DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 28 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857. WHOLE NO 132

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.

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.

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 29,57.

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

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 139 West Mardet street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of seventeenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

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

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 accommocation 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 soldon reasonable terms, those in want will pleaese call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM TRAINER.
Marcus Hook, March 1856.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO.---A full supply of Colombian Guano, testting 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs., each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

STOP! STOP!!--If you are in want of superior Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, White Lead, Putty, Paint, Window Glass, or any article in our line we will sell it cheaper than any other Drug Store in the county. Call at our establishment in Chester.
April 27. ALLEN & BICKLEY, Market and Work sts.

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.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.--The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership for the tranraction of the Lumber, Coal, Guano, Brick and Packet business, under the firm of BAKER & EYRE, at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth. PERCIPHOR BAKER.
ap 29. JOSHUA P. EYRE, Jr.

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

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—A fine lot of Salted Shad, for sale by the barrel or hundred, by the subscriber, CHAS. P. BUNTING.
Marcus Hook, August 12-5w.

SHEEP! SHEEP!! SHEEP!!!—ROWLAND & CO., will have a drove of Sheep at the Rose Tree, in Upper Providence, on Thursday, the 20th inst.

WANTED.—A good journeyman Shoemaker, to (work on customer work, can have a situation and good wages by applying to L. DOWNES.
Augdst 12-1m*. Marple

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.

SCOURING BRICK, for sale wholesale and Retail, at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, August 26. Market and Work sts.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAN SCHNAPPS, for sale and warranted genuine, at the Drug Store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, August 26. Market and Work sts.

PERUVIAN GUANO, and Allen & Needles' Super Phosphate of Lime, at Philadelphia prices.
Upper Darby, Aug. 26. WM. C. HAWKINS.

JUST RECEIVED.—Godfrey's Narrative of the Grinnell Arctic Exploring Expedition, Illustrated. Price 75 cents, at CUMMINS & CO.,
Media, August 26. Booksellers.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

WALTER FAIRLAMB, Furnishing Undertaker, corner of Broad and Potter streets.
Chester, July 30.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

ENGLISH DUELS.

A terrible drama occurred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth between the Duke of B. and Lord B., concerning a beautiful countess of E. The Duke challenged the lord, and, contrary to usage, gave him the choice of weapons, the challenger's privilege. They met the next morning—a cold, rainy, miserable morning; time, five o'clock; place, the first tree behind the lodge in Hyde Park. They stripped off their fine scarlet coats trimmed with gold and silver lace—the duke excessively indignant that they should examine his vest so as to be certain there was no unlawful protection underneath, but the lord, more accustomed to the formalities, submitting to the search coolly enough—and then they took their pistols, before taking to their swords; according to the fashion of the times. At the first fire the duke missed, but Lord B. hit his grace near the thumb; at the second fire, the duke hit the lord. They then drew their swords and rushed on each other. After the first or second thrust Lord B. entangled his foot in a tuft of grass, and fell; but, supporting himself with his sword hand, he sprung back, and thus avoided a thrust made at his heart. The seconds then interfered, and attempted to being about a reconciliation; but the duke—who seems to have been the most fiery throughout—angrily ordered them back, threatening to stab the first who again interfered. After much good play and fine parrying they came to a "close lock, which nothing but the key of the body could open." Thus they stood, unable to strike a blow, each afraid to give the other the smallest advantage, yet each struggling to free himself from his entanglement. At last, by one wrench stronger than the others, they tore themselves away; and at the same time both their swords sprang out of their hands—Lord B.'s six or seven yards in the air. This accident, however, did not retard them long; they seized their weapons again and fought on. The lord was then wounded in the sword arm; but bearing back, and before the duke had quite recovered from his lunge, he ran him through the body. The blow left the lord unguarded; and, with the sword through him, the duke cut and thrust at his antagonist, who had only his naked hand wherewith to guard himself. After his hand had been fearfully mangled with putting aside his enemy's sword, the lord was in his turn run through—one rib below the heart. Again the seconds interfered; again without success: when the lord, faint from loss of blood, fell backward, and in falling, drew his sword out of the duke's wound.—"Recovering himself a little before he was quite down, faltered forward, and, falling with his thigh across his sword, snapped it in the midst." The duke then took his own sword, broke it, and, sinking on the dead body of his antagonist, sighed deeply, turned once, and died: the cold, drizzling rain falling chill on the stiffening bodies. and the dank grass.

SIR H. BELLASES AND TOM PORTER.

One of the most foolish, yet melancholy duels on record, is that between two dear friends;—Sir H. Pellases and Tom Porter, as told by gossip Pepys. They had no quarrel together, and were only talking somewhat loudly, when a bystander asked if they were quarrelling?

"No!" said Bellases. "I would have you know that I never quarrel, but I strike; take that as a rule of mine."

"How!" said Tom Porter, "strike? I would I could see the man in England that durst give me a blow." Whereupon his friend boxed his ears, and the two would have fought on the spot, had they not been hindered. However, Tom Porter waited for his friend as he went by in his coach, and bade him come out and draw. Sir H. Bellases obeyed; and, after a few passes called out to his friend to fly, for that he was mortally wounded. "Finding himself severely wounded," says Pepys, "he called to Tom Porter, and kissed him, and bade him shift for himself, 'for,' says he, 'Tom, thou hast hurt me; but I will make shift to stand on my legs till thou may'st withdraw, and the world not take notice of thee; for I would not have thee troubled for what thou hast done." But Tom was wounded too, though not mortally. In a few hays Sir H. Bellases died; "a couple of fools that killed one another out of love," concludes Mr. Pepys. The fight took place in Covent Garden.

DOCTOR'S DUELS.

The duelling disease infected even the learned professions; the very church was militant and fought with swords and pistols. Fulwood, a lawyer, being pushed against by the renowned Beau Fielding in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, in seventeen hundred and twenty, challenged the beau on the spot, disarmed and wounded him. Flushed with his victory, he left for Lincoln's Inn Field's theatre, and there purposely sought a quarrel with Captain Cusack. They went out into the fields to fight; and Captain Cusack left the the lawyer dead, beneath the moonlight.

Doctors Woodward and Mead fought under the very gate of Gresham College. Dr. Woodward's foot slipped and he fell.

"Take your life!" cried Æsculapian Mead loftily, putting up his sword.

"Anything but your physic!" retorted Woodward.

Doctors Williams and Bennett had continually quarreled over the bedsides of the dying, and abused one another in print. Matters had gone so far and words had run so high, that Dr. Bennet proposed a hostile meeting. Dr. Willians refused. Bennet went next morning to his house, and knocked at his door: which Williams opened, at the same instant discharging a pistol loaded with swan shot, full in Dr. Bennet's breast. Bennet retreated across the street to a friend's house, Williams pursuing him—firing again: and, before the other could draw, Williams had stabbed him. Bennet with all his remaining strength made a home thrust at his murderer. His sword came out at his shoulder blade, snapping with the blow, part remaining in the wound. Williams turned back to go to his own house, but fell dead by the doorstep: and Bennet died four hours afterwards. This matches some modern American stories.

GARRICK AND BADDELY.

In the reign of George the Third in which this latter duel happened, one hundred and seventy-two duels were fought, three hundred and forty-four people having been engaged in them. Yet the painful details of that terrible national lunacy were enlivened by such duels as that between George Garrick—brother to David—and Mr. Baddeley the actor: but these were not many. It was reported that George Garrick had induced Mrs. Baddeley to forget one of her essential duties to her husband, to which Mr. Baddeley naturally objected. They fought; Baddeley so nervous that he could hardly hold his pistol, George cool and debonnairs; and when his turn came for firing, fired in the air, like a prince. In the midst of the comedy a hackney coach drew up, and out rushed Mrs. Baddeley, all beauty and dishevelled hair. She flung herself between the pair, crying, "Save him! save him!" to each in turn; taking care at the same time to fall in a bewitching attitude. The combatants were melted; they rushed into each other's arms, embraced, and the tableau was complete.—They then all went home together in Mrs. Baddeley's coach. How the husband and the reputed lover arranged matters for the future there is no record left to tell.

DUELS ABOUT SERVANTS.

On April the fifteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety, Sir George Ramsey's servant kept a chair for him at the door of the Edinburgh Theatre. Captain Macrae ordered him to take it away; the man refused; the captain beat him severely, and the next day, meeting Sir George, insisted on his instant dismissal. This time Sir George refused, and Captain Macrae challenged him. They fought on Musselbuagh Links. Sir George's fire was without effect, but Captain Macrae lodged his ball near his adversary's heart. Sir George lingered for a few days in great agony, and then died. Macrae fled, and was outlawed. When the servant heard of his master's fate and the cause of the quarrel, he fell into strong convulsions, and, in few hours died.

This was not the only quarrel about a servant. Ensign Sawyer, of O'Farrell's regiment in Kinsale, beat Captain Wrey's servant for giving, as he said, a slighting answer to his wife. The servant took out a warrant of assault, and the ensign challenged his captain for allowing him to do so. Captain Wrey remonstrated with the lad, and endeavored to cool his hot young blood; carrying him off far from the town, so as to have a better and longer talk. He thought he was doing some good and bringing the boy to reason, when suddenly he drew, and there was now no help for it. The captain threw himself on the defensive, and, in endeavoring to disarm the ensign, ran him through. He died in a few hours, kissing the captain, and owning himself the aggressor. Poor foolish lad; with a young wife waiting tearfully at home, and the little unborn innocent orphaned before it saw the light!

FIGHTING FOR TRIFLES.

Even for more trifling things than these, were duels fought and lives lost. Mr. Stephenson was killed at Margate by Mr. Anderson, in a quarrel about opening or shutting a window; Captain Marnamra shot Colonel Montgomery through the heart, because their dogs fought in Hyde Park; Lord Camelford and Mr. Best, bosom friends, fought about a worthless woman's transparent lie, in which affray Lord Camelford was fortunately shot, as he deserved to be: Baron Hompesch was called out by Mr. Richardson, because the Baron, being very short sighted, ran against two ladies in the street, —Richardson was killed; young Julius, a lawyer's clerk, was killed by Mr. Graham, also a lawyer, for a difference of religious opinion; Clark shot Mr. Frizell dead, because Frizell refused to drink any more—they were both law students. Political duels—duels arising out of a mere difference of political view—were without number.—The saddest of these was that between Mr. Alcock and Mr. Colclough, great friends and associates. They quarrelled at Alcock's election-time, went out and fought and Colclough was shot through the heart. Mr. Alcock never recovered the horror of that moment. Tried and acquitted of the murder, he yet could not acquit himself; and, in a short time he sank into a state of melancholy, that was nearer to insanity than sorrow. His sister, Miss Alcock, who had long known and loved Mr. Colclough, went mad.

FIGHTING ABOUT A WRECK.

One stormy day, in eighteen hundred and fifteen, a ship was driven ashore on a certain part of the Irish coast. A gentleman, Major Hillas, a brave and humane man, went down to the shore to prevent any attempt at wrecking that might be made, to save what property he could, and to offer such assistance as the case demanded. He was of infinite service, working hard helping both to guard and repair in a manner which earned for him the gratitude and admiration of all who saw him. The next day Mr. Fenton, a neighboring gentlemen and a magistrate, came down to the wreck, took the whole matter out of the major's hands, interfered, dictated, bullied, quarrelled, and finally ended his ill-timed interposition by sending a challenge to Major Hillas, whom he at first most grossly insulted. The Major accepted the challenge; but with reluctance. With a strange presentment of the manner and direction of its ending, he dressed himself in deep mourning, met his opponent, calmly received his fire—and fell.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.—The Charleston Mercury gives an interesting account of the first locomotive built in this country. It says that the South Carolina railroad was the first one commenced in the United States, to be worked by steam power, and when finished and ready for use, which was on the 2d of October, 1833, it was the longest railroad of the world—being 135 miles from Charleston to Hamburg. It was the first railroad in the United States that carried the mails, and the first locomotive built in this country was constructed for and used on that road.

This engine would be a curiosity if placed alongside of one of Norris's or Baldwin's last improvements. It was named the "Best Friend," and was built under the direction of Mr. E. L. Miller, of Walterboro, at the West Point foundry of Messrs. Kemble, N. York. The engine had no tender, but carried its own wood and water. The wheels were of wood, with spokes like a wagon, and the wheel armed with a wrought iron tire. The engineer who run the first locomotive that was used on this or any other road in the United States, was N. K. Darrell, an apprentice brought up in Dotterer's machine shop.

"All truth is from the same source.—Hence he who will not receive truth unless he knows who utters it, is like the man who refuses to eat bread because he knows not who raised the wheat.

The only way to cure a boy of staying out at nights is, to break his legs, or else get the calico he runs with to do the housework.

BAYARD'S WARMING PAN.

Our friend Bayard Taylor, in his last letter from Norway, thus describes the Norwegian method of giving the traveller a warm reception:

"At sunset we left the lake, and climbed a long, wooded mountain, to a height of more than two thousand feet. It was a weary pull until we reached the summit; but we rolled swiftly down to the other side to the inn of Teredud, our destination, which we reached about ten P. M. It was quite light enough to read, yet everybody was in bed, and the same place seemed deserted, until we remembered what latitude we were in. Finally the landlord appeared, followed by a girl, whom, on account of her size and blubber, Braisted compared to a cow-whale. She had been turned out of her bed to make room for us, and *we two instantly rolled into a hollow made by her!*—my Nilotic friend occupying a separate bed, in another corner.—In the morning, I was aroused by Braisted exclaiming, 'There she blows!' and the whole came up to the surface with a huge pot of coffee, some sugar candy, excellent cream, and musty biscuit."

And, in this same letter, by the way, there is an amusing description of

NORWAY TRICKS FOR TRAVELLERS.

"When we set out, our postillion took a way leading up the hills in the rear of the place. Knowing that our course was along the shore, we asked him if we were on the road to Sveen, the next station. 'Oh, yes; it's all right,' said he; 'this is a new road.' It was, in truth, a superb highway; broad and perfectly macadamized, and leading along the brink of a deep, rocky chasm, down which thundered a powerful stream. From the top of this glen we struck inland, keeping more and more to the westward.—Again we asked the postillion, and again received the same answer. Finally, when we had traveled six or seven miles, and the lake had wholly disappeared, I stopped and demanded where Sveen was. 'Sveen is not on this road,' he answered, 'we are going to Mustad!' 'But,' I exclaimed, 'we are bound for Sveen and Lillehammer!' 'Oh,' said he, with infuriating coolness, '*you can go there afterward!*' You may judge that the carrioles were whirled around in a hurry, and that the only answer to the fellow's remonstrances was a shaking by the neck, which frightened him into silence.

We drove back to Gjovik in a drenching shower, which failed to cool our anger. On reaching the station I at once made complaint against the postillion, and the landlord called a man who spoke good English, to settle the matter. The latter brought me a bill of two dollars for going to Mustad and back. Knowing that the horses belonged to farmers, who were not to blame in the least, we had agreed to pay for their use, but I remonstrated against paying the full price when we had not gone the whole distance, and had not intended to go at all.—'Why then did you order horses for Mustad?' he asked. 'I did no such thing!' I exclaimed, in amazement. 'You did!' he persisted, and an investigation ensued, which resulted in the discovery that the Norwegian who advised us to go by steamer, had gratuitously taken it upon himself to tell the landlord to send us to Ransfiord, and had given the postillion similar directions! The latter, imagining perhaps, that we didn't exactly know our own plans, had followed his instructions. I must say that I have never before received such an astonishing mark of kindness. The ill-concealed satisfaction of the people at our mishap, made it all the more exasperating. The end of it was, that two or three marks were taken off of the account, which we then paid; and in an hour afterward shipped ourselves and carrioles on board a steamer for Lillehammer. The Norwegian who had caused all this trouble came along just before we embarked, and heard the story with the most sublime indifference, proffering not a word of apology, regret or explanation. Judging from this specimen, the King of Sweden and Norway has good reason to style himself King of the Goths and Vandals."

A VIRGINIA SKETCH.

Many years ago, when the old county of Monongalia was bounded upon the east by Maryland—when the trusty rifle was the only defence of the 'pale face'—a hunter of Monongalia left his rude cabin to try his luck in hunt of game. The day was pleasant, and after strolling for hours over the rough peaks of Briery Mountain, our hunter was caught miles from his rude home in a drenching, autumnal reign. Weary and wet, he at length found a shelter of bark hastily constructed by a former adventurer who had likewise been engaged in the hunt. This retreat was gladly taken possession of by Felton, the hunter, who had not occupied it but a few minutes when, looking through a crevice of his shelter he discovered, not more than 25 yards off, a large wild cat quietly lounging upon a log. Felton immediately primed his gun afresh, and taking deliberate aim at the varmint, fired. The old rifle did its work well, and down tumbled the cat.—Felton reloaded his gun and was surprised upon looking again at the log to see the wild cat again upon it. This time he was more careful in taking aim, and when the smoke cleared away the cat was missing, no doubt having this time received a fatal shot. In a few minutes the rifle was reloaded and behold, the wild cat is occupying his usual place on the log! "Some thing wrong," thought the hunter, and after examining his gun carefully he concluded to try again—'bang' went the gun, and down went the cat. "Guess you won't get up this time," said Felton, and after waiting some time to see, Felton concluded to go the log, and found on the opposite side from his shelter three wild cats weltering in their blood.—Felton explains it by saying that the wild cats had found the carcass of a deer near the log, and while one of the gang was acting sentinel upon the log, the rest were enjoying the feast; and as often as the sentinel was killed, another took his place. Felton is now an old man. He still lives upon Briery Mountain and keeps the old rifle as the companion of his early years. Some may think this is a mere story of a hunting yarn, —but all who know the old man give him credit for truthfulness and integrity.

A gentleman advertising for a wife, says—"It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competence sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in the event of an accident happening to her companion."

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL CASE.

We met with the most interesting case this morning which has occurred in our experience for a long time. We were introduced to a gentleman who gave us a practical exemplification of the wonderful. Fourteen or fifteen years ago he states that he was passing down Baltimore street, late at night during a heavy snow storm, when he met near Frederick street, three men and a woman. He gave them the way, but being violently jostled by one of them, he upbraided them somewhat sharply, when then attacked him. Being a powerful man standing about six feet in his shoes, he soon laid two of them *hors du combat*, and chased the other to the opposite side of the street, where he felled him to the ground, and when leaning over him, he received a blow in the left temple which staggered, as well as bewildered him for a few moments. Upon recovering himself his assailants had fled, and feeling the blood flowing pretty freely from the wound, proceeded to a physician, who soon found that he had been stabbed, the instrument entering about half way between the ear and eye, and breaking off short, having a considerable length of blade in his head! All efforts to extract it proved futile.

Strange to say, he felt very little inconvenience from his condition. The wound soon healed, and he attended to his regular avocations as if nothing had happened. Three years after the wound again opening, he consulted a surgeon, who, feeling the ragged edge of the blade, made several efforts to draw it out, and, after considerable labor, drew from the wound a portion of the base of the broken dirk, which measured within a fraction of two inches in length. This part of it gave an idea of the amount remaining, which was supposed to be a piece of about the same size taken away.

For eleven years longer did it continne in this condition, when, about two weeks since after suffering a great degree of pain on the right side of his nose, near the corner of his eye, on the opposite side to where he received the wound, and a considerable swelling appearing, he went to Professor Smith, who, upon examining the diseased part, found the point of the blade protruding! It had actually traversed through the bones of the head, and, after fourteen years, made its appearance in the above locality. Such is its position, plain to the eye, and wonderful to be believed, excepting by an eye witness. Dr. Smith, we understand, proposes, in a short time, to operate for its expulsion. We have often heard of pins and needles being swallowed, and in after years making their appearance in different parts of the body, but that the blade of a dirk, between three and four inches in length, should thus travel, and through bones at that, forms an interesting subject for the surgeon, as well as for the common mind.—*Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 18.*

A BOY KILLED BY LEECHES.—At the village of Metigny le Mare, near Paris, M. Laquie, a druggist, lately established a nursery of leeches, for medical purposes, in a marsh or pond, where he was accustomed to feed them, by driving an old, worn-out horse purchased at a knacker's yard, every morning, and allowing the leeches to fix and gorge themselves with blood at the expense of the horse's legs. His son, a boy of thirteen, used to ride the horse into the pond;—but a few days ago, the boy having gone alone upon that errand, the family were terrified by the horse coming back without its rider, its legs were bleeding profusely and covered with leeches that stuck to their prey. People went to the pond to look for the child, and found him immersed there, struggling feebly to extricate himself from the hundreds of voracious creatures which had crawled under his clothes, (for he wore no shoes or stockings,) and had fixed upon every part of his body. He had, probably, been thrown off the horse's back, by the restlessness of the tormented animal. The poor boy was quite exhausted, and speechless when he was got out, and died in a few hours.

'May it please the court,' said a Yankee lawyer before a Dutch justice the other day, "this is a case of great importance; while the American eagle, whose sleepless eye watches over the welfare of this mighty Republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghanies to the Rocky chain of the west, was rejoicing in his pride of place—' 'Shtop dare! I say, what has dis suit to do mit eagles! Dis has nothin to do mit de wild bird. It is von sheep." exclaimed the justice. 'True, your honor, but my client has rights.'—'Yer glient has no right to de eagle.' 'No, but the laws of language'—'What cares I for de laws of de language, eh? I understand de laws of de State, and dat ish enough for me. Confine your talk to de case.'—'Wel, then, my client, the defendant in this case, is charged with stealing a sheep, and'—'Dat vill do! dat vill do! Yer glient is charged mit stealin a sheep, jes nine shillin. The gourt vill odjourn.'

A good story is told of a young girl who was disappointed in love, and to put an end to her troubles, jumped from the Allegheny Bridge into the river. Luckily she was dressed in the breadth—not height—of fashion, and by the aid of her hooped skirts, floated down the stream as handsome as a duck, until she was overtaken by some boatmen, who took hold of the edge of the floating crinoline, and towed her towards the shore until she touched bottom, when she waded out of the water and ran home, so much ashamed of herself that she will probably keep out of the water in future.

A little boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visiters asking him (just to see what he would say) to give them one or both of his pets. One day he told a gentleman present he might have his colt—reserving the dog much to the surprise of his Mother, who asked, "Why Jackey, why didn't you give him the dog?" Say nothin', say nothin' mother; when he goes to get the colt I'll set the dog on him."

Most men seem to consider their school learning, as if it were, like a tad-pole's tails, men to drop off as soon as the owner comes to full growth.

The question is discussed in some of the Missouri papers, whether raising hemp is a good business. A much better business, certainly, than being raised by it.

An old bachelor, on seeing the words "Families supplied" over the door of an oyster saloon, stepped in, and said he would take a wife and two children.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mental Arithmetic.--

Many of our "new-fashioned" progressive teachers' are frequently asked by a portion of that most indispensable element of our population—the honest well-meaning, (but it must be admitted) in many cases—the originators or fogyish tillers of the soil, "Of what use is Mental Arithmetic? We don't see what good will result to our children from studying it; the old plan certainly met our wants, and those of our ancestors."

Hold friends, not so fast! Listen to the voice of reason, and be convinced of the utility of the comparatively new branch of a Common School Education. Bear in mind that the most enlightened, both in our own country, and elsewhere, (vast numbers of intelligent agriculturists of course included,) with the utmost unanimity now recognize its superior importance for the purpose of imparting mental description to the minds of youth. Again, there are others who know nothing about the study of oral arithmetic, and merely ask for information in regard to the subject.

In reply to both these classes, the same arguments are presented, according to the proper plan of teaching this branch. The teacher having but once distinctly enunciated the question to be orally solved, the class are presumed to have given their entire attention while the example is reading, and to retain the whole in their minds until they have obtained the answer, and explained the process by which it was ascertained. Now it is evident, that the mental effort thus actively exerted by each pupil in the class, in order to recollect and analyze it, requires a concentration of thought which cannot be aroused to the same extent by any other means of intellectual culture; and both theoretically and practically, we find that it is this very ability of centreing the powers of the mind upon accomplishment of preconceived designs, that we find possessed by our successful business men, and those who by this availibility of mental resources, guided by superior intelligence, exercise a commanding influence in the society in which they move.

This sublime ascendancy of the human intellect is attainable only by earnest exertion, and it may be acquired in a more rapid and substantial manner, by a combination of the means presented below, than by any other means at our command.

Experience has proved to be true that which has long since received the sanction of theory, and which proves that the active application of the intellectual faculties in operation, involving a continuous train of thought, and in close connection therewith, a thorough analytical course of oral demonstration, operates as the principal agent, and which in a superior manner develop, quicken and strengthen the thinking, the reasoning, and the discriminating capacities of the intellect.

Not only are these advantages to be derived from the persevering study of Oral Arithmetic, but there are adducible other arguments which from the great amount of mental discipline that they confer, are considered by many as being paramount to all other considerations pertaining to the disciplinarian training of the mind, but which, when closely examined, give proof of being a natural composition or production of the means and acquirements already cited.—These desirable attainments, all acquirable from the same great source; are a powerful retentiveness of memory, a rapidity of thought, and a keenness of penetration, that challenge universal admiration.

One of the most prominent doctrines asserted in our popular system of Mental Philosophy, is that "the vigorous exercise of any faculty of the mind increases the power of that faculty; and that the active exertions of the intellect results in the purest, and consequently the best happiness that we can experience."

Now in the practical applications of these axioms of Francis Wayland to the demonstration of principles governing the progressive advancement of mankind, we find their truth verified in every instance; for example—the manner of giving and receiving instruction being the same as above mentioned, with the additional requirement of any pupil in the class and at any time during the recitation, without regard to the conservative order in which they are arranged, to repeat the question, and to be able to furnish an explanation of the problem, and to which they would be liable at any moment. Hence it is obvious that the memorializing powers are aroused to the most predominant activity, and as a natural consequence those of attention and abstraction.

Therefore according to the deductions to be derived from the above propositions, the conclusions evolved are—the organ of memory is strengthened. Secondly—true pleasure is afforded the learner.

But the grand desideratum—the great Ultima Thule, of this training system does not consist in the mere amount of knowledge that the pupil acquires by this process, but it most assuredly does consist and in a superlative degree to all other considerations, in the acquisition of those habits of patient investigation, and systematic arrangement which thus become thoroughly engrafted in the mind and form a prominent and unchangable characteristic of the pupil and amply prepares him for the ready reception and sure retention of the knowledge sought after in his future career: and finally, what is the production? A reflecting man or woman having a perfect command of his or her mental abilities, and who can use them to advantage in a united manner as occasion may require.

Another consideration, and one of no minor importance, allusion to which has already been made, is, that the study of Mental Arithmetic when properly taught, affords the pupil much intellectual pleasure, and which by the adoption of any other available means in our public schools would be unattainable.

As taught by our earnest, progressive teachers' Intellectual Arithmetic, together with the introduction of improved methods of teaching both it and other branches, is resulting in the production of a race of human beings who think for themselves—who are the producers of thought, and are not the mere recipients of it, or at most the servile re-producers of the mental emanations of men distinguished for originality and power of thought. H.

A PRINTER'S TOAST.—*Woman*—the fairest work of creation. The edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy.

SABBATH READING.

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY.—A clergyman, who was the chaplain of a little squadron stationed in the Mediterranean for five years, related the following anecdote, which occurred during that time:

The commodore was a frank and generous man, who treated me with marked attention, and I used to preach in all the ships but one. This was a small frigate, and its captain was an irreligious and profane man. He used to say, he wanted no Methodist parson for a pilot, and he embraced every opportunity of annoying me. Being a man of violent temper, he took offence and insulted the commodore, who meant to send him home. When I heard of his intention, I waited on the commodore, and said I had come to ask a particular favor of him.

"That shall be granted. I am always happy to oblige you. What is it?"

"That you will overlook the conduct of Captain Strong," said I.

"Nay, nay; you can't be serious. Is he not your greatest enemy? And I believe the only man who does not want to see you on board his ship."

"That's the very reason I ask the favor, commodore. I must practice as well as preach."

"Well, well, 'tis an odd whim; but if, on reflection, I can grant your request without prejudice to his majesty's service, I will do it."

The next day I renewed my petition.

"Well," said he, "if Captain Strong will make a public apology, I will overlook his conduct."

I instantly got into a boat, and rowed to the frigate. The captain met me with a frown upon his countenance; but when I told him my business, I saw a tear in his eye, and taking me by the hand, he said—

"Mr. Jones, I really don't understand your conduct, and I thank you."

The affair blew over, and he pressed me to preach in his ship. The first time I went there, the crew were dressed in their best clothes, and the captain at my right hand.—I could hardly utter a word, my mind was so much moved, and so were the whole crew.

There seemed to be a more than ordinary solemnity among us as I preached to them on the necessity of faith in Christ, and the renewal of their hearts by the holy Spirit before they could enter heaven.

That very night the ship disappeared, and not a soul survived to tell the tale. None ever knew how it happened; but we supposed, as there had been a gale of wind, she had foundered, and went down in deep water.

How cheering the thought that the men thus suddenly summoned into eternity, had listened to the blessed message of the gospel, and that, too, under the circumstances which, through the blessing of God, were so peculiarly adapted to prepare their minds to welcome and receive it!

See, then, reader, how "example" is more regarded than "precept." Persons can understand our doctrine, they cannot appreciate our principles; and they form their opinions more from what we do than what we say. We should, therefore, rather strive to live well, than talk well. "Even a child is known by his doings." The religion of Christ teaches us to let our light shine before men; and it is highly important that those who profess to love the Saviour should be careful to adorn, in all things, this doctrine.

WANTED "EVENINGS AT HOME."—Not the interesting and instructive book under that title, but the very scenes which the book delineates—and which, unless we mistake, are fast vanishing away, and will soon be, if not already, among the things that have been, but are not.

An evening at home, how is it to be found? Just mark the calls for public and social meetings, read in your church on the next Sabbath, and advertised by the various moral and literary associations of the city—and what evening is left for a quiet communion with your own family, or a social call on a friend? What room is there for thorough family instruction? Their father is away at the store or office all the day, and the mother has her work, and the children are at school—now, if there is a meeting to call the family out every evening, what time is left for household teaching? There is much truth, with perhaps a slight coloring of exaggeration, in the anecdote given in the January number of Harper's Magazine, of a gentleman who had failed in business, and, when asked what he intended to do, replied, "I shall remain at home awhile, and get acquainted with my family."

We believe this constant drawing away from home and home influence is demoralising; and that it is time Christians should inquire, whether one reason why they do not grow more rapidly in grace and knowledge, is not, that they are ever hearing, and never meditating on what they hear—ever running from meeting, and never at home. Is there not great danger that "home" influences will lose their charm, when we come there only to eat and sleep, offering indeed the morning and evening prayer, but never sitting down with the household in the sweet communion and precious instruction, that were always found in the olden times, when, both on the Sabbath and during the week, families had some "Evenings at home."

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.—I have heard of one, who, returning from an affecting sermon, highly commended it to some;—and being demanded what he remembered of it, answered—"Truly, I remember nothing at all; but only, while I heard it, it made me resolve to live better; and so by God's grace, I will." To the same purpose, I have somewhere read a story of one who complained to an aged holy man that he was much discouraged from reading the Scriptures, because he could fasten nothing upon his memory which he had read. The old hermit, (for so I remember he was described,) bade him take an earthen pitcher and fill it with water. When he had done it, he bade him empty it again and wipe it clean, that nothing should remain in it; which, when the other had done and wondered to what this tended. "Now," said he, "though there be not hing of the water remaining in it, yet the pitcher is cleaner than it was before; so, though thy memory retain nothing of the word thou readest, yet thy heart is the cleaner for its very passage through."

True glory strikes root, and even extends itself; all false pretensions fall as do flowers, nor can anything feigned be lasting.

SPEECH OF HON. DAVID WILMOT.

On Monday evening of last week, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, the American Republican candidate for Governor of this State, spoke at Jayne's Hall, as follows:—

Mr. Wilmot, in a clear and distinct voice, said: Fellow-citizens, I appear before you to night under the conscious feeling that I will not be able to meet the expectations of so large and intelligent an audience. I therefore invoke your indulgence and kindest charity while I make a few remarks. In the first place there should be a full and frank understanding as to the relations which exist between us. There is not one in a thousand of your citizens, I suppose, that I have the honor of a personal acquaintance with, I have, therefore, no claims upon you, and it would be presumptuous on my part to appeal to you for your vote. I have been placed by a portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth, as a representative, of principles, regarded by them as of vital influence to our common country. If, after careful consideration of those principles you find them to be essential, then I have a right to invoke your aid and vote. If these principles are vital to your own interests, upon the ascendency of which they would prove vital to yourselves and children, then I have a right to invoke your aid. I invite no man's suffrage unless he believes, by supporting me, he supports his own highest interests. We are told by the dominant party that we have no right to discuss the question of Slavery. In a pronunciamento, recently put forth by the so self-styled Democracy, they assume the right to arrogate what the people should hear, or should not hear; and bye and bye, they will assume the functions of saying what book a person shall read or shall not read. I maintain there is no question that can arise, but what is open for discussion, nor is any attempt made to close discussion on any other question but Slavery.

Fellow-citizens, it is impossible to stop the discussion on slavery, for you might as well attempt to arrest the sun in its course. We read of a vain and presumptuous prince who commanded the tides to go back. These modern Democrats might as well attempt to stay the tide of popular rights that effect the rights of the whole people. It is not an abstract question, but one of practical interest, which comes home to every one! It is one of political power, which controls the destinies and shapes its policy! Shall a few hundred men in the interest of slaves, or millions of freemen decide it? Are not these practical questions? Again, it assumes a position nearer to your own interests. The question is whether labor shall maintain an honorable position, or sink into degradation?

Is not that a practical question? Fellow-citizens, there is a question higher still. It is a question of Civilization or Barbarism—whether Civilization, founded upon principles of honor and virtue, shall go over the country, or stop, and a species of barbarism take possession of the land? Whether civilization or the bowie knife shall control. Whether the great questions that are to be discussed in our national halls, be done so on principles of reason and right, or with the bludgeon. [Immense applause.] Permit me here to repel the slanderous assaults that have been made upon me, through a venal and subsidized press—for slave power poisons all channels of public opinion—a press that stands as the organ of Democratic opinion has lost all its old principles, and there is not one in ten but what is paid to advocate Human Slavery and resist free labor. The press charges me with advocating principles subversive to our government—that I am a rank Abolitionist. I pronounce it a gross slander on my character and my principles, if they say I wish to interfere with the institutions of my sister States. I am a State Rights man up to the hub, one of the Jefferson school on that subject. We have no power to interfere with slavery as it exists in the States. No more right to affect the institutions of Virginia than they have to affect our Public School system by Congressional enactments. It is different, however, in the Territories, where we have as much right to be heard as they, for they must be governed by Congress, and we have a right in determining the character of the government imposed on them.

Allow me a brief time to refer to the Wilmot Proviso. (Applause.) In 1846, it will be recollected, we were engaged in a war with Mexico.—The President sent in his message, asking for an appropriation of three millions to enable him to make peace. It was apparent to every one that he wanted to purchase Territory, for was not Mexico conquered and lying dormant at our feet? It was therefore apparent that this money was to be the first instalment for the acquisition of Territory. When the bill came up, which was on the day prior to the adjournment of Congress, I offered an amendment which provided, as a fundamental condition, that neither slavery or involuntary servitude should exist in any land purchased in consideration of this appropriation. For doing this I should almost be afraid to stand a trial in your city, for if constructive treason can be made out of this, then treason can be made out of any thing.—It has been made in Lancaster, in Kansas, and would be made to day in Philadelphia if they had the power.

At the time the Proviso was offered, all of the members from the Free States but two voted for it, and they were Messrs. Douglas and McClelland, of Illinois. This it will be recollected was on the day preceding the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress. All of the Pennsylvania members present voted for it, and I regret the absence of one gentleman who was on a visit to his friends. At 11½ o'clock the next day, this proposition was taken up in the Senate, and John Davis of Massachusetts, took the floor, and perhaps for the purpose of defeating the Appropriation bill on political grounds, he talked to the hour of adjournment. I have authority in saying that Gen. Cass crossed the Senate Chamber, and openly rebuked Mr. Davis for defeating the most important bill ever brought before it. In 1847, considerable interest was excited in Pennsylvania, and she was called upon to pronounce her voice in Legislative Assembly. There was not to be found then a politician to uphold the spread of Slavery. The resolution was substantially to stand by the Wilmot Proviso. Where was the Democratic party then? The House of Representatives had a full vote and over ninety in all voted in favor. The Senate had an almost unanimous vote. Gov. Bigler, who was then Senator, declared that he wished to stand correct on the record, and would, therefore, demand the ayes and noes. He (Bigler) voted aye. At this time the Slave interest combined and threatened destruction to any public man who advocated the Proviso. In 1849 a President was to elect and Gen. Cass stood in a prominent position. It became necessary to modify or forge the Proviso, in order to expect any hope from the South. General Cass preferred the forgo, and although he had been forty years in the Service as a Statesman, yet he at that late day set himself down to read the Constitution of his country. Here stood the North, and there the South. After the General had finished reading the Constitution, he suddenly introduced the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, notwithstanding Territories and States had been admitted under the old regime before the Constitution was read. I am a poor man, but I will pay $100 to any one who will discover the existance of squatter sovereignty previous to the famous Nicholson letter. This doctrine of squatter sovereignty never received the endorsement of the leading statesman of the South, for they denounced it as a humbug, and preferred the Proviso, before admitting half bred Indians and negroes on a footing with citizens who understood the institutions of their country.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, said at one time that Mr. Buchanan abhored the question of squatter sovereignty. Mark the downward progress of the Democratic party, who were the first in supporting the Proviso.

Who has abandoned principles, they or me? [Loud cheers.] Let me read an extract from a speech of Richard Broadhead, the Prince of all Dough Faceism—[laughter] —whose game is to get the lowest in the dirt to obtain the claim. In a speech made February 9, 1847, on the Proviso, Mr. Broadhead said, "if we had acquired New Mexico or California and the bill before the house was for their admissions as a Territory, or even a State, I would vote for the Proviso of my colleague (Wilmot) to exclude slavery. Let us wait until the Territory was acquired." This was dodge No. 1. The next dodge was, that it was unnecessary, as the Territory came to us free, and the moment a man brought his slaves there they would be free. The third dodge was that it was unconstitutional. All history taught us that whatever a base purpose was to be accomplished, there were plenty of helpers to be found to aid. Look, for instance when James I, attempted to build up the Catholic Church on the soil of England; had he any trouble with his Judges? No, not a bit. I bow to the decisions of the Courts, and would not ask any man to raise his arm against them, but there is no tribunal under Heaven I will submit my judgment or conscience to. Take the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and is it not an indisputable fact that they had to reverse their decisions every five years to make them be of any authority? Had not the Supreme Court of the United States reversed itself on the Dred Scott decision?

A labor question is involved in the slavery controversy; a question between the white and black. I leave it to the Southern chivalry and Democracy to trample down the despised race of the negro—to strip a woman and sell her babe—but may God parylize my arm before I descend to such an act. No man can descend to such act without sinking deeper and deeper in the scale of infamy. I leave that to the Democracy; I deny that this race is most interested; It is the free white laborer of the country. [Cries, that's so.] The proposition is so plain that he who "runs may read." Which is the best system? That with or without compensation? This question is that which most interests us. There is no man connected with this country, its early history and struggles, that ever raised his voice in support of the institution of slavery, not one who has not been altogether such as I am upon this question. Jefferson declared that God was just, and justice would not sleep forever. This was an utterance of a sentiment in opposition to slavery, and sustained by Washington, Monroe, Henry, the Masons of Va., and others. Slavery is the basis of a system of aristocracy—the mightiest on the face of the globe. It lives in combining together, in the hands of a few men, all the property of the country, descending from generation to generation an hereditary title to the great bulk of the property, the labor in it is in the South, in the hands of the slave-holders, a few hundred thousand men. This is it that degrades the poor white man. Is that the case in the North? The great bulk of the property in this city is in the hands of the laboring masses, eminently so in the country. It is a doctrine in the South that it is the policy to enslave labor. The opposite in the North. No man from the South can occupy a seat in Congress, a Governor or other high office that is taken from the working class of the people. No poor man—unless it be some rare instance—no non slaveholder can be elected to honorable position. The condition that slaveholders impose upon the poor white man of the South is degrading; degraded by contact with slavery, degraded, because the arm of the poor white man is paralized by slavery. No Democratic paper here will publish these sentiments—the sentiments of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina but will uphold a system opposed to her own principles and her own labor. Mrs. Lumpkin said that he was by no means willing to concede that the poor, degraded, half-fed, half-clad, white population—four fifths of the whole population of Georgia, would by giving them employment, endanger the institution of slavery; but such sentiments are rarely published. Now what system of labor shall exist in our Territory! Shall Philadelphia be entitled to a position in Kansas? Shall the freemen of Philadelphia be entitled to their rights in Kansas, or shall that country be cursed with slavery, forced upon a reluctant people? Shall the poor white men of the North be there deprived freemen? Had any press of our city sent an intelligent correspondent to Kansas, I affirm that Mr. Buchanan never would have been President!

If the Ledger, which was simply able, and which is read by most of the laboring men, done so, Pennsylvania would have never given her vote to Buchanan.

Why, 5000 armed men went to that Territory! drove the honest citizens from the polls! and this is well known to the Democratic papers, but they will never publish a word of it.

You talk about your frauds here. In the name of heaven they are bad enough, and they demand your earnest opposition, or your rights are in jeopardy. But what is all this to the system of frauds in Kansas, upheld by the army of the United States, a usurpation which is sustained by a sectional President, who does not dare refuse the bidding of his Southern masters? The Honorable Speaker then described the condition of affairs touching the election in Kansas, showing the professions of the authorities as compared with their acts, professing that all shall have a fair shake, but taking very good care that the Free State men shall have only 3 out of 19 counties, and 14 counties controlled by the slave power shall have 27 representatives. This usurpation, these outrages are known to the authorities and sustained by them (by all the power at Washington). It is, then, an abstract or a practical question And we are to close our mouths upon this question are we? Must we go down with our mouths in the dust, and refuse to sustain the rights of the North? Their white men desire to maintain themselves by their own honest industry. My time is drawing to a close, and I have barely time to refer to another question, the question of Americanism. You have my letter upon that subject I have well considered that letter, and now avow and reiterate every word of it. But, gentlemen I would as soon take the measure of a man's foot as an estimate of his fitness. as to proscribe on account of the accident of his birth. Notwithstahding this sentiment I feel that there is a maligning foreign influence at war with all the best interests of our country, which I am bound by all the honesty of my principles to oppose. I have therefore a right—a right that I shall ever exercise—to oppose this influence—an influence that is sustained by the Democratic party—as long as I live. Why, gentlemen, do you suppose that I am not honestly opposed to this influence? Do you think that I cannot readily get back to the Democratic party if I am not opposed to it? Why, gentlemen older sinners than I have gone back, and got their reward. I should only have to commit some gross act of outrage—"catch a nigger" or when he seeks a crust of bread, seize him and put him in prison; then would I have atoned for all my past political errors in the sight of the Democratic party. But until this party abandons the principles that govern it at present, I never can, and never will whilst God gives me reason, unite, with such a party. That party must first sustain the cause of the white man—the poor white man, and the industry of the poor white man—against the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, before I can ever again be a Democrat.

If the principles to which I have referred be the controlling, governing principles of our country, then we will have a government of wisdom and of freedom; but if, on the other hand, these other principles shall rule, then of despotism.—[Great applause.]

The whole speech was constantly interrupted by approval and applause. It was a great a powerful speech, and listened to with wrapt attention. After Judge Wilmot concluded his speech Judge Lewis was vociferously called for. He appeared and stated to the people that he would not make a speech. He was willing to leave the great questions to the speech of Judge Wilmot, giving that speech his earnest and hearty approval The meeting then adjourned, with nine cheers for the ticket.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—As the cars were about leaving the station at Claymont, on Monday evening, a man named Benj. Sloanaker, stepped out on the platform and discharged a pistol, the contents of which took effect on the face of James Brown, who had come down from Philadelphia, and was about getting in his carriage to proceed to his residence, near that place. The persons on the cars were not aware that any one had been hurt, though some asserted that they had seen a man fall against his horse, and others hasten towards him. The cars, however, proceeded, and on arriving at the depot in this city, Sloanaker asserted that the pistol was not charged with ball, that he had merely fired it in the air, and he could whip any one that said otherwise. No one interfered to detain him, and he proceeded in the train down the State. About 9 o'clock, however, Geo Thompson and David Chambers, of Claymont, arrived in this city, and made complaint before Esq. Staats, of the shooting of Brown, and a warrant was accordingly issued for the arrest of the perpetrator of the crime. High Constable Hawkins immediately proceeded with Messrs. Thomson and Chambers to New Castle, where they waited on Andrew C. Gray, Esq., who was in the cars at the time of the occurrence, and he ordered a special train of cars to proceed down the road, and the man was found to be in Dover, and was arrested before daylight while in bed, and shortly afterwards was on his way to this city. He had a hearing before Esquire Staats on Wednesday morning, when it appeared his name is Sloanaker, that he resides in Philadelphia, that he was a carpenter by trade, and was engaged in working on a house in Dover, which is being erected for Nathaniel P. Smithers, Esq. He stated he did not know Mr. B., did not intend to shoot him; and said that pistol, which belonged to C. H. Jenkins, also a carpenter and going to Dover to work, went off accidentally. Under these circumstances, Mr. Staats committed him to the cells to wait a further hearing. Mr. B. was a merchant of Philadelphia, but resides near Claymont with his family, is reported to be dangerously if not fatally wounded.—*Wil. Rep.*

ROBBERY.—Mr. Charles Potts, of Willistown township, had his house robbed while he and his family were absent, one day last week, of a gold watch, gold pencil, $7 63 in money, and a variety of clothing. No person was left at home except a colored girl, from Philadelphia, who had been in his employ for three weeks. No traces of the perpetrators were discovered, but the colored girl stated that she had seen a woman leave the dwelling while she was at the springhouse, and enter the corn-field. Some days afterwards, Mr. Jacob T. Minster, of Coatesville, was at the house, and when told that the girl alleged she had lived with a man named Haines, at Coatesville, informed Mr. P. that no person of that name resided there. This excited suspicion, and they concluded to examine the corn field for tracks, but found none. Upon seeing Mr. Minster, the girl supposing him to be an officer, became alarmed, and was observed to go into a loft, and then return to the springhouse. The loft was then examined, and the gold watch and pencil were found under the rafters. Mr. Minster then taxed the girl with the theft, and threatened to send her to jail, when she drew a purse from her pocket, containing all the money but a single dollar, and the stolen clothes were also brought forth from their places of concealment.—*Record.*

DR. CATLIN.—Dr. Catlin, the Brooklyn physician, who was the associate of Mrs. Cunningham in her sham parturition, is shown up in the New York Herald to have been for years past a desperate and most abandoned villian, under cover of his medical practice. A long series of horrible and disgusting crimes are laid to his charge, but the names of his victims are not given, and, as there is no voucher mentioned by name, the whole thing may be, as we hope it is, a fabrication.—The deeds are too atrocious and sickening for contemplation. Scandalous and obscene as have been the particulars hitherto given in this fearful Burdell iniquity, they bear no comparison to the details published in the Herald respecting the previous career of Dr. Catlin.

