.—The subscribers having increased their stock of plain and ornamental Marble Work, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD-STONES, would invite the attention of the public to the same. Both being Practical Workmen, they will guarantee to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. All kinds of Lettering executed in the most beautiful manner.

Their Marble Work received the first premium at the late Delaware County Agricultural Exhibition.

D. MCLAUGHLIN & CO

REFERENCES:

Hon. Sketchley Morton, Jas. R. Cummins,
H Jones Brooke, Chas. R. Williamson,
D. R. Hawkins, Dutton Otley,
Cooper & Vernon, Nathan Shaw,
Ezekiel Norman.

N. B.—Cemetery Lots enclosed with any desired pattern of Plain and Ornamental Iron Railing. We have over one hundred different patterns, which may be seen by calling at the yard. feb. 3.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!—A large assortment of BRICK on hand and for sale at the Brick Yard of the subscriber, in Larkintown, in the Borough of Chester, consisting of Hard, Salmon, Pressed, Back and Front, Stretchers, Paving, &c., all well assorted and of the best quality. These Brick will be sold lower than they can be procured elsewhere. The subscriber can always be found at his yard, or at his residence opposite. SAMUEL J. ROSE.
Chester, April 11-tf.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday, the 22d inst., an indentured apprentice to the farming business, named Wm. Thomas, about 14 years of age, light complexion, small for his age, took with him two good suits of clothing, caps, &c. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid to any person who may bring him home, but no other charges will be paid. WILLIAM TRAINER.
Marcus Hook, Del. co., Jan. 27-3t.

$3000 WANTED.—A loan of three thousand dollars will be taken

The American.

THOS. V. COOPER, } Editors & Publishers.
DAVID A. VERNON, }

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of one square (ten lines) will be inserted three months for $3; six months, $5; one year, $8; and every other square in proportion.

☞ BUSINESS CARDS, of six lines or less, will be inserted for $5 per annum. ☞ ELECTION CARDS will be charged $5; which must be paid in advance. CASH must accompany all transient advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2,00 per annum in advance. ☞ No paper will be discontinued uffill all arrearagers are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 17, 1857.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The news of the past week from Washington, has not been so exciting as heretofore. Mr. Keitt made ample apology for his assault on Mr. Grow, expressed profound regret of the occurrence, and admitted that he was the aggressor. Mr. Grow, also, tendered an apology. On Thursday last, the Kansas committee, called for by Mr. Harris' resolution, was appointed. It consists of eight Lecompton men and seven anti, Harris, of Illinois being chairman. This is in defiance of parliamentary rule, and in a word, prevents investigation.

Although little has been done the past week, the programme for that coming is well filled. Arrangements have been made for the passage through the Senate of the Lecompton constitution, at an early day; indeed, it has only been delayed thus long in consequence of the illness of the wife of Mr. Douglas, he thereby being unable to render the report of the committee to which it was submitted, and of which he was Chairman. The report of the majority will contain recommendations similar to those contained in the President's Message; the minority (from Douglas) will cover the entire ground, embracing an accurate history of the admission of States, as well as an expose of the Kansas question as it has progressed through its various stages. Thus the whole measure will be speedily precipitated upon Congress, the struggle will commence in all its severity, and he is more than a common prophet who can tell where it will end.

By the way, investigation into cases of bribery has been all the rage in the House for the past few weeks; but it received a damper a few days since in the shape of a resolution from Mr. Hoard, asking an investigation into the briberies of James Buchanan, whom it is alleged has used corrupt means to procure votes for the Lecompton constitution. The resolution was tabled, and the spirit of investigation crushed.

The Lecomptonites are disposed to read out of the party all who are opposed to the Kansas frauds, and for that purpose will hold a meeting in Washington this week.

THE PENNA. LEGISLATURE.—On Thursday last the bill to establish an agency of the Bank of Delaware county at this place, was reported favorably. We understand that a remonstrance is in circulation opposing this movement, but cannot say whether there is any likelihood of it becoming general.

A joint resolution was submitted to the Senate, instructing Senator Cameron, and requesting the Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the Lecompton constitution. The Democrats were afraid to face the music, and on motion it was referred to a committee of seven, which consists of four Democrats and three Republicans.

A bill was read by Mr. Powell to incorporate the Media Cemetery.

The bill appropriating $2000 to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, was passed finally.

On Monday a bill passed the Senate relative to special courts, and also one providing for the removal of the disability of witnesses on account of religious belief.

The democracy of Lycoming have held a meeting denouncing the Lecompton swindle. It was composed of the warmest friends of Gov. Packer, which taken in connection with his inaugural, plainly indicate where he stands on the Kansas question. The Phila. *Press* says, "those who desire a personal proof of Gov. Packer's position can satisfy their doubts by a visit to Harrisburg. The Democracy of Lycoming *knew* his sentiments to be in unison with theirs, and others may be similarly convinced with little trouble.

GRANVILLE J. PENN, the grandson of Wm. Penn, and the last male representative of his family, who has been residing at Jane's hotel, in Phila., for the past eighteen months, takes passage in the Liverpool, steamer, leaving New York to-day. Penn is a bachelor of between forty and fifty years. He has an only surviving sister. During his residence in Phila. he practiced retired habite, mingling only with a few tried friends.

We learn from the Delaware papers that the Democrats of that State are very much divided on the Kansas question; and that many of the most influential members of party favor Senator Douglas' policy. The course of the Democratic Representative of the State, in supporting the administration scheme, gives great dissatisfaction.

GOV. DENVER ON LECOMPTON.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says it is authentically known in Washington that Gov. DENEVER has written to the President, advising *against the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution.*—Governor D. says that its acceptance will undoubtedly bring on civil war.

Two of the McKeesport murderers, Henry Fife and Charolotte Jones, were hung at Pittsburg on Friday last. Both delivered addresses acknowledging the justice of their sentence, but pronouncing Monroe Stewart (who is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight) as innocent of the crime.

AN ENTERPRISING GIRL.—Miss. Sallie Eula Renau, an accomplished young lady in Grenada, Miss., has memorialized Congress, in behalf of the uneducated and indigent daughters of her State, and prays that a portion of its public lands may be appropriated as an endowment for establishing a State female college.

GODEYS LADY'S BOOK.—This favorite periodical for March is already at hand. It still increases in interest and beauty. Every lady should have it. Terms—one copy one year $3, two copies $5.00.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship Niagara, we have three days later news from Europe. Consols were quoted at 95¼. Cotton had advanced. The London money market was somewhat easier, and the Bank of England had reduced its rates of discount to four per cent. News from India, one week later than previous advices, had been received. General Outram had engaged the enemy at Alumbagh, and defeated them, capturing four guns. In China, the United States Commissioner, Mr. Reed, had vainly sought an interview with Yeh, the Imperial Commissioner. The British propositions made by Lord Elgin were also rejected. A speedy attack upon Canton was anticipated. The steamship Leviathan was expected to be fully afloat on the day the Niagara sailed.—In France the addresses of the army to the Emperor Napoleon, congratulating him on his recent escape from assassination, were growing offensive to the English. Many of them call for permission to pursue and exterminate the conspirators from their haunts. Lablache, the great Italian basso singer, is dead.

Our mails from the Pacific reached Philadelphia on Saturday, by the arrival at New York of the steamship Star of the West.—The California news is unimportant. The Legislature was in session, but had transacted no business of importance. The San Francisco markets were very dull. From Oregon a rumor had been received that the Snake Indians intend to join the Mormons. Later advices from South America are interesting. From Peru we have further accounts of the arrest of Lamar, on charge of conspiring to bring Americans with arms to Peru, for the purpose of fighting for ex-President Echenique.