CAUSTIC, BUT JUST.—The Louisville Journal says of the election of James B. Clay, in the Ashland district:

"The election of the apostate son, who has taken to his embrace the enemies of his father, those who hunted that noble father through a quarter of a century with fiend-like maligunty, and crushed out his great heart with the foulest and blackest calumnies, is the crowning curse of that Democratic hatred thus persecuted Henry Clay living, and thus insults the memory of Henry Clay dead."

HOW IS IT?—It is understood that the Board of Managers of the West Chester and Philadelphia (direct) Railroad, with the advice of eminent counsel, contemplate instituting proceedings at an early day for the collection of the unpaid instalments due from defaulting Stockholders, the assignees under an assignment of a former Board, having no legal rights to make such collection, that right belonging to the company as a corporation, whose officers alone can issue certificates of stock, and not being transferable by sale or assignment without previous legislation, of which there was none in this case. The question *how is it*, may therefore well be put, for, if the laws prove to be with the Board of Managers, and against the assignees, payments made by defaulting subscribers or stockholders to the assignees, will, of course, pass for nothing.—*Record.*

WROUGHT IRON CARS.—The Hudson River Railroad Company have ordered four of these to be made and used on their Road by way of trial. The frame work is to be a very strong, yet elastic basket, each joint being protected by rivets, and the whole being further protected by making the entire platform at each end one strong spring of steel. Cars thus made will be lighter, it is said, than wooden ones, yet so safe that a fatal accident with them is a thing hardly possible, as they will spring, bend or twist, but remain whole, as a shield to their occupants, no power being able to break them into fragments or splinters.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of this national society is now being held at Louisville, Ky., and is said to surpass in interest all the exhibitions the country has ever witnessed.

A brother of Mrs. Cunningham is now confined in the jail at Riverhead. He is said to be a very bad character.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

We clip the following particulars of the insurrection in India from the British Bombay Times, which, although biased, are the best we have.

During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Futtehghur Mhow, and Indore, and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each in so far as they are known to us.

It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops at Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Lucknow and Moradabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other; and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only a day before their outbreak, the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recal wives and families from the hills where they had been sent for safety, and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rose *en masse* on Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shotted gun being fired as the signal, about 11 o'clock The men at once rushed upon the officers lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade ground. An ineffectual attempt was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grapeshot; and they had to ride for their lives.

The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of 70 miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynee Tal, in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers, which will probably awe any attempt to attack them, and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Moradabad the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of the miscreants, and they gave the officers two hours grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (29 Regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynee Tal, the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated, in our last advices, that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Shahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the particulars.

Accounts nearly similar to these are given of the insurrection at Tyzabad, Nowgong, Rohilcund, Futteghur, Bhitoor, Mhow, Holkar, Oojein, &c., 15,000 English troops under the command of Gen. Bernard, are now storming Delhi, but have, as yet, been unable to effect an entrance.

EXTRAORDINARY FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—A young man in Mercer county, Pa., named Davis, has for some time manifested symptoms of insanity. The Pittsburg Dispatch says:

He imagines himself to be a second Dan Rice, engaged in getting up a circus. On the 8th inst. he caught a snake; which he took to Bell's school house in the neighborhood, where, he says, he had a grand performance; after getting through which he swept the house, and broke all the windows with the broomstick. He then proceeded to the residence of Mr. William Curry, a mile or two from town, in the absence of the family, and destroyed nearly everything in the house. He says he went there "to have some fun;" broke a gun, with the barrel of which he mashed the crockery, dishware, glassware and windows; took to pieces a clock and two watches, grinding up the works in a cider press. It then struck him that the ground where the house stood would be an admirable location for a circus, whereupon he built a fire on the floor, and it was soon in flames, from which he narrowly escaped by jumping from a window, cutting his arms and hands in getting out, and leaving a broadcloth coat, which the heat induced him to throw off, a prey to the flames.—Considering the bees appropriate performers in his new circus, he upset several hives, and undertook to put sleighbells on the insects, in which 'performance' he was very badly stung. When the neighbors came running to the fire, they found him under a shade tree, congratulating himself that this was the "best performance he had had yet—it brought the largest audience!" The house was entirely destroyed, and the poor lunatic secured and taken to Mercer jail.

The London Star thus comments on the defeat of Mr. Ten Brock's mare Prioress, at the Lewes Races:

"The success of Tournament for the Lewes County Cup yesterday, and the defeat of the American mare Prioress, have created a sensation. The Americans are sorely chagrined, and they regard the inglorious exhibition made by Prioress as humiliating and mortifying. And no wonder, for they openly boasted of the triumph of the "stars and stripes" over the flower of English turf celebrities. At Goodwood a lesson was taught them, for in their overwhelming confidence they allowed their horses to be ridden by native jockeys, totally ignorant of the art and tact exercised by an English rider. Still the boldness of the pace at Goodwood enabled Prioress to 'live' with her competitors to nearly a distance from home. At Lewes the case was altered, for the race was to the swift, and Prioress, on whom Brother Jonathan had founded his hopes, was cut down without having a shadow of a chance. The American horses Prior and Lecomte may, however, yet prove that the reputation which preceded them to this country is not founded on boasting and error."

COTTON FACTORY STOPPED.—The Directors of the Reading cotton mill have determined on account of the high price of goods, to suspend operations, at least for a season, as soon as the material now on hand is exhausted which will be in the course of a couple of weeks. About 300 operatives, a large proportion of whom are women and boys, will thus be thrown out of employment.

The number of cotton looms that have been stopped in New England, in consequence of the high price of cotton and low price of goods is about six thousand, and orders have been given to stop many more, as fast as the yarns runs out. We heard, yesterday, of two large mills that will run only till the cotton now in the process of manufacture is exhausted. This is the only remedy. We talk of a short supply of cotton. The evil is not there, it is the over supply of cotton machinery. The looms now in operation are not only too many for the supply of cotton—they are too many for the demand of cotton goods at anything like the prices which alone, at the present cost of raw material, can return a new dollar. In England 30,000 looms have been stopped, and prices have quickly responded to this judicious curtailment of production.—Prov. Jour.

The relative strength of the various sections of the Presbyterian denomination in this country is as follows: Old School, 225,000; New School, 150,000; Cumberland, 100,000; German Reformed, 75,000; Dutch Reformed 35,000; other classes 60,000; making a total of 645 000 communicants. These are embraced in 7,325 churches, supplied by 5700 clergymen.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—He was travelling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted. During the time he stopped a night at an inn near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine gentleman, and no doubt one of the first families of the old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to set out, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you travelling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir?" said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

"I asked," said the landlord, "which way are you travelling?"

"Have I paid you my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."

"Well, I'm going just where I please; do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off; but, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes one of his servants to inquire which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his voice, "Mr. Randolph you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please." It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph. —*Norfolk News.*

A ROBBER DRAWS A PILE FROM A PRINTER.—Monday morning, about half-past three o'clock, as a printer, employed in the Buffalo Courier Office, was on his way to his work, he was stopped by two men, who emerged from the basement of St. James Hall, and presenting a pistol, demanded his money. Of course he handed over what he had; but, being a printer, the whole sum of his cash on hand amounted to only 25 cents. Robbing a printer, and on a Monday morning at that!—*Albany Argus.*

NEW FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The receipts of new wheat and flour are becoming more liberal, and prices are declining rapidly, and must still continue to decline for some time to come as the stock accumulates. 50,000 bushels arrived in Buffalo in a half day, and white wheat was there selling at $1.40, and red at $1.80 a few days since, but the former has since fallen to $1.30, A further reduction of prices is anticipated in view of the large supply. The receipts at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland are becoming large, as well as in other markets.

HOW MEN POISON THEMSELVES.—It is stated that there are 600,000,000 of human beings who use tobacco, and that the world produces annually 1,480,000,000 lbs. of this fascinating and poisonous weed. Opium eaters number about 100,000,000; Indian-hemp-eaters, 150,000; butternut eaters, 100,000,000. The value of these articles consumed, to say nothing of coffee and tea, is computed at $300,000,000 per annum.—Suppose we add strong drink, what a frightful aggregate of expense we would show!—Hard times would cease, if man would cease to poison himself.

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 it. The real estate consists of a valuable 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 by the 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, &c. 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.

THE CHEAPEST

CEDAR & CYPRESS SHINGLES in the CITY.

ALSO,

Flooring and Seasoned Lumber of every kind,

Yard, corner of 7th and Carpenter streets.
R. L. & C. NICHOLSON,
aug. 26. Second Ward Philadelphia.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, a valuable lot of ground, containing about half an acre, situate in the village of Concord, Delaware county, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of commodious dimensions. There are upon the premises, a variety of Fruit and Shade Trees. A pump and well of good water at the door. The house is in excellent condition, being nearly new. The property is well worthy the attention of those desiring a comfortable home, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH FAIRLAMB,
August 29-2m*. Village Green.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Will be sold at public sale, on *Wednesday, the 9th of September*, 1857, at the late residence of John Way, deceased, in the township of Concord, Delaware co., Pa., the following described personal property, to wit:—ONE HORSE, one yearling Colt, one Cow, Sow and Shoats. Hay by the Ton, and Corn in the ground. Farming Utensils. Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Clocks, two Stoves. Bar Fixtures, such as Barrels. Demijohns, an assortment of Liquors, and many other articles not enumerated. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, (noon) on said day, when conditions will be made known by ELIZABETH WAY,
DAVID HANNUM, } *Ad'mrs.*
GEORGE GREGG, *Auctioneer.*

Also at the same time and place, six shares of Stock in the West Chester and Philadelphia Direct Railroad. aug. 26-2t*.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN GUANO, warranted to be of the best quality, direct from the Agent of the Company, on hand and for sale at the lowest city price FOR CASH. Also, Super-Phosphate of Lime.
SKETCHLEY MORTON.
Morris' Ferry, July 29-3m.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON'S PURE OSWEGO STARCH.—This superior article for sale by the box, package, or single pound. Also, Kingston's corn starch, Becker's farina, Baker's cocoa and chocolate, Shourd's extract of coffee, &c., constantly on hand.
R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, August 12. Market and Work sts.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug Store WM. T. SIMPSON, Media.

MEDICINES can be procured at cheaper rates from DICKSON'S, opposite the Town Hall, Chester, than from any other Store in the county.
Chester, July 8-4w.

FOR SALE OR RENT, in the Borough of Media, a three story BRICK DWELLING, situate on Front Street, nearly opposite the Court House. For information enquire of the subscriber, residing in said Borough.
Media, May 13-tf. J. LEVIS WORRALL.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, surpress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other moneys or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time by assigning to any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking funk shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit or money of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a join owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, surpress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMEET.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
ON NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four, same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no mark shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the appointment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 31; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration, on the question, will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown,

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., SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.
JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR.
JAMES J. LEWIS.

ASSEMBLY,
HIRAM CLEAVER.

SHERIFF,
HENRY F. ESREY.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,

COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS REECE.

DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AUDITOR,
JACOB PAINTER.

CORONER.
ISAAC JOHNSON,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD A. PRICE.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.—The European Steamers bring most important news from India this week. The insurrection has spread with alarming swiftness. In nine more stations the mutiny has spread, and is yet spreading. An army of eighty thousand soldiers has disappeared. As said by even English writers—"the news is bad; there is not one cheering aspect to the story, so far as the telegraph states it. The smoky ruins of camps, the mutilated corpses of officers, with their wives and children, cities sacked and plantations devastated, families fleeing for their lives or trembling for fear of their very servants, without whom they cannot live, wealth melted away like dew, and the opulent in May beggars in July, are what is left of English rule over 181,000,000 of Eastern population." These are the results of a rebellion which it is believed will have no ending short of the overthrow of British rule in India.

England must blame herself for awakening this spirit of resistance to her government by the Sepoys.—Her domineering system of oppression has brought these direful results upon her head; and while we deeply regret that the blood of the innocent has been shed in resistance to filibusterism, we cannot alone censure the natives, but must look to the great first cause. Who commenced the cruelty? Certainly not the natives, for they but refused to take cartridges which their religion refused to allow them to use, and for this little act in protection of their religious faith, forty of them were blown from the mouths of British cannon! This barbarity the English are forced to acknowledge, and the particulars of it are given by a British officer, who writes from Peshawur, as follows:—

"A force of Europeans with guns was sent round the fort, one of which, Meerdan, was held by the 55th native infantry in open mutiny; they tried to escape when our force appeared, and some got off to Swat, the others were made prisoners; 150 were killed on the spot, nine were tried by drum-head court-martial and instantly shot, including a native officer of a regiment not in mutiny, who would not act as he was ordered. Others were driven into the hills and killed by the hillmen, a price of 10 rupees being set on their heads. The colonel of this regiment blew out his brains in disgust at the mutiny. The villains kept their officers in confinement, and told them if they tried to escape they would roast them alive. They did, however, manage to escape. The force then went and disarmed all the other regiments in the forts and quieted the district.

"Some of the 200 prisoners of the 55th have been tried, and *we blew forty of them away from our guns* in the presence of the whole force three days ago—a fearful but necessary example, which has struck terror into their souls. Three sides of a square were formed ten guns pointing outwards, the sentence of the court was read, a prisoner bound to each gun, the signal given, and the salvo fired. Such a scene I hope never again to witness—human trunks, heads, legs, arms, &c., flying about in all directions. All met their fate with firmness but two, who would not be tied up; so to save time they were dropped to the ground and their brains blown out by musketry."

Need any be surprised, after such unheard-of cruelty as this, that the natives will resist to the last. They are not different from other mortals, but can feel the sting of oppression, and like ours, their nature prompts them to resist it. They have the ability to fight, and when upon their own ground, living under a climate which rapidly thins the ranks of their oppressors even in peace but more rapidly in war, they are not so ignorant as to be unaware of their advantages.

There is also news of vast preparations in England to crush the head of the rebellion. The militia are called out; thirty thousand fresh levies are on their way to the seat of war. Russia, naturally jealous of the encroachments of her western rival, takes the side of the rebels, and it is believed will secretly do all in her power to aid them in overthrowing British power; the accomplishment of which would give the former government an incalculable advantage over all other competitors in the race for empire. How it will end, none knows; but that it will be a bloody and wide-spread insurrection, and complicated war, all fear.

OUR TABLE.—A week or two since we spoke of a work called the "Family Gymnasium" as about to be published. It is since been issued, and we have now a fine copy before us. It contains 120 pages of reading matter, beautifully illustrated with engravings, and can be purchased for $1,25. It is a very useful work, as it contains accurate descriptions of the various modes of exercise, as well as much other valuable information. Fowler & Wells, publishers.

"GOVERNOR GRARY'S ADMINISTRATION IN KANSAS" is the title of a work published by Charles C. Rhodes, of Philadelphia, giving a complete history of the territory until June 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, geography, soil, rivers, climate, products; its organization as a territory, transactions and events under Govs. Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal recontres, election frauds, battles, and outrages. It is a great work and one which the public will eagerly seek. It contains "the truth, nothing but the truth." The whole truth can only be brought to light in that great day where all human secrets and mysteries will be revealed." Price 50 cents.

THE FLOWING FOUNTAIN.—We have received a prospetus of this new weekly journal, to be issued about the 12th of this month. It will be the organ of the spiritualists of Philadelphia. R. D. & Wm. F. Chalfant are its editors and proprietors, their office is located at 835 Race Street, Phila. Terms of subscription $2 in advance.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—The Democratic county ticket will be found elsewhere in this paper, as well as the proceedings of the Convention which placed it in nomination. It is perhaps as strong a ticket as they could have nominated, and will receive the full party vote. The canvass between the opposition and the Democracy is now fairly opened and there will be no small amount of electioneering from this until October.

FOREIGN NEWS.—There is no news of importance other than that from India, which we publish elsewhere. The loss by the breaking of the Atlantic cable is $25,000; measures will be taken to relay it.

The Pro-Slavery portion of the Presbyterian Church, which seceded from the General Assembly, are now holding a Convention at Richmond, Va. It is reported that sixteen Presbyteries are represented. The Washington City churches have repudiated the movement, and only one or two delegates—self-appointed or appointed by individual churches—are present from the Presbytery of the District of Columbia. The Delaware Presbytery and churches have only two delegates, and it is said that the majority of that body have refused to sympathize with the Convention. The greatest mortification is from Philadelphia, which was expected to be present to nationalize the movement; but, alas! only one man is there.

Three resolutions have been passed, declaring in substance as follows, viz: That the Presbyterians sympathizing with the objects of this Convention be invited to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations; that nothing can be made a basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church which is not specifically referred too in the constitution as crime or heresy.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The official returns of the Missouri Election have at last been ascertained, and announce the candidate of the pro-slavery democracy to be elected by three hundred and thirty-four votes. A few weeks before the election it was confidently expected that the democratic candidate would have a majority of at least five thousand votes. The friends of freedom are satisfied with the result, and it is now plain that the struggle in that State, between bondage and liberty will soon be properly terminated.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHORT HAIR VS. SHORT HAIR CUTTER.—On Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, the trial of the case of William McMullen *vs.* George Barrett, was resumed before Esquire Cochran, of this Borough. As we stated last week, the defendant was charged with malicious mischief, in cutting the hair of plaintiff, after the "regular New York fighting style," and that the damages claimed were $20.

The prosecutor produced no witnesses.—Thereupon the counsel for defendant said they would not "cut hairs" in this case, as they had already been cut too short, (almost a fatal admission we thought,) and that the law required defendant to produce evidence such as would rebut that of the prosecutor's, yet it was proper that he should call witnesses to prove how the case stood. He then called

Joseph Robbins, who affirmed, and testified that he was in the barber shop at the time of the hair cutting; that it was done according to order; that plaintiff told the barber to cut it in "regular New York fighting style;" that the barber asked him if he wished it cut as short as W. C. B's.; and he said shorter, as short as scissors could cut it; the barber said that he could cut that way, but didn't like to. After it was cut, plaintiff looked in the glass and expressed himself satisfied with it.

Milton Dunn, affirmed—He corroborated the testimony of Robbins. He added further, that he met plaintiff in the street, and he had expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which his hair was cut.

The plaintiff constantly interrupted the witnesses, and instead of cross-examining them properly, denied point plank their assertions. He was repeatedly warned to desist, by the Esquire, who called to his mind the case recently tried before our Court, for *perjury;* and guarded him against laying himself open to a similar indictment. This advice was taken more by the witness than the prosecutor, who profited by it, by threatening to get out a warrant for his arrest.—This put the prosecutor in a great stew.—He tried to compromise the matter, but the insulted party apparently remained firm in his determination to have satisfaction. He said that he had plenty of witnesses on his side—all who were present—(perhaps fifty,) which only alarmed the prosecutor more, and he plead still harder, but without any marked effect. All this time our indefatigable barber was laughing in his sleeve, and exulting over the troubles of the man who had prosecuted him; and no doubt wishing the worst possible termination of this "new scrape," as he called it. We don't know how things will be settled between the parties—whether suit will be instituted, or abandoned.

But in our interest for the new phase of the case, we have forgotten to conclude the old one, which we must now do. The counsel for defendant did not make a long speech. He thought none necessary, as no malice was proven. The Esquire said that he could not entertain a case in which no proof was offered by the prosecutor; he therefore discharged the prisoner, and decreed that the plaintiff should pay all costs.

The case was wrongfully prejudged by some witty person or persons, before it was ended; for on the door of the barber shop, was posted a piece of paper, on which was written—"*If the barber is not in here, he is in jail.*" This looked ominous, and those who passed, rubbed their beards sorrowfully; but all were soon relieved by the re-appearance of the barber, who is now carrying on the tonsonic art in all his glory, and is still ready to cut hair in "regular New York fighting style," but not unless he is paid double the usual amount. It occasions him too much trouble to do it for a shilling.

THINGS ABOUT CHESTER.—The Odd Fellows' Excursion came off on Monday last, the 24th ult., and was really a grand affair. The members of the different Lodges in Chester, together with Leiperville Lodge, formed in procession on Broad Street, at half-past seven A. M., and after parading through all the principal streets in the town, escorted by music, they went on board of the steamboat, Logan, that lay waiting to receive them at the old steamboat pier.

An immense crowd of men, women and children, went on board from Chester and adjoining country, making in all a company of some five hundred persons.

At half-past eight o'clock the Logan pushed off and made her way down the river, (stopping at Marcus Hook and Penn's Grove,) to Salem, N. J., where the day was pleasantly spent in parading, &c.

At six in the evening, the steamboat landed again at Chester pier, and set at liberty the varied crowd she had aboard. It is due to the party to state that everything was conducted in the most respectable and orderly manner.

The College and High School which is being erected by John P. Crozier, on an eminence about half-way between Chester and Upland, is being rapidly completed; the walls are up, four stories high, and roofed in.

This building, of which we have given a description in a former number, will be, when completed, a most grand affair, and we hope to see it one of the first in operation among the Normal Schools in the State.

W. T. Crook has nearly completed his factory, near the old steamboat pier, and it will soon be put in operation.

CAMP MEETING.—The Camp Meetings held in this vicinity within the past week, were crowded to overflowing on Sunday last.—Thirty-three car loads arrived here from Philadelphia alone. It is estimated that 5000 people were at one time on the camp ground of the African M. E. Church, adjoining this Borough. Good order generally prevailed, and no arrests were made. The police force was strong, and over-awed any attempts at disorder.

We understand that the Camp held by the A. M. Church, near this Borough, will continue until Monday morning next, at 8 o'clock.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS.—R. C. Walker, Secretary of the State Agriculture Society, will accept our thanks for complimentary tickets to the State Fair, to be held at Powelton, on the 29th and 30th of September, and the 1st and 2nd of October next.

COMMUNICATED.

SUNDAY READING.

If any of the farmers of Delaware County, in the neighborhood of Media, should find many of their stalks of Indian Corn unfruitful this season, they should recollect that two Camp Meetings were held in the vicinity about the time for obtaining boiling ears. They should also recollect that when Christ was upon earth, he led the multitudes, his followers, and on the Sabbath-day they plucked the ears of corn. Such a blessed example it is reasonable to expect modern Christians would delight to follow. They are always seeking the ways of Christ, and those who followed after him, as guides to their pilgrimage while passing through this state of trial and probation; and that farmers, if their crops should be a little short this season, should not be censorious; and Christian Magistrates should be lenient, should any of the ungodly prefer charges against others before them for their devotional exercises. They should recollect that they who give to the poor, lendeth to the Lord; and that by such forgiveness they are only laying up more abundant treasures in heaven, against the time that is approaching, when the appalling message shall come, "steward give up thy stewardship."

FARMER.

NOTE.—While we regret that any of our farmers in the vicinity of the camp meetings now being held in our county, should have cause to complain of any loss, we cannot, no matter how severely that loss be felt, justify the sentiments of bitterness expressed in the above article. Without enquiring into the religious feelings of the writer, which we have no particular desire to know—we can see no reason why he should condemn whole denominations of Christians, for acts which were in all probability committed by those who had nothing whatever to do with the encampments, other than being transient visitors for evil purposes. It is to be regretted that any thing wrong should be committed at places like these, and doubtless all well-disposed persons do regret it; yet it is well known that evil ones will insinuate themselves into these meetings—as into all other assemblages—and in defiance of their sanctity, accomplish evil designs which it is not in the power of those in authority, to prevent, because of the secret manner in which they are committed. Acts like these are committed every day, in defiance of religion and law, but because this is true, must we accuse a multitude of Christians, as it were, of their commission, because they were holding religious services in the vicinity? Would we not rather ascribe it to those who were there *for the purpose* of doing wrong, instead of worshipping God?—Nothing but the veriest bigotry would conceive such an idea; and nothing but infidelity countenance it. No, no, few farmers in this liberal and Christian neighborhood, will unite in believing with he, who signs himself as one of their class.—EDITORS.

ABSTRACT OF THE WEATHER IN AUGUST, 1857.—Mean temperature from 3 daily observations—at 7 a. m. 2 & 9 p. m.—70°.84. Highest, on the 14th—89°. Lowest, on the 26th—55°.6.

Mean Atmospheric pressure—29.83 inches. Highest—on the 26th, 30.17. Lowest on the 11th and 23d, 29.53.

The mean per cent. of aqueous saturation of the atmosphere—.82. Cloudy weather prevailed on 10 days. Rain fell on 9 days; depth of water measured 8.26 inches. Thunder and Lightning on 7 days; no Aurora Borealis observed.

Wind N. W. 6; N. 5; N. E. 5; E. 3; S. E. 4; S. 3; S. W. 2; W. 2; calm 1 day.

The mean temperature was one-third of a deg. above the mean of the same month of the previous 8 years; and the quantity of rain water precipitated, was greater by 3.7 inches, than the mean for the same month; and 1.1 inches more than fell in the same month in any of those years (1852.)

Under the heavy rains of the first 10 days of the month (5.67 inches.) and the high temperature which followed, on the 13th, 14th and 15th, (the mean of which was 80°.6) the well known potatoe disease made its appearance, and threatens extensive damage to that crop.

The grass and corn crops, from the same cause, are very luxuriant; the latter, though approaching maturity slowly, promises an unusually heavy yield, if not prematurely overtaken by frost. J. E.

UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Chairman of the Union County Meeting, who was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee for the party, for the ensuing year, has selected the following persons to compose said Committee:

Aston—Abram B. Morgan.
Bethel—David W. Eyre.
Birmingham—Chalkley Harvey.
Chester Borough—Robert Gartside.
Chester Township—David S. Bunting.
Upper Chichester—William H. Grubb.
Lower Chichester—Benjamin D. Johnson.
Concord—Dr. Hilborn Darlington.
Darby Borough—Jacob S. Serrill.
Darby Township—George Horne.
Edgmont—Baldwin Howard.
Haverford—Samuel Leedom.
Marple—John Black.
Middletown—Allen Chandler.
Newtown—Enos Williamson.
Upper Providence—James R. Cummins.
Nether Providence—Caleb Pierce.
Radnor—E. B. Wetherill.
Ridley—Isaac Steward.
Springfield—James H. Ogden.
Thornbury—Samuel Palmer, Jr.
Tinicum—Jacob Pepper.

VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.—A very valuable horse belonging to the Messrs. Haldeman, of this Borough, met a premature death on Saturday night last. While in the act of reaching a barrel of feed which stood within a door near his manger, leading to the carriage-house, the head strap of his halter, which was of heavy leather, caught upon an oak lath, projecting, perhaps not over one inch, and scarcely enough to hold, save in the peculiar manner in which it caught, and in struggling for release from his uncomfortable confinement, fell in such a manner as to dislocate his neck. His agonizing struggles, as the fractured stall bespoke on his discovery in the morning, was heard by a number of persons, but a similar noise being not unfrequent in neighboring stables, was heeded with indifference. He was a young horse, and highly valued by his owners for his gentleness of disposition, and promising speed.

MEDICAL MEETING.—A meeting of Delaware County Physicians was held at the house of John G. Dyre, in Chester, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., over which Dr. Hilborn Darlington presided. A number of interesting pathological cases, both medical and surgical, were reported by Drs. Emanuel, Park and Young. The future prospects of the Association were discussed, and considered highly flattering. After an interchange of opinions, the Society adjourned to meet at the usual time, at the Charter House, in this Borough.

COMMITTEES OF JUDGES.—A list of the committees of judges, to award the premiums at the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State agricultural Society, to be held at Powelton, has been published.—The committees are divided as follows:—13 on cattle; 4 on horses; 3 on sheep; 1 on swine; 1 on poultry; 1 on plows and plowing machines; 4 on cultivators, carts and farming implements. The others are on machinery, flour, grain and seeds, American manufactures, &c.

Why is a chicken running like a man whipping his wife? Because it's a fowl proceeding.

PAOLI MONUMENT.—With a view to keep the public mind awake to the subject of the renovation of this memorial, we publish the following correspondence. It will be seen there is a prospect of realizing a handsome sum from the volunteers about to encamp in the neighborhood of Norristown. We understand the Committees for the several townships of Chester and Delaware counties will shortly be announced:—

WEST CHESTER, Aug. 13, 1857.

Dear Sir:—I send herewith, per mail, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting recently held at the Paoli Tavern in this County having for its object to restore the Paoli Monument, erected about 40 years ago by a large number of the patriotic citizens of Chester and Delaware counties, on the field which was the scene of the "Paoli Massacre."—From neglect, and through violence, the monument is much dilapidated and decayed and must soon fall into utter ruin unless this be prevented by the timely application of a few dollars. You will perceive by the newspaper sent, the plan proposed to effect this. Believing that the volunteers to be assembled shortly near Norristown, under your command, could not but feel much interest in the preservation of this memorial erected in memory of those who died in their country's service, the meeting ventured to appoint a committee to visit your camp, in the hope that its anticipations would be realized by a contribution in aid of the contemplated work. May I venture to ask for them such aid and countenance as your position of General-in-Chief may enable you to extend to them. Of course it is not expected you should actively engage in the business further than, perhaps, to call the attention of the officers and men to the subject, or by such other like means as may suggest themselves to you. Your known patriotism and reverence for the memories of our revolutionary soldiers leads me strongly to hope you will find pleasure in rendering the assistance I have ventured to request.

I am, very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,
THOS. S. BELL.

Major Genl. WM. H. KEIM.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 5th Div., P. V.,
READING, Aug. 17, 1857.

Major Genl. Thomas S. Bell.

My Dear Sir:—Your communication with the proceedings of a meeting held at the Paoli Tavern, I have the pleasure to acknowledge.

You have not underrated the deep feeling which the name of Paoli conjures up in the breast of every true American, and more particularly is that feeling cherished by the citizen soldier as its every recurring anniversary fully testifies.

Throwing a mantle over the dark scenes of the past, my personal recollections of Paoli are of a pleasurable character, having participated in the Encampment of 1840, and revisited the spot since. May no profane hand mar its monumental trophies!

Your committee shall be received with the courtesy due to brother officers, their mission made known to the denizens of the Camp, and every facility afforded to promote the success of the enterprise.

Yours very truly,
WM. H. KEIM.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you do the public a service by publishing the following from the pen of the venerable Dr. Darlington, alike distinguished for his devotion to science and love of country. The Doctor was one of those who, forty years ago, in conjunction with such men as General Bernard, Colonel Pearce, and others of like mark and character, gave their time and money to found the monument we are seeking to restore and perpetuate. Should the effect of the last of the band of patriots fail of effect, we may indeed, despair of success. T. S. B.

PAOLI MONUMENT.—I have observed, with much interest, that an effort is now being made to repair and protect the *monument*, erected forty years since, to the memory of the Patriots, whose lives were a sacrifice, on the field near *Paoli*, for the Freedom and Independence we now enjoy. It is little to the credit of our county, or the age in which we live, that a memorial so recently erected, should be already defaced, and in a state of dilapidation. The author of the magnificent "Field Book of the Revolution," thus speaks of it: "Upon the four sides of the pedestal are appropriate inscriptions, *somewhat defaced by the villian hand of wanton destructiveness, or by the marauding relic-seekers.*" This rebuke, to our shame be it said, is but too well merited; but we may indulge the hope, from the movement now made by a few distinguished gentleman, that there is yet extant among us, sufficient patriotic feeling, and American spirit, to protect and preserve the work so piously performed by the last generation. The old *Republican Artilerists*, with the aid of their public-spirited fellow-citizens, not only procured the monument, and inclosed it by a stone wall, but also purchased the adjacent field, to be a military parade ground for ever. This was done at a cost of about two thousand dollars; and surely, the young *Volunteers* and patriotic citizens of the present day, will not incur the disgrace of letting the whole go to decay and oblivion, when it can be prevented by less than half the sum which their fathers so cheerfully contributed. If they do, I shall blush for my native county. Let us rather be up and doing. Let a small but energetic and faithful committee be appointed in each township, who will canvass it in the right spirit, and the business can be accomplished without fail or delay. Every man among us, who inherits a spark of Pennsylvania fire, will gladly contribute his quota for the occasion; and the aged survivors of those who placed the monument where it stands, and silently pleads for protection from Vandal outrage, will bid them God speed. W. D.

Aug. 21, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING,

In pursuance of the call of the Standing Committee, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic citizens of Delaware county was held at the Rose Tree Hotel, on Thursday afternoon, the 27th inst., for the purpose of confirming the nominations made by the county convention, held at same time and place.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Jno. Rhoads; Vice Presidents—James Sill, John Afflick, J. W. Griffith, Nathaniel Pratt, Samuel Plankinton, Jackson Lyons, William P. Beatty. Secretaries John O. Longstreth, William Worrall.

Messrs. J. W. Griffith, Pearson Serrill, Joseph R. Morris, H. B. Edwards, George Drayton, James Erskine, and John B. White, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and reported through their chairman, Dr. Griffith, the following:

Whereas, The Democratic citizens of Delaware county, by their votes last November, declared their district to be in favor of the present Administration; and whereas, this is the first regular county meeting held since that triumphant period: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as citizens of Delaware county, we congratulate ourselves in carrying, for the first time, our party ticket for Federal officers, and that we claim for ourselves full rank among the Democratic counties of the State.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, we feel rejoiced and honored by the election of her "favorite son" to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the Republic, we cannot express too strongly our kind feelings towards our fellow-patriots throughout the States, with whom we were joined in opposing the different *isms* of the day, whereby we have succeeded in perpetuating the Constitution as drafted by Hamilton, endorsed by Washington, Jefferson, Adamses, Monroe, Madison, Jackson, and their illustrious successors, and supported so nobly by those much-lamented statesmen, Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Marcy.

Resolved, That the measures adopted from time to time by our great national party, have proven to be correct in every particular, so much so that the country has prospered under them beyond all precedent within the pale of history; and that the success to the nation at large, caused by the carrying out of our principles, has now brought over to our ranks at least three-fourths of our former political opponents, and that we feel pleased to acknowledge as brothers the continued accessions we are having of *old-line Whigs.*

Resolved, That we approve of the action of President Buchanan in appointing Robert J. Walker, a son of the Keystone State, to the Governorship of Kansas; and we believe that his talents and industry will enable him to do justice to the *bona fide* citizens of that unfortunate Territory, whose lives and property have been placed in jeopardy by the intrigue and cunning of a certain class of politicians who style themselves *Republicans*, but whose only object is to bring about a dissolution of the Union, for the purpose of serving their own selfish views, and by their mendacious statements called to their side during the last campaign a number of our best citizens, many of whom, we are glad to say, are now convinced of their error, and feel confident that the Administration will not be led by either the fanatics of the North or of the South.

Resolved, That in Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming county, the Democracy have a gubernatorial candidate of high character for integrity and intelligence, of large experience in State affairs, familiar with the workings of all the departments of Government, and altogether deserving of their most cordial and enthusiastic support. His election will prove a reliable guarantee against dishonorable and corrupt legislation, and against the infringment of the rights and interests of the people, which have characterized the present imbecile State Administration by the granting of an undue number of corporate privileges to speculators, who prey upon the industry of the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the merchant.

Resolved, That in Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, we recognise a gentleman whose high moral and political standing nobly qualify him for that responsible office—his whole history is well known to us, and is a pledge that his future actions will be as honest and worthy as his past have been upright and correct.

Resolved, That in William Strong, of Berks, and James Thompson, of Erie counties, we have candidates for the Supreme Bench whose talents, legal attainments, and acknowledged purity and integrity of private and professional character, eminently fit them for the highest judicial positions, and render them, in all respects, worthy of confidence and suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the nominations just made by our County Convention, consisting of Joseph R. Morris, for Senate, Thomas P. Powell, for Assembly, Charles R. Williamson, for County Treasurer, James Cloud, for Commissioner, Jonathan Vernon, for Sheriff, John Goff, for Coroner, Jesse W. Noble, for Director of the Poor, John D. White, for Auditor, be, and are hereby confirmed; that all the gentlemen named have our highest confidence; they are well known to our citizens as men of great intelligence and moral worth, and amply qualified for the several offices, for which they are now candidates; and that while we thank the members of the Convention for the ability displayed by them in making such an able selection, we have great pleasure in recommending the choice which they have made to the suffrages of the county, believing that the interests of the people cannot be confided to more honest or worthy hands.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. John Hickman, our present Congressional representative, meets the cordial support of the Democracy of this county, and that the ability which he has heretofore exhibited in his congressional career is a pledge that his future course will redound to the credit of his constituents.

Resolved, That, in view of the very important position held by our Commonwealth towards its sister States, as a State knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, it became necessary that the people should be represented by an enlargement of the newspaper force, and that we are glad to observe that, in addition to the Democratic organs so long established and ably conducted in the city of Philadelphia, there is now published a new journal, devoted to the interest of the Union, under the editorship of that intelligent and accomplished gentleman, Col. Jno. W. Forney; that we cordially recommend to the citizens of the county THE PRESS as a newspaper well deserving of their patronage, affording, through the medium of its columns, most reliable intelligence concerning the political and commercial condition of the country and of the world, and at the same time being, by its literary *caste*, a most agreeable and proper fireside companion; and that the thanks of one party are due to Col. Forney for the ability he has always exercised in its behalf, and that we join the Democracy throughout the Union in wishing success to his new enterprise.

All of which were unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then eloquently addressed by Messrs. Manley, Vandersloot, and others, whose speeches were listened to with the utmost attention, and adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The Convention was the largest the party has ever had in Delaware county, all the townships being fully represented: George Palmer, Esq., being in the chair, with Messrs. Hinkson and Ring as Secretaries. The corresponding committee consists of Messrs. C. D. Manley, Charles Kelly, G. W. Palmer, John C. Leiper, E. R. Marshall, Jno. Stevenson, and S. D. Hunter. Secretaries—Messrs. Strickland and Williamson. Treasurer—P. Baker.

CLOCK FOR THE COURT HOUSE.—We are pleased to learn that the Commissioners have determined to have a clock for the Court House. This will add greatly to beautify the building, and be a useful ornament to our Borough.

We regret to announce that John Goff, of Chester, died on Sunday morning last. Mr. Goff was well known throughout the county, and much respected. He received the nomination for Coroner by the recent Democratic Convention, and the vacancy caused by his decease, we presume will be filled by another nomination.

On Thursday next, the straight-out American Convention will meet in this Borough, for the purpose of, as it is said, of nominating a separate county ticket. The delegate elections were held on Monday last.

A disease, said to resemble what is called the "cattle plague" in Europe, is fatally prevalent among the cattle in the vicinity of Utica, N. Y.

On the 1st of September, the Hon. James B. Clay will sell at Ashland, Ky., all his blooded cattle, horses and sheep.

A case was tried at the August term of the Court in Huntington county, brought by Patrick Kelley against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for injry to his child, in which the jury returned a verdict of $5,000 for the plaintiff.

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 26th ult., by O. E. Strickland, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. HARRY G. ASHBRIDGE, of Thornbury, Chester co., to Miss ESTHER JANE BAKER, of Edgmont, Delaware co.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Nether Providence, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Henry Sutton, Mr. SAMUEL H. BURK, to Miss ANNA H. SEARY, all of Delaware co.

At Harrisburg, on the 24th ult., by Friend's ceremony, ELLWOOD REEVES, of Philadelphia, to ELIZA WOOLMAN, of Delaware co.

DIED.

Of Dysentery, at the residence of his father, in Montgomery county, Md., WARREN L., son of Thos. D. and Elizabeth P. Calvert, formerly of Delaware co., aged 2 years, 5 months and 22 days.

In Chester, on the 24th ult., CATHARINE A., wife of J. Edward Clyde, aged 33 years.

In Chester, on the 30th ult., JOHN GOFF, in the 43d year of his age.

At his residence in Darby, on Tuesday evening last, WILLIAM URIAN, in the 72d year of his age.

In Middletown, on Seventy day, evening, the 22d ult., ABINOAM YARNALL, wife of John Yarnall, aged about 65 years.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., at the residence of his father, in Chester township, WILLIAM, son of Thomas and Catharine Madgin, aged 15 months and 19 days.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR MARKET.—The flour market continue depressed. For fresh ground from new wheat only $6,58 is obtained, and $6,37 for old—fancy brands $7.50 up to $9,00. Rye flour $4,62; corn meal $4.

GRAIN.—The grain Market is inactive. Good red at 147a150, and 155a159 for good white wheat; corn 88 cents; rye 85; oats 35a35 cts.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle sold the same as last week, at from $10 to $11 per 100 lbs. The supply of Sheep was large, all of which were sold at from $3 to $5 for fat sheep; and $2,50 to $3,50 for stock sheep. Cows $30 to $60 for milch, and from $18 to $25 for dry cows.

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

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of SHERIFF, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August inst., I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all the duties of said office.
HENRY F. ESREY.
Nether Providence, August 26, 1857.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August, I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all its duties
Middletown, Aug. 26, '57. CHARLES JOHNSON.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of CORONER, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August, I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all its duties.
Springfield, Aug. 26, '57. ISAAC JOHNSON.

To the Americans of Delaware County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff subject to the decision of the American County Convention.
SAMUEL P. RUSH, Media.

CORONER.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. R. H. SMITH, of Media, as a candidate for re-election to the office of CORONER, subject to the decision of the American Nominating Convention.

SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM L. GRUBB of Chester, as a candidate for the office o SHERIFF of Delaware county, subject to the decision of the Straight-out American Convention.
Chester, June 3, 1857.

FERTILIZERS.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Poudrette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles
and Mitchell & Croosdale's
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Fire Brick and Cement,
CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goats Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STAW.
The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 3m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same on demand with
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST
from the day of deposit. For list of managers see daily papers
FRANKLIN FELL, *President.*
CHAS. M. MORRIS, *Treasurer.*
JAMES S. PRINGLE, *Secretary* apr. 22 1y.

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.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the sea shell, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect complete cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating base, is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new cast top cannon, and the com

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

WOMEN'S HELP FOR FARMERS' FAMILIES.—A large part of our farmer's wives are overworked. What with the boarding of the farm hands, the dairy and all the other unavoidable parts of the routine of daily work, there needs to be extra hands to do it, and when these cannot be, or are not furnished health suffers, the temper is often soured, the beauty of mind and soul is marred, and too often the worn-out mother fails to live out half her days.

We believe most families would gladly hire more assistance, if possible, but there are constant complaints from all parts of the country, of a lack of girls who will consent to hire into farmer's families. It is evident that we cannot expect much of this kind of help from *American girls*. Either they have insufficient health, or their fathers are able to support them without, or they are too proud to "work out," as it is called. And girls of foreign birth, if they have been even for a short time in the city, can seldom be persuaded thereafter to go into the country.

On the other hand, while luxury is every where gaining ground, there is small chance that our wants will be simplified, and thus be more readily met.—On the contrary, they are vastly more likely to be multiplied. The demand is likely to increase, while the supply diminishes.

The same want is felt to a considerable extent by the farmers in their out-door work, though machines are fast lessening the evil here. Not so in-doors, and the question has become an important one, how is this growing evil to be met?

The most fasible plan that we can suggest is this:—Build a cheap, though comfortable house on one corner of your farm, fence off a few acres of ground to go with it, and rent this to some tenant who will be likely to supply your wants. There are enough families in our cities, who, if comfortable provision were made for them, would be glad to go into the country. The Germans are almost always good tenants—neat, industrious and saving, and fond of working the ground. Welsh and sometimes English and Scoth families can also be found who will do well.

The advantages resulting from such an arrangement are numerous. You can easily spare the land, the fire wood, etc., indeed you would scarcely miss it, and would be sure to want more than the worth of it in work, and the convenience of having help at hand when wanted, must be great. You are not obliged to hire either men or women when not needed, as they can support themselves from their own share of the ground; neither are you obliged to retain them as tenants if they prove lawless.

One cause of the scarcity of farm laborers is this. You generally insist upon hiring single men. A man with a family could be more easily obtained, and by boarding himself, too, would relieve the women of part of their burthen. Moreover, the tenant family could probably board any other hands that might be required, and thus materially lessen the crushing labors of the house wife.

The women of such families, too, are unusually hardy as well as industrious, and would commonly be glad to get the job of washing and ironing for the family, or they would come in by the day and clean house, etc., and if there be girls in the family, you can probably hire them steadily by the week or month. By hiring them thus occasionally, from childhood, they would learn your ways, and be much more likely to meet your wants than any fresh importations.

The advantage of such an arrangement must, we think, be great to you; and in return, you should make it advantageous to them. Let them have the place on such terms as will make it an object for them to leave the city and hire with you. Make their home a comfortable one, pay fair wages, take no advantage over ignorance or humble position: in short—do as you would be done by. Let there be freedom on both sides to go or stay, or hire as they please, and we are sure the advantage will be mutual.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

BEEF CATTLE.—Those best acquainted with the rise and fall in the price of cattle, and who have long been the business, say that the high price is attributable to an inadequate supply. The rapid growth of western cities and towns calls for many cattle, which six or seven years since, came to the eastern markets, and it is supposed that this state of things will exist until Kansas and other portions of our country, uncultivated, are filled up with emigrants, and who will find cattle-raising the most profitable pursuit to engage in. A few years ago, no cattle were brought to market, except those in good condition, but now the demand has become so great, that all kinds of stock are forced in. It is thought that, by the first of next month, the price of beeves will be materially diminished, as many cattle now being fattened in Pennsylvania will be brought to market; a result which, no doubt, every consumer of beef will be glad to realise.

The Cattle markets, or the hotels at each yard, where the business is transacted in Philadelphia, present a busy and animated appearance on market days. Drovers, butchers, speculators and cattle drivers, mingle together, discussing the appearance of the cattle, and the prospect of a relief from the high prices complained of. Men in dirty clothes and long beards may be seen with huge pocket-books, filled with bank notes of all denominations and from every State in the Union; and one man is kept busy overlooking the piles of notes, to see that no counterfeits are passed among the crowd. The transactions of one day will amount to about $60,000 for beeves; $20,000 for sheep; $4000 for cows, and about the same for hogs. From this some idea may be formed of the extent of the business in Phila.

TEACHING LANGUAGE TO ANIMALS.—Working animals have to be taught the language of their work. And as they are not very swift learners of language, it requires not a little patience to teach them the words they must understand. The principal words they have to learn are those which bid them go ahead, moderately, at a good speed, rapidly, to turn to the right and left, to draw gently or with all their might, to back and hold back, &c. These various words with their modifications, constitute quite a language for dumb animals to learn. Many men in teaching young animals to work, don't seem to realise that it takes them a long time to learn the language of work, and hence do not have the patience they ought with them. The most successful teachers of animals have great patience, and teach always by the same principles, using always the same word or sign for the same thing. Our domestic animals may be taught all the language they need to know, if we will patiently persevere in any systematic course with them. Our horses and oxen might be much more agreeably and usefully worked, if we would teach them more of the language of their work, and rely more upon language and less upon means of force. They will acquire by habitual use the meaning of many words. The safest and pleasantest animals to work are those that are well taught the language of their work. With them the word of their effectual than his whip. In the language of their work, and perseverence therein ags. In doing this it speak in a loud boisthey hear readily, and al tone is much the bellowing you must it best to talk too what you mean and talking to them is like oon becomes an old be few and right to earnestly spoken.—

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 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 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, al ways on hand. J. H. & W. HINKSON.

Chester, April 8, 1857.

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.



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.

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.

SHAWLS MANTILLAS AND DRESS GOODS,

Now arranged in our SHAWL ROOM an unusually large and elegant stock of STELLA and other SHAWLS, most of which being

AUCTION PURCHASES,

will be sold at retail as low as some can be bought at wholesale. Also, a complete stock of

HANDSOME MANTILLAS,

manufactured for first class city sales.

RICH DRESS GOODS,

recent purchases at auction, of fine

FRENCH GOODS,

"Dupins" celebrated fabrics, which we will offer at much less than cost of importion.

THEY COMPRISE

Robe and figured Barages,
High color and plain Mouse de Laines,
Very rich Ducals and Satin Lupors,
Striped and plain Ottoman Poplins,
Robe and figured Lawns,
Rich styles Challies, 50 cents.
Full stock of black Goods.
FRENCH EMBROIDERY, &c., &c.
Hadnsome Cambric Collars and Setts,
Fine Jaconett and Book Muslin Setts,
Linen Setts, Gauntlett Sleeves.

COOPER & CONARD,

ap15. S. E. Cor. 9th and Market sts., Phila.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers having removed from the old Shops situated near the Friends' Meeting House, East Media, to the shop formerly occupied by Samuel P. Derrick, situate on the South east corner of State and Plum Streets, in the Borough of Media, are now prepared to make WAGONS CARTS and all other kinds of Farming Utensils. Repairing in both heavy and light work promptly and neatly executed.—Thankful for past favors, we hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

HORSE-SHOEING and Smithing attended to at the shortest notice. CLAYTON SMITH,

Media, May 14-1956. THOS. T. WILLIAMS.

GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for WHEAT, CORN and OATS by the subscribers. Also,

FLOUR AND FEED,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BEATTY & OGDEN.

Springfield Mills, Oct. 39-1856.

MEDIA LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber respectfully announces to Carpenters and builders, and all others in want for 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.



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

R. BUCKLEY.

N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promply attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.



Boots, Shoes, Trunks and CARPET BAGS.—The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the reader to their large and well assorted stock of the above named articles, as we profess to keep everything in the shape of a Ladies' or Gentleman's useful shop, we think it unnecessary to particularize, but invite the public to examine for themselves. All we ask is a trial, as we feel confident we can sell "Good Goods" at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. LARE & WALKER,

1601, Market street, 3d door west of 16th street.

Philadelphia, July 8-3m.



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.

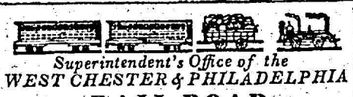
Philadelphia, July 8, 1857.

WILLIAM HILLARY'S WHOLESALE,

PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, *No. 233 Market st., West of Broad Philn.*

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

N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no26ly.



Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD

Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)

ON AND AFTER THE 13th APRIL, 1857,

The Cars will leave the North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia:

At 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)

At 7, 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:

Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The last train will leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) on Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Freight will be carried on the 6 o'clock, A. M, and 4 o'clock, P. M, trains from Philadelphia; and on the 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., trains from Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge.)

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



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.

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.

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.

Media Trimming and Variety Store.

On State st, nearly opposite the M. E. Church.

MISSA. P. BURK, would respectfully inform the public that she has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of

FANCY MILLINERY TRIMMINGS:

Such as Flowers, Laces, &c., &c, as well as the most approved styles of fashionable BONNETS, to which the attention of the Ladies is earnestly invited. Also a large, new and fashionable asortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods:

Such as Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery. Gentlemen's Linens made to order at the shortest notice. All articles in her line, will be sold on the most reasonable terms; and business entrusted to her carewill be promptly attended to. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B.—Patterns constantly on hand. may 13.

WILLIAM T. INNES,

FASHIONABRE TAILOR.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friend and the public gene ally, 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.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MRS. H. J. GIBSON respectfully informs the ladies of Delaware county, that she has opened an elegant assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Ladies' Dress Caps on hand, or made to order. Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed. Having procured competent and experienced milliners, and having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business herself, she is prepared to fill all orders with neatness and dispatch.

Marcus Hook, Ap. 15. Mrs. H. J. GIBSON.

PLAIN AND FANCY MILLINERY.

M. E. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER, respectfully announce to the Ladies' of Media and vicinity, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE, on the S. E. corner of State street, and South Avenue, Media, where they have on hand and intend to keep an assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, Straw bonnets bleached and pressed.

All orders promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Media, April 22, 1857-tf

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.

He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.

Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

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

DOORS AND BLINDS,

SASH AND SHUTTERS,

ALSO GLAZED SASHOF ALL SIZES.

All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warranted not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

I. C. WORTH & CO.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1857-1y.

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.

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.—Gen. 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.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

ESLER & BROTHER,

Manufacture s of all kinds of

WOOD MOULDINGS AND TURNINGS,

at No. 18 and 20 South 15th street, Philada

N. B.—SCROLL SAWING. ap226m.

MEDIA MARBLE WORKS.

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



July 31 1y. DANIEL McCLINTOCK.

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.

Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

LOOK AT THIS.—BYRON'S COMPLETE Works Illustrated, 8 vo. Sheep, fine edition.—Price, $1,75 at CUMMINS & CO'S

June 3. Book & Stationery Store, Media.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,

May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA R. R.—The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the W. C. & P. R. R. Co., are requested to send their addresses to the Secretary without delay, together with the number and description of their Bonds.

A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary,

July 22-4t. 147 South 4th st. Phila

HORSEMEN TAKE NOTICE!

THE celebrated trotting horse "MEDIA MINK" will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing APRIL 1st, and ending August 31st...1857, at the Livery stables of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Pa., at $10 for the season, payable at its expiration, or if not within one month thereafter, $12 will be charged.—$20 to insure a mare with foal, $5 of which will be required in advance. Any person parting with a mare prior to the time of foaling, will be held liable for the insurance.

PEDIGREE.—"Media Mink" is of a beautiful dapple brown color, about 15 hands high, and weighs over 1000 pounds. He is of Canadian stock, and was raised in Germantown, Phila., from a full blooded Canadian Mare, capable of trotting a mile in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. Sire unknown. This horse is of a very strong build, well proportioned, and cannot be excelled by any for gracefulness of form and dignity of carriage. He is lively and high spirited, yet gentle and tractible, keen and ardent in his exertions, yet firm and persevering; and is qualified for all the various purposes in which it is needed to employ him.—At the Delaware county Exhibition in the year 1855, he was pronounced, by the best judges in the county, as having greater powers of endurance than any other on the ground. His speed is superior to that of any stallion in Delaware county.

WESSEL C. BROADHEAD.

N. B.—The subscriber will attend to knicking horses at the shortest notice.



AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD,* corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

J. LEVIS WORRALL,



WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES



in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.

Media, March 18, 1757.

The Thorough Bred Vermont Morgan Harse.

GIFFORD MORGAN.



THE undersigned would call the attention of breeders to the above Horse, of the celebrated VERMONT MORGAN STOCK, so highly prized at the present day; who can trot a mile in 2 minutes and 50 seconds; will stand the present season at my stable. For particulars and pedigree see hand bills. G. W. HILL, JR.

Middletown, April8, 1857

JOHN MARSH, Masonic Temple, *Chesnut Street, above Seventh,* keeps constantly on hands the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in 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.

To the Citizens of Delaware County:

Lippincott and Hunter,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS.

South-West Corner of Fourth and Market streets

PHILADELPHIA,

The attention of CLOTHING BUYERS is called o our large and superior stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Which is got up with great care and will be found *FULL and COMPLETE the whole YEAR.*

ORDERS WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Our Spring Stock

Is very large, to all of which we respectfully solici the attention of the citizens of Delaware county.

Philadelphia, &pril 22, tf.

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

WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.

No. 600 Market street, above 16th,

One Square from the Media Depot, Phila

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

Philadelphia, March 26.

New STORE & New GOODS

ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED

DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.

BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*

Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.

W. M. B. BALL.
WASH. M. WORRALL,
E. C. DEAL.

Sept. 3,-'56, tf

The Truth about. Kansas!--Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 348 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character agd movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon, its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.

A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.

CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,

July 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.



GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $1; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.

S. TORAM,

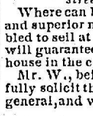
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

LUMBER! LUMBER!!--200,000 Bangor Plastering Lath.

40,000 White Pine Shingles.
75,000 Cypress Shingles, 24 inches.
20,000 " 18 "
20,000 " 30 "
40,000 ft. 5 quarter Yellow Pine Flooring.
40,000 ft. 4 " " "
40,000 seasoned Worked White Pine Flooring.
40,000 feet Albany Pannel Lumber.
300,000 feet White Pine Dry Lumber.
100,000 Frame Hemlock from 4 to 6 inches thick and 12 to 31 feet long.

The above Lumber is dry and well seasoned, and will be sold at the lowest market price for cash, or satisfai tory acceptances. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.

Darby, May 20.



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.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.



WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.

TRUNKS. VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.

Also a splendid assortment of

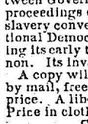
STRAW HATS,

Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TYDADDELL.

No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

REMOVAL.



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

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,

NO. 83 DOCK STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 26

CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.* GEORGE H. HART, *President.*

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,

AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!



G. B. ZELL, would inform his friends, the citizens of Glen Riddle, Rockdale and surrounding country that he has now on hand, at his yard, at GLEN RIDDLE STATION, an excellent assortment of COAL, WOOD, AND LAND PLASTER.

He hopes by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public.

Farmers in want of PLASTER will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere

dec 31 GEORGE B. ZELL.



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 o fdifferent sizes and lengths.

HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards.

Cherter, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.

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

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

60,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.

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

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

200,000 first quality 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.

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,

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 29 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857. WHOLE NO 133

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.

A. H. PHARO,
NO. 41 NORTH SECOND ST.,
FIRST DOOR above the MADISON HOUSE, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has issued his new elegant Spring Styles of Gents' Silk Hats, which, for beauty, durability and cheapness, will compare favorably with those of any other manufacturer in the city. Gents' and Youths' felt hats, and children's fancy hats and caps in great variety. Friends' plain, and Gents' fashionable black and drab Beaver, Otter and Cassimer hats; also Caps of every color, style and price.—A full and well assorted stock of Straw Goods, at reasonable prices. Call and examine. may 6.

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

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

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Penna.
CHESTER, PA.;
OFFICE—Southest corner of Market Square, nex door to Larkin's Drug Store. may 13.

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

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.

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.

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 29.57.

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

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 139 West Mardet street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of seventeenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

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

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 accommocation 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.

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

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

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO.---A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs., each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

STOP! STOP!!---If you are in want of superior Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, White Lead, Putty, Paint, Window Glass, or any article in our line we will sell it cheaper than any other Drug Store in the county. Call at our establishment in Chester.
April 27. ALLEN & BICKLEY.
Market and Work sts.

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.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

The following beautiful poem was written by Thomas Chatterton, in the sixteenth year of his age, and has been pronounced by eminent literary men, the greatest poetical production ever penned by one so young—Chatterton was born in Bristol, England, and died in his youth.

"Almighty Framer of the skies
O let our pure devotion rise
Like incense in thy sight!
Wrapt in impenetrable shade
The texture of our souls was made,
Till thy command gave light.

"The sun of glory gleamed, the ray
Refined the darkness into day,
And bid the vapors fly:
Impelled by his eternal love,
He left his palaces above,
To cheer our gloomy sky.

"How shall we celebrate the day,
When God appeared in mortal clay,
The mark of worldly scorn,
When the arch angel's heavenly lays
Attempted the Redeemer's praise,
And hailed salvation's morn.

"A human form the Godhead wore,
The pains of poverty he bore,
To gaudy pomp unknown;
Though in a human walk he trod,
Still was the man Almighty God,
In glory all his own.

"Despised, oppressed, the Godhead bears
The torments of this vale of tears,
Nor bids his vengeance rise;
He saw the creatures he had made
Revile his power, his peace invade,
He saw with Mercy's eyes."

THE SPIDER AND THE SNAKE.

ASTONISHING FEAT OF A HOUSE SPIDER.

It would seem that there is no living thing so obnoxious as not to find some admirers. What creatures so repulsive as rats and spiders? Yet the *London Quarterly* finds something beautiful and even loveable in the former; and Dr. A. Fitch, in *Harper's Monthly*, labors to show that the latter "delicate little objects" are worthy of our esteem and admiration. He denies that their bite is fatal to any save insects, and extols their agility, adroitness, sagacity and heroism, as worthy of all praise. In support of these views he tells the following curious story concerning a heroic spider who captured a snake. The affair came off last summer, in the store of Charles Cook, in the village of Havana, Chemung county, N. Y., and is attested by the Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of Corning, "who himself witnessed the phenomenon, as did more than a hundred other persons."

An ordinary looking spider of a dark color, its body not larger than that of a common house-fly, had taken up its residence, it appears, on the underside of a shelf beneath the counter of Mr. Cook's store. What may we suppose was the surprise and consternation of this little animal on discovering a snake about a foot long, selecting for its abode the floor underneath, only two or three spans distant from his nest! It was a common silk snake, which, perhaps, had been brought into the store unseen in a quantity of sawdust with which the floor had been recently "carpeted." The spider was aware no doubt, that it would inevitably fall a prey to this horrid monster the first time it should incautiously venture within its reach. We should expect that to avoid such a frightful doom it would forsake its present abode, and seek a more secure retreat elsewhere. But it is not improbable that a brood of its eggs or young was secreted near the spot which the parent foresaw would become a prey to this monster, if they were abandoned by their natural guardian and protector. We can conceive of no other motive which should have induced the spider so pertinaciously to remain and defend that particular spot at the imminent risk of her own life, when she could so easily have fled and established herself in some secure corner elsewhere.

But how, we may well ask, was it possible for such a weak, tender little creature, to combat with such a powerful, mail-clad giant? What power had she to do any thing which could subject the monster to even the slightest inconvenience or molestation? Her ordinary resort, that of fettering and binding the victim by throwing her threads of cobweb around it, it is plain, would be of no more avail here than the cords upon the limbs of the unshorn Samson. Aware that her accustomed mode of attack was useless, how did she acquire the knowledge and sagacity requisite for devising another, adapted so exactly to the case in hand—one depending upon the structure and habits of the serpent, to aid in rendering it successful? How was she able to perceive that it was in her power to wind a loop of her threads around this creature's throat, despite of all his endeavors to foil her in this work—a loop of sufficient strength to hold him securely, notwithstanding his struggles and writhings, until by her tackle-like power she could gradually hoist him up from the floor, thus literally hanging him by the neck until he was dead? for this was the feat which the adroit little heroine actually performed—a feat, beside which all fabled exploits of Hercules in overpowering lions and serpents and dragoons sink into utter insignificance! And who can say that in the planning and execution of this stupendous achievement there was not forethought, reasoning, a careful weighing of all the difficulties and dangers, and a clear perception in the mind of this little creature that she possessed an ability to accomplish what she undertook; in short, an exercise of faculties of a much higher order than the mere instinct which is supposed to guide and govern these lower animals in their movements?

By what artifice the spider was able in the first of its attack to accomplish what it did, we can only conjecture, as its work was not discovered until the most difficult and daring part of its feat had been performed. When first seen, it had placed a loop around the neck of the serpent, from the top of which a single thread was carried upward and attached to the under side of the shelf, whereby the head of the serpent was drawn up about two inches from the floor. The snake was moving around and around, incessantly, in a circle as large as its tether would allow, wholly unable to get its head down to the floor, or to withdraw it from the noose, while the heroic little spider was exulting no doubt in the success of its exploit.

But the most curious and skillful parts of its performances are yet to be told. When it was in the act of running down the thread to the loop, the reader will perceive it was possible for the snake, by turning its head vertically upward, to snap at and sieze the spider in its mouth. The spider, probably, by watching each opportunity when the mouth of the snake had thus been turned toward her, adroitly, with her hind legs, as when throwing a slight thread around a fly, had thrown one thread after another over the mouth of the snake, so that now he was completely muzzled, by a series of threads placed over it vertically, and these were held from being pushed asunder by another series of threads placed horizontally, as my informant states he particularly observed. No muzzle of wire or wicker-work for the mouth of an animal could be woven with more artistic regularity and perfection; and the snake occasionally making a desperate attempt to open his mouth, would merely put these threads upon a stretch.

The snake continued his gyrations, his gait becoming more slow, however, from weakness and fatigue; and the spider continued to move down and up on the cord, gradually shortening it, until at last, drawn upward so far that only two or three inches of the end of his tail touched to floor, the snake expired, about six days after he was first discovered.

A more heroic feat than that which this little spider performed is probably nowhere upon record. A snake a foot long, hung by a common house spider! Truly; the race is not to the swift, nor is the battle to the strong.

A WORD TO THE GIRLS.

We never expect to tire in interest or in labor for the girls. We see so much to hope for in relation to the young females of our country and so much that is defective in their education, that their interest—their good lies upon our heart like a perpetual inspiration. When we see girls educated in the schools of folly and fashion, selling themselves body and soul to the blandishments of the shop-keeper and mantua maker, idling their young lives away in gossip and nonsense, taking early lessons in rouge-daubing and toilet gilding, talking seriously of matrimony in their early teens, looking forward to make a fortunate match, as their only hope and care in life, forgetting all that is greatest and best in their minds and hearts, ignoring all womanly aspirations and aims, giving no heed to the preparations for life's great duties and joys, my heart bleeds within me. How many good people are trying to improve the homes of the world. How many are seeking to awaken in human hearts a better ideal of home life, a truer estimate of home virtue, a more thorough insight into home duties How limited will be their success unless the hearts of the girls can be warmed with a burning zeal for improvement. Woman is the mistress, the presiding genius of home; and she must become true to herself, true to her womanly qualities of mind and heart, ere the homes of this world can be what they should be. She must cease to worship at the shrine of folly; she must cease to place her sole good in marriage; she must cease to regard herself simply as the doll or plaything of man; she must cease to desire to be his pet, or anybody's pet; she must cease to lean on father, brother, husband for support, for instruction. She must feel that she has a mind to be educated, a soul to be taught the way of duty. She must learn to be independent in her opinions, her actions, her duties and aims.—Every girl should have some aim in life, and educate herself for some place and duty. Her education should be solid and thorough. Why should the boys be sent to college from fourteen to eighteen and the girls to a seminary or academy only as many month. Why should the boys be three or four years learning a trade or profession, and the girls never learn to do anything? Why should the boys be all their minority learning agriculture with the best books, instructions and experiences they can get, and the girls that are to be their wives be ignorant of everything that pertains to their future duties and trials? Why should it be the province of the boys to know so much and the girls to know so little?

We want to see the girls of this age wake up to a new life and every one of them fix on some great attainment that they will secure. First of all let them aim to be true women, intelligent, self-reliant, virtuous, high-minded, sober, affectionate, thoughtful, loving, all that is truly lovely and nothing that is not, demanding of all their associates that they shall be honorable and respectful. Secondly, let them determine that they will know the most they can know about the practical and useful duties of life, that their hands shall be taught to be useful and their minds active come what fortune may. Thirdly, let them learn how to preserve their health, to care for and do for the sick, to be judicious managers of households, sick-rooms, nurseries, gardens, dairies, and whatever falls to the common lot of men and women. Fourthly, let them learn to do something by which they could earn an honest and comfortable living were they thrown upon their own resources. Fifthly, let them read and acquire useful knowledge. With such efforts the girls of to day may be glorious women for the next forty years.

LOLA MONTEZ ON HER TRAVELS.—Last Friday morning, Lola took the train from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, and without advice from any source she seated herself in the baggage car to quietly puff her cigarette.—While thus cozily throwing off from her lips the curling smoke, she was discovered by the conductor and informed that passengers were not permitted to ride in the baggage car. She paid no attention to the intimation, however, but continued to smoke as if no one had addressed her.

Assistant Superintendent Collomar was at the station: and was informed what Lola was doing. He said she must do as other passengers did, and that she could not be permitted to ride in the baggage car. The conductor called upon her and pointedly told her that she must take a seat in one of the cars designed for passengers. Lola drew herself up in an attitude of defiance, and told the conductor that she had traveled over all the world, and had always rode where she had a mind to, and proposed to do so in this case.

The conductor further expostulated with her, and assured her that he was but executing the order of the Superintendent and the rules of the company. Lola replied that she had horse-whipped bigger men than he. This settled the matter.

The conductor withdrew and Lola was not again disturbed by him. She rode to Buffalo in the baggage car, and had no occasion to use the whip. The railroad men did not care to further disturb the tigress.

WALKING A THOUSAND MILES IN A THOUSAND HOURS.

Most people in reading the announcement of such a feat as that now being performed at Stewart's Gymnasium, over the Boylston market, are apt to mis-apprehend and misconceive its difficulties. A thousand miles, travelled at the rate of twenty-four miles a day, would break down nine men out of every ten, and leave the best drilled army minus half its forces; but to walk a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours is a feat immeasurably more difficult. No single hour, it must be remembered, must be allowed to pass without a mile having been accomplished during the time in which the minute hand makes its circuit. Each hour of dawn or sunset, of midnight or noonday, whether the rain pour without, or the thermometer stand at 98 in the shade, must have its miles measured with weary feet—hour after hour—night and day for six successful weeks. Nothing on earth is so refreshing as a night of calm, quiet, and connected sleep; but in performing the feat under consideration, such a rest for the tired body, cannot be obtained, and the hurried naps which are taken, instead of really invigorating, serve only to inspire an intense longing for that continued rest which alone can refresh the weary, either in mind or body.

Let any one, in ordinary circumstances, be forced to lie awake every alternate hour, for even a few nights in succession, and he will find serious inroads made by it upon his health and spirits. That such undertakings as that at Boylston Hall can be successfully carried out, only shows what an excess of endurance the human frame may be made to withstand by careful and faithful training.

The young man, Lambert, who is now walking his thousand miles at Stewart's Gymnasium, is a native of York, in England, and about twenty-one years of age. He was bred a sail-maker, but at the age of fourteen he was thrown considerably into the society of sporting characters connected with a celebrated English stable, and, as a consequence, had his mind so much impressed with the exploits of certain pedestrians that he put himself in training. His first foot-race was over the York course the same year, when he accomplished his two miles within eleven minutes. At Belleview, near Manchester, he won a purse of £25, against one Jordan, running a quarter of a mile in fifty-three seconds. Since then he has run half a dozen races, the last of which was at Lawrence last Fast Day, when he beat Naley, the "Shooting Star," in a five mile race. He has once before been engaged in a walking feat similar to the present, namely, at a cricket ground near York, in Yorkshire, England, where, having assisted a pedestrian who walked five hundred miles in as many consecutive hours, he laid a wager that he could do the same thing, and won the wager.

The match at Boylston Hall, is for $1,000 a side, and both the parties to it have their agents present, to watch the course of events, and see that all things are done fairly and in order. The ring in which he walks is about a yard wide, laid with sawdust, and runs around the hall, all the gymnastic paraphernalia of Professor Stewart being within, and the subscribers to the gymnasium are constantly on hand, exercising themselves without in the least interfering with the pedestrian. Twenty-seven times around this ring makes the required mile.

At twenty minutes before 9 o'clock last evening, our reporter saw Lambert commence his six hundred and ninety-second mile. He was in good spirits, and had been conversing freely and with apparent ease, and went off in good style on his walk. He was dressed in a red silk shirt, with short sleeves, black velvet breeches, reaching to the knees, check socks, and shoes; with a light handkerchief round his neck—leaving his calves, arms, throat and head bare. In height he is about five feet seven or eight inches; he has a light blue eye, and a very pleasant, genial aspect of face. His natural weight is 135 pounds, but by training, has reduced himself to 127 pounds, and has fallen off six or seven pounds since commencing his walk. The six hundred and ninety-second mile was accomplished in just fifteen minutes.

During the first two weeks of his pilgrimage he felt worse than at present. He frequently has pain in his legs, and weariness, as well as headache, and after each mile, his knees give him some pain. By frequent bathing with alcohol, and a rigid attention to diet, however, he is enabled to keep up, and appears to be quite strong; appearances are in favor of his successfully accomplishing his task, although, of course, the last one or two hundred hours will test his exhausted energies to the utmost, possibly beyond the limit of endurance. The present cool weather is very favorable to him, and he says he felt most severely the one or two hot days which occurred week before last.

At one time recently his knees were much swollen and painful, but the inflammation was reduced, and the utmost attention is paid to the diet, to guard against attacks of illness. His food consists entirely of mutton and beef, done rare; dry toast, and a few potatoes, and nothing greasy or fat is allowed him; his drink is tea and Scotch ale. In the state of his physical system, consequent upon his exertions, all this care is necessary to prevent liability to sickness.

His greatest trials are at night, when he sleeps. He takes no sleep in the day, and the walking after eleven o'clock at night is so arranged that he can walk two miles in succession, taking the last fifteen minutes of one hour, and the first fifteen of the next, thus giving over an hour and a quarter at each interval of rest, during which he obtains his sleep.

The moment he lays his head upon the pillow he drops into a slumber as profound as death, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the attendants can arouse him when his time for sleep has expired. Worn-out nature asserts her rights with iron-hand, and yields her control over the sleeper only in obedience to force. Whippings have been resorted to in similar cases elsewhere, but not yet in this case, although it is impossible to say what will be necessary before the end of the thousand hours. The last hour will be that ending at three o'clock, Tuesday morning, September 8, and when the prisoner is released he will need a week's care before he can be left to himself. If allowed to sleep uninterruptedly, he would sleep a week, or probably never wake again.

We have given these details, believing a description of the phenomena of such a case would be interesting to the uninitiated, and at the same time enable them to appreciate the amount of trial and fatigue which rigid training may enable the human body to endure.—*Boston Traveller.*

CONGRESSIONAL REMINISCENSES.

Col. Benton has added much in his recent volumes to our knowledge of the principal events of Congressional interest; but the Hon. O. H. Smith is furnishing the Indianapolis Journal with some sketches which are very interesting. We give two which will be new to our readers.

Scene between Burgess and M'Duffie.—The House of Representatives had been in session but a few days after the appointment of the Standing Committees, when Mr. McDuffie, Chairman of Ways and Means, made his report, fully sustaining the free trade doctrines of the South, and repudiating protection in all its phases. The report was read and Mr. Burgess arose and sarcastically remarked: "I am glad the Chairman has taken his cue from the Boston free trade report," and sat down. Mr. McDuffie sprang to his feet. "If the gentleman charges me with taking my report from the Boston free trade report, I pronounce it false, and call upon the gentleman to take back what he has said." The excitement in the House was intense, when Mr. Burgess was seen rising on the opposite side of the hall, his bald head, high forehead, and long hooked nose giving prominence to his appearance. The House was as silent as midnight, and all eyes were turned on the old man. I can yet see him and hear his voice. He began in the most subdued manner, in a low voice:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to take back every word I said about the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Chairman says it is false that he took his report from the Boston free trade report. He says he is the author, and he is an honorable man. So much for the gentleman. A word as to myself. I beg leave to assure the House that I was induced to make the statements by facts before my eyes that I thought at the time warranted the charge; but the gentleman says it is false, and he is an honorable man. The Boston free trade report was published and sent to the members of Congress weeks before the session. I read page after page of the report of the Committee and find it word for word with the Boston report. I send to the Clerk these reports and ask him to read from the marked pages." The Clerk read aloud from the two, alike in word and letter. As he read the head of McDuffie sank to his breast. The Clerk ceased. Mr. Burgess raised his voice to its highest pitch, "I take it all back, Mr. Speaker, the Chairman says it is false, and he is an honorable man," and he took his seat amidst applause from the galleries, and deep sensation in the House. McDuffie made no reply and the Speaker proceeded to the business on his table.

A LITERAL RUNAWAY MATCH.—A capital story is told by a Texas paper of a runaway match that came off in that State. It seems that a couple had resolved to get married, notwithstanding the opposition of parents and relatives of every degree, and securing the co-operation of a friendly clergyman, they all three mounted their horses and set out for a friend's mansion several miles distant, where the rites could be solemnized without interference. They had not gone far, however, before their flight was discovered, and then there was as much mounting, and racing, and chasing as occurred on the occasion of "Young Lochinva's" celebrated elopement with the Netherby maiden. The lovers and their faithful pastor soon heard the noise of approaching pursuers and gave their horses the spur. But alas! their enemies were better mounted, and gained fast upon them. It was evident they would soon be captured, when a felicitious inspiration of the maiden came to their aid. "Can't you marry us as we run?" she shouted to the clergyman. The idea "took," and the pastor at once commenced the ritual. All parties "covered themselves with glory," and just as the maid's father clutched her bridlerein, the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. When the old gentleman first learned what had been done, he was inclined to be furious; but being a gallant old fellow, and admiring a dashing action, he soon concluded to forgive the runaways, in consideration of the handsome and novel manner in which they triumphed over him.

DREAMING MATCH.—Sir William Johnson, who was superintendent of Indian affairs in America, previous to the revolution, received several suits of clothes from England, richly laced, when Hendrick, king of the five nations of Mohawks, was present. The chief admired them much but did not say any thing at the time. In a few days Hendrick called on Sir William, and acquainted him that he had a particular dream. On Sir William enquiring what it was, he told him that he had dreamed that he gave him one of those fine suits which he had received from over the great water. Sir William took the hint, and immediately presented him with one of the richest suits. Hendrick, highly pleased with this generosity, retired. A short time after this, Sir William happening to be in company with Hendrick, told him he had a dream. Hendrick being very solicitous to know what it was, Sir William informed him that he had dreamed that he (Hendrick) had made him a present of a particular tract of land (the most valuable on the Mohawk river) of about 5,000 acres.—Hendrick presented him with the land immediately, with this shrewd remark; "Now, Sir William, I will never dream with you again, you dream too hard for me." The tract thus obtained is called to the present day,—*Sir William's dreaming land.*

The following toasts were given at a recent Typographical Anniversary, in one of the Southern States:

WOMAN—The NONPARIEL of our race—the most interesting in life's volume. We yield to her em——'s and bless her as the * that constitutes,

——"the light of each path we pursue;
For whether sunned at the tropics or chilled at the poles,
If WOMAN be there, THERE is happiness too!"

WOMAN—A *form* when *locked-up* for *printing-kisses* needs no *justifying*. Her eyes are *shooting-sticks;* her virtues *quoins* worth more than gold; her influence a *chase* for *locking-up* two hearts; and her example *bold-faced type*, whose well-washed *face* needs no other *press* than man's strong arm to *pull a clear impression.*

WOMAN—The ornamental word of nature. Success to every *printer* when he seeks for one, and may he meet with a *fair take* and *good copy.*

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

School Books.--

Some years since the want of School Books adapted to the capacity of children was seriously felt by parents and Teachers, and several good works were put forth in order to supply the deficiency. But at this day instead of there being an insufficiency of text books, the country is absolutely flooded with them, and the prolific press is daily adding to the mighty number. Now whilst we cordially welcome all works having *merit* to recommend them, yet we do think that the present superabundance of the commodity is almost as bad as the former disparity; and that the rapid and continual changes that are being made in the text books of our schools, operates in many instances detrimental to both the success of the teacher and the progress of the pupil. There is a charm in *novelty* that we cannot, or, at least *do* not resist as resolutely as we should; and as a consequence we change oftener than we are benefitted by so doing. This huckstering of school books is in a great measure the reason of so much change. Publishers offer extraordinary inducements to school districts for the introducing of their books, and having done so, *fleece* them afterwards:—And agents are diligently hawking them around, proclaiming their (too often fancied) excellencies at every corner, and displaying a long list of flattering testimonials from pompous professors and easily tickled teachers, who may have been wheedled to do so by the blarney of the publishers, or else *paid* to do so with his money—and hence through these avenues teachers have books thrust upon them oftentimes without merit, and solely because they are new.

We are led to these remarks from the fact that our school is just at this time *infested* with some of this trash—and acknowledge ourselves the victims of one of these good-for-nothing, professor-puffed, agent-hawked school books. I mean Colton & Fitch's Modern School Geography. If ever there was an insult offered to the beautiful study of Geography, or a party guilty of "malicious mischief" by maring, deforming, and obliterating the beautiful, Messrs. Colton & Fitch are they. Through the exertions of their agents, they have palmed these books upon a multitude of districts, and of course other works possessing more merit had to be discarded. Mitchell's work, which every teacher knows to be vastly its superior, has had to give way it. Now we do not intend to point the many weighty objections to this "Modern Geography," but would simply say, that the maps which illustrate it (heaven save the mark) are in point of artistical finish, a disgrace to the art of map engraving, and no publisher of any repute would suffer such abominable work to go from his establishment. And worse still, when you apply the scale to them you discover that they deviate quite as far from correctness as they do from beauty of execution. In short they are but *daubs* of green, red and yellow—made like the razor man's wares—*to sell.* Of the many *maps* of our own nation there is not a county defined upon one of them. Yes they are made to sell—doubly so—as our sale includes another—the sale of the book is selling the people. As for the descriptive part of the work, it comports with the rest and is a most fitting accompaniment, as all those will aver who obtained their information of Florida, Ala., Arkansas, &c., from this work.—There is brevity for you, with a vengeance. In short the work is a humbug, and if the authors of it know no more of the study than they pretend to teach, they would have conferred a blessing upon themselves and the community at large had they spent their time in studying, instead of book making.—For our part we are down on it, and hope to see it receive its deserts, as soon as possible, and if our efforts would do so we would bury it so deep in oblivion that the hand of resurrection would never find it.

Education—

Gladly may rejoice the friends of Education. At length the "People"—the "People!"—with a strong sound mind, and earnestness of purpose to its manifest importance, are simultaneously awakening. And truly, —what demand more unanimity and prosecuting energy than culture and enlightenment? To be fully convinced of this, we need only to ask,—what enables man to sport with the marvels of Nature, Science, and Mind? to comprehend himself and the world around him? to study his physical, intellectual, moral being? By what talisman is the use of his faculties understood, his reason trained, his understanding ennobled? By what magic weaves he the sunbeams of Fancy and the dew-drops of Thought into rainbow-garlands of Truth? By what power can he read the sky—delve the earth—make the lawless waves frantic elements, frowning rocks and storm-defying mountains, bear awful and glorious testimony of the revealed and mysterious Hand that formed all things in order, majesty and wisdom? The answer is—"Education!"

It is, indeed, a matter of joy that "Young America" is aroused, and that all our shackles of ignorance and prejudice are thus to fall off in a trice. How is this great thing to be accomplished? By the employment of fully competent and well qualified Teachers. Should men be employed who have not the Teacher's character or spirit? who enter the profession merely to pass a few-months and make it the stepping stone to a more lucrative business? Why are good, complete, thorough Teachers not to be had? Because the pay is less for teaching than the qualifications required for it command in other avocations.

Men will not by the same dint of study prepare themselves for a calling which has no reward, as for one which is justly and manfully estimated. Think upon this, Guardians of the "People's Education." The strength of an able-bodied man is not bought for nothing,—why should not that of an able-minded claim its due remuneration? The majority of School Directors is, we believe, firmly settled on the affirmative of the question,—"Has the Teacher's pay to do with his competency?—still there are Directors who will employ men (simply because they work for low wages) to train the immortal minds of their children, who, would not trust them with the yoke-steers of their cart, or the donkeys of their wagon. Judas was offered 30 pieces of silver—but what was the performance required of him? The man who is willing to toil for paltry wages, is also, ready and willing to condescend to meanness,—to hang himself, to sell himself, to prostitute himself to any thing.

REUBEN STAMP.

SABBATH READING.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.—As for that sorrow and regret which is felt by the sick and dying, let it not be mistaken for repentance. It proves nothing. It is a miserable hope that is built upon it. No man has any assurance, that since the foundation of the world, more than one man, repenting thus late, repented savingly; for the dying man has no opportunity to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance," and only "by their fruits shall ye know them."

Perhaps nothing would more strikingly illustrate the deceitfulness of sin than perversion thereby produced in regard to future repentance. It tells how many excellent opportunities there will be for repentance in the progress of life, seasons of afflictions, periods of leisure, occasion of sickness, and what a golden time the last, the sickness that shall be undo death, will afford; what a glorious opportunity then, in the midst of medicines, and in the company of nurses, physicians and pastors, when there is necessity to constrain and urge on, and no world to attract, no friend to oppose, no formidable cross to take up, but death is in near view, and everything favorable. The poor sinner is made to think a return of the Pentecost would hardly equal such a time in advantages for repentance! He forgets that the soul is not merely bound with filaments—that there are chains to be broken. He forgets, that in making peace with God, the divine consent and concurrence are as necessary as his. He forgets, too, that true repentance is not a mere sorrow, and that there is a sorrow for sin, for which hell is a penitentiary.

There is among the realities of the world what answers to that which in the parable of the virgins is set forth in figure. A person—he may be one of those who have borne the lamp of the Christian profession, and have gone forth to meet the bridegroom—makes in one of his last hours, perhaps his very last, the painful discovery that he has no grace in his heart. What shall he do?—His mind is now awake. But the approach of death has already been announced, and the cry, "He cometh, he cometh!" has been reiterated in his ears, and he hears the fatal foot-fall at hand. What shall he do? He has no time to lose. He applies to those around him; but all the help they can afford is friendly counsel—"Go buy;" and he hastily goes, and with tears and sighs he asks for the holy oil; and he offers the world, upon which he has now no claim; and he proposes to give his all, which is now nothing; and he enlists as many as he can in his behalf; but death, inexorable, uncourteous, intrusive death, supervenes and draws his impervious curtain around the scene, and he is gone! Friendship, thinking that opportunity, effectual prayer, and that warmth and earnestness, the effect of love's enkindlement in the heart, calls these exercises religion; and suppose that the flown spirit has found easy and abundant entrance through an ample, wide and open door.—But, it is to be feared, he found the door shut. He slept too long. He began too late. He was in earnest—he lost not a moment; but it was too late when he began.—Ah! that noise and bustle that the fearful soul sometimes makes on the eve of its departure about its salvation, I place little dependance upon. It is thus that animal feelings, when highly excited, exhibit themselves. All this may occur, and yet the Holy Spirit be afar off.—*Dr. Nevins.*

"THE POOR DOTARD."—Sir Isaac Newton wrote a work upon the Prophet Daniel, and another upon the Book of Revelations, in one of which he said that in order to fulfil certain prophecies before a certain date was terminated, viz:—1260 years, there should be a mode of travelling of which the men of his time had no conception; nay, that the knowledge of mankind would be so increased that they would be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Voltaire, who did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, got hold of this, and said:—"Now look at the mighty mind of Newton, who discovered gravity, and told such marvels for us all to admire. When he became an old man, and got into his dotage, he began to study that book, called the Bible; and it seems that, in order to credit his fabulous nonsense, we must believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased that we shall be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. 'The poor dotard!' exclaimed the philosophic Infidel, Voltaire, in the self-complacency of his pity. But who is the dotard now?"

A SPECIMEN FROM MR. SPURGEON.—As an illustration of the style of sermonizing which characterizes Mr. Spurgeon, the following will answer pretty well, both in respect to matter and manner:—"Now," we quote from one of his recent sermons, "If I wished to test you all, and might ask you only one question, I would ask this: What is your righteousness? O, I am as good as my neighbor. Go along with you; you are not my comrade. What is your righteousness? Well, I am better than my neighbor, for I go to chapel regularly. Off with you, sir! you do not know the watchword, and you next, you, what is your righteousness. I have been pabtized, and am a member of the Church. Yes, and so you may, and if that is your hope, you are in the gall of bitterness. Now, you next, what is your hope? O, do all I can, and Christ makes up the rest. You are a Babylonian—you are no Israelite—Christ is no makeweight; away with you. Here comes the last. What is your righteousness? My righteousness is filthy rags; except one righteousness which I have, which Christ wrought out for me on Calvary, imputed to him by God himself, which makes me pure and spotless as angel.

Ah, brother, you and I are fellow-soldiers. I have found him out—this is the watchword; 'Your righteousness is of me saith the Lord.'"

If a reformation is to take place on earth, and the world to experience a golden age, Christianity alone can produce it. For, tell me what is wanting to make the world a kingdom of heaven, if that tender, profound, and self-denying love which we see Jesus practice and recommend, were paramount in every heart? But the whole of religion consists in this, that Christ be formed in every individual. Think what it would be, if every one exhibited a living mirror of "the faries of the sons of men," and loved God and the brethren like him! Oh, really, the loftiest and most glorious idea of human society would then be realized.

THE POLITICIAN.

Of all occupations on earth,
Taking man in every condition,
Time never has yet given birth
To a match for a mad Politician:—
He lives on it day after day;
He dreams of it night after night;
He changes a dozen of ways,
And swears that he always is right.

He is ready to gyrate his hat
To every party hurrah;
He is ready to venture a 'spat',
In every political brawl—
He's drunk when his party is drunk—
And sober—*sometimes very sober*:—
His combativeness tells of his spunk,
To instate his dear party in 'clover'.

He is full of the patriots' fire;
The country receives his best wishes;
And he has an almighty desire,
To taste the 'loaves and the fishes'—
He'll lie when it happens to suit,
Add swear it down partizan throats:
Is a trap to be laid? he will do it,
To add to his party some votes.

He's a compound of good and of evil,
Who keeps the political wicket;
And would sooner succeed with the devil,
Than see the defeat of his ticket.
For his platform of "measures not men,"
Is his Shibboleth—giving him pass;
And he'll vote for his candidate—when
'Tis known he's as dumb as an ass.

And thus he goes onward through life,
On the dusty political road;
Still eager for partizan strife,
Though as poor as the turkey of Job.
And he dies without office or trust—
With feelings decidedly hateful,
Convinced that mankind are unjust,
And 'Republics are very ungrateful'.
Media,—Sep. 8th.

SEPTEMBER AND ITS ANTECEDENTS.—To-day is the first of September, a month, the name of which is derived from Septem *seven*, indicating its order in the Roman calendar, prior to the Julian reform. The zodiacal sign for September is the constellation of Libra, or the *Balance*, because when the Sun entered therein, the days and nights were supposed, to be equal in length. The Saxons called the month *gerst-month*, because the barley ripened therein.

Everything at the beginning of this month may be said to be at the last point of maturity, There is a flush of ripeness; that flush which shows itself always just before rottenness. Soon there will be a change, and then we shall behold the many hues of the leaves peculiar to Autumn, when we can say, if poetically inclined, with one who now sleepeth:

"Where are the blossoms of Summer? In the West,
Blushing their last to the last sunny hours,
Where the mild Eve by sudden night is prest,
Like tearful Proserpine, snatched from the flowers
To a more gloomy breast.
Where in the pride of Summer—the green prime—
The many, many leaves of all twinkling? Three
On the mossed Elm; three on the naked lime,
Trembling—and one upon the old oak tree!
Where is the Dryad's immortality?
Gone into mournful cypress and dark yew,
Or wearing the long gloomy winter through,
In the smooth holly's green eternity."

We always liked September, even though its teachings are impressively solemn; teachings kindred with the idea of Holy Writ, that *"we all do fade as the leaf!"*

The present September promises to be pleasant, at least it begins well. Looking back to the year 1790, we find several Septembers which were far otherwise. Perhaps the reador will bear with us while we indulge in a brief *resume* of the most notable.

That of 1793 was quite remarkable, being intensely hot during the day as a general thing, and cool at the night. From the 1st to the 13th the mercury was seven times as high as 90 deg., and once or twice it was even above that point. Yellow fever raged in the city, and there was also a great drought in the country around; so much so that there was next to no grazing or water for cattle, causing many to die. People living away from streams and active springs, were sometimes obliged to haul water in casks for family use, from ten to twenty miles!

In 1804 there was also great heat in September. The mercury during the early part of the month rising to 90 degrees and upwards. It was during this month that a terrible hurricane visited the West Indies, in which 274 vessels were lost and a great number of lives.

In September 1815. a terrible storm visited the vicinity of Providence, (R. I.), which commenced on the 22d. On the morning of the 23d the wind blew fearfully, and the tide rose so high that the streets of Providence were flooded. Vessels were dragged from their anchorage, and driven up through the great bridge, far above what was then the cove, but is now the locality where the railroad depots are built. A sloop floated up into Pleasant street, and there she lodged, her masts standing above, and, she by the side of a three story brick house! Many houses and barns were blown down, and bridges swept away. The damage must have exceeded in value a million of dollars. The violence of the wind was such that, according to one of the newspapers of the day, it took up the spray of the sea, and wafted it through the air, with such force and to such a distance, that windows in the country, forty miles off, were coated with salt!

Judge Staples in his "Annals of Providence," gives a long and interesting account of this storm, and in the course of his narration, records the following miraculous escape. It seems that a gentleman named Aplin, during the blow, went on board of a vessel in which he was interested, and while he was engaged making her fastenings, more secure, she started off up stream taking the whole wharf with her. Mr. Aplin, endeavored to get ashore, and on leaping from the vessel for the purpose, fell short of his mark and into the rushing stream. To quote the language of Judge Staples, "though a very athletic man, and an expert swimmer, in vain were his attempts, to stem the current. He yielded to dire necessity, and amidst the ruins of buildings, wharves, contents of stores and lumber yards, he pursued his course up stream, sometimes astride of a stick of timber, and at other times, diving beneath the floating mass to avoid danger. In his course with unsurpassed presence of mind, he took off his hat, coat, vest, and boots. He commenced taking off his pantaloons, but finally replaced them." Judge Staples adds that he finally landed in safety, "so chilled with the exposure, and so severely bruised and injured as to be unable for some time to move."

During the month of September, 1841, there were violent storms at the South, while the yellow fever raged fearfully in New Orleans.

In 1844 snow fell on the 29th and 30th of September, in the interior of our State, as well as in New York and the New England States.

The lowest medium temperature of September since 1790, was in 1840, when it was 60 deg. The highest medium temperature was in 1798 and 1804, when it was 70 deg. The average medium temperature since 1790 has been about 65 deg. It will be seen, hence, that during that period the month upon which we enter to-day, has been by no means hot. So much for September and some of its antecedents.—*Daily News, of Sept.* 1.

A Boston correspondent of the Hampshire Gazette says that sharks so abound this season upon the coast, that few dare indulge in the luxury of sea-bathing excepting inveterate tobacco chewers. who can swim "outside" with perfect impunity, as it is said that sharks (like cannibals), will not touch human flesh tainted with the filthy and poisonous weed.

THE SHERIFF OF CECIL COUNTY IN LIMBO—*Stealing and Selling a Free Negro.*—A most high-handed outrage, recently perpetrated in Cecil county, Md., has come to light within the last few days, the particulars of which are as follows:—Some time since a negro prisoner escaped from the jail at Elkton, and John Poole, the Sheriff of the county, who also fills the office of jailor, proposed to a colored boy named Talbott, who turns out to have been free, but who was then in his custody, (having been confined for disturbing a religious meeting,) to assist him in capturing the fugitive. Poole took the boy Talbott to Richmond, Va., and there offered him for sale as a slave; the boy stoutly protested that he was free, but the Sheriff as persistently claimed that he was a slave, and partially succeeded in convincing the men with whom he was dealing in Richmond, that the boy was a slave.