THE DEAF MADE HEAR.—While in Philadelphia a few days ago, we called on Mr. Pugh Madeira, manufacturer and vender of surgical instruments, at No 103 South Eight street, and he has on hand one of the best assortments of apparatus generally used by physicians anywhere to be found. But our attention, by the politeness and courteousy of Mr. M. was more particularly directed to an instrument called the ACOUSTIC AURICLE, for deafness, and as there are many who have been so unfortunate as to be almost wholly or inconveniently deaf, and as hearing is one of the most important senses of the physical organization—to warn when danger approaches—to give the direction of sound—to promote physical health and happiness—this article will be hailed by those who have a defection in these organs with joy. Judging from the benefit received by those who have given the Accoustic Auricle a trial, we are lead to believe that even the worst possible cases of deafness may be almost entirely relieved or greatly improved. Mr. Madeira has numerous other instuments in this department, and a visit to his establishment will repay an examination.

Interesting Tale of the Ax-Castle that Jeems built

This is the house that Jeems built.	Kansas With Slavery.
This is the malt that lay in the house that Jeems built.	Southern influence and southern gold
This is the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeems built.	Shannon.
This is the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeems built.	Walker.
This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the housethat Jeemsbuilt	Lecompton Constitution.
This is the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeems built.	Douglas.
This is the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that ,worried the cat that killed the rat that cat the malt that lay in the house that Jeems built.	Kansas without slavery.
This is the man all tattered and torn, that married the lady all forlorn, that milked the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeems built.	The Union.
This is the priest all shaven and shorn that married the man all tattered and torn unto the maiden all forlorn that milked the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jeems built.	The American People.

A PITABLE DEATH.—One of the most painful cases that ever came before a Coroner was presented yesterday morning. A woman, forty-five years of age, who is said to have children married and in good circumstances, died without a home, from exposure, starvation and intemperance. Her name was MARY MCMACKED. On the night previous, weak, cold, and hungry, she managed to obtain a partial shelter from the inclemency of the weather in an outhouse in a yard near Perry and Franklin streets. She remained there all night, and yesterday morning was discovered by the police, in a dying condition. She was removed to the Station House of the Seventeenth Ward, and expired soon after. Her clothing consisted of strips of rag carpet wraped around her person. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the fact.—*Phil'a paper.*

STEALING A DEAD BODY.—A corpse which had been laid out for burial, was stolen from a house in New York, one night last week. Search was instituted, and an officer with a search warrant, dispatched to one of the colleges, and his ring at the door was answered by a medical student, when the following conversation ensued:

Student—What do you want?

Officer—I am a police officer, and have a warrant to search for the body of a man named Gompertz.

Student—We got a "stiff" here last night and were to commence operations on it today, but received notice at 12 m. that it was claimed, and so we stopped.

Officer—Where is the body?

Student—Come with me and I'll show you.

The student then conducted the officer to the disecting room, where the body in question lay upon a table ready for dissection.

Student—There's the "stiff," you can take it away with you if you like; I'll hitch a rope to it and lower it down.

Officer—Well, you can lower it down.

The student then seized the body, and tying a rope about it lowered it to the hall, where it was left to be carried away by the friends of the deceased.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD MEETING.—Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad was held at the Charter House, on Thursday, the 11th inst.

Dr. George Smith was called to the Chair, and Capt. Wm. Apple, Secretary.

The President, Paschall Morris, read a report from the Board of Managers, describing the condition of the road, and recommending a speedy sale.

The following resolution, offered by Ezekiel Hunn, was rejected:

Resolved, That we, the Stockholders, prefer that the present Board shall so alter and arrange their body, together with the President, as shall meet the conflicting interests in this road, and make another attempt to build the road before going to sale.

The following was adopted, instead of the above.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Managers be instructed to receive and consider proposals for the completion of the road.

Nothing else was done. The same lack of unanimity was exhibited, as in all meetings heretofore, the misfortunes of the Company in no wise seeming to mitigate personal animosities, or restoring anything like unity of action. It was the general impression of those present that the best plan is to allow the road to be sold.

AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—The prisoners in the jail at this place, attempted to get away on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and had it not been for the strict vigilance of the Sheriff, would certainly have succeeded. They made a complete ladder some thirty feet in length, out of their bunks, binding the material together with their blankets, which were torn in strips. After the ladder was made they deposited it in the jail-yard, to wait for a favorable opportunity to make their escape. The Sheriff had been out, and as usual, on returning, he went through the prison to examine if all was right, when he discovered the plot. The prisoners all deny having any hand in the making of the ladder, but one whose name is Brown, and he refuses to tell on the others.

COMING SALES.—We call the attention of our readers to the following sales, advertised in this paper.

Personal property of Henry J. H. Permar, of Concord township, on Mondsy, March 1st. He advertises some fine stock for sale, as well as an immense amount of pork.

Personal property of Vincent D. Litzenberg, of Haverford, on Monday, March 1st.

Personal property of Isaac C. Evans, of Middletown, February 18th.

Personal property of John M. Hall, in Aston, on Thursday, 18th of February. A fine lot of stock and farming implements.

Private sales of John Cochran, Real Estate Agent, at Chester, and of James R. Cummins, Media.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—One day last week, Sheriff Vernon arrested a man, named Platte, at Cartertown, near Chester, for selling liquors without a license, and while taking him to jail, he endeavored to escape, by jumping from the wagon. He had no sooner touched the ground, before the Sheriff pounced upon him, gathered him up, threw him into the wagon again, and drove on. Although the Sheriff had no weapons, but those which nature has given him, the fellow was so well satisfied that he made no further attempt at escape.

We learn from the Gettysburg *Compiler*, that the railroad has just been completed from Hanover to New Oxford, and in the same paper, we find the report of Joseph S. Gitt, engineer which is quite flattering in its nature. Mr. G. was formerly a resident of this place, and is well known to many of our citizens. He is an able and frequent writer for the press. We congratulate the Company on having so good an officer.

FRIENDS' MEETING.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore American, of Jan. 16, has the following paragraph:

In the columns of the papers on Saturday last appeared a notice, affectionately inviting "those not belonging to the Society of Friends" to attend yesterday at Friends' Central Meeting house, at which an address would be made by Rachel W. Moore. The hour fixed was three o'clock in the afternoon. The meeting-house in question is a most capacious oner Its body is nearly as spacious as Musical Fund Hall, while its sloping galleries will contain nearly if not quite as many people as the body of the hsuse. The vast space was completely filled to its utmost capacity before the speaker commenced her address, and must have contained at least thirty-five hundred people.—The gay attire of the "world's people" contrasted singularly with the simplicity of the grey garments of the Quakeresses. The speaker took no text, but hinged the first part of her discourse upon the miraculous healing, by "Jesus, at the Pool of Bethesda," of the impotent man, who, for thirty-six years, had been unable to plunge into the waters when first troubled by the angel. She referred to the impotent man of Bethesda, who, when declaring the cause of his convalescence, furnished the Jews with an occasion for reviling the Savious as a breaker of the Sabbath-day. She expressed herself in unmistakable terms as to the degree of sanctity which was to be attached to the Sabbath. This she considered simply a day of rest from secular labors.