Some difficulty, however arose as to Poole's ability to furnish the necessary documents and papers to make the sale legal; he left Talbott in custody at Richmond, and returned to Elkton, where it is charged he forged a bill of sale in his favor, made out all the necessary papers and fraudently procured the seal of the county to them. Thus armed, he returned to Richmond, and sold the boy for the sum of $1050; he received $150 in cash, and a check on the bank for the balance. It being after bank hours, the check could not be cashed that day, and Poole and an accomplice named Beatty, becoming alarmed, left Richmond, suddenly, and came on to this city, where the check was offered at the banking house of Messrs, Johnson Bros.—The check was presented at the county by Beatty, but as he was a stranger to the firm, it was suggested to him that it would be necessary to prove his identity; he started out for the purpose of procuring the necessary evidence, leaving the check in the hands of the bankers for collection, they giving him a receipt for $901. The suspicions of certain parties having been aroused, Beatty was arrested on the charge of being accessory to the kidnapping, and the receipt noted above, found on his person. Beatty was at once arrested, and he is now in jail.

On Saturday night, Sheriff Poole was arrested in Elkton, by officer Benny, of that place, on a warrant charging him with kidnapping, issued by Justice Gains. In virtue of his office as Sheriff of the county, he has entire control of the jail at Elkton, and therefore to confine him in that building, would only have been to put him under his own charge, consequently he is kept confined in a private room in the town. It is supposed that the State authorities will take some measures for his safe-keeping to-day, as whether guilty or innocent of the charge thus brought against him, he will be incapacitated to act as Sheriff until an investigation has been had. Deputy Marshal Manly, armed with the proper authority, left this city this morning, for the purpose of bringing the boy Talbott to Richmond, if it is possible to find him.—*Wimington (Del.) Republican.*

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD COLLISION.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a collision, which resulted in the killing of 3 and maiming 14 persons, took place a short distance below the White Horse, about 12 miles from Camden, on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The regular express train started from Coopers point with a baggage car and three passenger cars at a quarter after four o'clock. The train was running in time, and at about five o'clock, when a short distance below White Horse, and while rounding a slight curve, the engineer discovered a freight train coming in the oppososite direction. Both engineers attempted to check the speed of their trains.—but the distance was too short and a frightful collision was the result.

The express train was going at the rate of about twenty five miles an hour, but the speed of the Freight train was not so great. Both engines mere crushed to pieces, and the wood on the tenders took fire on the furnace. The flames were, however, soon extinguished.

The baggage car of the Express train was driven about half-way through the forward passenger car, and the rear car was badly jarred; while the middle car was scarcely affected by the crash. Of course the baggage car and the forward passenger cars were broken to pieces. A number of persons were in the baggage car, and all of them suffered more or less.

Mr. Donnelly, the conductor, was in the baggage car; he was horribly mutilated, and died in a short time. His wife and child were on the train, and the screams of the widow when she knew the worst, were heart-rending. Mr. Donnelly lived in Camden. He was about 36 years of age, and was esteemed as one of the most careful conductors on the road. The deceased died in a passenger car, into which he was moved after the accident. His body was left at Haddonfield.

Mr. Wm. A. Siner was in the first passenger car. He was evidently very badly hurt, but fatal consequences were not at first anticipated in his case. He was able to walk upon the ferry boat after arriving at Camden but while crossing the river he died in the arms of Mr. Hoover of Washington. The last words the unfortunate man uttered was a wish to see his mother. Mr. Siner was about 35 years of age; he was a married man. He resided in Franklin street above Poplar.

The fireman of the express train was killed. We were unable to learn his name. He was known as "Nebraska." He had been in the employ of the company but a short time. He boarded with Wm. Marshall, the acting superintendant of the road.

Mr. Tuttle, the conductor of the freight train, seems to be censurable for all the mischief that has been done. He was running his train behind time very considerably, and he should have stopped at Long-a-Coming until the express train came down. His orders were absolute, but he chose to run counter to them, and the collision was the result. There was to have been an excursion of the employees of the company to Atlantic City last night; and it is believed that he was hurrying up his train so as to reach Camden in time to participate in the excursion. Let his object for disobeying orders be what it might, a fearful responsibility rests upon him He was somewhat slightly injured by the collision.

The price of cotton is ruinous, and many of the Philadelphia manufacturers are about to suspend, because of inadequacy to pay such high prices. Can those ladies, who are in the business, account for the high price of this staple product of the South? A truce to the monoply from that quarter. If nature had the building of all the breast-works in the country, cotton could be obtained at reasonable price.

SUICIDES IN PARIS.—Among the four thousand five hundred and ninety-five suicides in Paris, recorded during ten years, three thousand two hundred and fifteen were males;—and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six females—a fact which all defenders of the dignity of woman are recommended to make a note of and cite, should they ever encounter a "perfect wretch" prejudiced enough to assert that women are not as highly gifted as men with the valuable qualities of reason and common sense.

It is said that millions of dollars' worth of sugar and molasses, held on foreign account, for speculating purposes, are stored in Boston Three acres of South Boston wharf are completely covered with molasses hogsheads, the leakage from which, it is stated, amounts to forty thousand gallons a day.

THE BRITISH AND INDIA.—We have before spoken of the blame which must be attached the British for the course they have pursued with regard to the British in India. As a proof of the justness of our opinion, we need nothing more than to know that the same is entertained by the English themselves. The following from Reynold's Newspaper, speaks with great bitterness of the call for troops to go to India, yet with much justice. It is bold in the right, and has the courage to expose the oppression of its own government:

"Come, all ye loyal Britons, your Queen requires your aid! Come ye stalwart navigators, lay your pick and spade! Come, and for the salvation of the State, shoulder the rifle, and practice the goose-step.

"And ye, too, ye grim of aspect, strong of arm, and true of heart, who sweat and labor at the forge, come forth, your Queen and country call, and scotch the hideous hydra of revolt; come, and you may rely upon it the gratitude of the rescued State will acknowledge your services by conferring upon such of you as may have the good luck to escape the bullets of the Sepoys, or the more murderous sun of India, the munificent pension of not less than six pence per diem, which nobody can deny is adequate, princely, and royal compensation for the health and limbs you have lost, and for the wives and children who have been allowed to starve while ye were engaged for your Queen and country!

"And ye, also, ye swarth children of the mine—ye, who from childhood have braved the fire-damp demon, come and defend your country from the dear allies of your beloved sovereign—those allies who, now that sovereign is in distress, look on in silent expectation for the moment to snatch some of the jewels which are now loosed and falling from her crown. Come one and all; come from the loom, the forge and the field; come, ye pale-faced, famine-pinched Spitalfields weavers; come, ye starved and spirit-crushed peasants; come, all ye variegated groups of ill-paid, coarse-clad, underfed, British and Irish helotry, come, and save your gods from perdition. Ye want novelty, ye pine for excitement. Now, here, at least, is something new under the sun. Your gods are in deadly peril; the exalted, the royal, and the supreme beings' on whom you have lavished all wealth and veneration, are now trembling for their thrones and their lives. The divine Olympians are in distress; the earth-born Titans are in arms against them; and the celestial divinities, getting the worse of the battle, are fain to crave the aid of the poor and despised children of men. You cannot surely be so cruel as to turn a deaf ear to the supplications of such interesting and resplendent beings. They sue to you for assistance for the red waves of revolt mount higher and higher; the dry land is rapidly narrowing around the godz, who, now that they are divested of their wings, are obliged to have recourse to boats, balloons, rafts, or ropes, or such other vulgar aids and appliances as mortals can afford. Consider the honor of saving your gods! The times, you see, are greatly changed. Once the gods saved men; now is the time for men to return the compliment. Come then at once, take the shilling, and save the empire from the effects of an exotic royalty, an effete nobility, a cruel, heartless, and pitiless huckstering class. Come, then ragged Lazarus from thy lare, and rescue Dives from the effects of his own beastly gluttony; come, and thou shall be rewarded with a crumb from the table of the bloated and bursting old sinner. The men of purple and fine linen have failed; they are manifestly and confessedly unequal to the emergency. They stand appalled and paralyzed in the presence of the ghastly and blood besmeared avenging sceptre which has risen out of the black, bottomless abyss of British oppression. Come, then, ye English and Irish slaves, and save your task-masters from ruin! Ye can save a State, though ye are not fit for the franchise."

TORTURING A SAILOR TO DEATH.—The English courts have had a case before them which shows the barbarities which are sometimes inflicted upon seamen. A sailor named Rose, shipped in the Martha Jane, an English vessel. He had no sooner set his foot on board than he became subject to the most cruel treatment. He was flogged daily by the master and first and second mates; a mastiff dog was set upon him, which tore his flesh; an iron bolt was put across his mouth, and his hands chained behind his back to the deck, he was rolled in an an empty cask; and hung by the neck for several moments.—Death finally put an end to these incredible tortures. The three officers, however, have not escaped justice; they have been tried, convicted and sentencdd to be hung, though the jury had the extraordinary obtuseness to recommend the wretches to the mercy of the court.

STEAM HOD CARRIER.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has the following description of a "steam hod carrier," which was in operation on a new building in that city on Thursday:

The motive power was a small locomotive looking steam engine, upon wheels, which although stationary at the time, looked as though it could he moved readily about from point to point. A mammoth hod, holding twelve or fiifteen times the quantity of bricks and mortar which could be carried by the stoutest laborer, was whisked to the top of the building in a trice by the same hod carrier, with the aid of a crane and a block and tackle. One man attended the engine, another loaded the mammoth hod, a third attended to its safe delivery up aloft, and without toil or furs or sweat the little steam engine did the work of fully fifteen men.

A letter from London received by the Arago, says, that if the Atlantic Telegraph Company postpone operations till next summer the present cable will be sold, and a new one made, to be 5,00 miles longer, in season to be laid next June.

On the other hand, the Times, in a leader on the Atlantic telegraph, says:—"The directors are said to have resolved to renew the attempt in October. That month is a favorable one for the purpose, and we really see no reason, if they profit by their recent experience, why they should not succeed in the second attempt. There has been a hitch but not a failure."

BARNUM ARRESTED.—As the steamer Arabia was about to sail on Wednesday, Mr. P. T. Barnum, who had taken passage for Liverpool, was arrested on a "Jerome Clock note," held as he said, by a broker, who shaved it at about half its face. Mr. B. told the officer that if the broker wanted his "body," he was welcome to it, for he had not known what to do with it this two years. Barnum says that most of his persecutors are men who obtained the Clock notes at unlawful interest, and he looks to the Courts to liberate him from their grasp,

The Doylestown Democrat says that the real Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the Lower section of Bucks county. In the vicinities of Falls, Morrisville, and Bristol townships, several persons have already died of the disease.

The jail at this place has been without a prisoner since Thursday last. This fact shows well for Delaware county.

The jail of Jackson County, N. C., is without a prisoner, and the second story has been rented by a daguerreotypist.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention trouble appears to be in process of arrangement in rather a curious way. Both Conventions remain separate, and thus do not entertain any thought of uniting. But each had gone on framing a separate constitution, until the two instruments are nearly complete. The compromise proposed is intended to blend, not the conventions, but the constitutions, so that while two separate deliberative bodies will remain in session until the end of the chapter, future trouble will be avoided by presenting to the people only one constitution. To accomplish this result committees of conference were appointed, and these met, organized in joint committee, and went to work to reconcile the differences as to the salient features of the two constitutions, thus acting in fact as a real convention. The knottiest question of all was the apportionment of the territory for members of the Legislature, etc., but on the 21st that was nearly all settled. It is said, however, that the Democrats are bent on the submission of both documents, and that the agreement will ultimately fall through.

This news is a week old, but is given to show the state of affairs then. Since it has been resolved to submit the constitution made up by compromise and conciliation, alone to the people, and it will undoubtedly be ratified. Thus another State will be added to our Union.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—A gentleman in New York has sent the editor of the Post a sample of very good brandy, made from the syrup of the new sugar plant, the Sorgho, or Chinese sugar cane. He says it costs about 30 cents per gallon to produce, and is worth in the market from $1 to $2 per gallon, according to quality. In a note he says:

"The manufacture of spirit from the sorgho may now be carried on by our farmers in the winter season, when there is no other occupation for them, at the rate of a gallon of proof spirit for each gallon of fermented syrup. This will find ready sale at the rectifier's, who will turn it into alcohol for camphene and other purposes. The quantity of alcohol now used for purposes of illumination alone, to say nothing of the varnishes, chloroform and medicinal extracts, is enormous, and was beginning to have a serious effect on the price of bread, owing to the wholesale destruction of the cereals required to produce it. Now, however, we have found a substitute, which, besides supplying syrup and alcohol, will also yield from the same crop a large amount of forage and grain for the fattening of stock."

IMPORTED CATTLE.—The ship Stalwart arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of 50 days, having on board six superior short horns for Thos. Richardson, Esq., of New York, and two very fine Jersey heifers and calves for Wm. F. Potts, Esq., of Philadelphia. This is the third importation of pure-bred Jersey cattle into Pennsylvania, an importation of two splendid animals having been made by Dr. L. H. Twaddell, of West Philadelphia, in July 1856, and a large and well selected herd by E. M. Hopkins, Esq., Philadelphia, made in 1853, among which is a prized cow in the island of Jersey. The farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania have cause to congratulate themselves on these accessions of a breed so celebrated for their rich and abundant yield of milk and butter, and we hope to see a corresponding improvement in our native and grade cattle through their influence.

Delegates from the whole Protestant world are to meet in Convention, in Berlin, Prussia, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance for the promotion of the Spirit of Christian Union, and to consult upon the interests of religion throughout the world.—The delegates from all parts of Christendom will bring their reports on the state of religion in their respective countries, and a general interchange of sentiment and consultation will be had, leading, as it is hoped, to the spread of principles of peace and christian fellowship. Many eminent divines and philanthropists have gone from this country and England will be numerously represented. The meeting is looked to with great interest by Christians everywhere.

THE machines for weighing gold used in the Bank of England, are remarkable specimens of mechanical ingenuity. So nicely adjusted are they that a gold piece, the one-hundredth part of a grain less in weight than the standard measure, is instantly detected. The method of weighing is thus described: There are six weighing machines, and three weighers to attend them. Large rolls of sovereigns or half sovereigns are placed in grooves, and by the motion of the machine these are shaken out one at a time into a scale. If of the standard weight, they are thrown by an automaton contrivance into a box placed on the right hand side of the operator; but those found deficient are, with unerring certainty, deposited in a box on the left. Coins that stand the test are put up, one thousand in each bag, while those below par are cut by a machine and returned to the mint.

The New School Presbyterian Secession Convention, holding its session in Richmond, Va., adjourned on Tuesday evening at a late hour. Its final action, as embodied in a series of resolutions, was an affirmation of the principle that the subject of slavery should not and must not be discussed in ecclesiastical assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, and the calling of another convention on the first Thursday in April, to form a new General Synod, under the name of the "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

Cows may be poisoned by wild cherry, as proven by the Ohio Farmer, which states that a man, having occasion to cut down a small wild cherry tree, threw the branches over a fence into the road or common, and that two cows, after eating the leaves, died within twenty minutes, and within fifty feet of the place. That Prussic acid is contained in the leaves of this tree, we were aware; but did not suppose it existed in sufficient quantity to produce such effects.

The Presbyterian Express notices a letter from Norfolk in which allusion is made to a colored femal servant, named Hessy Kellam, who had grown very melancholy on account of the refusal of her master to permit her to marry. The cause assigned for this refusal was that she had already led to the altar eleven husbands, all of whom she had seen to the grave. This unprecedented propensity for the matrimonial state would seem incredible.

The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of 40 years, amounts to 49,000 hours, or three years, one hundred and twenty one days and sixteen hours, which will afford 8 hours a day for exactly ten years, which is the same as if ten years were added to a man's life.

GREEN CORN CAKE.—Mix 1 pint of grated green corn with 3 tablespoonsfuls of milk; 1 tea cup of flour, half tea cup of melted butter; 1 egg, pepper and salt to the taste. Drop the mixture into hot butter by the spoonful, and fry 8 or 10 minutes.

There is a great deal of poetry about "dying for one's country," the glory of a "death bed on a battle field," and all that, but a statistical return shows that the majority of soldiers die of dysentery, which must be a very different affair.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul; and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.

It is a remarkable fact, which perhaps many of our readers are not aware of, that our last war with Great Britain was caused by a *pig*, as well as other things conspicuous in our country's history. We will show how it occurred, and with it the importance of one vote. Two neighbors in Providence, R. I., both Federalists, quarrelled about a pig belonging to one, which trespassed frequently in the garden of the other. One morning the pig was found *flagrante dilictu* in a flower-bed belonging to the non-owning neighbor. Fired with anger, he seized a pitch-fork and transformed the offender to pork. Now mark how great a war a small pig kindled! At the next election the pigicide was a candidate for the Legislature.—His neighbor, although belonging to the same party, voted for the Democratic opponent of the murderer of swine. The Democrat was elected by one vote. He voted for a Democratic United States Senator, who was elected by one vote. The latter, in his place in the Senate, voted for the declaration of war, which was carried by one vote; and thus a thieving, rascally pig, was the cause of the writing of the song of "The Star Spangled Banner," of the battle of New Orleans, of the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and the veto of the bill to recharter the United States Bank.

A LONG TERM.—A convict was discharged from Sing Sing prison on the 5th inst., who had spent thirty years in the State prison. He was sent to the old city prison in 1823, for the term of fourteen years. He was then one of a chain gang sent to Sing Sing in 1828 to build that prison. At the expiration of his term he was out about three years; then sent back for ten years. He was out only three months, was drunk all the time; was taken up and sent for six years; that time expired on the 4th. He has been a good convict; has been punished only once during the entire thirty years; he is now in good health; is fifty-six years old, and is a superior mason and stone cutter. He intends to devote the balance of his life to himself.—*Syracuse Journal.*

A MERMAID.—The declaration of two fishermen on the Argyleshire coast appears in the *Shipping Gazette*. They say: "We, the undersigned, do declare that on Thursday last, the 4th of June, 1857, when on our way to the fishing station, Lochindahl, in a boat, and when about four miles southwest from the village of Port Charlotte, being about six P. M., we distinctly saw an object about six yards from us, in the shape of a woman, with full breast, dark complexion, comely face, and fine hair hanging in ringlets over the neck and shoulders. It was above the surface of the water to about the middle, gazing at us and shaking its head. The weather being fine, we had a full view of it, and that for three or four minutes.—John Williamson, John Cameron. Islay, June 9, 1857."—*Northern Ensign.*

TO THE UNSOPHISTICATED.—The "retired physician" who has for several years so pathetically reminded us through hundreds of newspapers advertisements, that "his sands of life have nearly run out," is said to be doing an excellent business, and is corresponding with a large number of deluded victims, for a very moderate consideration from each. He is a young man, about twenty-five years old, in good health, and engaged most of the time in writing for the New-York Sunday papers. His "sands of life" will continue to run as long as sands of gold run into his pocket. This is undoubtedly the case with all who advertise that they have "something to communicate," etc., by addressing them by letter. Look out for all such humbugs.

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 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 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 besent 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.

THE CHEAPEST
CEDAR & CYPRESS SHINGLES in the CITY.—ALSO,
Flooring and Seasoned Lumber of every kind,
Yard, corner of 7th and Carpenter streets.
R. L. & C. NICHOLSON,
aug. 26. Second Ward Philadelphia.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, a valuable lot of ground, containing about half an acre, situate in the village of Concord, Delaware county, upon which is erected a NEW DWELLING HOUSE of commodious dimensions. There are upon the premises, a variety of Fruit and Shade Trees. A pump and well of good water at the door. The house is in excellent condition, being nearly new. The property is well worthy the attention of those desiring a comfortable home, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enqire of
JOSEPH FAIRLAMB,
August 26-2m*. Village Green.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN GUANO, warranted to be of the best quality, direct from the Agent of the Company, on hand and for sale at the lowest city price FOR CASH. Also, Super-Phosphate of Lime.
SKETCHLEY MORTON.
Morris' Ferry, July 29-3m.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON'S PURE OSWEGO STARCH.—This superior article for sale by the box, package, or single pound. Also, Kingston's corn starch, Hecker's farina, Baker's cocoa and chocolate, Shourd's extract of coffee, &c., constantly on hand.
R. M. JOHNSON,
Chester, August 12. Market and Work sts.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug Store of WM. T. SIMPSON, Media.

MEDICINES can be procured at cheaper rates from DICKSON'S, opposite the Town Hall, Chester, than from any other Store in the county.
Chester, July 8-4w.

FOR SALE OR RENT. In the Borough of Media, a three story BRICK DWELLING, situate on Front Street, nearly opposite the Court House. For information enquire of the subscriber, residing in said Borough.
Media, May 13-tf. J. LEVIS WORRALL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership for the tranraction of the Lumber, Coal, Guano, Brick and Packet business, under the firm of BAKER & EYRE, at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth. PERCIPHOR BAKER.
ap 29. JOSHUA P. EYRE, Jr.

MORTON'S RAT AND MOUSE EXTERMINATOR.—The best remedy ever discovered to destroy Rats and mice. Price, 18 cents per box. For sale by JOHN M. LARKIN, Druggist,
aug 19. S. E. cor. Market Square, Chester.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, surpress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the stated, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time by assigning to any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking funk shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit or the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged or leaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a join owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, surpress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMEET.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
ON NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution strike out the words, *"of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;"* from section five, same article, strike out the words, *"of the city of Philadelphia and of the several counties;"* from section seven, same article, strike out the words, *"within the city of Philadelphia nor any,"* and insert in lieu thereof the words, *"and no;"* and strike out *"section four, same article,"* and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing forty three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, *"the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no mark shall be divided in the formation thereof."*

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the appoitionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to this first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 19; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 31; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration, on the question, will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleming, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messr

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., SEPTEMBER 9, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.
JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR.
JAMES J. LEWIS.

ASSEMBLY,
HIRAM CLEAVER.

SHERIFF,
HENRY F. ESREY.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,

COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS REECE.

DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AUDITOR,
JACOB PAINTER.

CORONER.
ISAAC JOHNSON,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD A. PRICE.

WE DEPRICATE THE FACT THAT JOURNALS professing to be Republican can be found, which are as straight-out as the veriest straight-out American in the State; and judging from the course pursued, they are so not from any principle, but from *pure spite*.—We regret that such journals can be found, and we still more deeply regret that they are controlled by men who have no more sense than to condemn straight-out Americanism in one paragraph, and laud to the skies straight-out Republicanism in the other; thus exposing the utter weakness of their own position, and if anything adding strength to their opponents; for who can fail to see that if right in one case they must be right in the other.

Political parties are not so christianized as to return good for evil; they have more the animus and disposition to give tit for tat. And when split up into factions, in ten cases to one it will be found that they have been divided—not from difference upon essential principles—but because of wrongs committed toward each other, which when multiplied separate them still wider and wider, and nothing but mutual conciliation will ever bring them together. These are plain facts, and they well apply to the Republican and straight American parties of this county. Upon proper inquiry it will be found that the great majority of the latter are not opposed to the Republicans generally, but to that class who are as much straight-out as themselves, and who even dote more on opposing Americans than the Democracy. We will quote a case in point. Most of our Delaware County Americans now acknowledge that they would not only have acquiesced in, but aided in forming the present union county ticket, had they not been totally excluded by the clique at Chester, who arrogated to themselves the control of the whole Republican party; and in the presumptuous exercise of the functions which they assumed, sent forth edicts as hostile to Americanism as any issued by the most rampant Democrats. This is the excuse of many for now adopting the straight-out course. True, though not justifiable, it still has its weight. Here is where the whole blame rests, and here is where the Americans should place it, and not upon those Republicans of the county who have in Convention repudiated the doings of the Chester clique, adopted a course moderate, conservative, and which any American can ratify without the sacrifice of his principles. They have endorsed a platform which contains the principles of both parties, and nominated a ticket composed of men who are all in favor of the principles enunciated by it.

Then why should Americans hold off? We believe that many of them will yet think better of this, and instead of blaming a great party for the acts of a few irresponsible men, place the blame where it properly belongs, and treat as friends those who have extended the hand of friendship, and invite you to a union against the common foe.

THE RESULT OF UNION.—We will again call the attention of our straight-out friends, to one of the results of union—of yet another union between the Americans and Republicans in a slave state—the result of which was the election, by a heavy majority, of the entire American Republican ticket. We allude to the recent municipal election in the city of Wilmington, Delaware. In this city, where the American element is much stronger than the Republican but where the combined strength is necessary to effect anything—it was not through a sacrifice of principle or unbecoming to unite with Republicans in common opposition to the Democracy. It was both expedient and right *there* that a union should be formed and supported by the full strength of both parties; but *here*, in Delaware county, where the Republicans are numerically stronger than the Americans, the latter cannot unite on equal terms, or upon the same terms, as agreed upon by the State Convention. Give it a little sober thought, and then, instead of brand ing all as traitors, who, by union would rather see the triumph of their own principles than those of the Democracy, we think you will be compelled to acknowledge, as your brethern in Slave States have before you, that union is both expedient and right—that it is the policy of all who claim to be Americans.

RAILROAD DISASTER.—One of those alarming railroad catastrophes, which terrify the community periodically, as it were, occurred on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, on Sunday afternoon, between an Express train running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and a baggage train, running at twenty. The trains met on running a curve, and the engines and baggage cars were completely demolished. Three persons were killed and several severely wounded.—An investigation is now being made into the causes of this sad affair. From the evidence so far elicited, it appears that the accident was caused by the burden train being run a full half hour behind running time, when it was known by its conductors that an express train was on the track and already due.

How long must life be so recklessly sacrificed, by the employment of unworthy and incompetent persons by railroad companies. The sequel is—the company is poor, and it employed unprincipled men, at poor prices. The lesson is a fearful one, but how long will it be remembered.

As the campaign is now fairly opened, it is high time the opposition to the pro-slavery party were making preparations for the conflict. Only a month will have passed before the election, and as it is an important one, we must be watchful that no opportunity pass or time be lost that might further the interests of our candidates. Our friends should go to work, and in earnest too. Let there be meetings called in each township and openly discuss the great principles involved at the coming election. The interests of the party call for action, and action there must be to insure success.

GOOD POLICE.—The Republican city Convention assembled at the Court House in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, and resolved to nominate no distinct ticket in opposition to the union already formed. This is good policy, and we are glad to think that they will support candidates whom they aided in nominating.

Tidy housewives should know that common whiskey applied to peach stains will speedily remove them. And that pulverized chalk and soft-soap will remove mildew.

EDWARD EVERETT AND THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The last inspiration of Everett is the Ocean Telegraph, from which we make the following beautiful extract:—

"I hold in my hand a portion of the identical electrical cable, given me by my friend, Mr. Peabody, which is now in progress of manufacture, to connect America with Europe. I read upon it the following words: 'A part of the submarine electric telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Glass & Co., of London, for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with Valencia, Ireland, a distance of sixteen hundred and forty nautical, or nineteen hundred statute miles.' Does it seem all but incredible to you that intelligence, should travel for two thousand miles, along these slender copper wires, far down in the all but fathomless Atlantic, never before penetrated by aught pertaining to humanity, save when some foundering vessel has plunged with her hapless company to the eternal silence and darkness of the abyss? Does it seem, I say, all but a miracle of art, that the thoughts of living men—the thoughts that we think up here on the earth's surface in the cheerful light of day—about the markets, and the exchanges, and the seasons, and the elections, and the treaties, and the wars, and all the fond nothings of daily life, should clothe themselves with elemental sparks and shoot with fiery speed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, from hemisphere to hemisphere, far down among the uncouth monsters that wallow in the nether seas, along the wreck-paved floor, through the oozy dungeons of the rayless deep; that the last intelligence of the crops, whose dancing tassels will in a few months be coquetting with the westwind on these boundless prairies, should go flashing along the slimy decks of old sunken galleons, which have been rotting for ages; that messages of friendship and love, from warm living bosoms should burn over the cold, green bones of men and women, whose hearts, once as warm as ours, burst as the eternal gulfs closed and roared over them centuries ago?

FURNISHING THE ENEMY WITH WEAPONS. Nothing but either political roguery or lunacy could induce a man to furnish the weapons to enemies whom he should know will use them in combatting his professed friends. Instances of this kind are rare, and it is well they are; yet by the following one case will be fully exemplified, and we hope it may be the last:

"*Treachery Justified.*—The Del. County *Republican*, a rabid Black Republican sheet, whose edito r is wedded to the Romish Hierarchy, and, as in duty bound, hates Americanism ten-fold worse than Loco Focoism, says:

"The Blair County Whig and Huntington Journal flatly refuses to support portions of the ticket formed by the so-called Union Conventions of their respective counties, because the nominees will not give their full and unqualified adherence to the Republican candidate for Governor."

This straight-out sophistry is from the Chester paper, and the quoted remarks preceding from the Daily *News*, a paper on the other extreme. This latter paper, referring to another editorial from the first named sheet, culls yet another potent argument to sustain its own course. It says:

"The *Republican* seems to have a very bad opinion of the fusion ticket formed here by the Wilmotites; but as we have no disposition to interfere with their family matters, we let its remarks on that subject pass without comment. We commend, however, to all Americans, its remark, that "a pure, straight-out Republican ticket would have kept the party together, which must be cut up into fragments and separated at the election in October." If such be the true policy for Republicans, surely it be the same for Americans who do not wish their organization to be broken up."

We cannot possibly imagine anything more imprudent than this thing of surrendering every advantage, and supplying our enemies with the weapons to be used against us.

LOCAL EXHIBITIONS.—The following communication from the Germantown *Telegraph*, takes strong ground in favor of farmers' attending to their own local agricultural exhibitions, instead of "running after strange God's," and giving more interest, time and labor, to state and national exhibitions, which can prove of no local benefit.—His remarks are certainly worthy of serious consideration:

MR. EDITOR.—I have been much pleased with your remarks from time to time urging farmers to do justice to their own local exhibitions, and not to have their attention diverted to other exhibitions, squatted down among us, by those whom we cannot recognize as farmers, and who, for all we know to the contrary, have not the interests of agriculture at heart, and cannot, if they would, do anything to promote those interests.—There certainly cannot be anything in common with the honest emulations of our farmers, who desire to show the results of their skill, industry and success in the great business of agriculture, with the ambitious, money-making schemes of strangers, who are not farmers, and who come among us for purposes personal to themselves.

I am a resident of Chester county. It is my native county; and as an humble follower of the plow, I have endeavored to the best of my ability to fulfil the duties of my vocation, which I conceive to be, not only all attainable success in producing the fruits of the earth, but in spreading before my fellow-men specimens of the amount and the manner of my success, by contributions to the Annual County Fair. And this fair I regard as the focus to which our products, both animal and vegetable, should be brought. In Chester, Delaware, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, and the other contiguous counties, there are annually held these Exhibitions, and in sustaining them, to the exclusion of all others, we not only sustain county pride, but we promote, practically, agricultural progress. Will my brother farmers consider and act upon these hints; or will they run after strange Gods, which they cannot worship without doing violence to their feelings, and proving false to the true faith? A PRACTICAL FARMER.

West Bradford, August, 22, 1857.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night last, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Martin Glenn, an Irish laborer, who had been working on a gravel train, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, was run over by the cars in Storre township, some three miles from this city, and literally torn to pieces. His head was found on one side of the road, and his mangled body upon the track, while portions of his limbs and lacerated flesh, together with his intestines—a hideous sight—were strewn over the ground; and stranger and more horrible still, his heart was picked up at a distance of eight feet from where his shattered and decapitated body lay. The Coroner held an inquest upon the fragments of the body, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

MORE DEATHS.—George Fisher, injured by the explosion, at DuPonts, on the 22d ult., died on Sunday last, and John McClafferty also died on Tuesday, the former was interred on Tuesday, and the other on Wednesday This makes six deaths from this dreadful occurrence.

The will of the late Alexis I. DuPont contains among other donations, $10,000 to Trinity Church of Wilmington; $6,000 to St. John's Church, Brandywine Village;—and $5,000 to the "Bishop's Fund."

The Chester County Horticultural Society hold their Autumnal Exhibition, on Friday and Saturday next.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Agricultural Society held a meeting at the Public House of John G. Dyre, in the Borough of Chester, on Saturday last. We were not present, and are therefore unable to furnish our readers with any information as to what business was done, but understand it was well attended by members from various parts of the county, and a determination evinced by all present to make the coming exhibition far surpass any previous one.

The grounds upon which the fair is to be held is now nearly prepared. The ring to show the speed of horses is a quarter of a mile in circumference. Water tanks have been fixed up around the inclosure, and gas pipes laid, so that from present indications, there will be an abundant supply of both water and light. In fact, nothing will be left undone by the managers to furnish every convenience the occasion may require.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Delaware County was organized at the Charter House, in this Borough, on Monday last, by the appointment of William H. Grubb President, and James R. Cummins, Secretary.

On motion, a Committee was appointed, consisting of A. P. Morgan, David W. Eyre and Robert Gartside, to give notice of the time when, and place where, the Hon. David Wilmot would address the people of Delaware County.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Allen Chandler, James H. Ogden, Caleb Peirce, John Black, David Bunting and Chalkley Harvey, were appointed a Committee to prepare accommodations for the reception of the Hon. David Wilmot.

On motion, the whole Executive Committee were directed to act as a reception committee to receive the Hon. David Wilmot, on the 6th of October, at the Borough of Media. Committee adjourned.

AMERICAN COUNTY MEETING.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Straight-Out-Americans of this county was held at the Charter House on Thursday afternoon last. It was organized by appointing Ezekiel B. Loveland, Chairman; William Trainer, John F. Vanleer, J. G. Johnson, William G. Price, George Worrall and John F. Hill, Vice Presidents; and Charles H. Shaw and George Darlington, Secretaries.

Delegates from the following townships, presented their credentials:—Aston, Chester Borough and Township, Upper and Lower Chichester, Upper Darby, Haverford, Middletown, Springfield, Upper and Lower Providences, Radnor, Marple, Concord, Bethel, Ridley and Newtown.

The delegates retired to the Odd Fellows' Hall, and after balloting about two hours, returned the following ticket:

Senator—John Larkin, Jr., Chester.
Assembly—Dr. John Brooke, Radnor.
Sheriff—William L. Grubb, Chester.
Treasurer—William Y. Stackhous, Haverford.
Coroner—Samuel Long, Sr., Chester.
Commissioner—John Clayton, Bethel.
District Attorney—George Darlington, Media.
Auditor—Charles H. Shaw, Media.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:—

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the American Convention, held in the City of Lancaster, on the 3d of June, 1857; and also approve of the candidates then nominated, and pledge ourselves to the support of those candidates and principles.

The meeting was addressed by George Washington Reed, of Philadelphia, after which it adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, while William Cloud and Dr. Shivers were riding with the daughters of Capt. Gibbs, of Chester, along the road near the Camp Meeting, in Brandywine Hundred, Del., an accident occurred, which resulted very seriously to one of the young ladies. The horses were going at a very rapid rate, and the carriage of William Cloud, which was in the advance, came in collision with one coming in the opposite direction, which upset it, threw both out, and injured the young lady so much that it was found necessary to remove her to to Zebley's Store, where three doctors were called in, who rendered all the assistance in their power. On Thursday she was apparently much better, and was taken to the house of her parents in Chester.

WOLF SHOT.—Mr. Charles Bickings of Radnor township, shot, on Wednesday evening last, a wolf of the prairie species, that has been prowling around that neighborhood for three or four months past, committing sad havoc among the poultry of that vicinity. It had when shot, a strap and ring around the neck, having, I suppose, been kept as a pet by some person. It weighed when shot, thirty-five pounds. Except in size it bears a very close resemblance to the fox. We are having it stuffed, intending to present it to the Delaware County Institute of Science. B. B.

A Physician of our county, sends us the following:—The health during the past summer has been remarkably good. We have been visited by no contagious diseases nor prevailing epidemic, and our citizens may well rejoice that they have been so favored. The miasmatic districts along the shores of the Delaware, very few cases of intermittent fever have occurred, and until within a week or two past, comparatively few deaths have been recorded. In the upper part of the county, in some families, the dysentery has been of a malignant nature, and in some instances has ended in typhoyd, but as yet we have heard of only one case which terminated fatally.

Colored Camp which has been holding in this Borough, since Thursday week, broke up on Monday last. The meeting was carried on in the most orderly manner, during the entire period, and the propriety with which it was conducted reflects credit upon this class of our citizens. There was generally a greater number of whites in attendance, than colored persons. Some of the sermons delivered are spoken of as being remarkably eloquent. It was not very largely attended excepting on the two Sundays, when the woods were thronged with persons from all parts of this and adjacent counties.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, John, son of Thomas Williams, of this Borough, aged about 6 years, while playing in the street, climbed upon a coal box, on the pavement at the store of William V. Black; by some mishap he fell, a distance only of four or five feet, yet he broke his collar-bone.—Johny was particularly unlucky upon that day, for in the morning he was run over by a carriage, but received little injury.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Church founded by Isaac Briggs, in Nether Providence, about half a mile north of Providence station, will be dedicated to the worship of the God and Father of all, in the afternoon of Sunday, Oct., 4th. Sermon by Rev. Abel C. Thomas, of Philadelphia. Services are appointed for half-past three o'clock. All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend.

LYCEUM CONVENTION.—To-morrow, the 10th inst., several Lyceums of Chester county will hold a Convention at East-town-Chester county. The Middletown Lyceum of this county, has been invited to participate in the exercises. There will doubtless be an interesting time.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—A correspondent of the Ledger writing from Louisville, Ky., under date of Aug. 31, over the signature of W., gives some useful hints, and also pays a handsome and just compliment to the Farmers' wives of Delaware Co. He says:—It does not need an intimacy with and concurrence in the Philosophy taught by Walker in his treatise on Inter-marriages, to show that human "cross-breeding" has improved the manly stock; and if ever premiums are to be awarded for the finest looking, stalwart men, and lithe and naturally graceful women, your Eastern competitors will have to look sharp, or the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi will bear away the palm. A notable peculiarity of the western agriculturist is the determination to understand everything new he sees, and though somewhat prejudiced against mechanical "innovations," he most respectfully examines and considers the products of inventive genius, and goes to work, according to Crocker, Daboll, Emmerson or other arithmeticians, to calculate their value as compared with slave labor. Although the Fair grounds will not be formally opened until Monday, still there are many visiters who examine the stalls, pens, pavilions, the exercising course, &c., with careful minuteness, and you will see an intelligent smile light up their features, when some useful novelty is developed, or a hint is suggested for the improvement of the homestead upon their return. The display here of horses and imported stock promises to be very fine and extensive. You have no idea how proud the Kentuckians are of their cattle, and well they may be; for many public-spirited landed proprietors have expended large sums to obtain the best foreign breeds, and they have been very extensively propagated. In raising beef this section of the Union, you are aware, is pre-eminent, but it is strange how sadly they neglect the dairy. I have not tasted a morsel of palatable butter since I left home; it turns sour in a day and really rancid the next, because the buttermilk is not thoroughly washed out of it. There is a wide field for improvement in this particular, and one of our Delaware county farmers' wives would make a fortune for her husband here and open a new revelation of epicurean delight to the Louisvillers.

SUICIDE IN THE PENITENTIARY.—A man named Amos Clemson, aged 70, who was convicted a few weeks since, in the Lancaster County Court, for receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, was found in his cell on Thursday morning last, suspended by the neck. He was dead when discovered. It is said that he made an attempt to commit suicide at the time of his conviction. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

GODARD, the renowned aeuronaut, made a balloon ascension, and parachute descent from Lemon Hill, Phila., on Monday afternoon last. The balloon landed at the residence of Mrs. Rachel T. Jackson, one mile below Darby, where the party were entertained to an excellent supper. The parachute landed about half a mile west of the Blue Bell, on the Darby road. The balloon was distinctly seen from this place.

STILL ABOUT.—On Tuesday night of last week, the spring-house thieves, who have been committing their depredations through our county for some time past, broke open the spring-house of George Worrall, in Springfield township, carrying off all the butter, and breaking a number of creampots.

The spring-house of Samuel Pancoast, was also entered on the same night, and all the butter taken therefrom.

SUDDEN DEATH.—One day last week, a young lady, the daughter of William Hanby, of Bethel, died very suddenly from causes unknown. She had been eating supper with the other members of the family, which finished, she arose to put back her chair, when she suddenly dropped dead upon the floor. A few weeks previous she had been ill, but within a few days of her death, seemed quite healthy.

FERTILIZERS.—The attention of farmers is invited to the advertisement of G. A. Leinau, in another column. The excellencies of his fertilizers are too well known to the Agriculturists of this county, to need any praise at our hands.

The Odd Fellows' of Chester have purchased a tract of land, near that place, which they design for a cemetery. It is said to be beautifully situated and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended.

We are informed by a Ridley Democrat, that much dissatisfaction prevails in that neighborhood, in regard to the manner in which the present Democratic Ticket was nominated, and that many in that township, do not intend to go to the election in October.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night, the 31st ult., a large copper kettle used for boiling clothes was stolen from the wash-house of Mary Ann Worrall, of Nether Providence. It was firmly built in a brick wall over a furnace, the whole of which had to be torn down before the kettle could be taken.

Sunday last was the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, the illustrious friend and companion of Washington, in the great struggle for American Independence.

THINGS ABOUT CHESTER.—We observe that Dr. Forwood, has removed his office from next door to Larkin's Drug Store, to opposite Penn Buildings.

The new building on the corner of Broad and Upland Streets, in Larkintown, erected by John Larkin Jr., is now completed, and will soon be occupied by J. G. & L. Larkin, for a Dry Good and Grocery Store.

CHESTER COUNTY ITEMS.—Stephen M. Lamborn, of Hamorton, had several fingers terrible lacerated by the knives of a grooving machine.

A slight frost is reported to have been seen near Downingtown, on Monday week.

William Truman of the Valley, realized from one hundred dozen of oats, two hundred and fifty bushels of grain.

William Woodward, one mile west of Chadd's Ford, on the Harvey place, found a bayonet while plowing, which had evidently lain there since the battle of Brandywine.—It was very much rusted.

The *Weekly Phœnix* says:—"Last Thursday morning, Mr. James Kelly, a hand in the rolling mill, in attempting to cross the canal on the forbay of the lock, before it was light, fell in and was drowned. Mr. Kelly, it is said, was one of the finest young men in the works; he leaves three sisters in this country to mourn over their melancholy bereavement—the loss of a brother."

BADLY SCALDED.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., a child of widow Mary Snyder, of East Vincent, township, Chester county, was severely scalded by a cup of hot coffee falling from a table upon its head. The face and breast of the child was so badly burned that its life was despaired of. A physician was called in, and the child is now recovering.—*Village Record.*

The Union Convention of Chester county have nominated the following ticket:

Senate—Dr. Coffman.
Assembly—Messrs. Vickers, Dicky and Penrose.
Prothonotary—Mordecai Ruth.
Register—Jesse B. Dunwoody.
Commisstoner—David Taylor.
Treasurer—Benjamin Passmore.

A farmer at Oxford, Mass., hung his vest upon the fence a few days since, with $205 in one of the pockets. A pet calf came along and ate up pocket, money and all. That animal thought more of the private than the public weal.

Mr. Hedges, residing near Norfolk, has a stalk of sugar cane 13½ feet high, grown on his farm.

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 1st of September, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. JOHN SHULL of Media, to Miss KATE WILLITS, daughter of John Willits, of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. George A. Durborrow, Mr. JOSEPH WALLACE to Miss MARY A. PORTER, both of Leiperville, Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

In the Borough of Chester, on Saturday, the 29th ult., GEORGE MILTON, infant son of Dr. J. M. and Sarah B. Allen, aged 11 months.

In Darby, on the 6th inst., BENJAMIN SERRILL, in the 73d year of his age.

In Leiperville, on the 31st ult., THOMAS M. SMITH, aged 49 years.

In Kingsessing, on the 27th ult., FRANCES LLOYD, wife of Charles Lloyd, in the 57th year of her age.

In Aston, on the 27th ult., MARY AIMAN, wife of John Aiman, Sr., in the 73th year of her age.

In Concord, on the 13th of 8th month last, WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD, in the 53d year of his age.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of his father, in Willistown, Chester county, GEORGE P. BARTRAM, in the 20th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

The Cattle market is firm and prices little different from those quoted last week.

FLOUR MARKET, continues depressed, and flour is selling at $6,42a$6,25 for fresh ground wheat, and $6 for old. Retail fancy brands from $6 to $8. Rye $4,20 corn meal $4; good red wheat at $1,25 a $1,30, and $1,35a$1,40 for white; rye 75 cts.; corn 80 cts.; Oats 35a36 cents.

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.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN.—A short bag containing about FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS and a BOOK OF BILLS was lost by or stolen from the subscriber on the afternoon of Thursday the 3d inst.—There were ten $10 notes on the North American Bank, about $155 in other notes, principally on Delaware County and Philadelphia Banks, and about $50 in one dollar gold pieces, and $21 in small change, and about $70 in different kinds of money.
The above reward will be given for any information which will lead to the recovery of the property.
Media, Sep. 9. JOHN WILLIAMS.

1200 SHEEP will be for sale at the Rose Tree Hotel, in Upper Providence, on Monday the 14th inst. ROWLAND & CO.
Upper Providence, September 9-1t.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
JAMES THOMPSON.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JOSEPH R. MORRIS.
ASSEMBLY—THOMAS P. POWELL.
COUNTY TREASURER—CHAS. R. WILLIAMSON
COMMISSIONER—JAMES CLOUD.
SHERIFF—JONATHAN VERNON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—JESSE W. NOBLE.
AUDITOR—JOHN D. WHITE.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN F. LINDERMAN,
JACOB BROOM.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JASPER E. BRADY.

AMERICAN COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JOHN LARKIN, JR.
ASSEMBLY—DR. JOHN BROOKE.
SHERIFF—WILLIAM L. GRUBB.
COMMISSIONER—JOHN CLAYTON.
TREASURER—WILLIAM Y. STACKHOUSE
CORONER—SAMUEL LONG, SR.
AUDITOR—CHAS. H. SHAW.
DIRECTOR—OBORN LEVIS, JR.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—GEO. DARLINGTON.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of SHERIFF, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August inst., I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all the duties of said office.
HENRY F. ESREY.
Nether Providence, August 26, 1857.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August, I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all its duties.
Middletown, Aug. 26, '57. CHARLES JOHNSON.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of CORONER, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August, I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all its duties.
Springfield, Aug. 26, '57. ISAAC JOHNSON.

To the People of Delaware county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having been nominated for SHERIFF, I respectfully ask your support for said office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge impartially, and to the satisfaction of the public, the duties which will devolve upon me.
JONATHAN VERNON.
Nether Providence, Sept. 9, 1857.

To the electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Democrats of Delaware county, having conferred upon me the nomination for COUNTY TREASURER, I respectfully ask your votes for said office. If elected, the duties will be discharged to the best of my ability.
CHARLES R. WILLIAMSON.
Media, September 4, 1857.