CHESTER COUNTY FINANCES.—The annual statement of the Commissioners of Chester county has just been published, from which we learn that the expenditures of the county, for the year 1857, were 101,440,71, and the receipts $98,335,20—leaving a balance due the County Treasurer of $3,105,42. Of the disbursements $20,725,55 were used in paying off temporary and permanent loans, reducing the actual expenses to $80,715,16. Of the receipts the sum of $23,010,50 is from new temporary and permanent loans, reducing the actual revenues to $75,324,79—or, $5,390,37 less than the expenses. Of the expenditures, however, the sum of $11,090-01 was appropriated to payment of balance due Treasurer on settlement of 1836; so that the county is the gainer by the actual oprations of 1857, in the sum of $5,699,64. There is a balance of outstanding tax due the county, of $17,398,26, The county has paid during the year the sum of $12,907,02 for Road Damages—a pretty heavy item for that purpose, it appears to us.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of this County will hold a meeting and convention at the Rose Tree Hotel, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, to select a Senatorial and Representative delegate, to represent this district in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next.

SHOW BEEF AND MUTTON.—Our friends, Wm. Worrall and Washington Baldwin, will slaughter on Thursday, (to-morrow) a number of good sheep, and a pair of fine cattle. Lovers of good eating should keep a look-out on Friday and Saturday, where it will be sold.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The large brick dwelling of J. Levis Worrall, on State St., in this Borough, was sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday last. It was purchased by Sarah Worrall, of Springfied, for $3,925.

The right and interest of Wm. Primrose, in the old Poor House Property, could not be sold by the Sheriff, for some reason unknown to us.

A LARGE COW.—Mr. Elias Grove, near Fredericksburg, has a cow that weighs 1636 pounds. Her calf lately, when 7 days old weighed 115 pounds.

A DREADFUL DREAM, WITH THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF.

Now Messrs. Editors, should you agree,
To give the subjoined scrawl publicity,
Perhaps I'll at a more convenient time,
Send you some choicer news, in better rhyme,
I will not tell you that I live in "Chester,"
For fear your "knowing" readers would me pester,
Or hurl a repartee with print so thorough,
'Twould e'en annihilate that ancient "Borough."
Nor will I tell you that I oft dissemble,
And write the bolder, while I fear and tremble,
But this much I will say, I've had a dream,
And that, and its result shall be my theme.

The mighty god of day had lain his weary head
Low down upon his accidental bed,
When I forsooth, a hapless, luckless wight,—
Sank drowsily within the arms of night,
Awhile I lay in sweetest slumber there,
Forgetting earth, and all its round of care,
Then o'er my vision came a woeful sight,
So woeful, my poor heart did bound with fright,
And all night's gentle, star-eyed sisterhood
Shrunk back aghast, like mice before a flood.

Though "Hamlet's Father" did his tale unfold,
The half of my dark dream can ne'er be told,
But so much I'll endeavor to relate,
As e'en may warn you of a similar fate.

Methought I stood forsaken and alone
Within a wood, *when from* beneath a stone
Which nigh me lay—there came a bitter sigh,
So long and loud, it seemed to cleave the sky,
That quick from out the cave a form appeared
That human once had been, but now so weird
And wild it look'd, so wan and pale its cheek,
I could but gaze, till it essayed to speak.

"Young man," it cried, "behold before you now
The wreck of what was once an Editor,
Who lived but choicest pleasures to bestow
On all,—I am still the nation's creditor!"
"From morn till night, from night till coming morn
I worked and toiled,—a weary wretch forlorn,—
Yet heeded naught in all the dreary round,
But that uncatchly, dismal, doleful sound,
"Which hourly broke in with discordant notes
From out a score of Printer's d—l's throats;
Tearing my soul, or like an iron-tooth'd harrow
Cleaving my bones, and creeping through the marrow.

"Alas! I sought in vain the potent Poppy,
It could not save me from that cry of "Copy!"
"Copy sir, 'more copy'!—my heart was broken,"
And of my former self I'm but a token."
With burning brain, I fled from man away,
Thinking in this lone wood to stand at bay;
Ah useless all! that never ceasing yell
Of "copy sir!" will be my funeral knell.
But see! Aurora's car is whirling by
So I must to my lonely cave retire,
Farewell! be thou the weary printer's friend,"
And when thou canst—an item to him send."

The spectre fled, and waking I resolved,
Ere yet the day-god's wheels again revolved,
To send a word that e'en might ease your labors
And save you from those dread, tormenting neighbors,
So, first of all, a word about the gas—
When it was introduced, the taking class
Were told—in three months down the price should come,
From dollars four, to dollars three per M;
A year has passed since first they did declare it,
And now they blandly bid us "grin and bear it,"
Well! if we must, I hope they'll either burnish
Up their bluzes, or candles to us furnish.

The Steamer Sunnamed Chester, still doth sigh,
To think she's left alone to fade and die,
And they sigh too, who did her once befriend,
Fearing, 'tis said; they'll get no dividend.
'Tis also said, next week, on Friday night,
The Odd Fellow's, will gather in their might
Within the shadow of the old "Town Hall"
To hear a lecture, free for one and all;
And very soon the M. E. Sabbath School,
Will have a course of lectures—that's the rule;
The Rev. Newton Heston, himself a host,
Will give the first, the other names I've lost.

But faith! I've scarce a moment left me now,
To take my leave, and make a parting bow.
I'm off! good bye!—you'll hear from me again,
Providing that you like my simple vein.
ELF.

LETTER FROM ROCKDALE.

DIED.—Mrs. Sarah Stetser, a highly respectable old lady of this place, died very suddenly on Saturday last, with a stroke of the palsy; she had been sick but a few days, and her death was quite unexpected. Her loss will be felt and mourned by a large circle of friends, and indeed by the whole community. She was a devoted Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Her particular sphere of usefulness was among the sick and afflicted, and at the bed-side of the dying, administering the healing balm of consolation to the disconsolate, and offering up fervent prayers for the conversion of those around her. She leaves a large family to mourn her loss, a loss that will be keenly felt, as they have now neither father nor mother to give them counsel and advice in the crooked and unforeseen paths of after-life.

CLOSED.—The manufacturing establishment of Mr. George Callaghan was closed by the Sheriff, on Saturday last, the 13th inst. This is much to be regretted, as there is not a manufacturer in our county that stands higher in the estimation of the people than Mr. Callaghan. He has the approbation and esteem of all his operatives, for that firm fixed principle of honesty and justice that has ever characterized his course at Rockdale. It may be here remarked that although there is a considerable amount of wages due the hands, yet they have perfect and implicit confidence that it will be paid without resorting to any legal action.

This is but another instance, and should certainly serve as a lesson to all manufacturers, to beware of well-dressed and genteel scamps in the shade and under the disguise of commission merchants, whose professed object is to extort from the manufacturers, in the shape of "*Commissions*," "*Shaves*," "*Discounts*," "*Storage*," and pretended favors in the form of "*advances*," all the profits of his business and leave him eventually bankrupt and insolvent, subject to the shameful annoyance of protested commissioned acceptances.

RENTED.—We learn that Mr. Samuel Gillett has rented the farm belonging to the McCready property, now occupied by Mrs. Shields, and will take possession sometime in March; we heartily welcome back Mr. Gillett into our neighborhood.

CELEBRATION.—The Sunday School attached to the M. E. Church, at this place, contemplate holding a celebration sometime during the next month, under the direction of the Pastor, MR. O'NEIL. We may expect an interesting time in store for the little ones of the Sunday School, who will wait anxiously for the promised treat.

Truly yours, X.

THE WEATHER for the past few days has been quite cold, and seems determined to make up for its former warmth. On Thursday last, the thermometer was only 10 degrees above zero, and has been ranging between that and the freezing point ever since. As a consequence, ice has been produced, about 3 inches in thickness. This affords ample opportunity for all who use the article, to fill their ice-houses, which they are improving with all haste. Ice in the summer season is a luxury, which we cannot well dispense with, and weather by which none could be produced, would be regarded as a great misfortune.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The earnings of this road for the month of January past, as compared with the same period last year, showing a falling off in the item of freight transportation, caused by the mildness of the winter, and a large increase in the receipts from passengers. The following table exhibits a comparative statement of the receipts for January:

	1857.	1858.	
Passengers,	$46,585 76	$54,678 73	Gain, $8,092 97
Freight,	25,624 22	12,555 03	Loss, 13,070 19
	$72,209 98	$67,232 76	$4,977 22

MEDIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We understand that there will be religious service in this Church on the following evenings of the present week:

Wednesday evening—Subject—*Prayer of Satin—Luke* 4. 9.

Thursday evening—Subject—*Prayer of Infidelity—Luke* 23. 39.

Friday evening—Subject—*Prayer of the Worldly Man.*

Saturday evening—Subject—*Prayer of a Lost Soul—Luke* 16. 24.

All persons are cordially invited to attend.

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.—It may be mentioned as an evidence of the increased attention paid to matters of education in Illinois, that since January 1, 1856, three thousand school houses have been built in the state.

GAME OF BALL.—An interesting game of ball came off last Saturday, near the Rose Tree, in Upper Providence. Big and little Edgmont played against Media. Thirteen games were played, and the Medians had their first and last corners. There were some ten on each side, and two hundred spectators. Two judges were appointed for the occasion, which did justice to both parties. They will play again in about two weeks.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ITEMS.—The banks resumed specie payments on all their liabilities on the 5th inst. The Bank of Montgomery county resumed on Monday, February 1st.——A man named Samuel Miller was arrested in Upper Providence, a few days ago, by officer John S. Moore, upon charge of feloniously appropriating four cows belong to Alderman Freeman, of Phila.——The family of Mr. Ralph Jones, residing in Norristown, made a narrow escape from death by poisoning from eating pickles last week. It seems that Mr. Jones had purchased some very fine fresh colored pickles in market, and they were partaken of freely by all the members of the family save one. In the course of four or five hours afterwards, Mr. Jones, his wife, one of his children, and his brother-in-law who was on a visit from Phoenixville, were all taken sick with cramps and vomitings, followed by great prostration and weakness.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF A SPORTSMAN.—The following remarkable narrative is from the St. Anthony (Min.) *News* of the 5th ult:

"A German named Walker, who formerly lived in Troy. N. Y., while following a deer a few weeks ago, in the vicinity of Platte river, got lost in the woods, and was unable to retrace his steps.—During his absence he suffered much from intense cold. His gun got wet, and he could neither kill game nor build a fire to warm him. At the end of three days, his hunger becoming desperate he killed his faithful dog, and ate a portion of him—of course without any of the appliances of cookery. He threaded the heart and liver on a string around his neck, and devoured them the next day to keep himself from starving. When he had wandered four days and five nights, he was discovered sitting on the bank of a lake, his food all consumed and himself resigned to die. He was conveyed to a cabin, food was given him, and his boots were cut of from his frozen feet, but for want of proper attention, mortification ensued and extended nearly to the ankle joints. He was then brought to this city, where both his legs were amputated at the ankles. He lies in a precarious state, and it is thought he cannot survive."

FILIAL DEVOTION.—A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg *Union*, thus describes the members of the House of Representatives as they passed by the Tellers during a vote upon a certain question:—"While the members were passing, I noticed nine were fat and lusty, sixty-two were grey, twenty-nine were bald, three wore wigs, one could not walk, one required crutches, and one, a member from Massachusetts who cannot walk alone, is daily supported from his rooms into the House and home again, by his ever faithful and affectionate daughter, Miss Damell, of Dedham, whose perfect devotion to her fatner has won the esteem and admiration of hundreds."

Propositions have been presented in both houses of the Ohio Legislature, to submit to the people the question of amending the constitution, so as to return to the old system of licensing the traffic in liquors. The article of restriction in the Constitution has been a dead failure. Public sentiment does not sustain prosecutions under it, and its operation is not uniform throughout the State. Little grog-shops have sprung up at nearly every corner and cross-roads, and the traffic is liberally conducted in every section, notwithstanding the vigilance of the moral part of the community, who would expunge it if possible.

A Washington correspondent of *The Evening Post* writing on the 6th inst., says:—"Mr. Sumner is here; very much improved in health and spirits, more so, indeed, than many of his friends thought he ever would be. Some of the worst symptoms of his case have entirely disappeared. His eyes, gestures, and whole expression are more like what they used to be. He does not remain here long, but will be a minute man, to return whenever the signal is given. He and his friends hope that he will be able to take and keep his seat before the close of the session.

LUSUS NATURE.—Mr. Henry B. Graves of Robinson township, Berks county, who is engaged in preparing and stuffing birds and animals, visited West Chester, recently, and exibited a wonderful calf, which he had obtained somewhere in the country. The animal was a perfect "nondescript"—having a forehead like a negro, a nose like a bull dog, long projecting tongue, legs two inches long, and a short tail on its back.

The Democratic State Convention of Texas just previous to closing its labors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the doors of the great temple of Democracy be now thrown open, and that all repentant sinners be allowed to come in, confess their sins, and be admitted to the fold of the faithful.

GREEN PEAS AND NEW POTATOES.—Are said to be abundant in the vicinity of New Orleans. On some plantations the orange trees are putting fourth their blossoms, and in others are yielding an abundance of fruit.

GREAT MEN.—Great men stand like solitary towers in the city of God; and secret passages, running deep beneath external nature, give their thoughts intercourse with higher intelligences, which strenthens and consoles them, and of which the laborers on the surface do not dream.—*Longfellow.*

The wife of a painter in Syracuse died the other day. Among the sympathizing friends was a young lady from Auburn, a stranger to him. The sympathy of this young lady made such an impression upon the heart-broken husband that the next day after the funeral he consoled himself by taking her to his arms.

Equality to all! Uniformity in Prices! Anew feature in business! Everyone 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.

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.*
AMES S. PRINGLE, *Secretary* apr. 22 1y.

SCOURING BRICK, CHAMOIS SKINS, and Blacking Brushes, for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Feb. 10. Market and Work sts.

J. W. COOPER, M. D.,
Media, Pa.
Office near the Presbyterian Church.

MARRIED.

On the 23d of December, 1857, by Mayor VAUX, at the White Hall Hotel, Philadelphia, MR. JACKSON BAKER, of Delaware County, to MISS EMELINE L., daughter of the late Hutton Mercer, of Chester county, Pa.

On the 13th of January, at Siloam Parsonage, by the Rev. T. Newman, MR. THOMAS T. SMITH to MISS ELIZABETH A. SMITH, both of this county.

On the 2d inst., at the same place by the same, MR. HIRAM G. TALLEY, of New Castle county, Del., to MISS HANNAH ANN BEESON, of Del. county.

At Chester, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. A. W. Sproull, MR. JOB WHEATON, of Chester, to MISS JANE R. LYNCH, of Upland, Delaware county.

DIED.

In Chester, on Wednesday last, MR. ROBERT ATHERTON, in the 54th year of his age.

At his residence in Springfield, on Monday, the 8th inst., GEORGE KELLEY, in the 58th year of his age.

THE LATEST PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The news by the Niagara has further depressed, without changing prices. Shipping brands are freely offered at $4 37 per bbl. Sales to retailers and Bakers, at from $4 44 to $4 50 for common and fancy lots. Extra and fancy brands, at from $4 75 to $5 75. Rye Flour is more inquired after. Sales at $3, and Corn Meal, $2 87 per barrel.