To the American Voters of Delaware County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of SHERIFF, by the American county Convention, held at Media, on the 3d of September, inst., I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all the duties of said office.
Chester, Sept, 9 WILLIAM L. GRUBB.

FERTILIZERS.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles
and Mitchell & Croosdale's
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
The articles are warranted, to be of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Fire Brick and Cement,
CALCINED PLASTER,
Hydraulic Cement,
Roman Cement,
Slaughter Hair,
Goat Hair,
Fire Brick,
FEED, HAY AND STAW.
The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelp,a July 30, 9m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.*
This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same 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.

FARMERS OF DELAWARE CO.
USE LEINAU'S Super-Phosphate of Lime, at 2½ cents per lb., or $40 per ton, or use Leinau's American Fertilizer at $3½ per barrel, or 25 per ton.—Discount to wholesale dealers.
Hear what is said of the Fertilizers. I have used Leinau's American Fertilizer for the past 3 years, in quantities on my two farms with satisfactory rents. Dr. Joseph Berens, Phila.
I have used Leinau's Fertilizer, and my Corn crop averages 65 bushels to the acre. John U. De Costa, President of the Camden and Absecom Railroad.
I have used Leinau's Fertilizer and raised abundance of sound potatoes, Thomas W. Mullford, Esq.
I have used Leinau's Fertilizer, and my crops weigh double its usual yields, Thomas Reading.
We have used Leinau's Fertilizer on poor farms, at Haddonfield, N. J., and got good crops by its use alone. John Filed and J. Atkinson.
3 Diplomas from the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, and the New York Crystal Palace association, and the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, have been received for this valuable manure, by the proprietor: G. A. LEINAU.
Orders with cash or drafts promptly attended to, cartage free. No. 10 South Front st. cet.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-2m.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call attention to their Stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest "living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 94, $1, $ 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap! Irish Linens of our own importation, Linen Table cloths, Napkins, Crashes, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large Four Story White Building."
THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-3m.

"DEAF MADE TO HEAR,"
JUST RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER VANDERBILT, a large assortment of Instruments to assist the hearing.
Persons afflicted, are invited to call at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 103 South 8th st. 4 doors below Chesnut.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 4w.

In the Orphans' Court of Delaware county,
ESTATE OF JESSE HORTON, DECEASED.

THE Auditor appointed by the Court, to make and report a distribution of the balance of the Estate of said deceased, as settled and confirmed by said Court, amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, will meet the parties interested at the office of Edward Darlington, Esq., in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Penna., on Friday the 25th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
C. E. DARLINGTON,
Sept. 9, 1857. *Auditor.*

FARMERS READ, UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER.—Prof. J. C. Booth's Universal Fertilizer, a new article, which has proved its superiority over Guano's and other composition manures, by its great concentration in strength, purity and uniformity. Its properties (phosphates, amonia, alkali, &c.,) are such as to certainly adapt it to the fertilization of every soil, and cultivation of all kinds of crops. A great feature exists in its cheapness, compared with other Fertilizers, it only requiring from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, to obtain highly profitable productions from the poorest lands. Farmers are solicited to make a trial of its qualities by the side of other manures, and particularly to test its excellence on poor soil. Price, $45 per ton; it is well packed in good barrels, or bags (of about 8 barrels, or 12 bags to the ton,) and delivered free of charge, at any of the railroad depots, or wharves in Phila. For sale by
JOHN W. WEAVER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
sep9-1m S. W. cor. 2d and Pine sts., Phila.

WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA R. R. NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, will be held at Media, on *Monday, the 28th of September, inst.*, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to take measures to secure the early resumption of work on the line of the road, and to consider such other questions as may be brought before them
Sep9 A. LEWIS SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

ALL OF DR. ROSE'S celebrated medicines for sale at the Drug Store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Sep. 9. Market and Work sts.

CARRIAGE, BATHING AND SLATE SPONGE for sale at the Drug Store of
ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Sept. 9. Market and Work sts.

FOR SALE.—A Lot containing TEN ACRES, in a high, healthy, and beautiful location, near the West Chester plank road, and about 9¼ miles west from the city. It is all well in with grass.
A. LEWIS SMITH.
Sep. 9-4t. 147 South 4th st. above Walnut.

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,

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

FRUITS AND BIRDS.—In every community there is an interest in fruits. They are beginning to be regarded as one of the essentials of a proper diet. They will soon hold an equal rank with bread and vegetables.—And while there is a growing interest in fruits there is an increasing variety being introduced into our gardens, nurseries and orchards. This is well, for it increases the chances of a full supply, prolongs the season for fresh fruit and adds variety which is always pleasing and healthful.

There can be no doubt but health is greatly promoted by a free use of fruits with every meal. If meats should decrease and fruits increase it would be advantageous to health. We eat too much solid, too much concentrated food. We overtax the digestive powers. We overwork the stomach. A generous supply of fruit with our food would greatly relieve the over-burdened organism.

But we are forgetting the point we intended to present in this article. It is this, how shall we contend with, and overcome the enemies of fruit, we mean insects? There are various insects that always threaten the destruction of fruit and fruit trees. And they seem to be increasing. They already render very uncertain many kinds of fruit.—How shall they be kept at bay? It is altogether probable that many answers should be given to this question as a part of the general answer. But we have one to which we wish to call particular attention just now. The natural enemy of insects is birds. Insects are the food of birds, provided by the great Hand that supplies the wants of every creature. They grow on every tree, shrub, plant, in every pool, swamp, soil. They swarm in the air, nestle in the flowers, revel in the dirt. Everywhere they come into being into teeming millions. Many of them attack the fruit for food or for nests for their larvæ. God has provided means to prevent doing evil. These means are the birds.—Naturally every grove, field, prairie, swamp, lake, hill and vale is alive with birds of various sizes and characteristics, adapted to the varieties of the insect world. They live chiefly upon insects. Hence before man destroys the birds, the trees and their fruit are never much injured by insects. God provides a balance between insects and the feathered world; but man in his cruelty and impiety destroys the balance, and the insects creep upon his fruit to pay him for it. It is only after civilization has destroyed the birds of a country that the insects overrun it. And we seriously doubt whether all the ingenuity of man can supply the want of birds.

Our natural remedy for the fruit then is the birds. We should encourage them to grow and multiply in all our fields and orchard.—We should never alarm or destroy them.—We should hold them as the naturally commissioned sentinels of our fruit trees. We should regard them as natural ornaments and conservators of our orchards and gardens. We should feel that the birds of a country are its standing army, self-marshalled and trained to meet and overpower the invading armies of the insect world. The destruction of a bird should be considered a public loss. The intentional destruction of a bird should be held an outrage upon the divine order and human interest. All agriculturists, fruit-growers, gardners, philanthropists, all good people should discountenance the destruction of birds and encourage their multiplication by the very kindest treatment. The press should sharply censure every bird hunter.—The pulpit should set forth this divine arrangement to hold in check the insect scourges, and pronounce it a sin to harm a bird. It should become the settled conviction of every community that birds are public benefactors.—*Valley Farmer.*

HORSES SHOULD BE EXERCISED DAILY.—Horses require daily exercise in the open air, and can no more be expected to exist without it, than their owners. Exercise is an essential feature in stable management, and, like well opportuned food, tend alike to preserve the health of horses.

Daily exercise is necessary for all horses, unless they are; it assists and promotes a free circulation of the blood, determines morbific matter to the surface, developes the muscular structure, creates an appetite, improves the wind, and finally invigorates the whole system. We cannot expect much of a horse that has not been habituated to sufficient daily exercise; while such as have been daily exercised and well managed, are capable not only of great exertion and fatigue, but are ready and willing to do our bidding at any season. When an animal is overworked, it renders the system very susceptible to whatever morbid influences may be present and imparts to the disease they may labor under, an unusual degree of severity. The exhaustion produced by want of rest is equally dangerous; such horses are always the first victims of disease, and when attacked there treatment is embarrassing and unsatisfactory.—*Venetiary Journal.*

FRESH CORN THE YEAR ROUND.—Mr. Daniel Rowe, of Lancaste, Pa., has invented and patented a plan for providing green corn for the table the year round. He plucks green sorn, and without depriving it of its milky juice or taste, keeps it in a state of freshness and preservation, ready for boiling at any season. His process is described in his claim: "What I claim as my discovery and invention is the new art and process of preserving green corn in the ear, by extracting the pitch or heart of the cob and seasoning and drying the inside of the cob as rapidly as the outside, for preserving the virtues and juice of the grain and preventing the collection of mould or corruption, as herein described, and for the purposes set forth." A Lancaster paper says Mr. Rowe is preparing convenient machines, not larger than those used for paring apples, by which every housekeeper can, in one evening, prepare ten or fifteen bushels of corn for his own use.

GLASS MILK PANS.—A farmer in Akron, Ohio, has been experimenting with milk in glass pans. He says: "I took the fmilk of the same cow, milked at the same time, and divided it equally, putting half in a glass pan, and half in a tin pan, and placed them side by side. In the first twenty-four hours were two thunder-showers; and, at the end of that time, the milk in the tin pan was sour; that in the glass pan was sweet and good. At the end of twelve hours more, that in the tin was thick clabber, and that in the glass began to turn. From this, I believe glass pans will preserve milk one-third longer than tin pans." We believe farmers are beginning to find this out, as we have heard of a number who are introducing glass instead of tin.

SUN FLOWERS.—Near Edith, S. C., a crop is about to be gathered of four acres of sun flowers. The seed will be used for oil, and to feed cattle and poultry, as in the south of France; but the chief object is to obtain the fibres of the stalks for paper making. If the cultivation succeeds, it is expected to supply abundant material for fine writing and printing paper, as well as fine and coarse for paper hangings.

KEEPING TOMATOES.—When ripe put them in very strong brine, keeping them under by a board and weight. Soak in cold water, changing it frequently; when the salt is all out cook them. Tomatoes may be kept in this way quite as well as when put up in cans.

Rice came from Southern Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
The subscriber has on hand at his BOOT and SHOE STORE, in Main st., nearly opposite the Penn Building, 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 to their stock of Lumber at the old established stand, formerly occupied by Hinkson & Baker, near the mill road in the Borough of Chester. They have on hand a very large stock of seasoned Lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK, joists and scanting, all sizes.
WHITE PINE, boards and plank of all qualities.
FLOORING, Norway white and yellow pine, worked, ⅞, and 1⅛ inches thick.
SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.
SHINGLES, white pine and cypress, in great variety.
PLASTERING and shingling LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.
PICKETS, plain and fancy tops, 4, 4½ and 5 feet long.
WHITE and yellow pine SCANTLING, for window and door frames.
ALSO—A superior article of COAL, always on hand. J. H. & W. HINKSON.
Chester, April 8, 1857.

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.



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.

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.

SHAWLS MANTILLAS
AND DRESS GOODS,
Now arranged in our SHAWL ROOM an unusually large and elegant stock of STELLA and other SHAWLS, most of which being
AUCTION PURCHASES,
will be sold at retail as low as some can be bought at wholesale. Also, a complete stock of
HANDSOME MANTILLAS,
manufactured for first class city sales.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
recent purchases at auction, of fine
FRENCH GOODS,
"Dupins" celebrated fabrics, which we will offer at much less than cost of importion.
THEY COMPRISE
Robe and figured Barages,
High color and plain Mouse de Laines,
Very rich Ducals and Satin Lupors,
Striped and plain Ottoman Poplins,
Robe and figured Lawns,
Rich style Challies, 50 cents.
Full stock of black Goods.
FRENCH EMBROIDERY, &c., &c.
Handsome Cambric Collars and Setts,
Fine Jaconett and Book Muslin Setts,
Linen Setts, Gauntlett Sleeves.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap15. S. E. Cor. 9th and Market sts., Phila.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers having removed from the old Shops situated near the Friends' Meeting House, East Media, to the shop formerly occupied by Samuel P. Derrick, situate on the South east corner of State and Plum Streets, in the Borough of Media, are now prepared to make WAGONS CARTS and all other kinds of Farming Utensils. Repairing in both heavy and light work promptly and neatly executed.—Thankful for past favors, we hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
HORSE-SHOEING and Smithing attended to at the shortest notice. CLAYTON SMITH,
Media, May 14-1856. THOS. T. WILLIAMS.



GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for WHEAT, CORN and OATS by the subscribers. Also,
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 30-1856.

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.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
June 10.



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



REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.
Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promply attended to.
UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.



Boots, Shoes, Trunks and CARPET BAGS.—The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the reader to their large and well assorted stock of the above named articles, as we profess to keep everything in the shape of a Ladies' or Gentleman's useful shoe, we think it unnecessary to particularize, but invite the public to examine for themselves. All we ask is a trial, as we feel confident we can sell "Good Goods" at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. LARE & WALKER,
1004, Market street, 3d door west of 10th street.
Philadelphia, July 8-3m.



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.

WILLIAM HILLARY'S WHOLESALE,
PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, *NO. 533 Market st., West of Broad Philu.*
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents, lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint, American Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead. Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 differentcolors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, 5½ cts. French Greens, 25 to 36 cts. Chromc Yellow, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 30 to 50 cts. perlL Chinese Vermillion, $1,65 per lb. All the Grating Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes. Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c., &c.
N'B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no26-1y

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
ON AND AFTER THE 13th APRIL, 1857,
The Cars will leave the North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia:
At 6 and 9 o'clock, A. M.; and 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7, 8 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
☞ The last train will leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) on Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
☞ Freight will be carried on the 6 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., trains from Philadelphia; and on the 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., trains from Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge.)
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.



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.

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.

PATENT IRON RAILING.
The subscriber has purchased the right to manufacture and put up ISIAH 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.

Media Trimming and Variety Store
On State st, nearly opposite the M. E. Church.
MISS A. P. BURK, would respectfully inform the public that she has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of
FANCY MILLINERY TRIMMINGS:
Such as Flowers, Laces, &c., &c, as well as the most approved styles of fashionable BONNETS, to which the attention of the Ladies is earnestly invited. Also a large, new and fashionable asortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods:
Such as Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery. Gentlemen's Linens made to order at the shortest notice. All articles in her line, will be sold on the most reasonable terms; and business entrusted to her care will be promptly attended to. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
N. B.—Patterns constantly on hand. may 13.



WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABRE 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.



MILLINERY! MILLINERY!
MRS. H. J. GIBSON respectfully informs the ladies of Delaware county, that she has opened an elegant assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Ladies' Dress Caps on hand, or made to order. Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed. Having procured competent and experienced milliners, and having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business herself, she is prepared to till all orders with neatness and dispatch.
Marcus Hook, Ap. 15. Mrs. H. J. GIBSON.

PLAIN AND FANCY MILLINERY.
M. F. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER, respectfully announce to the Ladies of Media and vicinity, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE, on the S. E. corner of State street, and South Avenue, Media, where they have on hand and intend to keep an assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, Straw bonnets bleached and pressed.
All orders promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Media, April 22, 1857-tf

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

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

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warrented not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1857-1y.



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 Plunder, 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.

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. may 13-1y.

WOOD MOULDINGS,
ESLER & BROTHER,
Manufacture s of all kinds of
WOOD MOULDINGS
AND TURNINGS,
at No. 18 and 20 South 15th street, Philada
N. B.—SCROLL SAWING. ap226m.

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

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of Coal from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

LOOK AT THIS.—BYRON'S COMPLETE Works Illustrated, 8 vo. Sheep, fine edition.—Price, $1,75 at CUMMINS & CO'S
June 3. Book & Stationery Store, Media.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA R. R.—The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the W. C. & P. R. R. Co., are requested to send their addresses to the Secretary without delay, together with the number and description of their Bonds.
A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.
July 22-4t. 117 South 4th st. Phila

HORSEMEN TAKE NOTICE!
THE celebrated trotting horse "MEDIA MINK" will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing APRIL 1st, and ending August 31st, 1857, at the Livery stables of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Pa., at $10 for the season, payable at its expiration, or if not within one month thereafter, $12 will be charged.—$20 to insure a mare with foal, $5 of which will be required in advance. Any person parting with a mare prior to the time of foaling, will be held liable for the insurance.
PEDIGREE.—"Media Mink" is of a beautiful dapple brown color, about 15 hands high, and weighs over 1000 pounds. He is of Canadian stock, and was raised in Germantown, Phila., from a full blooded Canadian Mare, capable of trotting a mile in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. Sire unknown. This horse is of a very strong build, well proportioned, and cannot be excelled by any for gracefulness of form and dignity of carriage. He is lively and high spirited, yet gentle and tractible, keen and ardent in his exertions, yet firm and perseverings; and is qualified for all the various purposes in which it is needed to employ him.—At the Delaware county Exhibition in the year 1855, he was pronounced, by the best judges in the county, as having greater powers of indurance than any other on the ground. His speed is superior to that of any stallion in Delaware county.
WESSEL C. BROADHEAD.
N. B.—The subscriber will attend to knicking horses at the shortest notice.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD,* corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEVIS WORRALL,



WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.
Media, March 18, 1757.

The Thorough Bred Vermont Morgan Harse.
GIFFORD MORGAN.



THE undersigned would call the attention of breeders to the above Horse, of the celebrated VERMONT MORGAN STOCK, so highly prized at the present day; who can trot a mile in 2 minutes and 50 seconds; will stand the present season at my stable. For particulars and pedigree see hand bills. G. W. HILL, JR.
Middletown, April 8, 1857



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.

To the Citizens of Delaware County:
Lippincott and Hunter,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS.
South-West Corner of Fourth and Market streets
PHILADELPHIA,
The attention of CLOTHING BUYERS is called to our large and superior stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Which is got up with great care and will be found *FULL and COMPLETE the whole YEAR.*
ORDERS WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
Our Spring Stock
Is very large, to all of which we respectfully solici the attention of the citizens of Delaware county.
Philadelphia, April 22, tf.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, **Phila**
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, above 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superb made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL,
WASH: M. WORRALL,
E. C. DEAL.
Sept. 3.-'56, tf

The Truth about Kansas!--Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 318 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and other victims, the controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
July 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses from 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, &c., &c., every style Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. TORAM,
nov 26 *N. E. cor. 9th and Market Sts., Phila.*

LUMBER! LUMBER!!--200,000 Bangor Plastering Lath.
40,000 White Pine Shingles.
75,000 Cypress Shingles, 24 inches.
20,000 " 18 "
20,000 " 20 "
40,000 ft. 5 quarter Yellow Pine Flooring.
40,000 ft. 4 " " "
40,000 seasoned Worked White Pine Flooring.
40,000 feet Albany Pannel Lumber.
300,000 feet White Pine Lumber.
100,000 Frame Hemlock from 4 to 6 inches thick and 12 to 31 feet long.
The above Lumber is dry and well seasoned, and wit be sold at the lowest market price for cash, or satisfatory acceptances. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.
Darby, May 20.

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.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.

WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS. VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid assortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1826 Market street, near 18th, South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

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.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND,
NO. 83 DOCK STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

Sums, large and small, are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Interest is paid upon all sums of money amounting to three dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. No notice is required by this Company for the payment of either principal or interest. Substantial satisfaction to depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well known institution. feb 25
GEORGE H HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!



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



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.
Cherter, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe s respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to their new place of business on Edgmont street, a few doors above James, in the Borough of Chester, where may be found the following assortment of *LUMBER.*
400,000 feet of thorough seasoned White Pine Boards and Planks of all qualities.—Also, Siding, planed and rough.
60,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.
30,000 feet of Yellow Pine Window and Door Frame Lumber of all sizes.
100,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles of different qualities.
200,000 first quality 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.
dec 24 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.
FIRE INSURANCES.
Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.
DIRECTORS.

Sketchley Morton,	William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt,	Charles Palmer,
Levis Miller,	William Eves,
John Larkin, Jr.	Rob

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 30 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857. WHOLE NO 134

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.

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

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA TRIRITORY.
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.

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

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

JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,
CHESTER, PENN.
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.

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.

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 29.57

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

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 139 West Mardet street, two squres East of the Media Depot, second door West of seventeenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

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

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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.

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

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.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO.---A full supply of Colombian Guano, testting 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in *strong* bags, containing about 160 lbs., each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

STOP! STOP!!--If you are in want of superior Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, White Lead, Putty, Paint, Window Glass, or any article in our line we will sell it cheaper than any other Drug Store in the county. Call at our establishment in Chester.
April 27. ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Market and Work sts.

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.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 9. Pharmaceutist, Media.

THE MAID OF ROCK CREEK;
OR
SERAPHINA AND RUDOLPHUS!

"ONE OF THE THRILLING TALES."

'Twas evening upon the banks of beautiful Rock Creek. The silver beams of Luna, which struggled down through the branches of the trees, revealed a scene of transcendental beauty. Upon an ancient stump which had braved the tempests of an hundred winters, sitting in an attitude of graceful repose was an angelliferous maiden, just bloomed out into sunny womanhood. She was radiantly and peerlessly beautiful. Webster hides his inglorious head in the dust in the vain attempt to furnish words descriptive of her loveliness. Graceful as a duck, wild as a hawk, pensive as a setting hen, with her rich curls of tow colored gold streaming over her shoulders to the ground, like some bright swamp angel she sat, while the moon beams rested like a halo upon her elegant head.—Sorrow, and the mullen stocks which grew up around her, cast deep shadows over her unrivalled countenance, and the night wind as it kissed her magnificent cheek, bore to her olfactories the flagrant breath of elderblows. Her knitting work lay idly in her lap. Her eyes, which shamed the lightning-bug's, were bedoozled with diamond tears.—She was listening with an air of sorrowful destruction to the passionate pleadings of a noble youth who knelt at her feet. Never moonlight fell on a more glorious intellectible countenance than that upturned to the maiden's enamored gaze. Never yielded mother earth to finer form than that which pressed the dandelion bank at Seraphina's feet. His features were such as Nebuchadnezzer or Apollo might have envied. His dark piercing eyes were like the waters of his own Rock Creek for depth and clearness, and were brilliant mirrors in which the truth and veracity of his god-like soul were reflected from his brow of vast and ponderous proportions; the sympathizing breeze swept back long, hyacinthine locks, whose hue in the shade was a deep raven blackness, but when the light fed upon it resembled a muddy pool when the sunbeams strike it aslant.

His hands were clasped in an attitude of despair. He spoke and his tones were as deep and mournful as the chant at the funeral of a martyred bull-frog at rock creek dam.

'Oh, fairy queen of Heaven! Pure dove of the moonshiny day! Translated light of my benighted eyes! Cherished and beloved of my heart's core! Dost thou doubt that the cabbage loves the genial rain? Dost thou doubt that the chicken loves the dough-dish?—Then doubt my love for thee. Ah! love, but a feeble word to express the passion that contains my vitals. Be mine, adorable one, else I die!'

'Rudolphus,' she murmured, 'it cannot be. The mandate of my vengeful father, and the decree of fate must be obeyed.' And her voice was as melodious as the tinkle of a fractured cow-bell far away down the road, and low and sad as the last moan of a dying polly-wog. 'Talk not of obedience thou beautiful, but cruel one," he yelled in a voice of speechless agony. 'O, canst thou sit in thy cold majesty like a frozen sausage, and see my aching heart going to smash before thine eyes for a mistaken sense of duty? See! said he, as his voice died away to a sad wail, like the howl of a broken-backed mastiff, and he dashed from the mullen leaves near him a drop of pearly dew, 'see! night herself weeps with me, and mourns thy cruelty.'

The maiden was appalled at the sight of his anguished features. The crimson tide which dyed her cheek like a red hollyhock, cut stick, and left it whiter than a cotton pillow case. She arose from her seat, dazzling in her resplendent beauty as a bright tin milkpan when the mid-day beams of the glorious sun are poured fully upon it, and captivating in her shadowy grace a yellow lily, floating upon the limpid waters of a dry goose pond. She spoke, and the stars of night stood still, the wind ceased to moan among the leaves, and the frogs were silent to listen.

'Rudolphus, beloved of my soul,' she said in a voice sweeter than New Orleans molasses, 'thou knowest that I love thee. My heart clings to thee as the bean to the pole. Mine ear knows no music save thy voice, and my lips no victuals but thy kisses. Without thee I famish—I die. But the picket fence of duty surrounds me. It is stuck full of cruel spikes and I cannot surmount it. A last embrace, my heavenly one, and we part forever.'

'Bid me not depart,' he roared, as he clasped her to his bosom, 'I will never leave thee. Forty-leven savage locomotives have not power to tear us from each others arms. I tell thee, mine angel love, the thought of leaving thee rends my soul—it maddens me—it makes me rip and rave like a frenzied Shanghai—it makes me feel bad. In my desperation I would tear up creation by the roots! I would flog the earthquake, I would eat red hot pokers! I would drink up the ocean, and then cast myself into the black and surging billows which roll at my feet!'

Seraphina burst into a flood of tears. Their excessive emotion overcame them and they both swooned away.

Again it was evening upon Rock Creek—again the cold moon looked down upon a scene of excruciating woe. In a dark, dismal, damp, gloomy, ghostly castle, built of the unhewn monarchs of the forest; upon a pile of hay lay the angelic Seraphina, the victim of a father's tyranny. Her linsey woolsey robes were torn and dissarranged; her lovely face soiled and smutty; her cerulean eyes, red as cranberries, and swelled with weeping; but for all this, she looked more beautiful than ever.—By her side stood a flagon of accidulated buttermilk and a platter of slap-jacks.

'No, no,' she faintly muttered, pushing the food away; 'let them not seek to prolong my misery by offering me tempting viands. I will never eat more—never.

Just then a low, doleful sound was borne to her ear. She started.

'Was it thou, Rudolphus?' she cried 'Ah, no, I will not flatter myself with vain hopes. 'Twas but the calf bleating to its mother.' And she sank down exhausted upon the straw again to court death.

Again was the sound repeated. She sprang to her feet, and peered out through a chink in the logs. It was, indeed, her lover, looking up with wistful eyes to her dungeon window, while many tears streaked down his cheeks.

'Oh! save me, Rudolphus,' she screeched.

'I would smash down these massive pine doors,' he answered, 'with one blow of my stalwart fist and snatch thee from thy cruel captors, but I'm afraid thy father's darned oxen will hook me.' And he sank upon the ground, in the impotence of his rage and despair, and hiding his face in the burdock leaves, he howled aloud.

'Weep not, my Rudolphus,' said she, 'I will come to thee.' So saying, the heroic girl descended to the stable, and while the gnats and musquitoes thundered about her fair head, tearing up with her tiny hands an oaken plank from the floor, she soon emerged into the cow yard. In an instant the lovers were clasped in each others arms. The donkey of Rudolphus stood near, and folding his lovely burden to his breast, the youth sprang into the saddle, and murmuring of love in a foreign clime, they galloped away like a streak of greased lightning.

THE END!!

A REVOLUTIONARY LEGEND.

In was here in these wilds of Wissahikon, on the day of the battle, as the noonday sun came shining through the thickly clustered leaves, that two men met in deadly conflict, near a rock that rose, like a huge wreck of some primeval world, at least one hundred feet above the dark waters of the Wissahikon.

The man with the dark brow, and the darker grey eye flashed with deadly light—with muscular form, clad in the blue hunting frock of the Revolution—is a Continental named Warner. His brother was murdered the other night at the massacre of the Paoli. That other man, with long black hair, drooping along his cadaverous face, is clad in the half military costume of a tory refugee. This is the murderer of the Paoli, named Dabney.

They had met there in the woods by accident, and now they fought, not with sword or rifle, but with long and deadly hunting knives, they struggled, twining and twisting over the green sward.

At last the tory is down! down on the turf, with the knee of the continental upon his breast—that upraised knife quivering in the light—that dark eye flashing death into his face!

"Quarter! I yield!" gasped the tory, as the knee was pressed upon his breast;—"spare me—I yield!"

"My brother," said the patriot soldier, in that tone of deadly hate; "my brother cried for quarter on the night of Paoli, and even as he clung to your knees you struck that knife into his heart. Oh, I will give you the quarter of Paoli!"

And as his hand was raised for the blow, and his teeth were clenched in deadly hate, he paused for a moment, and then pinioned the tory's arms, and with rapid stride dragged him to the verge of the rock, and held him quivering over the abyss.

"Mercy!" gasped the tory, turning black and ashy, by turns, as that awful gulf yawned below. "Mercy! I have a wife, a child! spare me!"

Then the continental, with his muscular strength gathered for the effort, shook the murderer once more over the abyss and then hissed this bitter sneer between his teeth:

"My brother had a wife and two children. The morning after the night of the Paoli, that wife was a widow—those children orphans! Wouldn't you like to go and beg your life of that widow and her children?"

The proposal made by the continental, in the mere mockery of hate, was taken in serious earnest by the horror-stricken tory.—He begged to be taken to the widow and her children, to have the painful privilege of begging his life. After a moment of serious thought, the patriotic soldier consented. He bound the tory's arms yet tighter, placed him on the rock again, and then led him up the woods. A quiet cottage, embosomed among the trees, broke on their eyes.

They entered that cottage. There, beside the desolate hearthstone, sat the widow and her children. She sat there, a matronly woman of about thirty years, with a face faded by care, a deep dark eye, and long black hair hanging in a dishevelled state about her shoulders.

On one side was a dark haired boy, of some six years; on the other, a little girl one year younger, with light hair and blue eyes.—The Bible—an old and venerated volume—lay open on the mother's knee.

And then the pale-faced tory flung himself on his knees, confessed that he had butchered her husband on the night of Paoli, but begged his life at her hands!

"Spare me for the sake of my wife—my child!"

He had expected that this pitiful moan would touch the widow's heart; but not one relenting gleam softened her pale face.

"The Lord shall judge between us!" she said, in a cold, icy tone that froze the murderer's heart. "Look! the Bible lays open in my lap; I will close that volume, and then this boy shall open it, and place his finger at random upon a line, and by that line you shall live or die!"

This was a strange proposal made in good faith, of a wild and dark superstition of the olden time. For a moment, the tory, pale as ashes, was wrapt in thought. Then in a faltering voice he signified his consent.

Raising her dark eyes to heaven, the mother prayed the Great Father to direct the finger of her son. She closed the book—she handed it to that boy whose young cheek reddened with loathing as he gazed upon his father's murderer. He took the Bible, opened its holy pages at random, and placed his finger upon a verse.

Then there was a silence. The continental soldier, who had sworn to avenge his brother's death, stood there with dilating eyes and parted lips. The culprit kneeling on the floor, with a face like discolored clay, felt his heart leap to his throat.

Then, in a clear, bold voice, the widow read this line from the Old Testament. It was short, yet terrible!

"*That man shalt die.*"

Look! the brother springs forward to plunge a knife into the murderer's heart;—but the tory, pinioned as he is, clings to the widow's knees. He begs that one more trial may be made by the little girl, that child of five years old, with golden hair and laughing eyes.

The widow consents. There is an awful pause. With a smile in her eye, without knowing what she does, the little girl opens the Bible as it lay on her mother's knee; she turns her laughing face away and places her finger upon a line.

That awful silence grows deeper. The deep drawn breath of the brother and the broken gasps of the murderer, alone disturb the stillness. The widow and dark eyed boy are breathless. The little girl, unconscious as she was, caught a feeling of awe from the countenances around her, and stood breathless, her face turned aside, and her tiny fingers resting on that line of life or death.

At last, gathering courage, the widow bent her eyes to the page, and read. It was a line from the New Testament:

Love your enemies."

Ah, that moment was sublime. Oh, awful book of God, in whose dread pages we see Moses talking face to face to Jehovah, or Jesus waiting by Samaria's well, or wandering by the waves of dark Galilee. Oh, awful Book, shining to-night as I speak, the light of that widow's home, the glory of the mechanic shop—shining where the world comes not to look on the last night of the convict in his cell, lighting the way to God, even over the dread gibbet. Oh, book of terrible majesty and childlike love—of sublimity that crushes the soul into awe—of beauty that melts the heart with rapture, you never shone more strangely beautiful than there in the lonely cot of the Wissahikon, when you saved the murderer's life.

For need I tell you! that the murderer's life was saved—the widow recognized the finger of God, and even the stern brother was awed into silence!

The murderer went his way.

Now look you, how wonderful are the ways of Heaven! That very night, as the widow sat by her lonely hearth, her orphans by her side—sat there with a crushed heart and hot eyeballs, thinking of her husband, who now lay mouldering on the blood-drenched soil of Paoli—there was a tap at the door. She opened it, and that husband, living, though covered with wounds, was in her arms.

He had fallen at Paoli, but not in death.—He was alive, and his wife lay panting on his bosom.

That night there was a prayer in that wood-embowered cot of the Wissahikon.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE STORY.

A few weeks since in coming down the North river, I was seated in the cabin of the magnificent steamer, Isaac Newton, in conversation with some friends. It was becoming late in the evening, and one after another seeking repose from the toils of the day, made preparations to retire to their berths. Some, pulling off their boots and coats, lay themselves down to rest; others in the attempt to make it seem as much like home as possible throw off more of their clothing—each one as their comfort or apprehension of danger dictated.

I had noticed on deck a fine looking boy, of about six years of age, following around a man, evidently his father, whose appearance indicated him to be a foreigner, probably a German—a man of medium height and respectable appearance. The child was unusually fair and fine looking, handsomely featured, with an intelligent and affectionate expression of countenance; and from under his German cap fell chesnut hair, in thick clustering curls.

After walking about the cabin for a time the father and son stopped within a few feet of where we were seated, and began preparations for going to bed. I watched them.—The father adjusted and arranged the bed the child was to occupy, which was an upper berth, while the little fellow was undressing himself. Having finished this, his father tied a handkerchief around his head to protect his curls, which looked as if the sunlight from his young, happy heart always rested there. This done, I looked for him to seek his resting place; but, instead of this, he quietly kneeled down on the floor, put his little hands together so beautifully childlike and simple, resting his arms on the lower berth, against which he knelt, he began his vesper prayer.

The father sat down by his side, and waited the conclusion. It was for a child a long prayer, but well understood. I could hear the murmuring of his sweet voice, but could not distinguish the words he spoke. There were men around him—Christian men retiring to rest without sufficient courage or piety to kneel down in a steamboat's cabin, and before strangers, acknowledged the goodness of God, or ask his protecting love.

This was the training of some pious mother. Where was she now? How many times had her kind hand been laid on the sunny lock, as she taught him to lisp his prayers?

A beautiful sight it was, that child at prayer in the midst of the busy, thoughtless throng. He, alone, of this worldly multitude draws nigh to heaven. I thank the parental love that taught him to lisp this evening prayer, whether far off or nigh. I could scarce refrain from weeping then, nor can I now, as I see again that sweet child in the crowded tumult of a steamboat's cabin, bending in devotion to his maker.

But a little while before I saw a crowd of admiring listners gathering about a company of Italian singers in the upper saloon—a mother and two sons, with voice and harp, and violin; but no one heeded, no one cared for the child at prayer.

When the little boy had finished his evening devotion, he arose and kissed his father most affectionately, who put him into his berth to rest for the night. I felt a strong desire to speak to them, but deferred it till morning. When morning came the confusion of landing prevented me from seeing them again. But if I meet that boy in his happy youth, in his declining years, I'll thank him for the influence and example of that night's devotion, and bless the name of the mother who taught him.

Scarcely any passing incident of my life ever made a deeper impression on my mind. I went to my room, and thanked God that I had witnessed it, and for its influence on my heart. Who prays on a steamboat? Who teach their children to pray even at home.—*Home Journal.*

The Springfield Republican, in speaking of a new invention for a hen's nest, whereby the eggs drop through a trap-door, and so deceives the hen that she keeps on laying, is responsible for the following:—"Blobbs met with a loss, however, with one of the persuaders. Blobbs had a lovely young Shanghae pullet of boundless ambition. Blobbs bought a persuader, and his lovely Shanghae used it. She went upon the nest in the morning. Blobbs saw her go, and his heart bounded within him! Alas! he never saw her come off again. At night he visited the persuader. In the upper compartment was a handful of feathers, a few toe-nails, and a bill. In the lower compartment were three dozen and eleven eggs! Blobbs saw it all! Her delicate constitution had been unequal to the effort, and, fired by young ambition, she had laid herself all away."

WITTY CRUELTIES.

The dozen worst jokes of this week's paper are as follows:

1. Which are the two smallest insects mentioned in the scriptures? The "widow's mite" and the "wicked flee."

2. What is the shape of a kiss? Round I suppose. Not exactly: it is a-lip-tickle.

3. Pampernickle says a woman's heart is the most sweetest thing in the world; in fact a perfect *honeycomb*. full of *sells*. *Bee* ware.

3. The saying "There is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

5. Why are good husbands like dough? Women knead them, (after having them in the *flour.*)

6. Which is the oldest, Miss Ann Tiquity, or Aunty Diluvian, Miss Ann Terior, Miss Ann Cestor, Miss Ann T. Mundane, or Miss Ann T. Cedent?

7. "Do you enjoy good health, Zachary?" "Why, yaze, to be sure; who dosen't?"

8. The most remarkable case on record is that of the Yankee soapman, who, in a violent storm at sea, saved himself from death by taking a cake of his own soap and *washing himself ashore!*

9. "Which, my dear young lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?"—"That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think, because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

10. It is said that no fort ever suffered so much from a single battle as the piano-forte from the battle of Prague.

11. "My dear," said an affectionate spouse to her husband, "am I your treasure?" "Oh, yes!" was the cool reply; "and I would willingly lay it up in heaven." What an insulting wretch!

12. Two young misses, discussing the qualities of some yonng gentlemen, were overheard thus: "Well, I like Charley, but he is rather girlish; he hasn't got the least bit of a beard." "I say Charley has a beard, but he shaves it off."—No he hasn't either, any more than I have."—"I say he has, too, and I know it, for *it prickled my cheek!*"

THE MARE IS MINE NOW.—An old gentleman had an only son, and concluded to put all his property into his hands, on condition he would maintain him. As they had but one horse, the father rode and the son walked to the Justice's office to get the business done. The writings were drawn and the son put the deeds in his pocket. The old gentleman then walked out of the room; and was in the act of mounting when John steps up, takes the bridle out of his hand and rides off, saying "*Father the mare is mine now,*" and left the poor old man to trudge home alone.

Next day the father, who kept his sorrow to himself, was sitting before a blazing fire when he called his son and exclaimed: "Johnny, I have been thinking of some property which was omitted in the deed and I don't know whether it is best to give it to you now, or wait till I have done with it."

"Oh," says the son, "the deeds have not been sent away to the register, and it is best that the business should all be done together."

"Well then," says the father, "get the paper."

The son hastened to his old bureau and brought them to him. The father asked if they were all? Yes, says John, and then he tucked them under the forestick and turning round, cries out, *Johnny the mare is mine now!*

VALUE OF TIME.—When the Roman Emperor said, 'I have lost a day," he uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost a kingdom." Napoleon said that the reason why he beat the Austrians was, that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He despatched a flag to the Austrian headquarters, with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrians fell into the snare—for a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moments, and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiation, re-arranged his line of battle, changed his front, and in a few minutes was ready to renounce the farce of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result.—The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on five minutes. Crises come, the not seizing of which is ruin. Men may loiter, but time flies on the wings of the wind, and all the great interests of life are speeding on, with the sure and silent tread of destiny.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON WEDDINGS.—"I like to 'tend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, and hung her shawl up, and replaced the bonnet in the long-preserved band-box. "I like to see young people come together with the promise to love, cherish, and nourish each other. But a solemn thing is matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the minister comes into the chancery with his surplus on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the nuptial-ring on my finger, and said, 'With my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple, and didn't know till afterwards that it meant only one calico dress a year!"

THE MONAD.—The monad, the smallest of all living creatures, swarms by myriads in a drop of water; for it has been computed that within this small space no less than five hundred millions could be comprised; and this calculation is not to be regarded as unworthy of confidence, inasmuch as the monad is never found to attain a greater length than the twelve thousandth part of an inch. In a cubic inch of a certain kind of mould, consisting entirely of animalculæ, more than forty-one million distinct beings were estimated, by Ehrenburg, to exist; a fact which, when taken in connection with others of the same nature, renders it highly probable that the living beings of the microscopic world surpass in number those which are visible to the naked eye.

The Yankee who was "lying at the point of death," whittled it off with his jack-knife, and is now recovering.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.
CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Whilst we continually hear and read laudations of "High Schools" and "Grammar Schools," and have large compliments passed upon the Teachers' connected with them, we seldom, very seldom hear a word about the primary departments. One would think from appearances, that all the good was accomplished in the advanced classes of our scholars, and that our little ones, with those who teach them did not deserve mentioning. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. After a considerable experience in teaching, I have observed that those excel most in advanced studies who were best taught in their childhood, and that one great obstacle which the teacher of advanced pupils, finds continually impeding the road of progress, is, that of defective teaching in the earlier stages. I do not wish to infer that the fault, as a general thing, is with teachers, though there are some cases where it is; but I would attribute it to the fact that where schools are unclassified and not graded—where there is no uniformity of text-books, and a crowded room, that no teacher can give to the primary department that attention which it demands—and they, of necessity, are not properly instructed.

Now, in my opinion, the primary department requires the best of teachers—persons of skill and talent—persons who can resolve the art to a science, and teach their classes rationally. Their charge is a germ, so pliant that it can be formed into any shape, and bent in any direction. All the faculties have to be gradually called into requisition, gently, yet with certainty, and fendril-like be made to clasp around the many objects requisite to the development of the mind. Children must be taught to think, to reason, to compare, to analyze, and this should not be regarded as an after-consideration, but should be made the very stepping-stone to all their studies. And when can this be done so well as at the beginning? When can you so completely mould the will of your pupils to your own as then—when can you prevail with as much power upon scholars, to drink of the spring, as when its waters are pure and undisturbed, as youth only prize them?

Indeed the Primary Teachers' post is an all-important one, and stands first in the profession; and children will only make proper progress when they have such. Teach them properly while in their beginning, and they will succeed with even indifferent teachers afterward; but make machines of them then, and give them book lessons only, and the best of teachers cannot make them advance. This machine teaching is an abominable thing, and has done an incalculable amount of harm. Pupils labor for they know not what, and arrive at results they know not how; their school days are a drear monotony of tasks, recited without note or comment, and hence not understood. Then when they enter other schools where they are made to think, and study intelligently, they find that they have yet to learn the first step to progress, and must *unlearn* what they labored so hard to learn.

All honor to those teachers in the Primary Schools who are sowing the seeds of *thought* in the little children. All honor to those, who despite the indifference of the world, are silently teaching the a. b. c. d. too various to think what they do, and why they do it.—Give us good Primary Schools, and then our other schools will be good also; and then, as now, whilst we loudly laud our High School Teachers' and Grammar School Teachers' let us, at least silently in our hearts, thank the Primary Teachers' to whom we owe the chief good. Parents, Guardians, School Directors, look up this department—it is not properly cared for.

Reading.--

It is a fact, that this most intellectual accomplishment—this most important branch of the education of our youth, is by far too much neglected in our common schools. We cannot understand why this branch of education, consequent upon which our acquisition of every other branch depends, has been, and still is, so much slighted. This branch, which amongst all people of refinement, and distinguished for their civilization, has been so much cultivated. It is the great means by which the mind is improved, the taste cultivated, and the advantage for the acquisition of knowledge effected. From reading we are able to traverse the intellectual spheres of antiquity, and repeat the sentiments of those great minds which were in active operation hundreds of years ago.—It offers to our reflection all the most important circumstances connected with the improvement of the human family. It is ever a mirror varied in its aspect, and one into which not only the mind's eye of the adult, but that also of the youth is ever zealous to gaze. The accomplished reader will ever find in this art, a picture—an intellectual land-scape, upon which he can look with untiring pleasure, and increased profit and interest. The object of our public schools is to impart a wholesome practical education; one that will fit the pupils for the every-day transaction of life.

Viewing it in this light, we are led to conjecture why it is that reading, paramount in importance to the pupil, should be almost among the things that should be taught in schools, instead of being the very branch, to which more attention should be paid, and with which more pains should be taken, and more time spent than that of any other study. Is the defect to be found in the the teacher? Has his early school days (as too many pupils now are) spent in reciting a little Geography and Grammar, and spending almost the whole time exclusively to cipherng? We fear this conjecturing is too true. To the proof—Examine the Teachers' of our public schools generally, upon those branches which they pretend to teach, and doubtless, twenty will be found proficient in mathematics, to one in reading and elocution. In fact the one has received all attention, to the almost entire neglect of the other. Let the balance be changed, and at least three-fold more time spent in reading than is now generally customary to do; remembering that the more useful the acquirement, the stronger the claims to its aid. If the pupil be a good reader, he will learn—he will educate himself; his reading will create a thirst for knowledge which he will take a delight in gratifying by perusing literary and scientific works. In fact it is impossible for a good reader to be illiterate, and vice versa. A constant exercise of the mind, which is required in reading, is one of the strongest recommendations in its favor. It requices constant application, and close reflection and thought. In this respect it is particularly desirable, since there is nothing more beneficial to the youthful mind than thinking, and to the training of which, there is nothing more difficult in the onerous duties of the teacher. Reading may be considered as the key which commands our entrance and gives us access to the various departments of science and literature. It enlarges the sphere of observation, and affords abundant material for exercising the faculties of the mind. Hence in this respect it should be a branch commanding the greatest attention from the teacher. Enough has been said we hope to awaken the teachers' attention to the subject—which was our prime object in the first place—and not to prescribe rules, as our school books already teem with them. And in conclusion, we would say—Teachers' if you would have your labors appreciated out-side the school-room—within the home circle—particularly during the "long winter evenings"—when the "youngsters" should read the news to the "old folks"—when you have visitors, who will be sure to give an account of the school wherever they go—or during the time of examinations, fail not to instruct your pupils diligently in the art of reading. J.

SABBATH READING.

The Seed and the Flowers.

CHILD.

Mamma, I've often heard you say
That God is listening when we pray,
And, if I do indeed believe,
That, what I ask, I shall receive.

Why will he then not take away
My naughty, sinful heart to-day,
And make me humble, meek and mild,
A quiet and obedient child?
I ask him every day and night
For a new heart that's clean and white,
You know I have not got it yet,
He hears my prayer—can he forget?

MOTHER.

No, darling—God does not forget,
Although he has not answered yet;
And if you listen, I will try,
And give you now a reason why.

I once pulled up a garden weed,
And in its place I dropped a seed;
Because they told me God's great power
Could change a seed into a flower.

I was a little child, you know,
And thought the seed would quickly grow;
But days and weeks passed slowly round,
And still it lay, deep in the ground.

At length there came some gentle rain,
And when the sun shone forth again,
I hastened to the spot alone,
In which my little seed was sown.

And there I saw the softened ground,
Raised in a gentle heaving mound,
And in the middle there was seen,
Two little leaves of brightest green.

And day by day, and hour by hour,
I watched, until there came a flower—
And thought how good that God must be,
That gave such pretty flowers to me.

And now, my dear, your little prayer
Is like the seed I dropped in there;
God gives it in your hand to sow,
And promises the seed shall grow.

And if you wait, and watch and pray,
The seed will spring up day by day—
And God will bless it like my flower,
Both with the sunshine and the shower,
Until at length with pure delight,
You'll find a heart both clean and white;
And evermore your song will be,
How very good God is to me!