GRAIN.—There is little inquiry for Wheat, and prices are dull and drooping. Sales of good red at $1a105 per busdel, and small lots of white from $1 25 to 1 28. Rye is firmly held. Sales of Pennsylvania at 65a70 cts. Corn—Small sales of good yellow at 59 cents in store and in the ears. Oats—Pennsylvania brings 34 cts. and Delaware 33 cts.

CLOVERSEED is unchanged. Sales at $5 a 6 37½ per 64 pounds. Timothy sells slowly at $2¼a2½, and Flaxseed at 130c.

CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 15.—The supply of Beef Cattle this week was very good, the offerings at the two yards amounting to about 1350 head. The demand was active, though prices remain about the same as at the time of the last report. Over 700 head were sold at Wardell's Avenue Drove Yard, in lots, from $8 to $10.

The remainder in small lots at about same prices. Two extra Beeves, weighing together 4515 pounds, fed by Mr. Morgan, of Chester county, were sold at $11 per 100 lbs.

The supply of Sheep was large, having amounted to 5000 head. The prices fell a shade, sales having been made from 9½ to 4½ each, according to quality. The sale of Cows amounted to 200 head, at from $30 to $55 for milk cows, and from $20 to $30 for dry cows. No change has taken place in the price of Swine.

NOTICE.—Persons in and about Media, who are desirous of obtaining the "Life of Dr. Kane, by Elder," can do so by calling on Jos. G. Cummins, Bookseller, with whom I have left copies for distribution.
Feb. 17. L. A. TYLER, Agent for Del. co.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the *Delaware County Association for insuring against Horse stealing and the detection of Horse thieves,* will be held at the house of John C. Garrett, Village Green, on Fifth-day, the eighteenth of Second month inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the President. ABRAM P. MORGAN,
Aston, 2d mo. 17. *Secretary.*

ESTATE OF WM. SHIELDS, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Shields, late of the township of Birmingham, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to LYDIA SHIELDS,
Feb. 17-6w*. *Administratrix.*

ESTATE OF HIRAM GREEN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Hiram Green, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay to
JOHN GREEN, *Ad'mr.*
East Vincent, Chester county.
JULIA ANN GREEN, *Admin'trx.*
Feb. 17,-6w. Edgmont, Del. co.

FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.—GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.—*Office, N. 415 Walnut Street,* (Schuylkill Navigation Company's Building).—CAPITAL, $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

William M. Swain, of the Public Ledger.	C. D. Shoemaker, Jer. Walker,
John Anspach,	Theo. Craven,
H. N. Burroughs,	Francis Peters,
J. B. Hughes,	H. R. Coigshall,
William S. Boyd,	John McClure,
George W. Woodward,	Joseph Klapp, M. D.,
John W Claghorn,	William C Rudman,

Hon. JOEL JONES, *President,*
A. S. GILLETT, *Vice President.*
JOHN S MCMULLEN, *Secretary.*
JAMES B. ALVORD, *Assistant Secretary.*
Chester, Feb. 12-3m. JOHN COCHRAN, *Agent*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADA.—Office No. 403, Walnut street, corner of Fourth. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Fire Insuraece Limited or Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. C. C. Lathrop,	John R. M'Curdy,
Hon. Wm. Darling,	T. L. Gillespie,
Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst,	James B. Smith,
Hon. Henry M. Fuller,	Jon. R. Vodges,
Alex. Whildin,	James Wright,
John C Hunter,	Alfred Taylor,
E. Tracey,	John J. Slocum

C. C. LATHROP, *President.*
WM. DARLING, *Vice President.*
JAMES WRIGHT, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
H. H. RICHARDSON, *Assistant Secretary.*
JOHN M. LARKIN, S. E. cor. Market Square, Chester, Agent for the Company. feb. 17-6m.

AT M. PACKARD'S BOOK STORE, on Orange street, (the street leading direct to the Media Railroad Depot) and next door to Mrs. Henderson's Trimming Store, in the Borough of Media; you will find Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, &c., at reduced prices. Root's Penmanship, Crittenden's Book Keeking, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, 85 cents, Primary Geography, 31; Cullen & Fitch's Geography. Normal Reader, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at usual prices.—Also, all SCHOOL BOOKS generally called for.—Note, Letter and Cap paper. Envelopes and Ink, Port-folios and Scrap-Books, Blank Books of every description, Pass Books and pocket Memorandums, Porte monales, Scissors and Spectacles, drawing Books and Paper, Paints in boxes, Albums and Almanacs.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES,

A new Map of Chester county, also a Township Map of Pennsylvania, new edition; family and Pocket Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books, Livingston's 16 years residence in South Africa, $2.75; a set of Bayard Taylor's Works, bound strong in leather, suitable for a library; Watson's Annals of Philda., new edition.; Laws of Pennsylvania, with those of 1857 included; Dunlap's Forms, new edition; many new forms; a new and valuable work on Architecture.—Elder's Life of Dr. Kane, Abbot's Life of Bonaparte, and many other valuable books not enumerated. Book Binding done to order. The subscriber will be thankful for any order for School and other books.
Media, Feb. 17. M. PACKARD.

FIVE DAYS!

IN THE GREAT FIRE

AT CHICAGO.

"CHICAGO, October 24, 1857.

"Messrs. C. L. HARMON & Co.,

"Agents for Herring's Safes in Chicago:

"Gents:—The contents of the Herring's Safe, used by Messrs. Barnum & Brothers, in store 110 Luke st. Chicago, which has just been dug from the ruins of the great fire which occurred on the morning of Monday, the 19th of October, instant, were found in PERFECT STATE OF PRESERVATION.

"Yours, &c.,
R. T. BARNUM,
"Surviving Partner of Barnum Brothers."

FARRELS & HERRING,

34 WALNUT STREET,

ONLY MAKERS IN THIS STATE OF

Herring's Patent Champion Safes

THE ONLY MAKE OF SAFES WHICH HAS

NEVER FAILED

ap15 IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

DR. STEPHEN T. BEALE, DENTIST,
Has removed to 1223 Chestnut street, between 12th and 13th sts., Phila.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1858-1y*.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN DAVIS,)
IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS,
*No. 1717 West Market Street, between eventeen

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SPOILED BACON.—We learn from the *Village Record*, that from the moderate weather, or some other cause, much of the pork that was pickled last fall, has become tainted.—The hams and shoulders are effected near the bone, while the other parts are good. We would advise our friends who have not examined their meat, to do so, and inform us of the result, and if it be affected give a remedy.

PLANT TREES.—The N. Y. *Tribune*, urges all to plant trees. Plant them by the road side—plant them in the farm lanes—plant them by the side of rocks, stone walls, brooks, hill sides, and in waste places, and in your farm-house and stable yards; you can tap them above the reach of animals, and hang your buckets as we have directed, and the flow will be just as great as though tapped down at the roots. No tree can be planted with more certainty of profit than the sugar maple. Its form and foliage are beautiful; its shade delightful; its sap delicious and healthful in all stages, from the water that flows from the tree to its honey-like sirup on the hot buckwheat cakes; and its sweet products, if made as we have directed, will always be salable profitable.—Maple sirup would outsell the very best "golden sirup," at any time in this city, if it was here for sale; and maple sugar is sold, tuns of it, every year in the confectioner's shops, and in the street, to be eaten like candy, at 30 to 50 cents a pound. There will always be a market for any surplus that the country can produce, but that is not the grand object with us in urging its increased production. It is because it will greatly increase home happiness—the farmer's home. It is for that we ask—are you ready?

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS closed its sixth session on the 15th ult. Among the new inventions exhibited was a new milk pan, which is intended for straining milk and draining it off without disturbing the cream after it has risen. The milk is poured upon a strainer or cullender, and after the cream has risen a valve is opened in the side of the pan, which allows the milk to run out and the cream is retained, so as to be easily removed. Dr. Loring has used this in a dairy of 200 cows, and bears strong testimony to its value.

Another invention was a "Wind Charriot" intended to anticipate the application of steam to plowing. We presume it will not answer.

The Committee on hog cholera, reported that the disease is evidently a species of Pneumonia, or inflamation of the lungs, and the cure, as discovered by Dr. Higgins, after experimenting on hundreds of cases, is to take equal portions of carbonate of soda and carbonate of barilla, mix together, rub them in a mortar, and give a dose of 10 grains, about a table-spoonful, three times a day.—This is said to have been entirely successful.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—The following in relation to the Hungarian Grass, is an extract from a letter written by W. G. CLARK, Esq., of Albria, Monroe county, Iowa, to the *Life Illustrated*, a very excellent paper, published by Fowler & Wells:

"I have thought that, in renewing my subscription for your valuable journals, I would say something about the Hungarian grass, which has recently been introduced into Iowa. It was brought hither by one of the Hungarian exiles. It is no humbug; and I want every man in the United States to understand it.

"In this State, and the West generally, some reliable grass has long been a desiratum, and this is just the article we need. It is certain to produce a good crop, be the season very wet or very dry. Last season, when almost every drop was almost a failure, this grass was excellent. Corn, oats and wheat were hardly worth harvesting, and timothy, clover, and other grasses, were very deficient while this Hungarian grass was yielding from four to six tons to the acre. The premium crop of this county for the present year was eight tons and two hundred pounds of good *dry hay* to the acre. This was grown on our common prairie land, without manuring.

"As to the qualities of this grass for forage purposes, it is superior to either timothy, red-top, clover, oats, or anything else you can name. You may think this is exaggerating; not so. It is the exact truth. Horses and cattle will leave everything else to eat it. Chickens, turkeys and hogs will fatten on the seeds, which will yield from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre.

"According to our experience during the last four years, the Hungarian grass never fails. We can sow it at any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July, although about the 20th of May is the best time. It will be valuable if cut in five or six weeks after, yet it may remain for three months without injury. It will endure a great amount of rain or damp weather without spoiling. I have known it to be good, fresh, and green after being so exposed for ten days. Hundreds of tons have been raised in this part of the country the present season, and every man I have heard speak of it, has done so in the highest terms."

A GOOD DAY'S WORK FOR A BOY.—A correspondent at Pleasant Ridge, Rock Island co., Ill., whose farm we had the pleasure of visiting last summer, writes us as follows:

My son, the plow-boy, whom you will remember to have seen breaking up the prairie sod with one pair of horses at the rate of nine acres per week, wishes me to tell you, that the summer before he was 14 years old, he broke 18 acres of prairie in eleven days, with the same plow and team he had when you saw him. Also one month before he was 14 years old, he milked six cows before breakfast. Then with our hired man and his team, drove two miles into a neighbor's wheatfield; there he met two men and one man to stack. The wheat was heavy, yielding thirty bushels per acre, and bound in large double-banded sheaves. He pitched on ten loads of 240 sheaves each, and went three-quarters of a mile for water; then one and a half miles for dinner. In the afternoon pitched on nine more loads, and one load on to a high stack, and reached home before sundown and milked his six cows—making eight and a half miles travel out of the field, and pitching on 4,800 sheaves, weighing ten pounds each, equal to twenty-four tons, and milking twelve cows between sun.—*Country Gentleman.*

FIRE KINDLER.—Take a quart of tar, three pounds of rosin, melt them, bring to a cooling temperature, mix with as much sawdust, with a little charcoal added, upon a board; when cold, break into lumps the size of a large hickory nut. The composition will easily ignite from a match, and burn with a strong blaze long enough to start any wood that is fit to burn.

Seed corn for the coming crop should be selected with more than usual care, as it is thought that two-thirds on hand is damaged. Those who have not done so should attend to it at this time. The damage from accounts has been very general throughout the country. W. W. Rathbone, writing from Marietta, to the Ohio *Farmer*, says:

"The corn crop of this section has proved to be one of the greatest ever raised. At the season of first frosts it was supposed to be past danger. The first frost occurred here on the 22d of September, throughout the hilly portion of the country—the valleys of the Ohio, Muskingun and some of the larger creek valleys escaping.—This frost did no injury only to corn *fodder*. On the 21st of October, the first severe frost occurred throughout the county. From the 21st of October, to the 21st of November, we were favored with but little weather to ripen corn that had been put in the shock, during the two or three weeks previously to the 21st of November. On the 20th of November, the thermometer indicated 12° above zero. November 24th, 40°—on the 25th, 14°—on the 26th, 10°—Muskingum river frozen over on the 27th, 14°. The oldest inhabitants say that this was remarkable weather for this time of year. From 28th November to the 21st of December, the weather was generally open and quite wet. Corn was about all husked and we regret to state that a great portion of it is almost worthless.—Some large crops are estimated to be half rotten—some more—others less. The cause we attribute to be, the very severe cold from the 20th to the 27th of November, followed by warm rains. The ears of corn that were at all wet from unripeness, were thoroughly frozen, and of course decayed, as most all frozen vegetable matter will.

"The chief object of this communication is this:—Let farmers look well to their seed corn for 1858, (for we don't believe they will plant nothing but Sorghum.) Select well the brightest flint-looking ears, *now*—during the winter, experiment, and find what proportion will not grow—for the germ of many grains is destroyed—and next spring use seed accordingly. The experience that almost every one had in the spring of 1856, with poor seed corn, should teach them a lesson for 1858. The same causes that produced poor seed in 1856, have operated in a greater degree in 1857. "A word to the wise, &c."

A correspondent writing from Montgomery county, to the same Journal, says most of the germs of the upland corn is killed or injured, so that it will not sprout. He selected some of the best he could find of the upland and bottom corn, and planted in a box of earth, and while the river bottom corn sprouted the upland rotted.

The Louisville *Journal* has been informed that several horses have died recently, in that section, from the effects of eating corn rendered unsound by the early frosts and recent rains. We would advise our farmers to exercise some care on the subject.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE DRAW.—I once knew a man that bought a fine-looking sorrel mare, that was as false as a beast could be, but he finally cured her to perfection in the following manner:

He geared her to the cart, and went to the corn field to get a load of pumkins. After he had got some ten or a dozen on, she thought she had too much load, and refused to pull. He coaxed and petted her for some time, but all to no purpose; next he got a stick and thumped and thrashed with the same success, and then thought he would try another plan. He got a wheelbarrow, and wheeled pumpkins enough to make a full load, and put them in the cart, when he took her by the head again, but it was no go. He then started home, and concluded she might either pull the load of pumpkins or stand there till the day of judgement. But when the sun began to get low, she began to think about her supper, and started for home, passing skillfully through three sets of bars, and arrived at the barn in safety with her load. He put her in the stable, and fed her as if nothing had happened. She refused to pull at two other times, but she received the same treatment each time, so she found it was no use, for she had to pull the load, in the end. After that she became as good a beast to word as ever was hitched.