THE DEAD.—How seldom do we think of the dead!—Although we sit around the same hearth where they once sat; and read from the same volumes they so loved to peruse, yet we do not think of them. Oh, how the heart throbs with wild and uncontrolable emotion as we stand beside the dying friend we dearly loved! We wildly strive but all in vain, to prolong the precious life, we follow in the deepest anguish down the dark flowing river; the spirit of the loved one passes onward alone; and we are left to linger on the shores of time. We think, as we behold the inanimate form consigned to the cold, damp grave, and hear the damp earth rattle over it, we will never forget the life scenes of the departed—that their memory will always remain fresh in our hearts, and almost wonder that the busy multitude can move so briskly around us. But the sun shines brightly as ever on the new-made grave. Nature looks on smiling and the birds sing merrily as before.

Again we mingle with the busy, jostling throng—weeks and months roll on—we visit the grave less frequently, and gradually cease to think of lost ones, save when some voice or incident of by-gone days recalls them to our memory. The feelings of bitter anguish and bereavement are soon worn off by the accumulating cares and pleasures of life. Thus we, in turn, must ere long pass away and be forgotten. Such is human life.

THE MOTHER MOULDS THE MAN.—That it is the mother who moulds the man, is a sentiment illustrated by the following recorded observation of a shrewd writer:

"When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life, and, among other things, he informed me that in the start they fell into a great mistake—they only sent their boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives, and the uniform result was, that the children were like their mothers. Thus the father soon lost all his interest in both wife and children. And now, said he, if we would educate but one of our children, we should choose the girls, for, when they become mothers, they educate their sons.—This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened when mothers are not, in a good degree, qualified to discharge the duties of the home-work of education."

A WORD TO YOUNG LADIES.—We believe that a young lady, by her constant, consistent, Christian example, may exert untold power. You do not know the respect, the almost worship, which young men, no matter how wicked they may be themselves, pay to a consistent Christian lady, be she old or young. A gentleman once said to a lady who boarded in the house with him, that her life was a constant proof of the Christian religion. Often the simple request of a young lady, will keep a young man from doing wrong. We have known this to be the case very frequently; and young men have been kept from breaking the Sabbath, from drinking, from chewing, just because a lady whom they respected, and for whom they had an affection, requested it.

OBSCENE LANGUAGE.—A more debasing habit than the employment of vulgar and profane language can scarcely be imagined. Probably there is no vice in society which exercises a more contaminating influence on the minds of our children and youth than this. In our cities it is almost impossible to walk the *streets* without having our ears frequently shocked with some obscene expression or horrid oath, and often from the mouths of children themselves. And we are saddened to be

THE WAR IN INDIA.—ATROCIOUS BARBARITIES.

The war in India is characterized by scenes of atrocious barbarity not to be excelled in the annals of history. If we are to credit the accounts written by English officers, the war is a continual repetition of unspeakable outrages and the most savage and brutal vengeance. Shockingly as the mutineers have acted, the retribution inflicted by the English is unworthy their character as a civilized and enlightened nation. An officer writing from Allahabad, June 28th, says:

When we could once get out of the fort we were all over the place, cutting down all natives who showed any signs of opposition; we enjoyed these trips very much, so pleasant was it to get out of that horrid fort for a few hours. One trip I enjoyed amazingly; we got on board a steamer with a gun; while the Sikhs and Fusileers marched up to the city we steamed up, throwing shot right and left, till we got up to the bad places; when we went ashore and peppered away with our guns; my old double barrel that I brought out bringing down several niggers, so thirsty for vengeance was I. We fired the places right and left; and the flames shot up to the heavens as they spread, fanned by the breeze, showing that the day of vengeance had fallen on the treacherous villians.

The wicked Sixth had marched out on the 7th, leaving two guns, and a Mussulman had set himself up in the city calling himself the agent of the King of Delhi, and calling on all natives, Hindoos and true believers, to massacre all Europeans, and many poor fellows who had been hiding fell into his hands and were murdered.

At last, when reinforcements came up, we all marched up, drove the insurgents out of the city, took possession of it and the station, where we remained ever since in the Collector's house—about twenty of us; others are in the pucka (brick built) houses that were not burnt; and the Fusileers and 89th Queen's in the church.

Every day we have had expeditions to burn and destroy disaffected villages, and we have taken our revenge.

I have been appointed chief of a commission for the trial of all natives charged with offences against government and persons; day by day we have strung up eight or ten men. We have the power of life and death in our hands, and I assure you we spare not. A very summary trial is all that takes place; the condemned culprit is placed under a tree with a rope round his neck on the top of a carriage, and when it is pulled away, off he swings.

The following from the pen of a clergyman tells of the horrible cruelties perpetrated by the mutineers, which are the justification of the terrible retribution visited upon them:

The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took forty-eight females, most of them girls of from ten to fourteen, many delicately nurtured ladies,—violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting off their breasts, fingers and noses, and leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They flayed the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the street. Poor Mrs.——, the wife of an officer of the regiment, at Meerut, was soon expecting her accouchement. They violated her, then ripped her up, and taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames.

No European man, woman or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards.

I told you how gallantly our Madras Fusileers—J——'s regiment—have behaved; 100 men of them, under Colonel Neil, killed 650 mutineers. I saw a letter from one of the officers yesterday. He says that no imagination can depict the scenes he witnessed when he arrived at Benares. All the troops were in a state of revolt. They saved Benares. The whole of the Bengal officers were paralyzed with terror and astonishment; so Col. Neil assumed command and proceeded to the most summary measures, cutting off whole regiments. All the ladies were crowded into one room, with wounded and dying men; and the sight that greeted his eye was a row of gallowses, on which the energetic colonel was hanging mutineer after mutineer, as they were brought in. After restoring some little order at Benares, on went the gallant Fusileers towards Allahabad; thermometer above 100 deg.; 30, and even 40 mile marches; no supplies to be had; living on flour and water.

On reaching Allahabad at night, the whole cantonment was in a blaze. The regiments had already mutinied and slaughtered their officers with unheard of cruelty. The Sickhs had not actually mutinied, but they assisted the rebel regiments in pillaging the houses of the Europeans. The Sikh regiment plied the fatigued Fusileers with liquor, and the scene of dirt, drunkenness and wretchedness baffled all description. The officers of the Fusileers went to the Sikh lines and bought up all the liquor they could, to prevent the men from getting it, and they bought chests of champagne, beer, &c., at four and eight annas (6d. and 1s.) a bottle. Now I hear the indefatigable Colonel Neil is beginning to bring about some degree of order, and is hanging scores and scores of prisoners. But we get very little official tidings yet. I am longing to hear more, for I do not hesitate to affirm that each day of delay places all our lives in some jeopardy.

I know from the very best authority that the Mahomedans are plotting at this place, but whether they dare rise will depend on how things go on in other places. The events of the next three weeks will be most momentous. At Madras the panic has been intense. I believe, too, that the fears are reasonable. We have at Bangalore a strong force, and the Madras Sepoys have hitherto proved loyal. There is one circumstance in our favor. We allow all our regiments to have their women and children with them in their lines, whereas in Bengal the Sepoy leaves his wife in his village, and is allowed to visit her for a certain period every year. Our system, doubtless, is a great check on the Sepoys, as they know that, in the event of their rising, their families are in our power, but the Bengal Soldier can roam at will.

A gentleman who has a very strong desire to be a funny man, sat down upon a hooped skirt the other day. With a desperation equal to any emergency, he whistled, "I'm sitting on the style, Mary."

"Have you a fellow feeling in your bosom for the poor women of Utah?" asked a speaker, of a sister of Mrs. Partington. "Get out, you insulting rascal!" said she, "I'll have you to know I don't allow fellows to be feeling in my bosom. Oh, dear!"

Accounts from Liberia announce that the colonists were suffering for want of food.—The failure of the rice crop and the lack of industry on the part of the emigrants from the United States, seem to have produced a sorry state of affairs in the colony.

The widow of the late Chief Justice Booth, of Delaware, expired at her residence at New Castle on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY.

"Wafes from the West Branch Valley," by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, are interesting to every Pennsylvanian. We extract that which relates to Lock Haven, Clinton county.

This flourishing town is located on the right bank of the river, on the beautiful undulating plain, at the mouth of the rich and fertile valley of Bald Eagle, sixty-seven miles from the mouth of the river at Northumberland, and twenty-seven from Williamsport.

The land on which the town now stands, was originally embraced in the grant to Rev. Dr. Allison by Richard Penn, in 1769, for fifteen hundred acres, in consideration of services rendered in the French and Indian wars of 1755-8.

A cabin was erected here as early as 1788, by William Reed, who afterwards turned it into a stockade fortification when the troubles with the Indians commenced, and it was known as Reed's Fort during the war. The best part of the town stands upon the site once occupied by this fortification. It was commanded for a long time by an individual known among the early settlers as Cooksey Long, who does not seem to have been distinguished for much bravery or military acumen.

There are many interesting reminiscences of early history associated with this place and its immediate vicinity, that occurred in the dark and gloomy days of Indian barbarity and Anglo-Saxon deception and perfidy, that are very interesting to the present reader. I will relate one or two.

Some time in the year 1778 an Indian suddenly appeared on the bank of the river, opposite the fort, where Lockport now stands, and made signs to the garrison that he wished to be ferried over. They feared that he might be a decoy, and refused to venture for him. However, he stoutly insisted, and to show his good intentions, waded out into the river up to his neck. None of the men daring to venture, Mrs. Reed jumped into a canoe, and brought him over safely. He proved to be a friendly Indian, and had travelled a long way to warn them that a powerful band of hostile savages was preparing to invade the valley for the purpose of exterminating the settlers.

Being much exhausted, and feeling perfectly safe, after delivering his message he laid down to seek some repose, and was soon buried in a deep slumber.

A number of men about the fort were shooting at a mark amongst whom was one named Dewitt, who was slightly intoxicated. Loading his rifle, he observed that he would make the bullet he was putting in, kill an Indian. Little attention was paid to him, however, at the time. He made good his remark, however; and instead of shooting at the mark, fired at the friendly Indian, and *shot him dead!* A baser act of ingratitude cannot be conceived. The murder was unprovoked and cowardly, and rendered doubly worse from the fact that the Indian had travelled many miles through the gloomy wilderness to inform them of their danger.

The garrison was so exasperated at this inhuman and ungrateful act, that they threatened to lynch him on the spot; when becoming alarmed, he fled, and was suffered to escape. He never was heard of more, and probably fell, as he richly deserved, by the tomahawk of the enemy.

In the winter of the same year, three men left the Fort, and proceeded across the river on the ice. They had been over but a short time till they were fired upon, and one of the party killed. The other two endeavored to make their escape by immediately retracing their steps. One of them, in the hurry of the flight, ran into an air-hole. He caught hold of the edge of the ice, however, and managed to keep his head above water. The Indians were afraid to venture too near, for fear of breaking through, but commenced firing at him. Watching the flashes of their guns, he dodged his head under water like a duck, and eluded the balls. After firing several shots at him, they supposed that he was dead, and left, when he succeeded in crawling on the ice, in a partially exhausted state, and escaped to the Fort.

The other man was hotly pursued by a single Indian, who gained on him rapidly. He had a gun, which he considered worthless, but as the Indian neared him he would turn and point it at him, thinking to intimidate him, but didn't pull the trigger. This he repeated several times, thinking it was unloaded, would point *his* tomahawk at him in derision, and exclaim, "*pooh, pooh,*" The Indian came up very close to him at last, and he began to think that his days were about numbered, when, as a last resort, he suddenly turned, and instinctively raised his gun, as it were, and pulled the trigger, when, to his astonishment, it went off, and shot his pursuer dead! when he escaped to the Fort in safety.

A FAIR HIT.—The Republican County Convention of Tioga county nominated their ticket last week. Of the *four* resolutions adopted, two are copies of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Democratic Conference at Wellsboro', July 6, 1854. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law, its introduction therein.

Resolved, That *the bold and unflinching manner in which Hon. David Wilmot* has *advocated in Congress the preservation of the Free Territory from the encroachments of Slavery, meets the admiration* and *approbation of the Democracy of this District.*

Resolved, That the aggressive spirit of slavery can be checked only by a manly and determined opposition on the part of the free population of the Northern States. That to this and vigorous efforts should be made to defeat at the ballot box, *all* candidates for office, whether *County, State*, or *National*, who are known to favor the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That the election of Northern men to official stations, who are favorable to Southern interests, (Northern men with Southern principles) will be proclaimed to the world as a Nebraska victory, and inevitably lead to the eventual triumph of the Slave Power, and the subversion of the true principles of the Government.

Resolved, That the union of freemen without regard to former political attachments, is the only safety for Freedom.

This was the doctrine of the Democratic, as well as the Whig party of the North, until it became corrupted by slaveholders.

The Republicans stand precisely where the *whole North stood in* 1854.—*Phila. Sun.*

THE Constitution (old Ironsides) is in the dry dock at Portsmouth, undergoing a thorough overhauling. The Portsmouth *Journal* says she has always ranked well as a fast sailer, and is a handsome model for a man-of-war, even at the present day. But little remains of the cherished old frame which has brought so much honor to the U. S. navy. A few timbers and a piece of the keel of the old ship are all, besides the model, which warrant the name. A few more series of repairs, and all but the model will be gone.

JAMES MCGARY, Doctor KANE'S *Iron-man* in the last Arctic expedition, died at New London, Conn., on Saturday, and was buried with Masonic honors, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock. He is the first of the returned expeditionists to follow their commander to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." WILLIAM MORETON, the Doctor's right-hand man in all the enterprises, dangers, and sufferings of his last seven years, is reported very ill, at Boston.

CHESTER COUNTY ITEMS.—We have quite a batch of news from Chester County this week which will doubtless prove of general interest to Delaware County readers.

The Straight-out Americans held a Convention in West Chester on Tuesday last, and nominated the following Ticket.

Senate—Robert Parke, Sadsbury.
Assembly—R. M. Jackson, West Fallowfield
" W. W. Davis, Tredyffrin.
" Dr. H. R. Blakesley, Valley.
Prothonotary—Dr. I. R. Walker, W. Chester
Register—Pusey J. Nichols, E. Fallowfield.
Recorder—George Jacobs W. Whiteland.
Clerk—B. F. Smith, E. Whiteland;
Treasurer—Henry Coffman, Easttown.
Commissioner—Ferd. Wood, Londonderry.
Director—Cadwallader Evans, Willistown.
Auditor—Joseph Lowrie, Sadsbury.

Dr. Isaac Walker, Maris Chandler, and Saml. W. Sellers, were appointed a committee to confer with the Delaware county Conferees upon the candidates for Senate.

The *Record* states that there were only about twenty Delegates present, and rejoices over the result of the Convention, giving as a reason therefore, that the Democrats of the County confidently expected the direct aid of the Straight Americans, which perhaps might have defeated the ticket, but now that their votes will be thrown upon a separate ticket, the Union ticket will be successful beyond all reasonable doubt, as the votes of this party cannot equal the Union majority.

The following is the Democratic ticket nominated at West Chester on Monday last:

Senate—Thos. S. Bell, West Chester.
Assembly—Morton Garrett, East Brandywine; John Hodgson, West Chester; Eber W. Sharpe, New Garden.
Prothonotary—Jacob Gilbough, East Fallowfield.
Register—Amariah Strickland, Uwchlan.
Recorder—Alexander Holton Upper Oxford.
Clerk of the Courts—Addis M. Ayars, W. Whiteland.
Treasurer—Charles Fairlamb, West Chester.
Commissioner—Titus W. Gheen, E. Goshen.
Director—John Davis, W. Pikeland.
Auditor—Joseph Pratt, Franklin.

By the following account of a "row", from the *Times* it will be seen that the Democracy of Chester County are by no means united.

"The Locofoco Meeting at the White Hall on Saturday evening last, was a rich affair. Scarcely in the annals of Locofocoism has this gathering found an equal. Angry talk and imprecations were the characteristics of the meeting. Being *outsiders* ourselves, we do not pretend to know all about the origin of the fuss, but we believe it was respecting a little matter of instructing delegates from this place relative to the Senatorship. A certain clique in this town composed of some old lawyers, and a *rising* member of the bar, had conspired together to defeat the nomination of Judge Bell as State Senator, and as a part of their plan, it was determined to cheat the Judge out of the four delegates from this Borough, and give them to Irwin.

At a midnight meeting of this clique, held some time since, it was all cocked and primed that the Judge should be cheated out of two of the delegates and these men were on hand to accomplish it. Judge Bell, by some means or other, becoming cognizant of the plot against him determined to expose it at the delegate meeting, and in a very short speech divulged the whole scheme. Judge Bell asked that he be allowed two delegates and Mr. Irwin two, this he declared to be nothing more than a fair and equal treatment of both parties,—but Messrs: Rutter, Strickland and others thought differently, and had therefore conspired against him. This the Judge denounced as a miserable, cowardly, combination, alike disgraceful and disreputable to those concerned in it. Long before the Judge was through, it was evident that certain persons were nonplussed. Monaghan began to chafe for action. He slapped certain documents (probably incendiary papers) in his hat, rolled up his sleeves and looked dreadfully exasperated—reminding us very much of a mad bull, in a china shop, —when the Judge got through Monaghan let fly—and oh! Mike Walsh and Captain Rynders, you were no circumstance to this more recent denouncer of his fellows. Volley after volley of abuse was fired at the Judge, and the vials of Robert's wrath were poured upon his unprotected head, without the least show of mercy. Judge Bell was no Democrat, for the last few years he had acted against the Democratic party! He had been leagued with its enemies. He had been appointed Judge by Governor Pollock the chief of the band of "MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS" and "MIDNIGHT ASSASSINS;" and he had afterwards received the nomination of these same assassins and conspirators "and besides," said the Speaker, (and here was a great knowledge of politics evinced by Robert,) "I want a man put on the ticket who can be elected, and I very well know that a certain person asking the nomination cannot." That was a clincher.

Mr. Monaghan went on in this strain for some time, and the uproar became deafening He was repeatedly interrupted by Judge Bell, who repelled these allegations with violent gesticulations and wished to be heard—and who advanced towards the speaker vociferating "it is false! it is false," "let me be heard!"—while others cried "shame—shame —adjourn!"

Some of the wiser heads seeing that no election could be effected, it was moved that Messrs. A, B, C, and D be declared delegates and the meeting adjourn. After some parleying this was carried, and amid much noise and confusion the 'great unterrified' left the room, to discuss the question elsewhere, for up to as late as eleven o'clock we noticed that in our streets, were angry men in droves, who seemed to think that fair play had not been the order of that evening.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Monday afternoon last, a son of Isaac Williams, of West Brandywine township, Chester county, had mounted upon a stone wall for the purpose of cutting a small stick. In the effort to get down he fell upon the blade of the knife, which, penetrating the upper part of the chest, completely severed the sub-clavian artery, and causing almost instant death. Dr. Thompson was immediately sent for, and in a moment secured the bleeding vessel, but he was too late, as the stern hand of death soon finished its fatal work. Surely in the midst of life we are in death.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jacob Vanderslice, of Phœnixville, had one of his hands nearly torn off, on Friday last, by having it caught in a threshing machine.

A man named McKeever, a workman in the Rolling Mill, at Phœnixville, had his breast bone broken, by a blow from a tool in the hands of another workman.

BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that there are some sixty hands employed upon the road, laying track, &c., and that the track will speedily be laid as far as Chadds Ford or Kennet Square.

SUSPENSION OF THE PHŒNIXVILLE COMPANY.—We regret to have to announce the suspension of the firms of Reeves Buck & Co., and Reeves Abbott & Co., manufacturers of rail road iron, which took place last week, in consequence of their inability to realize the necessary means meet their engagements. These firms suspended payment three years ago, and obtained an extension from their their creditors upon a favorable exhibit of their assets, every dollar of which principal and interest, as we are assured, was promptly paid at maturity. They were in a fair way to recover themselves; and to continue in operation their extensive works, which employs over 2000 workmen, when the panic in railroad securities, and the convulsion in the money market, cut short their orders for rails, upon the sales of which they relied for means to meet their engagements. They are represented to have made large profits in the last two years, and we are assured have raw materials enough, when worked into shape, to pay all their indebtedness, and real estate in addition, at a fair valuation, for double the amount, all of which can be made available upon the return of confidence, and a renewal of the demand for rail road iron.—Finding it impossible in the present condition of things to procure funds to pay their notes, even at enormous sacrifices which they have made, they have been compelled to suspend for the present. It is to be hoped that this suspension may be only temporary, and that the extensive work unaltered by these firms, so important to the general community may continue in operation.

The failure of Reeves, Abbott & Co., and Reeves Buck & Co., though involving liabilities to the amount of $800,000, is not likely to prove as disastrous as was at first supposed. Of the $800,000 named $300 000 is represented to be secured by good and sufficient collateral secuties, leaving only half a million to be provided for from the large assets of the firm. It is the expectation that the works will go on, and that the 2000 persons employed by them will be continued in their places. As an evidence of the magnitude of the business of these manufactories, we are told that their payments for a considerable time have been $10,000 per day, and to show how strenuously they exerted themselves to meet their engagements, they, a week or two ago, entered the markets, and raised $100,000 at 2 a 2½ per cent, a month to meet the demands of their operatives, who had become somewhat importunate, by a rumor put in circulation that the firms were in a falling condition.

A GROSS IMPOSITION EXPLODED.—To test the truth of Spiritualism, the Boston *Courier* offered, in May, to pay $500 to any *medium* who would, in the presence of a committee of scientific men, communicate a single word imparted to the spirits by the editor in the adjoining room; who would read a single word in English, written inside of a book or folded sheet of paper, who would answer any questions which the superior intelligence was able to answer, according to their claims who would tilt a piano without touching it, or cause a chair to move a foot.

Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Pierce, Prof. Horsford, and Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr., all men of eminent and scientific character, were appointed the committee. The best operators from various parts of the country were present, and no such opportunity had been given to the Spiritualists to prove the truth of their claims—but all in vain; no phenomena were manifested, or even attempted, for the reason as the Courier states, that, "they were overlooked by men of intelligence, education, observation, experience and integrity."

The committee, in reporting the failure of all attempts to exhibit any phenomena, of which the cause was not palpable to them, says, "It is the opinion of the committee, derived from observation, that any connection with the spiritualistic circles, so called, corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They therefore deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against the contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of man and purity of woman." And yet there are many who place more reliance on these pretended revelations than upon the word of Him who is the "God of truth."

THE Coroner's jury on the causes of the recent collision on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, have agreed upon the following verdict!

That the said John B. Edwards and Wm. Donnelly came to their death by a collision of the express train of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, leaving Cooper's Point, in the city of Camden, at a quarter past 4 o'cl'k on the afternoon of September 5th, and the freight train of the above named road, leaving Atlantic City at 1 o'clock, a half hour later than the time prescribed by the regulations of the road for starting from that place. The collision took place on said road, about half a mile below the White Horse Station, in the county of Camden, and that the cause of the collision is traced by the evidence before this jury to be in the neglect of and disregard of duty by Robert M. Tuttle, conductor of the above named freight train and that George T. Brooks, engineer of the same train, is likewise censurable; and further that the company, through their agent, Wm. Marshall is highly censurable for not being particular in enforcing the time rules of said company.

Tuttle, the conductor of the freight train, has been arrested and he is still in custody.

ADULTERATED MEDICINES.—The American Pharmaceutical Convention, says the Phila. *Press*, assembled in this city, have directed their attention to a great evil—the adulteration of drugs. It is an evil which is said to be on the increase. It has a double nature. First, drugs are largely adulterated in foreign countries before they come hither. Secondly, they are largely adulterated after they arrive here. Considering the importance of having reliable medicine; considering too, the consumption of medicine in this country as proportionable to that among a like number of inhabitants in any part of Europe, it is of vital importance that our medicines be pure and good. In some parts of Europe —France, Vienna, and Brussels, for example —there are official inspectors of drug stores, who are constantly employed in examining and testing the purity and goodness of each pharmaceutist's stock, and the punishment for adulteration is very heavy, as it ought to be.

The Hartford Courant vouches for the truth of the following:

"A gentleman of Hartford has a Bantam hen, which, at the time of the powerful rain on Sunday, Aug. 2, had been setting on eight eggs two weeks. After the storm was nearly over, the nest was found under water and the hen standing up in the nest, trying to cover the eggs. The eggs were taken to another nest, in another building, but the hen refused to cover them, and insisted upon occupying the box in the old coop. The eggs were left undisturbed from Sunday until the following Wednesday, when they were again placed under the hen, and in one weeks time, 8 chickens were hatched out—4 black and 4 white ones! and what is more singular, the white ones have the appearance of being constantly wet, while the black ones appear natural.

LAMBERT the great pedestrian accomplished the unparalleled feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours, over the Royalston market, in Boston, on Tuesday last. At times, towards the last, he exhibited signs of great prostration, and his most sanguine friends gave up all hopes of his success, but he affirmed that he was "on the muscle" and determined to walk until he dropped. While walking he lost sixteen pounds, but won two thousand dollars by the operation. He will now require great care, and some are fearful that he may go to sleep and never wake, but by the advice of his Physician he is only allowed three hours rest and then rigid exercise. Under this treatment he will no doubt recover.

THE culture of tobacco is beginning to receive attention in Berks county. Mr. Jacob Zeller, of Marion township is raising a remarkably fine crop this year. Last week a leaf was measured which was 40½ inches long, and 25½ inches broad. The stalk of the plant measured 4½ inches in circumference. Such tobacco can scarcely be excelled by the growth of the Southern plantations.—*Reading Gazette.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CHESTER 7TH SLEEP CORN MOON, G. S., 5618.

At a regular stated council of Tuscarora Tribe, No. 29, I. O. of R. M., held at their wigwam, on the above date, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Great Spirit in his wisdom, to call from this forest in death, to the hunting grounds of his Father, our late and much esteemed brother, JOHN GOFF, and as we feel it our solemn duty to bow in humble submission to his will, and feeling assured that he has gone to join the great Council above, where the Red Man and pale face shall he down together around the Council fire, in glory and peace forever.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we as Red Men, deeply deplore the loss of our worthy and esteemed brother, not only as a Red Man, but as a man, honest and upright in all the walks of life. Our tribe has met with an irreparable loss in death of our worthy brother, John Goff, which will be deeply felt at the council fires of this tribe.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother, in the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father, and hope they will place their trust in Him that doeth all things well.

Resolved, That the Wigwam, Charter and emblems of this Tribe, be put in mourning for the space of three moons, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of three moons.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, spread on the minutes of this tribe, and published in the *Delaware County Republican* and the *Media Advertiser*.

JONATHAN KERSHAW,
ROBERT GARTSIDE,
HUGH HATTON,
Committee.

The following is a synopsis of the new Constitution of Minnesota:

The new constitution prohibits slavery and guarantees liberty of the press, trial by jury, &c. The first legislature is to consist of 37 Senators, and 80 Representatives; pay $3 per day. There are to be a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, elected for two years, and an auditor for three. The judiciary is to be invested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may establish by a two-thirds vote; all Judges and Justices to be elected by the people. White male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, residing in the United States one year, and in the State four months next preceding any election, are voters. Also, white persons of foreign birth, having the above qualifications of age and residence, who shall have legally declared their intention to become citizens; and persons of mixed white and Indian blood, and of Indian blood under certain regulations. The legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, pass a general banking law, with stringent restrictions and requirements. St. Paul to be the seat of government until located elsewhere by the Legislature."

PRIZES FOR MOWERS AND REAPERS.—The awards for the most successful Mowing and Reaping Machines, at the trial made in Syracuse in July last, by the U. S. Agricultural Society, have just been made at Louisville, and are as follows:

For Reapers—To C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, a gold medal; Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., a silver medal; Warden Brokan and Child, of Springfield, Ohio, a bronze medal; and Jonathan Haines, of Pekin Illinois, a diploma.

For Reapers and Mowers combined—To Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., a gold medal; D. M. Osborne, of Buffalo, New York, a silver medal; Warden, Brokan and Child, of Springfield, Ohio, a bronze medal.

The awards to Mowing Machines have not yet been made.

A CHALLENGE.—The editor of the Charleston Courier, having ridiculed certain statements which had been made respecting the Chinese Sugar Cane; a Mr. Kroh, of Wabash county, Ill., offers to bet the editor $500 that he will manufacture from one acre, "planted with the Chinese weed," 500 gallons of molasses, a superior article to any manufactured in the South, or sold by the merchants in Coles county, S. C., in 1857, for 75 cents per gallon; and further, that he will manufacture it at the cost of 10 cents per gallon.

A girl named McCreary snapped a revolver at John Bausman, Esq., editor of the Washington (Pa) Tribune, on Monday. It luckily missed fire. She was instigated to do so by a libellous paragraph which had appeared in that paper concerning her.

Fredericksburg, Va., is overrun with snakes since the late rains. The Recorder says certain open lots are absolutely alive with the ugly customers.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857.
On and after the 14th of September the Cars will
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7½ and 11½ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9½ A. M., and 1½ and 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned in connection with SAMUEL B. THOMAS, Esq., will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate.
OFFICE.—In the Court House, Media, next door north of the Prothonotary's office. For sale on accommodating terms:
2 Lots in Beatty's addition to Media.
5½ acres in Brooke's addition to Media.
5 Shares of stock in the Bank of Delaware Co.
60 Acres in Aston township, at the intersection of the West Chester and Phila., and Balt. Central Rail Roads.
12 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.
110 acres, a beautiful farm or country seat near Chester. For description, &c., call at the office.
3 comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media.
40 acres in Aston, Delaware co.
50 acres in Edgmont, Delaware co.
WANTED.—$4000, will give first Lein on property, security undoubted.
50 acres of land near Media, in Upper Providence.
100 acres a very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
WANTED—$600, security undoubted
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

FARMERS READ, UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER.—Prof. J. C. Booth's Universal Fertilizer, a new article, which has proved its superiority over Guano's and other compositon manures, by its great concentration in strength, purity and uniformity. Its properties (phosphates, ammonia, alkali, &c.,) are such as to certainly adapt it to the fertilization of every soil, and cultivation of all kinds of crops. A great feature exists in its cheapness, compared with other Fertilizers, it only requiring from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, to obtain highly profitable productions from the poorest lands. Farmers are solicited to make a trial of its qualities by the side of other manures, and particularly to test its excellence on poor soil. Price, $45 per ton, it is well packed in good barrels, or bags (of about 8 barrels, or 12 bags to the ton,) and delivered free of charge, at any of the railroad depots, or wharves in Phila. For sale by
JOHN W. WEAVER & CO,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
sep9-1m S. W. cor. 2d and Pine sts., Phila.

FOR SALE.—A Lot containing TEN ACRES, in a high, healthy, and beautiful location, near the West Chester plank road, and about 9½ miles west from the city. It is all well in with grass
A. LEWIS SMITH.
Sep. 9-4t. 147 South 4th st. above Walnut.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.

CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a

GENUINE ARTICLE.

Price $45 *per* 2000 *lbs.* (2¼ *cents per lb.*)

A liberal deduction made to Dealers.

Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.

Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.

It has no superior as a MANURE for

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,

and all other crops requiring a vigorous and

LASTING FERTILIZER,

producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.

GRASS SEED

rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.

PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.

We have a small quantity still in store.

FISH MANURE.

A full supply of this valuable article for sale.

Price $30 *per* 2000 *lbs.* (1½ *cent per lb.*)

No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO

for sale at the lowest rates.

☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.

Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila: july29.

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 $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 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 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 be entitled to ten 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.

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 improved 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.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the sea shell, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect complete cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating base, is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new cast top cannon, and the comet of 1857. For parlors, chambers, &c., these stoves cannot be excelled. The Persian Vesuvian and Peruvian, are wood stoves of excellent design and finish, as also a large assortment of stoves for churches, school houses, stores, offices, hotels, railway cars, depots, &c., &c. We have also on hand a large assortment of odd castings, Grates, Brick, &c., for repairs of stoves. Persons in want of repairs will be particular to bring the name and number of the stove.
I would recommend to persons in want of stoves, to make their purchases in warm weather, as they can be better suited, and stoves for the country can be sent in a much better condition than in cold or damp weather All goods purchased at our establishment, will be delived at the depots, steamboats, &c., free of charge, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.
Please call and examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. You will find our prices ten per cent lower than those of any other stove house
JAMES SPEAR,
New No. 1116 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North; 390 Market st. Phila.
Country Merch

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., SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.
JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR,
JAMES J. LEWIS.

ASSEMBLY,
HIRAM CLEAVER.

SHERIFF,
HENRY F. ESREY.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,

COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS REECE.

DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AUDITOR,
JACOB PAINTER.

CORONER.
ISAAC JOHNSON,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD A. PRICE.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.—We would call attention to the address of the Trustees of the Farmers' High School, published elsewhere in this paper. It is important to all classes, and to farmers particularly—We state for the information of all that the building is located upon a farm of 200 acres, much of which has already been somewhat improved under the direction of the Board of Trustees, in Centre county. A farmer's house, a large barn, and some out-buildings have been erected, and the cellars of the college building have been excavated. The latter is to cost $55000, and to be capable of accommodating a large number of students. The Trustees have now at their disposal, besides the large farm donated by Gen. Jas. Irwin, $25,000 received from private sources, and $25,000 received from the State, and if individuals or societies will contribute $25 000 more the State will also advance $25,000 additional—making a total of $100,000. This sum is considered sufficient to put the school into practical operation. The system of instruction proposed embraces every branch of knowledge calculated to be directly or incidentally beneficial to the farmer. It is designed to accommodate pupils for the low sum of $100 per annum.

On the 2d inst., a meeting for the election of Trustees was held on the High School farm. Delegates, chosen by the various Agricultural Societies, were in attendance. Hon. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland, James Miles, of Erie, and Joshua P. Eyre, of this county, were unanimously elected Trustees. Judge Watts was chosen President, Gen. Jas. Irwin, Secretary, and Edward C. Humes, Treasurer. An effort to raise the remaining $25,000 was decided upon. One third of the amount was promised by various gentlemen present, and the President was authorized to appoint committees to solicit subscriptions in each county of the State.

By a little exertion on the part of those in authority, and the exhibition of a liberal spirit by the farmers of the State, the required amount can be raised without any difficulty. We hope to see the school soon in practical operation.

OUR TABLE.—Godey's Lady Book, replete with the fashions for October, is already upon our table.—Its popularity is every day increasing, and its circulation will soon reach 100,000. It contains much light reading matter, and much that is solid, all of which will be interesting to the ladies.

We have received a copy of Fowler & Wells Phrenological Almanac. Much useful information is to be gleaned from it. In point of true merit it surpasses anything of the kind we have ever seen.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF VERMONT.—Annexed are the official returns of the vote for Governor, as cast at the late Vermont election:

Fletcher, Union,	25,675
Keyes, Democrat,	12,014
Scattering,	220

Majority for Union candidate, 13,411.

To the Senate all the Union candidates were elected, and the House stands 189 Union to 18 Democrats.

BEEF.—The price of beef seems to be gradually declining. For some time prices have wavered and fluctuated, generally tending downwards. The decline in the New York market last Wednesday was equal to one and a half cents per pound—the best selling at 11 to 11¼ cents, and inferior—the larger, at 10.

A convention of butchers was to have assembled at Baltimore this month, but it has been abandoned in consequence of no delegates having been appointed by other cities.

EXHORBITANT PRICE.—The retail flour dealers are still asking $8 for a barrel of flour, though good flour is sold at Wholesale, in Phila, for $5 50 per barrel, and wheat has declined to $1 15 a 1 20 per bushel.—Why should there be this enormous difference between the wholesale and retail price?

The money panic still continues and appears to be on the increase in New York. In fact it does not seem to be particularly confined to that place alone, as heavy failures are announced almost daily, in other cities.

THE FORT DEFIANCE WAGON ROAD.—An interesting dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War from Leiut. Beale, Superintendent for the construction of the Fort Defiance Wagon Road. Camels were furnished to this expedition for the purpose of attesting their usefulness in this country. Mr. Beale writes that they bore the journey across the plains much better than the mules, suffering less from sore feet, and ate with avidity the food that was rejected by other animals. At the start they carried seven hundred pounds each of provender for the mules. He expresses the opinion that he would rather manage twenty camels than five mules.

A latter letter received from Lieut. Beale's party, states that his wagon-road expedition reached Albuquerque on the 9th of August, *en route* for Fort Defiance. The Navjao Indians were troublesome. The party were all well.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—One of the drivers of the cars upon the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, named William Emory, was killed on Monday last, by being caught between the cars at the depot, in Philadelphia. He was running a car into the depot, when by some means the horses became jammed, so that they could not get out of the way in time, and he was caught between the bumpers, and dreadfully mashed.

ERRATA.—We last stated that Dr. J. R. Shivers was riding with one of the daughters of Capt. Gibbs, at the time of the accident near the camp meeting, in Brandywine Hundred. This was incorrect; he was neither present at the meeting, nor is he acquainted with the young ladies in question.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence met at the Rose Tree, on the 7th inst., and nominated Jonathan P. Worrall, of Ridley, for the office of Coroner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Goff, of Chester.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

"THE MINUTE MEN OF '57."—A gang of thieves appear to be canvassing the county pretty thoroughly, as is evinced by the number of springhouses that have been robbed within the last few weeks. On Friday night last the springhouses of George Smedley and Charles Shillingford, in Springfield, were pilfered. On the same night, George Kelley, of Springfield, was aroused by the barking of his dogs, and discovered a dearborn near his barn. His wheat being on the barn floor, he at once supposed that thieves were about to appropriate it. He aroused his men, but the thieves became alarmed, and escaped with their wagon, without plundering much. The men, as soon as they could procure horses, started in pursuit.—There being a heavy dew, the fresh mark of the dearborn wheels could easily be traced. On their way they summoned several of the neighbors, who also joined in the pursuit with much spirit, and with the prospect of soon overhauling the thieves. When they had gone about three miles, they sighted the wagon, and now an exciting time ensued.—Their arms were speedily put in order, yet much more speedily did they charge upon that wagon, much to the surprise and terror of a market man who was quietly wending his way to market! This was a mistake, but the thieves were somewhere, and the pursuit was continued, though at random, yet they succeeded in overhauling several other market wagons, and severely frightening a lady occupant of one of them, who thought, as doubtless did all the others, that she was attacked by highway robbers. "The minute men of '57" eventually gave up the chase, without achieving any further exploits.

WATCHER.

SUPREME COURT, Sept. 12.—*Judge Knox. The West Chester and Philadelphia Company vs. John Thomas and Joseph Thomas.* Motion for a preliminary injunction. Upon the argument of this motion, two points were made by the counsel for complainants: 1st. That the assignees made in April, '56, by the railroad company to the respondents was not intended to include moneys due on subscriptions to the capital stock of the company.

2. That such subscriptions are not subject to assignment, and therefore would not pass to the assignees, even if embraced within the words of the assignment. The first question is upon the construction of the assignment, and the second upon the power of the assignor.

Judge Knox delivered an opinion, this morning, deciding against the complainants on both points above, as stated in his decision. Motion for a preliminary injunction refused.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONFEREES.—Pursuant to arrangement, the Senatorial Conferees of Chester and Delaware counties, appointed at their recent Democratic Conventions, met at the Western Exchange Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 14th day of September, 1757.

The Conference was organized by appointing John P. James, Esq., Chairman, and John P. Baily, Esq., Secretary.

Present on the part of Delaware county—Alexander H. Brooke, John P. James, and Joseph H. Hinkson.

Present on the part of Chester County—John H. Brinton, John P. Baily, and William W. Downing.

The Conference proceeded to vote for a Senatorial candidate, with the following result:

FIRST VOTE.

For Thomas S. Bell—Brinton, Baily, and Downing—3.

For Joseph R. Morris—Brooke, James, and Hinkson—3.

SECOND VOTE.

For Thomas S. Bell—Brinton, Baily, Downing, Brooke, James, and Hinkson—6.

The following resolutions were then presented by John H. Brinton, Esq., and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas S. Bell, be the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Senator in the district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

Resolved, That Judge Bell, in the responsible official stations he has heretofore filled, has exhibited strict integrity, untiring industry, and commanding ability, and is entitled to be placed on the roll of the eminent men of our State.

Resolved, That his long acquaintance with the people of the district, and their various pursuits, in connection with his ability as a public speaker, will enable him to represent its local and general interests in the Senate Chamber with more than usual efficiency.—We therefore place him in nomination with great satisfaction, impressed with a belief that his selection will be responded to with a hearty and active support as a measure of evident public advantage.

LYCEUM CONVENTION.—On Thursday last, the 10th inst., four of the Chester county Lyceums held a Convention at a beautiful grove in East-town, about half a mile from the Leopard. Middletown Lyceum, of this county, was invited and participated in the exercises. Each Lyceum had committees appointed, who either read essays, delivered speeches, or declaimed, as best suited their tastes. The exercises continued from 10 o'clock in the morning, till 5 in the afternoon, and were interspersed with excellent vocal music from the West Chester Glee Club. Altogether, there was a fine time.

MORMONS IN MEDIA.—Our citizens on Sunlast had other service than that which is usual within our limits on the Sabbath, viz:—Mormon worship. About three o'clock four Mormon preachers assembled in the open lot fronting the S. W. cor. of the Court House Square, and by singing hymns soon attracted a crowd, which done, one of them delivered a sermon upon the doctrines of the prophet, Joe Smith. The three others followed in turn, exhorting and preaching. There were about thirty persons present. At the close, notice was given that service would be held at the same time and place on next Sabbath.

LIBERAL.—During the Agricultural Exhibition in Chester, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the Steamboats belonging to the Company, will convey passengers from Philadelphia or Wilmington to Chester and back at half the usual rates; and articles sent on exhibition, free of charge.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING.—By reference to an advertisement, it will be seen that the Americans of this County intend having a mass meeting, at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Chester, on Friday evening next.—H. Butcher Swope, J. W. Burns, and G. W. Reed, Esqs., are announced as speakers.

LARGE TOMATO.—We were the other day shown a tomato which for size and weight exceeds anything of the kind that we have seen this season. It was raised in the garden of Isaac Cochran, Esq., of this Borough, and weighed one pound and a half.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—The cars on the West Chester Direct Railroad have changed running hours. They now leave Phila. at 9½, A. M., 1½, and 5 P. M. Leave Grubbs Bridge, at 7½, 11½, A. M., and 3 P. M.

The Delaware County Agricultural Exhibition will commence in Chester to-morrow. The weather, from present appearances, will be good.

A GOOD YIELD.—Lewis Perkins, of Concord, during the present season, realized from one peck of oats, fifteen bushels and six quarts of grain.

The Boston Traveller estimates the loss to speculators throughout America and Europe, on sugar at $50,000.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At the Agricultural meeting held at the hotel of John G. Dyer, in Chester, on the 5th inst., the following persons were appointed Delegates to visit the Exhibitions of the different Agricultural Societies named below:—

Salem County.—H. L. Tyler, John G. Dyer, George Sharpless, Edgar C. Miller, Jas. Cochran.

Chester County.—Y. S. Walter, Abram P. Morgan, Chalkley Harvey, Joshua P. Eyre, James Andrews.

Montgomery County.—Lewis P. Harvey, Townsend Speakman, Nathan Garret; Ellis P. Marshall, Alexander Scott.

New Castle County.—Perciphor Baker, William Eyre, Jr., Charles R. Williamson, Joseph Engle, Jr., James Andrews.

Gloucester County.—George Baker, John Sharpless, Jr., David S. Bunting, Spencer M'Ilvaine, Dr. William Young.

Burlington County.—William Eyre, Randall Pratt, James J. Lewis, Haddock Garrigues, William H. Grubb.

Bucks County.—John Sellers, William Hawkins, Robert Plumstead, Dr. Joseph Blackfan, Edward Lewis.

ABRAM P. MORGAN, on behalf of the Delegates appointed to attend the annual election for Trustees of the Farmers' High School of the Commonwealth, in Centre county, then presented a report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Delegates, accompanied with an address from the Board of Trustees, which on motion, was accepted, and so much of the report as relates to the address, with the address, was ordered to be published in the papers of the county; and that the whole of the report to be recorded on the minutes of the Society. The report is annexed:

To the Directors of the Delaware County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.:—

Your Delegates appointed to represent the Society in the annual election of Trustees for the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, held at the Farm in Centre county, on the 2nd inst., report: That two of their number attended, that in all twenty counties were in whole, or in part represented, showing a highly gratifying increase of interest in the school over last year, when Delegates from only three counties were in attendance. After a mutual consultation, Frederick Watts, of Cumberland county, Jas. Miles, of Erie, and Joshua P. Eyre, of Delaware, were unanimously elected Trustees to serve for three years.—We also present herewith an address from the Board of Trustees, which we desire that you may lay before our citizens, in whatever way you may deem best, and take such other action thereon as you may think the importance thereof demands.

ABRAM P. MORGAN,
JOSHUA P. EYRE, JR.

The Directors, after appointing the different Committees to arrange the articles offered for exhibition, and receive Delegates from other Societies, adjourned.

Accompanying these proceedings of the Agricultural Society, we will give our readers a copy of an address from the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania. It will prove interesting and useful to our Farmers. It is as follows:—

This Institution, at this moment, claims the special attention of its friends. Its projector's design that it shall be a school where Agricultural knowledge and science may be obtained at an expense so moderate as to be within the means of those whose occupation is that of a Farmer:—that whilst youths are being taught the business which is to be the occupation of their after life, they will be contributing to their own education, by the labor of their own hands. Under the direction of Professors who will be skilled in the art of farming, and in all those natural sciences which pertain to it, all the management, business and work of the farm, will be performed by the pupils:—whilst their minds are being imbued with the principles and science of Agriculture, their daily occupation will be practically testing the truth of what they learn.

It is the desire of the Board of Trustees to put the public in possession of all information respecting the design, present condition, and future prospects of the Farmer's High School, and to ask of them to take such interest in the Institution, as its object and merits demand.

The Board of Trustees in 1855, after a most careful and personal examination of several points, in various quarters of the State, fixed the location in Centre County, on the Southern slope of Penn and Nittany Valleys, within, perhaps, five miles of the Geographical Centre of the State, where the land is limestone fertile and beautiful. As a place for practical agriculture, nothing more favorable could be desired; and it is sufficiently removed from those intrusions and annoyances of a town or public place, so prejudicial to the pursuit of study, or the security of a well-managed farm or garden.