HEAD WORK IN FARMING.—It is surprising how much muscular labor is wasted which might be saved or better directed. This is true in all kinds of business, and not the least in farming. For instance, how many farmers toil on, year after year, with imperfect implements of husbandry. The modern improvements, which save much labor and do the work cheaper and much better they will have nothing to do with. Improved varieties of seed they hold to be, without exception, humbugs. Draining hill sides, ditching and subsoil plowing are ranked in the same catalogue; they are labor lost, but manuring cold wet lands, and plowing them late in the summer a few inches deep, and gathering scanty crops—this is not labor lost. Rotation of crops and manuring lands with reference to the crops to be grown on them they consider something like book farming—a very dangerous operation.—*American Agriculturist.*

AMERICAN STEAM PLOW.—We notice that the United States Patent office, on the 26th ult., granted a Patent to Joseph W. Fawkes, of Christiana, "for improvement in machines for plowing." This machine, we understand will be propelled by steam, and is the same which Mr. Fawkes expected to have entered at the Lancaster County Agricultural Fair last October, but was unable to have it completed in season. He has been engaged upon the invention for over a year, and we have no doubt will bring it out with a completeness of practical detail which will insure success. Mr. F. is a young self-taught Lancaster County Mechanic, and is already the inventor of many useful implements and mechanical improvements. The successful introduction of steam plows would work an important revolution in the agriculture of the garden of the Keystone State, and a still more important one in the western prairies.—*Lancaster Express.*

BUCKWHEAT STRAW FOR SHEEP.—One word of the benefit of agricultural papers. A few weeks since I was looking over some of the back volumes of the *Cultivator*, which I have bound, to find something I then wanted to see, when I accidentally came across a statement that sheep loved buckwheat straw.—Having several loads of that straw in my barn, which was cut early and got in in good order, and which I was intending to let my cattle pick from, and use the remainder for litter, I immediately went to my barn and tried my sheep, and found they ate the straw greedily. I think I shall realize enough from this discovery to pay for the paper a number of years.—R. R. Phelps, *Manchester Ct.*

A Michigan journal says:—"A farmer in Jackson county, Michigah, left some stalks of Sorghum uncut until they were frozen hard. On boiling down the juice from these, he found the syrup to be clearer and finer than any he had previously made, the juice apparently divested of its coloring propensities, by the action of the frost. He says:—"It is as clear as amber, and its flavor more like honey than anything I ever tasted before."

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constantly for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Ocean and Colombian GUANO; Allen & Needles, C. P. Hewes, and other Superphosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

WHO SELLS CHEAP GROCERIES.
TEN THOUSAND VOICES ANSWER,
The cheapest Store in Delaware county is at
No. 2 Upland Buildings, James st., Chester.
Where you will find constantly on hand a fresh supply of fine
GROCERIES AND TEAS.
All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.
Chester, August 26, 1857.

ICE CREAM, POUND CAKES, &c—The undersigned having opened their new establishment on Broad street, in the Borough of Chester informs the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of ICE CRRAM, CAKES, CONFECTIONS and all other articles, with promptness and despatch. Parties who visit this house will find it handsomely fitted up for their reception. WEDDING PARTIES supplied with Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., at short notice.—Fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk every morning.
June 17. D. BIRTWELL & SON.

MORGAN'S CORNER
COAL AND LUMBER YARD.
THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of carpenters and builders to his stock of Lumber. He has on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK JOISTS and Scantling of all sizes.
WHITE PINE PLANK and Boards of all qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, in great variety.
PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, Plain and Fancy Tops, 4 and 4½ feet long.
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE SCANTling for window and door frames.
FRAMING for buildings Sawed to order at the shortest notice.
ALSO, a superior article of COAL, always on hand. GEORGE RIGHTER.
Morgan's Corner, Dec. 23, 1857.-1y*.

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friend 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 of the same.
March 18, 1855-1y WM. T. INNES, Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24, Silver Lever, full jewelled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Spectacles, $7, gold pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1; fine silver spectacles, $1 50. Gold Bracelets, $3 15 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 Leversand Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct-7 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,
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; Bartine 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 the Company. mar. 18.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.
A. D. SCHOLL, M.
(Graduate of the University of Penna. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Successor to Wm. T. Simpson,) Media, Delaware county, Pa. Respectfully invites the attention of the public to the improved condition of his store. Having replenished his stock with a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, also, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS, Oils, Glass, Dye-woods, &c., &c. He is prepared to warrant every article pure and genuine.
☞ From ample experience in the Drug and Chemical business, as well as from his own personal attention, he hopes to insure entire satisfaction to those who patronize him in his new location.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
Country Physicians can procure all the Drugs and Chemicals required in their practice, at city prices.
REFERENCES:
Albert Letchworth, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Smith, Seventh and Chesnut.
Dillwyn Parrish, Eighth and Arch.
Charles Ellis,
Samuel F Troth.
Daniel B. Smith,
William Procter, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges; Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Fronefield, 432 N. Sixth st,
Dr. Charles Evans, Race St. above Seventh.
Dr. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery.
Media, Dec. 23, 1857.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. The largest assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES in any establishment in Chester, can be found at the store of the subscriber, in Market street, newly opposite the Penn Buildings.—Determined to keep progress with the times, he will make a deduction on all purchases, of
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
The stock consists of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, of every style and quality, and made in the best manner. Also, a large assortment of GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, from the best makers, constantly on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Those who desire their work made to order, can be accommodated at short notice, and by the best of workmen.
☞ A full supply of UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER, always on hand, at manufacturers' prices.
Chester, Jan. 13. WILLIAM LEAR.

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, ½, and 1¼ 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.

ROBERT A. HANCE,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. COMFORT,)
295, (*New No. 729*) *Market street, Philadelphia.* Has for sale a genuine assortment of THOMSONIAN BOTANIC and ECLECTIC MEDICINES—Also, Comfort's Thomsonian Practice, and other Medical Books, which will enable families to have a Physician at home—prepared to ward off attacks of diseases, and to meet emergencies. We have preparations which have no superior, as safe and effectual remedies for the ailments for which they are particularly adapted. Such as, composition, for colds and to warm and invigorate the system; conserve of Hollyhock, for sore throats, Bronchites, &c. Lady's spiced bitters, truly the feeble "Woman's Friend," cholera mixture for afflictions of the stomach and bowels, cough syrup, for coughs, asthma, &c. No. 6, is good for various purposes, it is an important family medicine. Compound Syrup of Rock Rose, to purify the blood, also, remedies for rheumatism, asthma, croup, &c., &c. We also offer a variety of
PURE GROUND SPICES,
Prepared expressly for family use, such as cinnamon, black pepper, mustard, ginger, cloves, allspice, &c. Our customers can rely on their being just what they are represented. Jan. 13-1y.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS—Goods of every variety, selected from, he latest importations, now open and for sale at a small advance, at the Media cheap Dry Goods and Grocery Emporium. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

House and Sign Painting AND PAPER HANGING.—The subscriber would respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish anything done in his line, and he will warrant that all work entrusted to his care will be done promptly, neatly, and cheaply. He has long been established in Media, and his work in every building sufficiently attests his skill. Strict attention will be paid to PAPER HANGING. His experience in this branch has been amply sufficient to warrant a neat and good job in all cases. JOSEPH ILIFF,
Residence opposite the M. E. Church.
Media, Jan. 6-3m*.

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.
Chester, ap. JOHN M. LARKIN.

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.