Two hundred acres of this land was generously donated to the Institution by Gen. James Irvin, with the privilege of purchasing one hundred acres upon each side of it, at any time within five years, at sixty dollars an acre; and in the mean time, to have possession of the whole, upon the payment of the interest upon the value of the last mentioned two hundred acres. The Board of Trustees took possession of the whole, and have appropriated of it, to the apple and peach orchards, 21⅔ acres:—to smaller fruits, 5⅔ acres; and to the campus 12½ acres. A system of record of all the doings on the farm has been arranged, from which we extract the following memorandum of what has been already done:

Of Improvements on the Farm.—Ninety acres have been grubbed and sprouted; 340 rods of fence rows cleared, grubbed, picked and burnt; 67 acres of Wheat sown September 1856, now good, put down in clover; 75 acres of corn planted spring of 1857; 546 rod of hedge planted in 1856; 360 rods of hedge in 1857; 325 rods of rail fence; 43,000 nursery plants set out, comprising a full assortment of the most desirable nursery stock; 250 rods of seed beds of fruits, hedge plants, &c.; 16,000 plants of over 100 different sorts, received as contributions, many of them intended for the arboretum, and now set in reserve beds until the ground can be prepared; 600 apple trees set out in orchard rows; 400 peach do; 200 plums, apricot and nectarines do; 250 pear; standard and dwarf do; 200 cherry: 1000 plants of nuts, berries, &c.; 1500 grapevines in vineyard; 60 avenue maples, 400 chestnut, larch, oak, pine and other seedling timber trees, collected and to be planted in lines, so as to give at sight the measure and location of every part of the farm; 500 pine, spruce, fir, &c., to be planted for sheltering hedge. Of these all are doing well beyond expectation, under the favoring influences of a good season, excepting only a small portion of the contributed plants which were injured by delay and exposure.

Of Buildings.—One double-storied barn is finished and fitted up, and has been in use parts of two seasons; it is very capacious and much admired for its convenience. The farmers' house is also finished and part of the out-buildings. For the college building, the cellars have been excavated; 6000 perch of superior building stone, are quarried and on the grounds, three gangs of brickmakers have been at work for some time, and the masons are about to commence the walls. The delay occasioned by uncertainty, up to the 20th of May, as to the amout of funds which would be at the disposal of the Trustees, effected all work on the farm and nurseryseries as well as the buildings, though to less extent.—Work was done with hired teams and tools, and temporary hands, and therefore, under much disadvantage; most of the ground being new and but imperfectly cleared, and yet with many stumps and roots.

This account might be much enlarged by detail, but it will serve to communicate an idea of what the progress has been.

All this work has been done under the direction and management of William G. Waring, Esq. a practical horticulturist and farmer; in whose skill and science the Board of Trustees have the most entire confidence.

A contract has been entered into, for the erection of an edifice, calculated for the residence of Professors, lecture-halls and dormitories for students, to be built of stone, five stories high, 233 feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thousand dollars. This building is already in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof and so far completed this fall, as to enable the Board to make arrangements, and receive a few students in the Spring of 1858.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, has fully recognized the public appreciation of this effort to produce a class of educated farmers whose practice and example may extend into every county of the State. It has appropriated fifty thousand dollars to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out their plan; twenty-five thousand of which is payable only upon condition that a like sum shall be raised from some other source. There is no other mode of raising this sum than by private contribution or that of County Agricultural Societies throughout the State. This sum contributed, will place the Institution in a prosperous condition, and encourage the Board of Trustees to prosecute the work to speedy and active operation. No such school, as is here contemplated, has ever yet existed amongst us; and it is most confidently anticipated, that whilst we are getting up a farm which will be a model for farmers—whilst we will be testing and disseminating the most valuable seeds and plants throughout the whole length and bredth of the State, having the guarantee of such an Institution for their character and quality; we will be imparting to youth those principles of natural science, which, when intermingled with the practical operations of the farm, will give character to them, and dignity to their calling. There is no other such field for the spirit of philanthropy

We have now including a legacy of five thousand dollars by Elliott Cresson, Esq. $25,000
The State has given us 25,000
If individuals or societies will contribute this sum 25,000
It will entitle us to receive from the State, the further sum of 25,000
$100,000

In making this statement of the situation of the Farmers' High School of Penn'a., it is the object of the Board of Trustees to enlist the judgement, and feelings, and sympathies of the friends of Agriculture throughout the State; and to call on them for their aid in raising this sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; without it we cannot complete our buildings, and can not, therefore go into operation. The consideration that every dollar contributed by individuals or societies pays two to our Farm School, should enable us to raise the amount without delay.

The Board of Trustees have not yet adopted any system of teaching or subjects to be taught, but that our friends may be able to form some idea of our general plan, it is suggested that the following will be submitted as the basis of their action.

THE SUBJECTS PROPOSED TO BE TAUGHT, ARE:

Mathematics—Including practical surveying, leveling, and the care and use of instruments.

Natural Philosophy—The principles of all mechanism; the laws of motion and force; steam: electricty; magnetism, &c., illustrated by apparatus.

Agricultural Engineering and Mechanics—The methods and materials used in construction; what is good material and what is good workmanship.

Implements and Machinery—The principles involved; parts liable to wear or break; adjustment; care; repair; specimens in the museum; mills.

Road Making—Materials; methods; legal regulations; bridging.

Building—Specifications; contracts; prices; architectural taste and detail; finish.

Drawing—Of plans, implements, animals, maps, machinery, &c.

Conveyancing—Forms; titles; procedures; &c.

Language and Literature—Comparisons of styles of expression; speaking to an audience; writing for the press; criticisms.

Principles of Government—American Institutions; comparison with others; duties of township and county officers; laws of vicinage, &c.

Accounts generally, and farm accounts specially; formation of methodical habits by daily practice at the institution.

Farm Economy—Expenditures and returns; determination of the most economical mode of accomplishing given jobs of work.

Hydraulics—Methods of supplying water where wanted, and of preventing injury by excess; machines; pipes.

Drainage—Its effects on soils; methods of effecting it.

Agricultural Chemistry—Practical Analysis of manures, soils, plants, &c., their elements; chemical agents and apparatus.

Geology—The crust of the earth; soils of all kinds; how formed; specimens in the museum.

Geography—Features of the earth's surface, position of places, maps, productions and peculiarities of different regions.

Astronomy—Motions and influences of the heavenly bodies, revolutions, seasons, climates.

Meteorology—Atmospheric influences; electric and magnetic agencies; heat; cold; moisture; drought; winds; storms; shelter; counteraction; instruments; observations; deductions.

Mineralogy—Identification of rare or valuable minerals; gypsum, lime, phosphate of lime, cement lime, magnesia; coals; &c. specimens in the museum.

Botany—Arrangement of plants in families; names of individual species and parts of plants; plants of other countries in museum.

Vegetable Phisiology—The structure of the vegetable body, functions of roots, leaves, stem, bark, sap, &c.; growth of plants; diseases.

Animal Physiology—The structure of the animal body; composition, form, and functions of its parts; nourishment; growth.

Health—Laws of health; effects of exposure to which farmers are liable; prevention of disease.

Veterinary Practice—Diseases of animals; injuries.

Entomology—Habits of insects useful and injurious, especially those injurious to vegetation; specimens in the museum.

Breeds of Stock, Poultry, &c.—Their peculiarities; points, &c., specimens.

Feeding—Amount, quality, and preparation of food; experiments, soiling.

Training of Animals—Of horses, oxen, &c.

Culture of the Soil—Varieties of soils and conditions; instruments and processes applicable to various soils, crops, seasons.

Manures—Preparation and use of all home manures; experiments with foreign and artificial manures.

Produce—Preservation and marketing of grain, wheat, fruits, roots, &c.

Agricultural History—Condition in different nations, and at different periods, causes of improvement.

Horticulture—The garden; the orchard; the nursery; the yard; pruning, trainings grafting, &c.; best shrubs, trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables; peculiarities of variotie, as to habits and culture decoration and love of home.

Experiments—With manures, processes, seeds, &c., systematic trial; record; publication of results.

Malpractice—What to *avoid* doing; exposure of proved errors; trial of supposed errors.

Very Respectfully,
FRED'K WATTS.
Pres't. of Board of Trustees of Farmers High School.

Carlisle, July 15, 1857.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Do you ever publish local politcal gossip? If you do, why perhaps some from Ridley—already famous in this political contest—will not be objectionable. The following items are deemed most worthy of notice:

It is common rumor here that the Democrats of the county intend voting for the straight-American candidate for District Attorney, to fill the vacancy in this office upon their own ticket; and in consideration therefor a portion of the Americans are to return the compliment by voting for one or more of the prominent Democratic candidates. True, this is not strictly a party measure, and we do not believe that the honest Democrats connived at it when in Convention, but since no Democratic candidate could be found, why, it is expected by the leaders of the party (the Media ones particularly) that those whom they control will vote for the straight-American candidate, as he is only half an enemy at best, while the other is an earnest opponent. Many here support this view, and are willing to aid the man who is most favorable to their party; yet there are many dissenters who are unwilling to take to their bosoms men whom they have formerly, through honest motives, opposed with all their power. Such a course would give the lie to all their former actions. It is at war with their every political feeling, and consistency revolts at the idea. The Catholic members of the party in this section are quite violent, and can scarcely find words severe enough to condemn a fusion which is antipodal to every principle of the Democracy.

We have but few straight Americans here. Those who were formerly Democrats like the new fusion scheme, but they who still retain sentiments of old-time Whiggery, detest it.

The Democrats of this township will not be found so loyal this fall as in by-gone times, and their premium majority will be much reduced. Do not understand from this that any have changed, but the reason that the vote will be reduced is that many are dissatisfied, and they will show their disapprobation of the course things have taken by refusing to vote. True, they have lately received a second "*sugar plum*" to wean them from their township pride, but this they will refuse to *suck*.

The causes of the bad feeling are doubtless known to most of your readers, but a brief statement of them may prove interesting to some. In the first place, Ridley, as the banner township, was entitled to the choice of a candidate; but by unfair means she was deprived of it, and in token of esteem for her devotion to the party she received the candidate for the poorest office, in utter mockery of her just claims. Ridley has ever been just to the party, but that party has been unjust to her. Secondly, many of the party men here, who do the talking, and oppose Wilmot partly on the ground of holding one office and at the same running for another (which they cannot now use, as he resigned,) cannot help seeing that the principle applies to county as well as state candidates, and cannot consistently condemn one thing in an enemy of the party, and applaud the same in one of its friends; and it is not reasonable to expect them to do so. The difficulty is magnified by such candidate coming from Media, the very naming of which (in view of its hankering for the best offices) stirs up the indignation of the members of the party in Ridley. And thirdly, many of the Democrats not only absolutely refuse to support the straight American candidate for District Attorney, but indignantly scout at the thought and look with mortification upon the conduct of their brethern elsewhere, who can with one breath damn their old enemies, and with the next court their aid and support.

I am induced to send you these items in order that all of Ridley may not be misrepresented this campaign.

RIDLEY DEMOCRAT.

We would call attention to the numerous advertisements of Allen & Bickley, the well known druggists of Chester. They have on hand a very large and well selected assortment of every description of drugs, which they offer, wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Those attending the exhibition, and wanting anything in the way medicines, perfumeries, &c., or should like a glass of excellent soda water, ought to give them a call,

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., by Friends' Ceremony, before Alderman Charles D. Freeman, L. H. STEEL, of Philadelphia, to JANE ANN, daughter of Samuel Leedom, of Delaware county, Pa.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. John O'Neill, Mr. WILLIAM L. SMIRTHWAITE, of East Goshen, Chester county, to Miss ANNA MARY, daughter of Mr. Lewis Frier, of Lenni, Delaware county, Pa.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. James Flannery, Mr. ELISHA CROUCH, to Miss MARY PHILLIPS, both of Marcus Hook.

DIED.

In Aston, on Fourth-day, the 9th inst., ELIZABETH PAIST, daughter of Priscilla Paist, in the 21st year of her age.

And art thou gone, oh! can it be
That one so full of life,
Whose smile we were so wont to see
Has left us bowed in grief?

Ah! yes, we grieve, but 'tis in vain,
And useless all our tears;
We cannot call her back again,
Or change the garb she wears.

But oh! the silent, bitter grief
That fills the mother's breast;
The sister's heart finds no relief,
NOT will it sink to rest.

And friends who knew her but to love,
Are gathered round the bier;
Dear cousin, still, thou dost not move,
Or bid them welcome here.

Those eyes that ever beamed so bright
Have lost their lustre now;
Her icy cheek is ashy white,
And cold her marble brow.

Ah! she has left an aching heart
In many a happy home;
And many cry—how hard to part,
Oh! death what hast thou done?

L.

In Chicago, on the 27th ult., JONATHAN L. HOOD Jr., in the 21th year of his age. His remains were brought on to Delaware county, and interred in Friends' burying ground, at Newtown, where he formerly resided.

In Willistown, on the 13th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel S. Yarnall, HANNAH THATCHER, in the 65th year of her age.

In Kennet Square, on the 3d inst., JOHN CHANDLER, in the 60th year of his age.

In Chester, on the 5th inst., JOHN HARPER, in the 78th year of his age.

In Darby, on the 25th ult., JOSEPH A., son of Samuel and Susan L. Bunting, in the 2d year of his age.

In Chester township, on the 6th inst., EVELINE H. CALDWELL, wife of George Caldwell, aged 57 years.

THE MARKETS.

In the Cattle Market, for the best stock former prices of beef are maintained, but sales are dull. Prices ranged from $9 to $11¼ per 100 lbs. The supply of sheep was large, and the sales brisk at from $2,50 to $4,50.

The Flour Market is very dull. Holders are offering standard brands at $5.50 to $5.75. It is retailed at $5.75 a $6. Rye flour $4.50, corn meal $4; red wheat $1.18 a $1.25, white $1.25 a $1.30; rye 75 cents; oats 35 a 38 cents.

CHESTER COUNTY TIMOTHY SEED OF superior quality, in store, and for sale at the Media Emporium of I. HALDEMAN & SONS.
Media, September 16.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL, CHESTER! OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN. The Americans of Delaware co. favorable to the election of ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Will assemble in MASS MEETING at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Chester, on *Friday evening, the 18th inst.*, at 7 o'clock.

H. Butcher Swoope, J. W. Burns, and Geo. Washington Reed, Esqs., will address the meeting. Come one! come all!! sep. 16-1w.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!
3000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.
September 2, 1857.

TROTTING MARE FOR SALE.—The Trotting Mare LUCY DICKS, six years old last Spring, and 15¾ hands high, of bright bay color, will be sold at public sale, at the Exhibition Grounds, in Chester, on *FRIDAY, the 18th inst.* sep 16-1w.

PERFUMERY! PERFUMERY!!—Our friends from the country, who may visit Chester during the Agricultural Exhibition, will find a fine stock of every description of Perfumery, as well as many fancy articles, at our Drug and Apothecary Store.
Soda Water, nice and cold, fresh from the Fountain. ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Druggists & Chemists.
Chester, Sept. 16. Market and Work sts.

REMOVAL.—The office of ISAAC COCHRAN Justice of the Peace, has been removed from Orange street to South Avenue, where business will hereafter be conducted. Also the Office of G. B. HOTCHKIN, M. D., has been removed to the same place.
Media, September 16, 1857.

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 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.*

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court for arguments will be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Media, for the county of Delaware, on *Monday, the 28th of September inst.*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when business requiring attention either in the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions, or Common Pleas, will be heard. By order of the Court.
sep 16. N. F. WALTER, *Clerk.*

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.

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

PROCLAMATION—GENERAL ELECTION.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I JOHN M. HALL, Sheriff of the county of Delaware, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Delaware, on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the thirteenth day of the month,) at the places hereinafter designated, for the election of State and County officers, as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the District composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Delaware, in the House of Representative of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of the county of Delaware.

One person for Treasurer of the county of Delaware.

One person for Commissioner of the county of Delaware.

One person for Auditor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Director of the Poor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Coroner of the county of Delaware; and

One person for District Attorney of the county of Delaware.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in the Borough of Chester.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Concord, will hold their election at the house formerly kept by John Way, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Newtown, will hold their election at the house of Jos. M. Hizer, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough and township of Darby, will hold their election at the house of James H. Malin, in the Borough of Darby.

The electors of the township of Upper Darby, will hold their election at the Eastern school house, (Hilbert's) in said township.

The electors of the township of Middletown will hold their election at the Black Horse tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Providence, will hold their election at the Rose Tree tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Springfield, will hold their election at the public house of Geo. Worrell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Haverford, will hold their election at the public house of James P. Affleck, in said township.

The electors of the township of Marple, will hold their election at the public house of Samuel Hale, in said township.

The electors of the township of Radnor, will hold their election at the Radnor (Friends') School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Aston, will hold their election at the public house of John Garret, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Chichester, will hold their election at the Black School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Edgmont, will hold their election at the public house of Wm. Sill, in said township.

The electors of the township of Birmingham, will hold their election at the house of Marshall Hoopes, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Chichester, will hold their election at the Rockland School house, in said township.

The electors of the township of Bethel, will hold their election at School House No. 1, in said township, the place of holding township elections in said township.

The electors of the township of Nether Providence, will hold their election at the Union School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Thornbury, will hold their election at the house of Jesse Russell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ridley, will hold their election at the public house of Edward Lenny, in Leiperville, in said township.

The electors of the township of Tinicum, will hold their election at the public house of John Hart, in said township.

The election is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

"The Sheriff of the county of Delaware has received the following Proclamation from the Governor of this State in regard to voting for or against the several proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The freemen of the county of Delaware will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.]

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
JAMES POLLOCK, *Governor of the said Commonwealth: to* JOHN M. HALL, *Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Delaware,*

SENDS GREETING:

WHEREAS, a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven: *And whereas*, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: *And whereas*, By an Act of the Legislature of this commonwealth, entitled, "an Act prescribing the time and manner

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

THE HESSIAN FLY.—The failure of the late wheat crop has caused the farmers to make some inquiry in regard to the matter, which we hope will result in some good. We copy the following letter from the *Smyrna Times*, and hope that other farmers will let us know something of their experience which will, in all probability, prove of a vast deal of benefit to the farmers generally :

"As I am a great sufferer, with my fellow men, from the ravages of insects generally admitted to be the Hessian Fly, preying upon wheat, I ask the question, why? Is there no other fly or insect to war against as a common enemy to careal plants? I have seen it stated that there are thousands. I would here submit a statement, hoping to draw from some qualified person an explanation for the benefit of mankind, with an antidote against such insects. On oat stubble (first plowed in July) I sowed, September 4, '56, as far as the naked eye could see good Mediterranean wheat, plowing the green oats in with the same, which was attacked as soon as it appeared above ground; four days after, same wheat on similar soil, in same lot, was undisturbed till April and May.

I received a package of "Large white Tuscan soft wheat," of Hon. James A. Bayard, from the Patent office, a few days since. In looking at it I find a large portion perforated with bug or some other insect confined in the linen bag, dissimilar to any insect or fly I ever saw (living in that state ten days) preying on the wheat. I have sown the same, and a good portion came up—the blade now six inches long. There are not exceeding twenty spears undestroyed by a little bug or green fly, which to my observation, attacks the leaf within an inch or two of the extreme end; and I am not decided, but think this insect engenders another, which proceeds towards the roots, and suppose the egg of some insect is likely to be on the wheat when sown, producing and reproducting different species. This is, however, beyond my comprehension and education, as I have been taught that "like produces like." Now the antidote. I have been inquiring as to the effect of washing seed-wheat in salt water. I have not as yet seen of any attack of fly or insect when seed wheat has thus been washed, but find almost universally recommended a "steep" of some kind, as good as I find is in the Patent Office Report for 1855, page 186. But, alas for man, "we know our duty and do it not."

No doubt some person could benefit this community greatly by giving the result of his experiments with salt, enlightening us as to the quantity per acre and kinds of lands and fertilizers used; also as to the power of the fertilizers in destroying filthy and unprofitable weeds."

NOT TO LATE FOR TURNIPS.—Let it be noted that the seed of several varieties of turnips may be sown after the 1st of September, with a fair prospect for a good crop almost anywhere in the United States, and in many parts of Canada. They will, of course, grow but small in the most northern sections, where early frosts are experienced in September. In this latitude, they may even be sown up to September 5th to 15th, while in Virginia, Kentucky, Southern Illinois and Missouri, and in all place farther south than these States, they may be sown up to the first of October, and even later still in the extreme south. They will continue to grow until the ground freezes solid. In England, where the winters are milder than with us in this latitude, it is a very common practice to sow late, and leave the crop in the fields all winter to be eaten off by sheep and other stock.

The varieties best adapted to late sowing here are the Strap-Leaf, Red Top, the White Flat, and the Yellow Aberdeen, though the last named will be less likely to do well than the Red Top.

Every one can find some vacant spots of tilled land at this season, which may as well be covered with turnips as weed. A few pennies or shillings worth of seed, hoed or harrowed, bushed, or better, drilled in, will without farther trouble, be likely to produce a nice lot of succulent food to be fed with hay to milch cows, lambing ewes, and other stock during Winter and Spring. Those who look after such matters are the ones who make money in cultivating the soil. The above remarks apply not only to farmers, but also to every villager or citizen who keeps a cow, and has a garden.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHEN TO FATTEN SWINE.—Most farmers delay this business quite too long; it is a well ascertained fact that fat and flesh are laid on much more easily in warm than in cold weather. No food is wasted now, in keeping up the heat of the animal system. The porkers should not be allowed to run in the road or the pasture after the heats of Summer are past. If in lean condition they may be penned by the middle of August, and put upon full feed. We believe four pounds of pork can be made now cheaper than three pounds can be made next November and December. Not only is the weather greatly in favor of the farmer, but he has now on hand a multitude of perishable articles, in the field and garden, that can readily be turned into excellent bacon. There is the refuse sweet corn, which swine will eat greedily, leaf, stalk and ear. There are the beets and the cabbage leaves, the unused summer squashes and tomatoes, that will rot unless transferred to the feeding trough. These fresh articles mixed with the corn meal diet, promote the thrift of the animals and keep up good digestion. In the Winter this kind of diet is scarce, and the uniform meal and corn soon sates their appetites and they do not gain as much in flesh.

When the process of fattening is begun, the pigs should have all the feed they will eat up clean; until they are ready for the knife. A squealing pig is a cry that should never be heard about the farmer's premises. It will not pay.

IS THE SEED CORN SELECTED.—Now is the time to attend to it. Look out the most forward, thrifty stalks, where there are two or three good ears on each. Let these ripen thoroughly—if practicable, more than the general crop, which should be cut before the stalks are dry, in order to make the most of them for fodder. Select only for seed such ears as are entirely filled out at the tips and butts with plump kernels. Let these be kept in a dry place over Winter. The old plan of braiding them in tresses, and hanging them up, is by no means a bad one though some may think it troublesome where fifty or a hundred bushels of seed is wanted. Proper care in the selection of the best ears will not only improve the quality, but also the quantity of the next crop. And further, a little extra care in ripening and keeping seed dry, may save an extra planting next Spring—perhaps save the loss of a crop.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

THRESHING OUR GRAIN.—As soon as you can address yourself to the duty, have your wheat thrashed out, cleaned, and ready for market. Keep your eyes steadily upon the market, and avail yourself of the first good opportunity, when the price is highly remunerative, to sell your crop. See to it that the grain dealers do not get to the windward of you, and pocket the fruits of your labor.

It is stated that over 100,000 acres of land in the U. S., have been planted with the *sorgho*, or Chinese sugar cane. This is a wonderful result, when it is considered that only two or three years have elapsed since it was first introduced into the country.

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 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.

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 in use. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price, $8,00.
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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 fact 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.

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, 1859-1y.

SHAWLS MANTILLAS
AND DRESS GOODS,
Now arranged in our SHAWL ROOM, an unusually large and elegant stock of STELLA and other SHAWLS, most of which being
AUCTION PURCHASES,
will be sold at retail as low as some can be bought at wholesale. Also, a complete stock of
HANDSOME MANTILLAS,
manufactured for first class city sales.
RICH DRESS GOODS
recent purchases at auction, of fine
FRENCH GOODS,
"Duplins" celebrated fabrics, which we will offer at much less than cost of importation.
THEY COMPRISE
Robe and figured Barages,
High color and plain Mouse de Laines,
Very rich Duenla and Satin Lupors,
Striped and plain Ottoman Poplins,
Robe and figured Lawns,
Rich style Challies, 50 cents.
Full stock of black Goods.
FRENCH EMBROIDERY, &c., &c.
Handsome Cambric Collars and Setts,
Fine Jaconett and Book Muslin Setts,
Linen Setts, Gauntlett Sleeves.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap15. S. E. Cor. 9th and Market sts., Phila.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers having removed from the old Shops situated near the Friends' Meeting House, East Media, to the shop formerly occupied by Samuel P. Derrick, situate on the South east corner of State and Plum Streets, in the Borough of Media, are now prepared to make WAGONS CARTS and all other kinds of Farming Utensils. Repairing in both heavy and light work promptly and neatly executed. Thankful for past favors, we hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
HORSE-SHOEING and Smithing attended to at the shortest notice. CLAYTON SMITH,
Media, May 11-1956. THOS. T. WILLIAMS.

GRAIN WANTED.--The highest market
price will be paid for WHEAT, CORN and OATS by the subscribers. Also,
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 30-1856.

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.

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 TIN WARE, all of which he will sell at low prices. Roofing and Spouting attended to; Tin Ware on hand as usual,
R. BUCKLEY.
N. E. corner of State and Olive sts., Media. aug 22.

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester,, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.
Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promply attended to.
UNDERTAKING.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully seeks a continuance of the same.
Chester, April 16, 6m.

Boots, Shoes, Trunks and
CARPET BAGS.—The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the reader to their large and well assorted stock of the above named articles, as we profess to keep everything in the shape of a Ladies' or Gentleman's useful shoe, we think it unnecessary to particularize, but invite the public to examine for themselves. All we ask is a trial, as we feel confident we can sell "Good Goods" at as low prices and can be had elsewhere. LARE & WALKER,
1001, Market street, 3d door west of 10th street.
Philadelphia, July 3-3m.

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.

WILLIAM HILLARY'S WHOLESALE,
PAINT, GLASS, DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, *NO. 533 Market st., West of Broad Philv.*
White Mineral Paint, 7 cents lb. American Zinc Snow White Paint, Ameaican Zinc No. 1 White Paint, American Zinc No. 2 White Paint, French snow white Zinc, French No. 1 White Zinc, Wetherill's and Lewis' Extra White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' Pure White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 1 White Lead, Wetherill's and Lewis' No. 2 White Lead, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors Dry, Fire Proof Paint 10 different colors in Oil, Green Paints, dry or ground in Oil, from 10 to 25 cts. Brown and Slate Colored Zinc Paints, from 6 cents. French Greens, 25 to 38 cts. Chrome Yellows, 15 to 20 cts. American Vermillion, 20 to 40 cts. per lb. Chinese Vermillion, $1.65 per lb. All the Graining Colors, Graining Combs, Brushes.—Large assortment of Paints, Brushes, and every article belonging to the Paint business, Varnishes, Oils, Turpentine, Gum DeMar, Varnish, China Gloss Varnish, perfectly white, French and American, Window Glass, Glazier's Diamonds, Sprigs, Knives, &c. Gold Leaf, &c, &c.
N. B.—A liberal discount made to dealers. no26ly.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
WHOLESALE D UGGIST,
NO. 451, MARKET ST., ABOVE TWELFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAS constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Colors, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Whole and Ground Spices, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Camphine, Spirit of Turpentine, Sponges, Inks, &c., &c., at low pri for cash. nov 1

BOY'S CLOTHING.—The undersigne respectfully invites the attention of their customers and the public, to their large and handsome stock of Ready Made Youth's and Childrens' Clothing, and a well selected and choice assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, from which to order, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons, and especially adapted to Boy's wear.
M. C. THACKRAY & CO.
1020 Chesnut street, above 10th, St. Lawrence Hotel Building. may6-6m.

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,	Calmois Skins,

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

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.

PATENT IRON RAILING.
The subscriber has purchased the right to manufacture and put up Isaac Sutton's patent
IRON RAILING AND 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.

Media Trimming and Variety Store
On Statest, nearly opposite the M. E. Church.
MISSA. P. BURK, would respectfully inform the public that she has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of
FANCY MILLINERY TRIMMINGS:
Such as Flowers, Laces, &c., &c, as well as the most approved styles of fashionable BONNETS, to which the attention of the Ladies is earnestly invited. Also a large, new and fashionable asortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods:
Such as Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery. Gentlemen's Linens made to order at the shortest notice. All articles in her line, will be sold on the most reasonable terms; and business entrusted to her care will be promptly attended to. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
N. B.—Patterns constantly on hand. may 13.

WILLIAM T. INNES,
FASHIONABRE 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.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!.
MRS. H. J. GIBSON respectfully inform the ladies of Delaware county, that she has opened an elegant assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Ladies' Dress Caps on hand, or made to order. Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed. Having procured competent and experienced milliners, and having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business herself, she is prepared to fill all orders with neatness and dispatch.
Marcus Hook, Ap. 15. Mrs. H. J. GIBSON.

PLAIN AND FANCY MILLINERY.
M. E. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER, respectfully announce to the Ladies' of Media and vicinity, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE, on the S. E. corner of State street, and South Avenue, Media, where they have on hand and intend to keep an assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, Straw bonnets bleached and pressed.
All orders promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Media, April 22, 1857-tf

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

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.*
TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.
SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson; D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. ma4

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warranted not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1857-1y.

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 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.

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 TOBACCO*—Wholesale and Retail.
Smoking Tobacco, in Bulk and in Packages, Snuff in Kegs, &c., &c. may 13-1y.

WOOD MOULDINGS.
ESLER & BROTHER,
Manufacture s of all kinds of
WOOD MOULDINGS
AND TURNINGS,
at No. 18 and 20 South 15th street, Philada
N. B.—SCROLL SAWING. ap226m.

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

COAL! COAL!!--All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

LOOK AT THIS.—BYRON'S COMPLETE Works Illustrated, 8 vo. Sheep, fine edition.—Price, $1,75 at CUMMINS & CO'S
June 3. Book & Stationery Store, Media.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA R. R.—The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the W. C. & P. R. R. Co., are requested to send their addresses to the Secretary without delay, together with the number and description of their Bonds.
A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary,
July22-4t. 147 South 4th st. Phila

MORTON'S RAT AND MOUSE EXTERMINATOR.—The best remedy ever discovered to destroy Rats and mice. Price, 50 cents per box. For sale by JOHN M. LARKIN, Druggist,
aug 19. S. E. cor. Market Square, Chester.

HORSEMEN TAKE NOTICE!
THE celebrated trotting horse "MEDIA MINK" will stand for service the ensuing season, commencing APRIL 1st, and ending August 31st, 1857, at the Livery stables of the subscriber, in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Pa., at $10 for the season, payable at its expiration, or if not within one month thereafter, $12 will be charged.—$20 to insure a mare with foal, $5 of which will be required in advance. Any person parting with a mare prior to the time of foaling, will be held liable for the insurance.
PEDIGREE.—"Media Mink" is of a beautiful dapple brown color, about 15 hands high, and weighs over 1000 pounds. He is of Canadian stock, and was raised in Germantown, Phila., from a full blooded Canadian Mare, capable of trotting a mile in 2 minutes and 40 seconds. Sire unknown. This horse is of a very strong build, well proportioned, and cannot be excelled by any for practicalness of form and dignity of carriage. He is lively and high spirited, yet gentle and tractible, keen and ardent in his exertions, yet firm and persevering, and is qualified for all the various purposes in which it is needed to employ him.—At the Delaware county Exhibition in the year 1855, he was pronounced, by the best judges in the county, as having greater powers of indurance than any other on the ground. His speed is superior to that of any stallion in Delaware county.
WESSEL C. BROADHEAD.
N. B.—The subscriber will attend to knicking horses at the shortest notice.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEVIS WORRALL,
WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES
in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c. The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.
Media, March 18, 1757.

The Thorough Bred Vermont Morgan Harse.
GIFFORD MORGAN.
THE undersigned would call the attention of breeders to the above Horse, of the celebrated VERMONT MORGAN STOCK, so highly prized at the present day; who can trot a mile in 2 minutes and 50 seconds; will stand the present season at my stable. For particulars and pedigree see hand bills. G. W. HILL, JR.
Middletown, April8, 1857

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 $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.

To the Citizens of Delaware County:
Lippincott and Hunter,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS.
South-West Corner of Fourth and Market streets
PHILADELPHIA,
The attention of CLOTHING BUYERS is called o our large and superior stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Which is got up with great care and will be found *FULL and COMPLETE the whole YEAR.*
ORDERS WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Our Spring Stock
Is very large, to all of which we respectfully solici the attention of the citizens of Delaware county.
Philadelphia, April 22; tf.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

New STORE & New GOODS
ON WHICH SHOULD BE CONCENTRARED
DELAWARE COUNTY CUSTOM.
BALL, WORRALL & CO., NEW WHOLESAL & RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, *No. 198, Market street, Store 6th, Philadelphia.*
Where can be found a large stock of well selected and superior made CLOTHING, which we are enabled to sell at the very lowest rates for cash. And we will guarantee to furnish good Clothing, as low as any house in the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Mr. W., being formerly of this county, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and citizens in general, and would be very thankful for their support.
W. M. B. BALL.
WASH. M. WORRALL,
E. C. DEAL.
Sept. 3,-'56, tf

The Truth about Kansas!--Gov.
GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 348 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the proslavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
July 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER—Self-rocking Cradles; the largest assortment of well-made Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and 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.*

LUMBER! LUMBER!--200,000 Bangor Plastering Lath.
40,000 White Pine Shingles.
75,000 Cypress Shingles, 24 inches.
20,000 " 18 "
20,000 " 30 "
40,000 ft. 5 quarter Yellow Pine Flooring.
40,000 ft. 4
40,000 seasoned Worked White Pine Flooring.
40,000 feet Albany Pannel Lumber.
300,000 feet White Pine Dry Lumber.
100,000 Frame Hemlock from 4 to 6 inches thick and 12 to 31 feet long.
The above Lumber is dry and well seasoned, and will be sold at the lowest market price for cash, or satisfatory acceptances. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.
Darby, May 20.

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.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
A splendid assortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL,
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

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.

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 25
GEORGE H HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

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

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 Plartering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards.
Cherter, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to their new place of business on Edgmont street, a few doors above James, in the Borough of Chester, where may be found the following assortment of *LUMBER.*
400,000 feet of thorough seasoned White Pine Boards and Planks of all qualities.—Also, Siding, planed and rough.
60,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.
30,000 feet of Yellow Pine Window and Door Frame Lumber of all sizes.
100,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles of different qualities.
200,000 first quality 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.

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.
FIRE INSURANCES.
Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

DIRECTORS.	
Sketchley Morton,	William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt,	Charles Palmer,
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John Larkin, Jr.	Robert M. Thomas,
	Charles R. Williamson.

SURVEYORS.
Lewis Palmer, Marple; James Eves, Aston; Henry Pratt, Newtown; Nehemiah Broomall, Upper Chichester; William 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 r the Company.

SPRING GOODS.—Just opened a large assortmen of SPRING DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Ducals Challies, Barage de Laines, Tissues, Genadines, Lawns, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, &c. Most of the above goods are direct from auction, and will be sold lower than at any other place in the county, at the old established stand, on the corner of James street and Edgmont Road, in the borough of Chester.
May 20. W. C. GRAY.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
MARPLE DRY GOODS & GROCERY STORE. The subscriber respectfully asks the attention of the citizens of Marple and vicinity to the large and complete assortment of goods at his

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 31 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857. WHOLE NO 135

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, surpress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the stated, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time by assigning to any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking funk shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit or the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a join owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, surpress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMEET.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

ON NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the fifth article of the constitution strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city if Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four, same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no mark shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]

JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURTIN.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration, on the question, will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleuniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh. Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabbe, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killingar, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Schofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment.

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Schofield. Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question, will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Bail, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Harper, Hamel, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Cauffman, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell. Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Roberts, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centie,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walterf Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman, and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebonon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintiobe—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs: Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorehead, Musselman, Nichols, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Bachus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont. Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre.) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Beck, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibbony, Hamel, Harper, Hiestand, Heins, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Calmont, Moorehead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Purcell, Pownall; Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Nickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the fourth mendment?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibbony, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsay, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York, Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhie, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determinge in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 23, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

Witnes my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN.

July 8. *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

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.

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.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY ATLAW,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

JESSE BISHOP,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent; MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate bought and sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

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.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of Penna.

CHESTER, PA.;

OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

A. P. SMEDLEY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

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.

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.

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. sept3 56

JOHN A. LITZENBERG,

Carpenter and Builder.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.

RESIDENCE—Lima, Del. Co. P. Ap 20,57.

PERUVIAN GUANO, and Allen & Needles' Superphosphate of Lime, at Philadelphia prices.

Upper Darby, Aug. 26. WM. C. HAWKINS

A PEEP AT HOME.

BY ANNA M. PELTON.

"Be it ever so lonely, there's no place like Home."

"Put the kettle on the stove, Kate,
Heat the water for the tea,
Let us have all things in order,
Order should our motto be."
Thus the mother said, and smiling,
Rocked the baby to and fro,
Pressed a kiss upon its forehead,
Stroked the little locks of tow.

Katie put the kettle over,
Swept the nicely painted floor,
Made the chairs look so inviting.
Hung the broom behind the door.
Drew the table to the center,
Whitest linen on it spread,
With her own, her little fingers,
Neatly sliced the snowy bread.

Father comes, all white with snow-flakes,
Checks as red as damask rose,
Rubs his hands so brisk together,
Says he b'lieves he's almost froze.
Soon as warm he takes the baby,
Rubs his whiskers on its cheek,
Gives his hair to little fingers,
Pockets gives to little feet.

Says "there never was a baby
Half so pretty, half so smart,"
Wife unequalled, Katie loving,
Oh, what sunshine to the heart!
Reader, will you believe me?
'Tis a truth and you must know,
Angels stoop, and love to linger
'Round that hallowed home below.

—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

LA GRANGE, N. Y., 1857.

AMERICA, THE OLD WORLD.

In allusion to the singular fact that the existing plants and trees of the United States, with not a few of its fishes and reptiles, bear in their forms and construction the marks of a much greater antiquity than those of Europe, Hugh Miller, in "The Testimony of the Rocks," dilates as follows:

"Let me remind you, in the passing, that antiquity of type which characterizes the recent productions of North America is one of many wonders, not absolutely geological in themselves, but which, save for the revelations of geology, would have forever remained unnoted and unknown, which have been pressed during the past half century on the notice of naturalists. 'It is a circumstance quite extraordinary and unexpected,' says Agassiz, in his profoundly interesting work on Lake Superior, 'that the fossil plants of the Tertiary bed of Oeningen resemble more closely the trees and shrubs which grow at present in the eastern part of North America than those of any other parts of the world; thus allowing us to express correctly the difference between the opposite coasts of Europe and America, by saying that the present Eastern American flora, and, I may add the fauna also, have a more ancient character than those of Europe. The plants, especially the trees and shrubs, growing in our days in the United States are, as it were, old fashioned; and the characteristic genera Lagomys, Chelydra, and the large Salamander with permanent gills, that remind us of the fossils of Oeningen, or at least equally so; they bear the marks of former ages.'

"How strange a fact! Not only are we accustomed to speak of the Eastern continents as the Old World, in contradistinction to the great continent of the West, but to speak also of the world before the flood as the Old World, in contradistinction to the postdiluvian world which succeeded it. And yet equally, if we receive the term in either of its acceptions, is America an older world still—an older world than that of the Eastern continents; an older world in the fashion and type of its productions than the world before the flood. And when the immigrant settler takes the axe amid the deep backwoods to lay open for the first time what he deems a new country, the great trees that fall before him—the brush wood that he lops away with a sweep of his tool—the unfamiliar herbs which he tramples under foot—the lazy fish-like reptile that scarce stirs out of his path as he descends to the neighboring creek to drink—the fierce, alligator-like tortoise, with the large limbs and small carcase, that he sees watching among the reeds for fish and frogs, just as he reaches the water, and the little hair-like rodent, without a tail, that he startles by the way, all attest by the antiqueness of the mould in which they are cast, how old a country the seemingly new one really is—a country vastly older, in type at least, than that of the antediluvians and the patriarchs, and only to be compared with that which flourished on the eastern side of the Atlantic long ere the appearance of man, and the remains of whose perished productions we find locked up in the *loess* of the Rhine, or amid the lignites of Nassau. America is emphatically the *Old* World."

THE GREASED CARTRIDGES.—The first intimation of the *emeute* in India (we know not yet whether to call it rebellion or revolution) was accompanied with the news that the native troops had revolted because of certain *greased cartridges*. Every one does not know what this means, so we shall explain it.

Among the improvements in modern warfare, introduced by the East India Company into Hindostan, is a new description of cartridge, in which the ball, instead of being spherical, is elongated, terminating in a cone. This new shape enables the missive to proceed straight forward, like an arrow from the bow when discharged from the musquet, instead of losing force and speed (as the round ball does) by turning over and over, in its progress through the air. It is necessary, to increase the force with which the cartridge is emitted from the gun, that it should very tightly occupy its place in the barrel. The cartridges, therefore, are exactly fitted to the barrel, and, to enable them to be driven home by the ramrod, the paper of which they are made is lubricated with grease. When the cartridge, thus greased, is put into the gun-barrel, whoever has to load the gun must bite off one end, to allow the powder to be placed within communication of the touch-hole, through which it receives the spark or flame which discharges the weapon.

Now, this is what the Sepoy (literally the Sipahi) complained of. He believed that the cartridge was greased with the fat of pigs—an unclean animal among the Asiatics, whether of the faith of Brahma or Mahomet and his religious prejudices were outraged, by being compelled, in biting off the cartridge-end, to bring his mouth in contact with the abhorred grease:—to touch it with his hand was an abomination, but to put his lips to it was a violation of his most cherished belief.

A BATCH OF WITICISMS.

Motto for the Governor of Utah—Go it while you're Young.

When is man a four-handed animal? When he doubles his fists.

What is more beautiful and poetical than a child's idea of ice—"Water gone to sleep."

A boy, at a recent examination in an English school, was asked who discovered America. "I wish I may die," says a British editor, "if he didn't answer, "Yankee Doodle!"

An Ohio politician was boasting, in a public speech, that he could bring an argument to a pint as quick as any other man. "You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker," replied a Kentucky editor.

"Father," said a cobbler's lad, pegging away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite good now."—"Well, well, replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work, and they won't bite you!"

Great cry and little wool—An Ethiopian infant, just born.

Not a bad story is told by the Georgia papers, in self-pride. A lady, formerly a resident of Georgia, very much discontented with Mississippi life, and longing to return to her native land, was shouting at camp meeting, and became so excessively happy she exclaimed, "Glory to God, *I feel like I was in Georgy!*"

We have recently heard of a comet with a weekly tale. A paper called the *Comet* has been started in Pennsylvania, and is to have a new *tale* every week.

A Western New York farmer writes as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a variety of swine:

"Respected sir: I went yesterday to the fair at M——; I found several pigs of your species; there was a great variety of beasts, and I was astonished at not seeing you there!

A sweet little but very precocious urchin, with his head chock full of music, knelt to recite his regular evening prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
Pop goes the weasel!"

A DEAF MAN'S APPRECIATION OF ELOQUENCE.—Somebody relates an anecdote of a deaf man's being present on an occasion when an eloquent South Carolina orator was speaking, and after many efforts to catch something of what was said, exclaiming at last:

"Who is that speaking?"

"William C. Preston," was the reply, in a loud tone.

"Who did you say?" persisted the unfortunate would be listener.

"William C. Preston," of South Carolina, screamed the other.

"Well, well," returned the querist, "I can't hear a word he or you are saying; but, great Jericho! don't he make the motions splendid."

This anecdote reminds us of a scene that took place in a New England court, many years ago, when Prentiss Mellen, afterwards Chief Justice of Maine,) was practising at the bar. He was counsel for the plaintiff in a case, in which the defendant, who was present at the trial, was "as dreaf as Ailsa crag." As the counsel warmed in his argument, and was "making the motions splendid," the defendant, who knew that he was the theme of all this impassioned eloquence, made many efforts to hear some portion of what was going on. This lasted some time, the lawyer getting more and more earnest and demonstrative, and the unfortunate party getting nearer and nearer to the speaker, holding his hand to his ear, in assiduous but abortive efforts to catch a word or two or the phillipic.

At last his patience failed him, and utterly forgetting all considerations of time, place and propriety, he burst out as follows:

"I can't hear a word of what you're saying, Squire Mellins, *but I swear you lie!*"—*N. O.*

THE TONGUE-SHACKLE TORTURE.—An instrument to enforce silence seems to have been in use (for *women*) in Manchester:—

"In 1838, a distinguished Frenchman, who devoted much of his attention to prisons M. Moreau Christophe, was sent by the French government to England, to make a report on their prison system. The following is an extract from that report, which gives an account of his visit to the prisons of *Manchester*:—

"'One of the things which struck me most in the course of my visit was the prodigious quantity of hand-cuffs, ankle-rings and chains of all kinds, which are suspended from the wall of the jailer's room. But the most curious and most significant piece which I saw in this disciplinary arsenal, is an *instrument of silence*, consisting of several circular bands of iron binding the head of the culprit, from the back of the neck to the forehead, and fixed together by a band of iron, which is opened to give passage to the nose, and which terminates below by a bent tongue of iron that enters into the mouth as far as the palate. The old jailer who showed me this gag in a way to make me understand that he had seen it operate more than once, said, with a smile, that *it was only intended for women.*'"

A lawyer, not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady witness in court, determined to perplex her, said:—"Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty!" The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath."

Mrs. Treat, of Grandville. Michigan, after enduring the most brutal treatment from a drunken husband, ended her troubles, by binding her child to her person and leaping into Grand River.

A constitution has been harmoniously agreed upon by both the Republican and Democratic branches of the Minnesota Constitutional Convention. This Convention will undoubtedly be approved of by the people, and will secure the admission of Minnesota into the sisterhood of States, at an early day.

The proprietors of the famous Horses, "Vermont Black Hawk" and "Lady Suffolk", both deceased, have had their skins stuffed at an expense of about $1000, and have applied to the managers of the coming horse exhibition at Springfield, Mass., for room to exhibit them within the enclosure.

Honorables Hazlehurst, Packer, and Wilmot, candidates for Governor; Pollock present Governor, Ritner, Johnson and Porter, Ex-Governors, have been appointed committee on hams at the approaching State Fair.

REFLECTIONS ON METHUSELAH.—How many men are there who have ever taken into their minds the full meaning of those nine hundred sixty and nine years which measure the life of the "oldest inhabitant?" Figures of arithmetic are empty symbols—we measure them by deeds. One summer's life in busy, fruitful lands seems longer to man's heart than centuries at the frozen pole. Yet, though history records nothing of the labors of Methuselah, we know that his hours did not "slumber nor sleep." They were the same winged messengers that outrun cashless debtors and cut short lovers' dreams. They were the same swift-stepping elves, O faded beauty! whose forked feet trod thy dimples into wrinkles. The Time that waited so long on Methuselah was the same striding skeleton that swings a pitiless scythe in the pages of the New England Primer. His fields were mowed less frequently than now, but they yielded heavier crops. "For there were giants in those days."

We have measured the age of Methuselah only by the sun-dial. Let us take the coil of the life, the nine hundred sixty and nine years of his pilgrimage, and roll it out from this present over a past which history has lighted. It stretches back beyond the landing of the pilgrims—beyond the brightness of the Reformation, into the dim twilight of the middle ages; back beyond the new birth of a continent; beyond Agincourt, and Cressy, and Hastings, and over the graves of twenty-five generations, to the very childhood of the English people! William the Conqueror, if he should rise at this day to confound the ambitious names which claim to have "come over" with him, would be younger, by one hundred years, than Methuselah was when he died!