GREAT CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.—Forty thousand dollars worth of valuable real estate, watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, with a great variety of fancy and staple goods, to be disposed of in forty thousand shares, at one dollar per share, as follows:—Upon the payment of one dollar, I will send the payer a numbered receipt, which will entitle him to one share in the above undivided property, when the shares shall have been sold. The shareholders shall be notified of the fact, by mail, or through the newspapers, and a meeting of the shareholders shall then be held in the city of Philadelphia, and the whole of the property disposed of or distributed among them, in such a way as shall be determined upon by them; each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote, a committee to be selected by the shareholders at said meeting, to conduct or superintend the disposition of the property, according to the directions of the shareholders, and I will then deliver the property to such person or persons as the shareholders may appoint to receive the same. The real estate consists of one three-story Brick Dwelling House and lot, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,500, and two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $3,750 each, clear of all incumbrance and title indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock of one of the largest watch and ewelry stores in the city of Philadelphia, now, and for a long time past kept the by subscriber. The stock consisting of very fine gold and silver hunting case lever watches, very fine gold and silver patent lever, lepine and other watches, gold chains, pencils, seals, lockets, ear rings, brooches, bracelets, diamond and other rings, studs, pins, studs, sleeve buttons, &c., gold, silver and steel spectacles, gold and silver thimbles, silver and silver plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, cake baskets, cups, spoons, Knives, forks, &c., &c., also, French clocks, music boxes, accordeons, and a great variety of other goods. The above is not one of those scheme which are devised to entrap the unwary, but is and will be a fair sale of the entire property belonging to the subscriber, persons are positively assured that the stock has not been purchased for the purpose of deception, and to palm off common gilt and plated jewelry for fine gold, as none such will be distributed; the most respectable persons are given as references to those disposed to purchase shares. All orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, and receipts forwarded to the address of the sender, by return mail. Any person sending ten dollars at one time shall receive eleven separate receipts, in as many separate names, if desired.
☞ In writing for shares, please write the name of the Post Office to which you wish the answer directed. This is the greatest chance of getting a large amount of valuable property for a small sum, as has never before been offered to the public. Send on your orders, as shares are selling rapidly, and it is confidently expected the distribution will soon be made.
Articles allotted to persons at a distance, will be sent to them at their expense.
☞ Agents wanted in every town and village. All communications must be addressed to
L. R. BROOMALL
june 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.
Jos. G Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

CHESTER PACKET.—SLOOP JONAS PRESTON, Capt. John Phillips, will leave the first Wharf above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at three o'clock, P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Chester, and will leave her Wharf on Chester Creek, at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Philadelphia. To insure the correct delivery of freight when landed, shippers are particularly requested to have each article marked with the name of the consignee, or accompanied with an open manifest. A substantial stone store house is provided at Chester, for the storage of goods, liable to damage from exposure. [ap-29] BAKER & EYRE.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe respectfully informs their friend and the public that they have removed to their new place of business West 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 Pastering 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
e f 4 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

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, Scantling, 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 Shingling 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.
2,5000 Ready-Made White Oak and Chesnut 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 Chesnut Posts by the car load, will be delivered at any point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at a reduced price. Coal and Lumber delivered to order at short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

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 $14; 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 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila*

VANHORN'S PATENT CULTIVATOR.
The subscriber announces to farmers, that he has purchased the sole right for the manufacture and sale of this superior CULTIVATOR, for Delaware county. The improvements consist of a peculiar form of frame work, which is of Iron, and arrangement of teeth. It is also LIGHTER, and in every way superior to other cultivators now inuse. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price, $8,00.
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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
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

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

BOOTS and SHOES.—Always On hand, a good assortment of these articles, of the very best country make, at Marple Store, and for sale by SAMUEL C. HALE.
Marple, October 7, 1857.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES,
Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, &c.
I have now for sale at WALLINGFORD NURSERY, near Hinkson's Corner, in Nether Providence, a large supply of the choicest kinds of small Fruits generally, greatly surpassing in quality those commonly found in our gardens, to wit:
The ORANGE RASPBERRY—altogether the finest of Raspberries, large, translucent oranges, productive and delicious. 30 cents per plant; $2 per doz. small plants, $3 per doz. large plants.
The FRANCONIA Raspberry—red, quite large, of brisk flavor and *firm for preserving*. 20 cents each; $1,50 per doz.
The HUDSON RIVER ANTWERP—large and fine, red—*the Raspberry of New York Market*. $1 per doz., $4 per hundred.
Also, KNEVETT'S GIANT, Fastolff, River's New Large Monthly, &c. Also, a large lot of the "COMMON RED" Raspberry of Philadelphia market, good plants at $10 per thousand.
The NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY, *often, but wrongly, called* LAWTON—a fine fruit, *twice as large* as the wild and *twice as productive*, yielding when fully established and well cultivated, from one to two gallons of fruit per hill, bringing wholesale $1 per gallon in New York city. Small canes $2, large canes $3 per dozen; $12 to $15 per hundred.
CURRANTS.—The Fertile of Palluaue, White Dutch, Red Dutch and May's Victoria.
STRAWBERRIES.—Hovey, Germantown, Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Hooker, Scarlet Magnate, &c.
Also, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, GRAPES, &c., of fine quality and at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves. JAMES M. PRICE.
12th mo., 30th, 1857.

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 Farrels & Herring, and the safe in use by A. H. 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 chestnut 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. 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.
ap 15.
A large assortment of these safes always on hand.
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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 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.

LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders, is respectfully invited to the stock of Lumber on hand and for sale at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth, in the Borough of Chester.
WHITE PINE BOARDS and Plank of every description.
SIDING, different qualities, White Pine and Hemlock.
WHITE and VIRGINIA PINE Flooring.
CAROLINA Flooring, 5-4 and 4-4, different qualities.
SHINGLES, White Pine, Cypress and Cedar,
YELLOW PINE Scantling for Door and Window Frames.
PICKETS, Spruce and White Pine, Plain and Fancy top, 3½ to 4½ feet.
SHINGLING and Plastering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards
Chester, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

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.

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 North-east corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, 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 day of deposit. All deposits large or small paid back, on demand, without notice.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fletcher, Geo. Hart, Simon W. Arnold, Geo. Connell, Joseph W. Seuder, John Miller, L. L. Hauly, Benjamin F. Huddy, 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. Kocherspeger, Josiah Brant, J. C. Reeve.
JOHN MILLER, *President.*
J. W. SOUDER, *Vice President.*
J. L HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.* ap15.

JOHN F. CLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS, *No. 1746 Market street, opposite the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Depot, Philadelphia.*
N. B.—Geo. W. Gail's German Smoking Tobaccos, Cooper's Snuffs, and Extra fine *CHEWING TOBACCOS* Wholesale and Retail.
Smoking Tobacco, in Bulk and in Packages, Snuff in Kegs, &c., &c. may 13-1y.

MARPLE STORE IS THE PLACE TO GET BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
The subscriber, has just received a heavy stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
o which he invites attention. A large lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS. Call and see for ourselves. You cannot go away dissatisfied.
Marple, Oct. 7. SAMUEL C. HALE.

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 19 (new No. 25) North 8th st., above Market, PHILADELPHIA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
MASONIC MARKS on hand and made to order.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

CUSTER & MILLER,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Corner of Broad st. and Phila. Plank road Chester,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass castings of any size, weight or description, and to manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines, Shaftings, Cotton machinery, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, and machine work in general, square and V thread Screws, of any length, diameter or pitch cut in a superior engine Lathe. Small Spur, Bevel and Worm Wheels, cut in an approved cutting Engine, and every description of forgings made to order.—Patterns of any kind made to order, and such as will come into general use without charge.
Their Tools being new, and of the most approved kind, enable them to finish work that will compare favorably with that of any other shop in the country. The material used, and the talent employed in their shops will be of the best kind, while prices shall no exceed those of other reputable establishment. The greatest care will be taken to use such materials as i best adapted to their purpose.
By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a good share of the public patronage.
All kinds of machinery and agricultural work repaired in the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CUSTER & MILLER.
JOSIAH CUSTER. LEWIS MILLER.
Chester, Sept. 2-1y.

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