VELOCITY AND COLORS OF LIGHTNING.—The lightning of the first two classes does not last for more than one-thousandth part of a second; but a less duration in passing than one-millionth part of a second is attributed to the light of electricity of high tension. In comparison with this velocity, the most rapid artificial motion that can be produced appears repose. This has been exemplified by Professor Wheatstone, in a very beautiful experiment. A wheel made to revolve with such celerity as to render its spokes invisible, is seen for an instant with all its spokes distinct, as if at rest, when illuminated by a flash of lightning, because the flash had come and gone before the wheel had time to make a perceptible advance. The color of lightning is variously orange, white, and blue, verging to violet.—Its hue appears to depend on the intensity of electricity and light in the atmosphere.—The more electricity there is passing through the air in a given time, the whiter and more dazzling is the light. Violet and blue-colored lightnings are observed to be discharged from the storm clouds high in the atmosphere, where the air is rarefied and analogous. The electric spark made to pass through the receiver of an air pump exhibits a blue or violet light in proportion as the vacuum is complete.

FOR YOUNG READERS.—Boys and girls should learn household duties and out-door duties the first thing, the very moment they are big enough to totter about, or utter a single syllable of articulate thought. Delay not; begin, then, that very instant; keep them busy as bees. These business-like habits, thus early, and timely, in things good and useful, will be a safeguard, a defence, a high wall. It will keep them from mischief, evil, idle, vicious company, dissipation and ruin. Children (we have said a thousand times,) must be busy, will be busy. Their very natures cry aloud for life and activity. Why not then let them be busy and keep them busy constantly with good things, and not with evil things! This omission of parents to train their little ones at the outset with habits of virtuous industry, sobriety, and economy, is one special and chief cause of their downfall, and all the troubles, vexations, heart-burnings and miseries in families on account of reckless and disobedient children.—*Exchange Paper.*

CORONER CONNERY OUTDONE.—The Indianapolis *Journal* is publishing a series of sketches of early trials and occurrences in Indiana, some of which are particularly rich.

The following, entitled "Coroner Connery Outdone," is "one of 'em." A man was found dead one cold morning, with his skull broken, lying in the woods. He had been seen the night before considerably intoxicated. The body was frozen. An inquest was held before noon of the same day before Coroner Clifford. The jury formed a hollow square—the body in the centre. Coroner Clifford—"Gentlemen of the inquest, there are three things to be considered when a man commits suicide by killing his neighbor. First, Did he come to his death by *incidence?* Second, Did he come to his death by *accidence?* Third, Did he come to his death by the hands of the *incendiary?* Look at that body, gentlemen, and return your verdict." The jury counselled nearly five minutes. "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death by *incidence*, having put too much water in his whisky, causing him to freeze last night."

AT the time the cholera was so bad in Prague. Dr. R. was called out of a warehouse suddenly to see a patient. At the time he entered the sick room the family physician did the same. The two doctors found their patient in a strong perspiration, and put both their hands under the bed clothes in order to feel his pulse, but by accident, got hold of each other's.

"He has the cholera!" cried Dr. X.

"No such thing," cried the other; "he's only drunk!"

BION, seeing a person was tearing his head for sorrow, said, "Does this man think that baldness is a remedy for grief?"

IF you want an ignoramus to respect you, "dress to death," and wear watch seals about the size of a brickbat.

AN old maid was once asked to subscribe to a newspaper. She answered no, she always made her own news.

IN becoming the "lion" of a party does a man necessarily have to make a beast of himself?

When a Baltimore lady is kissed, she says she is taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

A trot between Flora Temple and Brown Dick, for $1000 aside, came off at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday last. Flora won in three strait heats. Time—2.33, 2.30½ and 2.30.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Province of Memory.--

Memory connects us with the *past*, not with the present or the future. The objects of memory are three-fold. 1. All that we see, hear, touch, smell and taste. 2. Every thing of which we are conscious. The first class, in memory, is the history of outward life. The second is the history of our minds; of the invisible and spiritual. The third class differs from the other two, only by the *medium* in which it is presented; that medium is *testimony*, the declaration of which may be remembered. Still, memory always looks to the past. It can no more have anything to do with the present, than the sense of hearing can with light, or the fragrance of flowers. It belongs to the present, and is *corelative* to *being*, in its essence. Truth, is not, therefore, an object of the memory, but of the reason. We *see* the truth with the spiritual eye. Its formula, therefore, is an AFFIRMATION in the *past tense*, an affirmation of what has been.

With regard to science memory is an organ of the reason. It connects us with the world of *phenomena*, and phenomena is only the medium, the shadow, the envelope of truth. In relation to a scientific method, the memory is again the organ of reason, placing before it objects that are *facts*, or the logical processes and illustrations of superior minds. Yet, neither facts nor the process of another mind in solving them is truth or science.

In the matter of education, memory is an essential organ or instrument, yet the storing of the memory is one thing—insight, knowledge, truth; the developement of *that alone which can know*, is another. Memory—Teachers—were singers of science, to confound the memory and the reason. In polishing the memory they think that they are touching and polishing the *knowing power*—the "pure reasons" of the sage of Kœnizburg. Here, is the evil that we have honestly and conscientiously attempted to expose.

Memory then, is the great store-house of facts, not of *truths* or *principles*. Facts are the *materials* of logic. The logical method of science, or the great generic principles of logic, are therefore the *first* and most important qualification of a *True Teacher*. Unless he have mastered these, not by *rote*, as so many learned maxims, but by deep intuitions of his own, realizing them as principles, and employing them as such, *he cannot teach* otherwise than *mechanically and empirically*. He must have mastered the great laws of resemblance, contiguity in time and space, as affecting them, cause and effect, or he can never by generalization, bring the elements of science into contact with the pupil's mind. But logic demands a starting point, a foundation; this foundation is self-evident truths. The teacher must begin here and bring them out in his own mind, clear as the light; and then labor for their cultivation in the mind of the student. Education must begin by unfolding or illustrating the great generic elements, of the conscientiousness as the foundation of all science and learning. The mechanical system cannot, hardly be adopted here, and hence so few teachers ever attempt the uncovering of their primary rudiments of mental development, and stepping-stone to scientific systems. Logic is a department of Philosophy. But the *teacher*, neither understands it, nor is able to teach it. Physics is to be resolved into the same, or at least similar subjective principles of absolute certitude of knowledge, or there can be no learning except that of mere memorising.

In other words—the province of the memory in Education, besides that of simply retaining, must be sought for in the great law of association, or the laws of simple and relative suggestions, according to the technology of Dr. Brown. Here the laws and effects of resemblance, identity, contrast, power, cause and effect, mingles, but from them, general principles must be deduced, proved, and illustrated, that the pure reason which is a ray of the Eternal Beam, shall kindle into the great lights that revolve around it, and these again into the one centre and fountain, the Archetypal Intelligence, the SUN of the Universe, of whose primitive eternal ideas, all spirits and matter, all laws and all changes are but beautiful and grand expressions. In education there is a distinct province for the memory. But it is only an organ of our reason; phenomenally of the speculative reason or constructive faculty, the ordinary logic of the world: morally and metaphysically it is an organ to the same faculty, by which immutable and necessary truth is moulded into logical forms. Yet its power, the power of memory is only realized through the law of *association;* the relations of one thing with another. So that in any way of viewing the subject, education is a *false and hollow pretense* only in the ratio of the development of that power in man, which knows in and by, or through its own energies, its own *Godlikeness;* that knows in by the act affirming the existence of its knowledge, which is known because it is, and is because it is known to be.

But where the Master is ignorant of the great laws of mind, a man on whom the light of his own being has not yet broken—who has never seen the stars and jewels that lie far in the depths of the great sea of intellectual and moral being, but who stands to science and philosophy as a parrot does to a sublime language, how can he do any other work than pervert the mind, and press upon its many facts, and processes, and maxims, without any insight whatever? In our own case for the space of many long and toilsome years, we have found ourselves more impeded by *false learning*, by *authoritative* lessons, committed through incompetent advisers, than by any other causes. The memorising plan soon begets more mechanical habits of mental application: so that a vigorous mind thus chained, finds it impossible *to think*, or to find any correct standard of judgment, *other than the mere memory*. A pupil who is committed to this plan, who under an untaught tradesman teacher, is given this *scrofula of the soul*, may live, it is true, through whole

...ruthlessly ...ut at the ...ally phy-
...truth at a ...looking, life, ...victim" was ...terribly ex-
...prudently ...granting ...glass. ...first ...the English
...previously ...house he ...had left ...her eyes ...glance. ...She ...care mea-
...design to ...len, her ...were ...first ...ering with
...who are ...eyes ...glance. ...She saw ...some ray-
...howling ...wrinkles ...blood-shot, ...beauty was ...dreadful ...ever appears ...they now declare,
...mob ...forehead ...twisted, ...her ...destroyed, ...him with cold lead at the ...again, the
...Cawnpore, ...after the ...massacre of ...gazed ...hagard ...brow and ...cheeks ...king Robert of the United States ...revolver, and ...practicing with ...so
...Cawnpore, ...after the ...massacre of ...gazed ...hagard ...brow and ...cheeks ...king Robert of the United States ...revolver, and ...practicing with ...so

...ed by eating ...a wasp. ...The ...meat after ...it was ...recently ...residing in ...for years ...those
...South Garden, Mass.—A family ...some ...with ...twisted, ...shot, ...beauty was ...dreadful ...have been ...practicing with ...so
...South Garden, Mass.—A family ...some ...with ...twisted, ...shot, ...beauty was ...dreadful ...have been ...practicing with ...so

A Wasp Story.

...She observed ...there but ...a few ...window to ...get cool, ...cornered ...good faith of ...stream
...She observed ...there but ...a few ...window to ...get cool, ...cornered ...good faith of ...stream

...thought ...legs so ...hot to ...escape, ...meat, and ...burn its ...in ...off into the ...women
...thought ...legs so ...hot to ...escape, ...meat, and ...burn its ...in ...off into the ...women

...er, until ...nothing ...more of ...it soon ...Isaac Langer, ...morning, ...a barn ...belonging ...to ...scarcely ...done so ...when
...er, until ...nothing ...more of ...it soon ...Isaac Langer, ...morning, ...a barn ...belonging ...to ...scarcely ...done so ...when

...and ...three ...days ...this ...died. ...torford, ...was ...about ...two ...miles ...south ...of ...Wa- ...them ...Nena ...himself, ...got
...and ...three ...days ...this ...died. ...torford, ...was ...about ...two ...miles ...south ...of ...Wa- ...them ...Nena ...himself, ...got

...ed off ...three ...days ...afterwards, ...however, ...The ...barn ...was ...fired ...and ...burned ...to ...the ...ground, ...boats ...others ...set ...on ...fire, ...and
...ed off ...three ...days ...afterwards, ...however, ...The ...barn ...was ...fired ...and ...burned ...to ...the ...ground, ...boats ...others ...set ...on ...fire, ...and

...vomiting, ...meat, ...after ...herself, ...husband, ...of ...which ...was ...filled ...with ...hay ...and ...grain, ...all ...for ...them, ...in ...the ...Oude ...side, ...and
...vomiting, ...meat, ...after ...herself, ...husband, ...of ...which ...was ...filled ...with ...hay ...and ...grain, ...all ...for ...them, ...in ...the ...Oude ...side, ...and

...a ...half, ...with ...the ...sickness ...lasting ...with ...breakfast- ...was ...also ...entirely ...consumed. ...Church, ...with ...its ...contents, ...was ...discov- ...off ...on ...fire, ...and ...got
...a ...half, ...with ...the ...sickness ...lasting ...with ...breakfast- ...was ...also ...entirely ...consumed. ...Church, ...with ...its ...contents, ...was ...discov- ...off ...on ...fire, ...and ...got

...ladies, ...with ...the ...sickness ...taken ...with ...breakfast- ...No ...insurance. ...of ...Waterford, ...Col's ...Corners, ...the ...Methodist ...(infidels) ...rode ...their ...captured, ...but ...they ...were ...re-
...ladies, ...with ...the ...sickness ...taken ...with ...breakfast- ...No ...insurance. ...of ...Waterford, ...Col's ...Corners, ...the ...Methodist ...(infidels) ...rode ...their ...captured, ...but ...they ...were ...re-

...causing ...a ...slight ...attack ...of ...nausea. ...The ...meat ...sparingly, ...No ...insurance. ...The ...entire ...neighborhood ...and ...barracks, ...where ...the ...Sepoys, ...who ...had ...got ...ten ...miles ...down ...the ...river, ...to ...meet ...the ...English-
...causing ...a ...slight ...attack ...of ...nausea. ...The ...meat ...sparingly, ...No ...insurance. ...of ...Waterford, ...Col's ...Corners, ...the ...Methodist ...(infidels) ...rode ...their ...captured, ...but ...they ...were ...re- ...river, ...to ...meet ...the ...English-

...so ...very ...sick ...that ...he ...must ...have ...put ...an ...end ...to ...his ...life. ...incendiary. ...He ...was ...arrested. ...When ...found ...in ...the ...woods ...from ...the ...Nena ...himself, ...got
...so ...very ...sick ...that ...he ...must ...have ...put ...an ...end ...to ...his ...life. ...incendiary. ...He ...was ...arrested. ...When ...found ...in ...the ...woods ...from ...the ...Nena ...himself, ...got

...but ...because ...he ...thinks, ...when ...reminded ...her ...of ...the ...sickness ...was ...Church ...at ...Col's ...Corners, ...the ...Methodist ...vainly ...tried ...to ...escape. ...river, ...but ...they ...were ...re-
...but ...because ...he ...thinks, ...when ...reminded ...her ...of ...the ...sickness ...was ...Church ...at ...Col's ...Corners, ...the ...Methodist ...vainly ...tried ...to ...escape. ...river, ...but ...they ...were ...re-

...he ...had ...been ...bitten ...by ...a ...wasp ...and ...thus ...imparted ...sting ...it ...by ...way ...of ...revenge, ...and ...the ...sickness. ...sufficient ...poison ...to ...occasion ...large ...quantity ...of ...ammunition, ...he ...had ...a ...gun, ...a ...actively ...engaged ...in ...the ...Oude ...rebellion. ...captured, ...and ...brought ...before ...the ...Nena, ...who ...ordered ...them ...to ...be ...executed ...on ...the ...spot. ...The ...Nena ...himself, ...got
...he ...had ...been ...bitten ...by ...a ...wasp ...and ...thus ...imparted ...sting ...it ...by ...way ...of ...revenge, ...and ...the ...sickness. ...sufficient ...poison ...to ...occasion ...large ...quantity ...of ...ammunition, ...he ...had ...a ...gun, ...a ...actively ...engaged ...in ...the ...Oude ...rebellion. ...captured, ...and ...brought ...before ...the ...Nena, ...who ...ordered ...them ...to ...be ...executed ...on ...the ...spot. ...The ...Nena ...himself, ...got

...A ...gentleman ...just ...from ...Texas ...has ...communi- ...Church ...was ...valued ...at ...$1,500—no ...insurance. ...The ...others ...set ...on ...fire, ...and ...State ...of ...the ...one-fo...
...A ...gentleman ...just ...from ...Texas ...has ...communi- ...Church ...was ...valued ...at ...$1,500—no ...insurance. ...The ...others ...set ...on ...fire, ...and ...State ...of ...the ...one-fo...

...cated ...to ...us ...facts ...bearing ...on ...the ...recent ...mel- ...ing ...Thursday ...morning. ...On ...the ...follow- ...let ...successfully, ...and ...manage ...to ...reach ...Lawrence.—*Missouri Democrat.*
...cated ...to ...us ...facts ...bearing ...on ...the ...recent ...mel- ...ing ...Thursday ...morning. ...On ...the ...follow- ...let ...successfully, ...and ...manage ...to ...reach ...Lawrence.—*Missouri Democrat.*

...ancholy ...death ...of ...Senator ...Rusk, ...which ...throws ...ing ...Sunday ...morning, ...the ...Methodist ...actually ...did ...escape. ...A ...Thorough ...Villain.—A ...series
...ancholy ...death ...of ...Senator ...Rusk, ...which ...throws ...ing ...Sunday ...morning, ...the ...Methodist ...actually ...did ...escape. ...A ...Thorough ...Villain.—A ...series

...more ...light ...on ...that ...sad ...event, ...than ...all ...else ...church ...in ...the ...morning, ...discovered, ...about ...four ...o'- ...ages ...have ...been ...lately ...perpetrated ...in ...the ...city ...of ...Waterford, ...Erie ...county, ...Pa.
...more ...light ...on ...that ...sad ...event, ...than ...all ...else ...church ...in ...the ...morning, ...discovered, ...about ...four ...o'- ...ages ...have ...been ...lately ...perpetrated ...in ...the ...city ...of ...Waterford, ...Erie ...county, ...Pa.

...concerning ...it ...we ...had ...previously ...learned.— ...clock ...in ...the ...morning, ...to ...be ...on ...fire. ...The ...since ...been ...arrested ...and ...committed ...to ...the ...Cawnpore, ...and ...the ...garrison
...concerning ...it ...we ...had ...previously ...learned.— ...clock ...in ...the ...morning, ...to ...be ...on ...fire. ...The ...since ...been ...arrested ...and ...committed ...to ...the ...Cawnpore, ...and ...the ...garrison

...It ...seems ...that ...he ...was ...suffering ...from ...a ...carbuncle ...on ...the ...On ...Friday ...morning ...at ...$1,500—no ...insurance. ...The ...On ...Monday, ...the ...31st ...ult., ...Mr. ...William ...treachery ...than ...that ...devised ...a ...blacker ...scheme ...of ...villainy ...than ...that ...deliberately ...planned ...by ...the ...rebels ...at ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—
...It ...seems ...that ...he ...was ...suffering ...from ...a ...carbuncle ...on ...the ...On ...Friday ...morning ...at ...$1,500—no ...insurance. ...The ...On ...Monday, ...the ...31st ...ult., ...Mr. ...William ...treachery ...than ...that ...deliberately ...planned ...by ...the ...rebels ...at ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—

...back ...of ...his ...neck, ...which, ...for ...sixty ...days ...had ...ing ...Langer, ...was ...fired, ...about ...two ...miles ...south ...of ...Wa- ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—
...back ...of ...his ...neck, ...which, ...for ...sixty ...days ...had ...ing ...Langer, ...was ...fired, ...about ...two ...miles ...south ...of ...Wa- ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—

...fully, ...unless ...skill ...of ...his ...physician, ...and ...bade ...terford, ...was ...fired ...and ...burned ...to ...the ...ground, ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—
...fully, ...unless ...skill ...of ...his ...physician, ...and ...bade ...terford, ...was ...fired ...and ...burned ...to ...the ...ground, ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—

...in ...Nau- ...from ...it ...on ...the ...day ...he ...committed ...the ...fatal ...The ...barn ...was ...filled ...with ...hay ...and ...grain, ...all ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—
...in ...Nau- ...from ...it ...on ...the ...day ...he ...committed ...the ...fatal ...The ...barn ...was ...fired ...and ...burned ...to ...the ...ground, ...Cawnpore, ...those ...who ...had ...eaten ...the ...salt ...of ...the ...Nena, ...and ...shared ...in ...the ...hospitality ...of ...his ...palace, ...and ...then ...murdered ...them ...in ...cold ...blood. ...The ...particulars ...are ...as ...follows:—

...act, ...and ...it ...was ...believed ...by ...the ...committed ...the ...fatal ...bringing ...about ...his ...resolution ...to ...make ...away ...with ...himself ...by ...committing ...suicide.—*Wash- ington Star.*
...act, ...and ...it ...was ...believed ...by ...the ...committed ...the ...fatal ...bringing ...about ...his ...resolution ...to ...make ...away ...with ...himself ...by ...committing ...suicide.—*Wash- ington Star.*

...soon, ...to ...terminate ...in ...death. ...He ...had ...been ...suffering ...intensely ...in ...less ...than ...thirty ...days, ...had ...much ...to ...do ...in ...bringing ...about ...his ...resolution ...to ...make ...away ...with ...himself ...by ...committing ...suicide.—*Wash- ington Star.*
...soon, ...to ...terminate ...in ...death. ...He ...had ...been ...suffering ...intensely ...in ...less ...than ...thirty ...days, ...had ...much ...to ...do ...in ...bringing ...about ...his ...resolution ...to ...make ...away ...with ...himself ...by ...committing ...suicide.—*Wash- ington Star.*

Cause of the Suicide of Senator Rusk.

...The ...Chors.—The ...season ...is ...so ...far ...advanc- ...ed ...that ...a ...fair ...estimate ...can ...be ...made ...of ...the ...probable ...harvest ...of ...this ...year. ...So ...far ...as ...we ...can ...judge, ...taking ...the ...most ...favorable ...view ...of ...the ...chances, ...the ...crops ...are ...all ...fair, ...this ...is ...one ...of ...the ...most ...productive ...at ...large, ...this ...very ...large. ...The ...wheat ...crop ...has ...been ...a ...bountiful ...one, ...the ...wheat ...the ...majority ...are ...sugar ...cane ...has ...grass ...crop ...has ...been ...a ...great ...one; ...usual ...amount ...of ...sugar ...has ...been ...made, ...so ...promises ...well, ...and, ...unless ...too ...early ...frost ...hurt ...it, ...it ...will ...surpass ...that ...of ...years ...past— ...so ...that ...the ...nation ...may ...rejoice ...over ...an ...abun- ...dant ...supply ...of ...the ...fruits ...of ...the ...earth.
...The ...Chors.—The ...season ...is ...so ...far ...advanc- ...ed ...that ...a ...fair ...estimate ...can ...be ...made ...of ...the ...probable ...harvest ...of ...this ...year. ...So ...far ...as ...we ...can ...judge, ...taking ...the ...most ...favorable ...view ...of ...the ...chances, ...the ...crops ...are ...all ...fair, ...this ...is ...one ...of ...the ...most ...productive ...at ...large, ...this ...very ...large. ...The ...wheat ...crop ...has ...been ...a ...bountiful ...one, ...the ...wheat ...the ...majority ...are ...sugar ...cane ...has ...grass ...crop ...has ...been ...a ...great ...one; ...usual ...amount ...of ...sugar ...has ...been ...made, ...so ...promises ...well, ...and, ...unless ...too ...early ...frost ...hurt ...it, ...it ...will ...surpass ...that ...of ...years ...past— ...so ...that ...the ...nation ...may ...rejoice ...over ...an ...abun- ...dant ...supply ...of ...the ...fruits ...of ...the ...earth.

...We ...notice ...that ...its ...responsibilities ...deter- ...mined ...upon ...by ...the ...Commissioners ...to ...be ...less ...than ...one ...million ...of ...dollars ...already, ...and ...it ...will ...pro- ...bably ...reach ...a ...hundred ...millions ...before ...the ...next ...crop.
...We ...notice ...that ...its ...responsibilities ...deter- ...mined ...upon ...by ...the ...Commissioners ...to ...be ...less ...than ...one ...million ...of ...dollars ...already, ...and ...it ...will ...pro- ...bably ...reach ...a ...hundred ...millions ...before ...the ...next ...crop.

...The ...fall ...in ...the ...value ...of ...sugar ...and ...molasses ...has ...been ...very ...great ...within ...a ...few ...weeks ...past. ...The ...losses ...on ...the ...stocks ...on ...hand ...must ...have ...been ...many ...millions ...of ...dollars. ...The ...loss ...of ...molasses, ...however, ...is ...not ...to ...us ...a ...source ...of ...loss. ...The ...decline ...had ...reach- ...ed ...an ...enormous ...amount, ...a ...few ...weeks ...since, ...when ...the ...stocks ...of ...molasses ...in ...the ...United ...States ...were ...estimated ...at ...the ...enormous ...amount ...of ...85,000 ...tons ...of ...molasses, ...the ...loss ...was ...then ...estimated ...at ...many ...millions ...of ...dollars.—
...The ...fall ...in ...the ...value ...of ...sugar ...and ...molasses ...has ...been ...very ...great ...within ...a ...few ...weeks ...past. ...The ...losses ...on ...the ...stocks ...on ...hand ...must ...have ...been ...many ...millions ...of ...dollars. ...The ...loss ...of ...molasses, ...however, ...is ...not ...to ...us ...a ...source ...of ...loss. ...The ...decline ...had ...reach- ...ed ...an ...enormous ...amount, ...a ...few ...weeks ...since, ...when ...the ...stocks ...of ...molasses ...in ...the ...United ...States ...were ...estimated ...at ...the ...enormous ...amount ...of ...85,000 ...tons ...of ...molasses, ...the ...loss ...was ...then ...estimated ...at ...many ...millions ...of ...dollars.—

...Crime and Marriage.—The ...London ...Times, ...county ...jail, ...communicates ...to ...the ...Surrey ...county ...chaplain ...of ...which ...one ...of ...rather ...unusual ...statistics. ...It ...appears ...that ...of ...2,357 ...prisoners, ...only ...370 ...were ...married, ...and ...these ...had ...an ...average ...of ...less ...than ...three ...children ...each, ...showing ...a ...far ...more ...than ...its ...burdens ...and ...difficulties ...deter- ...classes. ...A ...remarkable ...inclinations ...and ...difficulties ...deter- ...centred, ...in ...opposition ...to ...the ...ordinary ...opinion ...that ...want ...is ...the ...cause ...of ...crime. ...The ...longest, ...employment ...most ...favorable ...to ...the ...health ...and ...happiness ...of ...the ...community, ...and ...as ...the ...criminal ...is ...also ...pres- ...sing ...months ...of ...December ...and ...January.
Crime and Marriage.—The ...London ...Times, ...county ...jail, ...communicates ...to ...the ...Surrey ...county ...chaplain ...of ...which ...one ...of ...rather ...unusual ...statistics. ...It ...appears ...that ...of ...2,357 ...prisoners, ...only ...370 ...were ...married, ...and ...these ...had ...an ...average ...of ...less ...than ...three ...children ...each, ...showing ...a ...far ...more ...than ...its ...burdens ...and ...difficulties ...deter- ...classes. ...A ...remarkable ...inclinations ...and ...difficulties ...deter- ...centred, ...in ...opposition ...to ...the ...ordinary ...opinion ...that ...want ...is ...the ...cause ...of ...crime. ...The ...longest, ...employment ...most ...favorable ...to ...the ...health ...and ...happiness ...of ...the ...community, ...and ...as ...the ...criminal ...is ...also ...pres- ...sing ...months ...of ...December ...and ...January.

...Heavy ...Verdict.—A ...case ...was ...tried ...at ...the ...August ...term ...of ...the ...county ...court ...of ...the ...county, ...brought ...by ...Patrick ...Kelley ...against ...the ...Pennsylvania ...railroad ...company, ...for ...in- ...jury ...to ...his ...child, ...in ...which ...the ...jury ...returned ...a ...verdict ...of ...$5000 ...for ...the ...plaintiff. ...The ...child ...died ...soon ...after ...the ...injury, ...and ...the ...question ...was ...whether ...the ...action ...would ...survive ...to ...the ...administrator. ...The ...court ...held ...that ...it ...would, ...and ...the ...jury ...rendered ...a ...verdict ...for ...$5000.
Heavy Verdict.—A ...case ...was ...tried ...at ...the ...August ...term ...of ...the ...county ...court ...of ...the ...county, ...brought ...by ...Patrick ...Kelley ...against ...the ...Pennsylvania ...railroad ...company, ...for ...in- ...jury ...to ...his ...child, ...in ...which ...the ...jury ...returned ...a ...verdict ...of ...$5000 ...for ...the ...plaintiff. ...The ...child ...died ...soon ...after ...the ...injury, ...and ...the ...question ...was ...whether ...the ...action ...would ...survive ...to ...the ...administrator. ...The ...court ...held ...that ...it ...would, ...and ...the ...jury ...rendered ...a ...verdict ...for ...$5000.

...Among ...the ...bequests ...was ...$150,000 ...to ...the ...niece ...in ...Dubuque, ...Iowa, ...married ...and ...the ...mother ...of ...five ...children. ...The ...testator ...died ...on ...the ...same ...day, ...and, ...as ...the ...niece's ...children ...are ...all ...under ...the ...age ...of ...twenty-one ...years, ...the ...bequest ...will ...only ...be ...decided ...by ...ascertain- ...ing ...the ...decease ...of ...each, ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...the ...property ...shall ...first ...descend. ...The ...question ...then ...arises ...as ...to ...the ...time ...by ...the ...differ- ...ent ...laws ...of ...the ...several ...States ...in ...which ...the ...children ...reside, ...as ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...died ...first. ...If ...the ...testator ...died ...first, ...the ...property ...goes ...to ...the ...niece's ...heirs; ...if ...the ...niece ...died ...first, ...the ...bequest ...reverted. ...The ...question ...is ...a ...very ...interesting ...one, ...and ...the ...decision ...will ...be ...looked ...for ...with ...much ...interest ...by ...the ...legal ...profession.
...Among ...the ...bequests ...was ...$150,000 ...to ...the ...niece ...in ...Dubuque, ...Iowa, ...married ...and ...the ...mother ...of ...five ...children. ...The ...testator ...died ...on ...the ...same ...day, ...and, ...as ...the ...niece's ...children ...are ...all ...under ...the ...age ...of ...twenty-one ...years, ...the ...bequest ...will ...only ...be ...decided ...by ...ascertain- ...ing ...the ...decease ...of ...each, ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...the ...property ...shall ...first ...descend. ...The ...question ...then ...arises ...as ...to ...the ...time ...by ...the ...differ- ...ent ...laws ...of ...the ...several ...States ...in ...which ...the ...children ...reside, ...as ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...died ...first. ...If ...the ...testator ...died ...first, ...the ...property ...goes ...to ...the ...niece's ...heirs; ...if ...the ...niece ...died ...first, ...the ...bequest ...reverted. ...The ...question ...is ...a ...very ...interesting ...one, ...and ...the ...decision ...will ...be ...looked ...for ...with ...much ...interest ...by ...the ...legal ...profession.

...Heavy ...Verdict.—A ...case ...has ...been ...decided ...recently ...in ...the ...City ...of ...N. ...Y. ...come ...before ...$150,000. ...Among ...the ...bequests ...was ...6,000 ...to ...a ...niece ...in ...Paris, ...leaving ...a ...for- ...tune ...enough, ...the ...niece ...in ...Dubuque, ...Iowa, ...testator. ...The ...niece ...died ...on ...the ...same ...day, ...and, ...as ...the ...niece's ...children ...are ...all ...under ...the ...age ...of ...twenty-one ...years, ...the ...bequest ...will ...only ...be ...decided ...by ...ascertain- ...ing ...the ...decease ...of ...each, ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...the ...property ...shall ...first ...descend. ...The ...question ...then ...arises ...as ...to ...the ...time ...by ...the ...differ- ...ent ...laws ...of ...the ...several ...States ...in ...which ...the ...children ...reside, ...as ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...died ...first. ...If ...the ...testator ...died ...first, ...the ...property ...goes ...to ...the ...niece's ...heirs; ...if ...the ...niece ...died ...first, ...the ...bequest ...reverted. ...The ...question ...is ...a ...very ...interesting ...one, ...and ...the ...decision ...will ...be ...looked ...for ...with ...much ...interest ...by ...the ...legal ...profession.

...Remarkable ...Will ...Case.—The ...Richmond ...(Va.) ...Enquirer ...of ...the ...City ...of ...N. ...Y. ...has ...died ...recently ...in ...Paris, ...leaving ...a ...for- ...tune ...enough, ...the ...niece ...in ...Dubuque, ...Iowa, ...testator. ...The ...question ...then ...arises ...as ...to ...the ...time ...by ...the ...differ- ...ent ...laws ...of ...the ...several ...States ...in ...which ...the ...children ...reside, ...as ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...died ...first. ...If ...the ...testator ...died ...first, ...the ...property ...goes ...to ...the ...niece's ...heirs; ...if ...the ...niece ...died ...first, ...the ...bequest ...reverted. ...The ...question ...is ...a ...very ...interesting ...one, ...and ...the ...decision ...will ...be ...looked ...for ...with ...much ...interest ...by ...the ...legal ...profession.

Remarkable Will Case.—The ...Richmond ...(Va.) ...Enquirer ...of ...the ...City ...of ...N. ...Y. ...has ...died ...recently ...in ...Paris, ...leaving ...a ...for- ...tune ...enough, ...the ...niece ...in ...Dubuque, ...Iowa, ...testator. ...The ...question ...then ...arises ...as ...to ...the ...time ...by ...the ...differ- ...ent ...laws ...of ...the ...several ...States ...in ...which ...the ...children ...reside, ...as ...to ...which ...of ...the ...two ...children ...died ...first. ...If ...the ...testator ...died ...first, ...the ...property ...goes ...to ...the ...niece's ...heirs; ...if ...the ...niece ...died ...first, ...the ...bequest ...reverted. ...The ...question ...is ...a ...very ...interesting ...one, ...and ...the ...decision ...will ...be ...looked ...for ...with ...much ...interest ...by ...the ...legal ...profession.

...Remarkable ...Will ...

cuon. They this gallant ese intruders fully rebuked. old. A few d one o'clock, ouse in Mas- ed to force an then the win- None but la- They were out, "Who's voice, "Me, ho are you a- the night?"— replied, "you him to leave e top of her nutes he con- windows, and rmed, and re- the force in- mand. One fle, and made y determined ave. As she ly cried out, it," at which s not seen a- never fired a most to dis- le to pull the at time they h a rifle and if the wretch ey shall greet or. Great is es. Great is thing else for the ladies of t.

eries of out- ted in the vi- ty, Pa., by a ler, who has tted to jail.— William He- of Waterford, his had been ily heard the o'clock in the ng a barn be- euf township, all its con- barn belong- me township, , was discov- its contents, on the follow- e Methodist miles south bout four o'- n fire. The io insurance. Belonging to south of Wa- the ground. nd grain, all bout $2,000. eighborhood to take the in the woods had a gun, a d about half et. It was ex ited pop- nching him. around his ing, he was

far advanc- nade of the o far as we large, this ears—per- a century. ajority are as been a great one; louble the made, so corn crop early frost ars past— r an abun- th. ournal ar- e harvest r, that fi- . We do omy. A ie richer, ange with opiness to nan good It is not , as some

reached American soil, after his escape from Botany Bay, was to disgust his entertainers, in San Francisco, by insulting the womanhood of the Queen of Great Britain, and from that day to this he has but seldom opened his mouth or used his pen, unless it were to say or write something equally characteristic of the man.

Well—John has lately been writing a long letter to his friend, John Martin, another Hibernian patriot, in the course of which we have Mr. Mitchell's views of American society, American politics, and American men, through Irish spectacles, coupled with some advice gratis to his countrymen at large, advanced in this style:

* * * * As for Know Nothingism, which did seriously for two years check the Irish immigration, it had but little meaning from the first beyond a blind zeal for that which is almost worse. It has always been weak and noisy; and its only public action having taken the form of street riots and arson, just and quiet people, of whom there are a majority, have grown tired of it, indignant against it. One Irish born citizen, with his vote in his hand, is precisely the political equal of one Know Nothing; no more and no less; and can by no means afford to yield one jot or tittle to the claim of native superiority. We cannot, I say, afford to be humble in the presence of so proud a people; and if my adopted fellow-countrymen will follow precept or example of mine, humility is the very last of the Christian virtues they will cultivate. When they are perfect in all the rest, then let them begin upon that. A few plain and simple rules would suffice for their guidance, in case of Nativeism becoming again outrageous. To wit: Repay scorn with scorn. Obey the law, and stand upon your rights. If attacked in the exercise of those rights, then blow for blow, and (if it come to that) bullet for bullet. If a Know Nothing smite thee on one cheek, smite him on the other. Vote invariably against every candidate for every office who hints one word of Nativeism. So shall you prove yourselves worthy to be of the sovereigns of a free country; so shall legislators be conciliatory, rowdies be bland, and even "Plug Uglies" invite you to take a drink.

32,572,000 bushels of wheat were imported into England during the year 1856, and 2,000,000 barrels of flour. Of this enormous quantity the United States supplied 10,233,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,500,000 barrels of flour—or, at the above rate of conversion of grain to flour, the equivalent of 6,750,000 bushels of wheat; being in all 16,983,000 bushels. The importation of wheat from British North America was rather over 111,000 quarters, or about 890,000 bushels; and of flour about 150,000 barrels, equal to 562,000 bushels of grain; making altogether 1,582,000 bushels. From these figures it will be seen that the United States contribute three-fourths of the whole of the importation of flour, and more than one-fourth of all the wheat. If the supply from the British Provinces, though comparatively small with that of the neighboring States, be added to theirs, we shall find that out of 41,000,000 bushels, 18,000,000 were derived from North America.

It is said that Ex-President Fillmore is about to marry a lady, of Montreal, Canada. "*Beware of foreign influence*," and O Millard, "*court no foreign alliances!*"

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House. NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

ma, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Delaware, on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the thirteenth day of the month,) at the places hereinafter designated, for the election of State and County officers, as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the District composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Delaware, in the House of Representative of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of the county of Delaware.

One person for Treasurer of the county of Delaware.

One person for Commissioner of the county of Delaware.

One person for Auditor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Director of the Poor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Coroner of the county of Delaware; and

One person for District Attorney of the county of Delaware.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in the Borough of Chester.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Concord, will hold their election at the house formerly kept by John Way, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Newtown, will hold their election at the house of Jes. M. Hizer, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough and township of Darby, will hold their election at the house of James H. Malin, in the Borough of Darby.

The electors of the township of Upper Darby, will hold their election at the Eastern school house, (Hibberd's) in said township.

The electors of the township of Middletown will hold their election at the Black Horse tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Providence, will hold their election at the Rose Tree tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Springfield, will hold their election at the public house of Geo. Worrell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Haverford, will hold their election at the public house of James P. Affick, in said township.

The electors of the township of Marple, will hold their election at the public house of Samuel Hale, in said township.

The electors of the township of Radnor, will hold their election at the Radnor (Friends') School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Aston, will hold their election at the public house of John Garret, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Chichester, will hold their election at the Brick School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Edgmont, will hold their election at the public house of Wm. Sill, in said township.

The electors of the township of Birmingham, will hold their election at the house of Marshall Hoopes, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Chichester, will hold their election at the Rockland School house, in said township.

The electors of the township of Bethel, will hold their election at School House No. 1, in said township, the place of holding township elections in said township.

The electors of the township of Nether Providence, will hold their election at the Union School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Thornbury, will hold their election at the house of Jesse Russell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ridley, will hold their election at the public house of Edward Lenny, in Leiperville, in said township.

The electors of the township of Tinicum, will hold their election at the public house of John Hart, in said township.

The election is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

[The Sheriff of the County of Delaware has received the following Proclamation from the Governor of this State in regard to voting for or against the several proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The freemen of the county of Delaware will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.]

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, *Governor of the said Commonwealth: to* JOHN M. HALL, *Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Delaware,*

SENDS GREETING:

WHEREAS, a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven: *And whereas*, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: *And whereas*, By an Act of the Legislature of this commonwealth, entitled, "an Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the constitution," approved May 12th, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, it is, among other things, provided as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the amendments, or any of them

the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking funk shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit or the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, surpress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district; by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corportion; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMEET.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

ON NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city if Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four, same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no mark shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

I also give notice, that every person, except justices of the peace, military and borough officers, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned office or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judicial department of this State, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also of every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any such office then to be voted for."

I also make known, that by an act passed the ninth day of April, 1850, for the purpose of ascertaining, by a vote of the people, a proposed amendment to the Constitution, it is provided:

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend; the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward and district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House in the Borough of Media, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year, on *FRIDAY, the sixteenth day of October next*, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificates of return aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district; who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to at-

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., SEPTEMBER 23, 1857.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.
JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR.
ISAAC Z. COFFMAN.

ASSEMBLY,
HIRAM CLEAVER.

SHERIFF,
HENRY F. ESREY.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,

COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS REECE.

DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AUDITOR,
JACOB PAINTER.

CORONER.
ISAAC JOHNSON,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD A. PRICE.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR. By the action of the conferees of the counties of this Senatorial district, ISAAC Z. COFFMAN, of Phœnixville, has been chosen as the Union candidate for Senate. We therefore place his name at the head of the ticket. If elected, as the signs of the times now indicate that he will be, he will discharge the duties of the post—recently so ably filled by Senator LEWIS—with honor to himself and his district. He is a Republican of the Wilmot stamp, having repudiated the Democratic party at the same time our distinguished candidate for Governor did, and has ever since been a firm and consistent opponent of its measures. We can commend him to the support of all opposed to the Democracy.

THE STATE EXHIBITION.—The farmers of Delaware County will doubtless show their usual spirit in encouraging agricultural exhibitions by depositing their stock and products in the one to be held by the State Agricultural Society, at Powelton, Philadelphia, from September 29th to October 2nd, inclusive. Since our local one has passed, and they have acquired credit by their own exhibition, there is certainly no impropriety in competing with the other counties of the State for a share of the honors which will be gained on that occasion. The facilities for conveying stock, &c., are excellent, and the distance but short. We are decidedly in favor of first encouraging local exhibitions, and since our farmers have done this, they now have the time and means to encourage the State exhibition.

We learn by letter from the gentlemanly President of the Society, David Taggart, Esq., that the "coming exhibition promises to surpass anything that has preceded it; at all events, that the Society will leave no effort unmade to secure this result. There will be shown "horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other domestic animals; the grain, fruits, vegetables and flowers; the products of the Apiary and Dairy; the accumulated evidences of household industry and skill; the improved implements for the garden and farm, and the thousand contrivances of mechanical genius to ameliorate the condition and add to the wealth and comfort of man." The interest in the great trotting matches alone will draw a large crowd.

The Charter Election held in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 7th inst., resulted in the election of J. Adams, Free State, by 260 majority. Each party did its best, and the result, is the triumph of those whom President Buchanan stigmatizes as rebels, and the gentle Walker terms "the Topeka faction." One year ago this place was in the hands of a pro-slavery mob, and having vindicated "law and order," by killing, robbing, and banishing the most quiet and inoffensive citizens, the pro-slavery party were ready for an election and carried every man on their ticket by a unanimous vote—only one hundred and twenty-one polled. Leavenworth is a large and growing city, with a population of 7000 or 8000.

The late news from Kansas brings intelligence of more disturbances. A. Mr. Baily, free state, had been mortally stabbed in the street of Lecompton. He was walking in company with a person, and on seeing a friend in a company of desperadoes, he invited him to come away, when he (Baily) was accused of being an abolitionist, and before he could get away was dreadfully stabbed by a man named Bracket, who was arrested but the propagandist swore that he should not be tried, and that any man who dared to testify against him should be shot. He was brought before a Justice of the Peace. The tocsin was sounded. The fire-eaters assembled. The Free-State Democrats also convened. The conservative pro-slavery men met too—Shannon, Brindle, Ely Moore, and Stephens of New York—and determined to act with their Free State friends.

They gave notice to the fire-eaters that if the trial was interfered with they would aid to put down the insurgents. They all met at the justice's office. A man was called to testify. The propogandists drew their revolvers. The other party followed suit. One of them handed a revolver to the witness; and, thus armed—the pistol cocked—he proceeded to give his evidence! Isn't this a great country? The justice was a man of weak nerves, and fainted. The trial was postponed. Such is law and order in Kansas.

IRISH PATRIOTISM may do very well to talk or write about, but in our opinion its a little like "paddy's flea," when you go to put your finger upon it, its not there. Such language will well apply to John Mitchell, who has been styled a patriot, but we think much belied, or if he ever had patriotism, has lost it all. We see by a prospectus, that he is about to star a Southern Rights paper, in Knoxville, Ky., not for the purpose of liberating, (as some might suppose) or bettering the condition of the slave—but to tighten, if possible, the galling chains of oppression. What better could we expect of this class of people—for it is well known that when they, themselves are permitted to enjoy freedom, they seek to enslave others, and in fact at once become the most despotic task-masters.—Wherever we have a foreign or Irish population—we have locofoco votes and pro-slavery rulers.

The following from the prospectus shows the character of the paper:—

"Holding that the institution of negro slavery is a sound, just, wholesome institution; and therefore, that the question of re-opening the African slave-trade is a question of expediency alone, the conductors of 'The Southern Citizen' will, in view of the late action of the Southern Commercial Convention, at Knoxville apply themselve to search out and bring to light all accessible information bearing upon that important subject—on the whole industrial condition and necessities of the South—on the actual state of the negro races of Africa; and on the policy and action of European Powers in reference to the slave trade."

From Washington we learn that filibousterism is raising its head again in several parts of the Union.—Three expeditions are said to be fitting out, one of them at New York, for the purpose of invading Nicaragua and mending the fortunes of Gen. Walker.—There is also an official report that Gen. Sam. Houston is to lead an expedition for the conquest of a part of Mexico. The Administration will, according to the dispatch, enjoin the United States officials to strictly enforce the neutrality laws. We trust that the Government will do its duty and its subordinates theirs.

ENGLISH SAVAGES VS. EAST INDIA ONES.—The private letters received from India have even a more fearful picture of the barbarities inflicted on the English than the accounts in the newspapers. Children were tossed up into the air and then caught on the bayonets of the Sepoys; others were taken by the feet, and their brains dashed out against the wall; still others were brutally mutilated, and then left to die.—Women were outraged in the presence of their husbands, fathers and brothers. In one instance, six hapless females took refuge in a room, where they were pursued and discovered, all except one, the youngest and most beautiful, who concealed herself under a sofa. The five were first violated and then beheaded. The other might have escaped, but for the blood which run down on her under the sofa, and at which she screamed. She was dragged out at this, and, after some debate, carried off the Emperor's harem, a fate, to a Christian, worse than death. These examples, culled from a score of others equally horrible, will give some idea of the ferocity of the Sepoys—some notion of what a semi-savage people are capable of, when roused by long years of insult and oppression, and having once tasted blood.

But what shall we say of the retaliatory cruelties of the English? At Teshawur, forty mutineers were tied to the muzzles of the cannon, and in the presence of the whole remaining army, literally blown away.—The vengeance thus begun is to be carried out in the same atrocious manner, if we are to credit the London journals; for the Times, instead of censuring these sickening executions, calls aloud for further retaliations. "A terrible example is needed," it says, "an example which shall be spoken of in the villages of British India for generations to come;" and it strives to deepen the angry hate, the ferocious thirst for revenge, which already maddens the English populace, by heaping such epithets on the Sepoys as fiends and ruffians, and by invoking every worst passion of the heart. Other papers, the Illustrated News among them, echo back this howl for blood. We may be prepared, therefore, to hear of terrible atrocities perpetrated by the British, as soon as their power is more secure.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—Crises in and around Wall Street have nearly the same relation to the financial operations of the world that comets have to the movements of the planetary system. They come and go, and that is about all. The great business affairs of the country, the real interests of human society, are seldom very greatly, and never very injuriously, agitated by the circumstances of a Wall Street crisis; and a few perturbations of the atmosphere and their immediate consequences, are all that can be alleged against a comet.

The commercial papers already assure us that the worst is over—*Laus Deo!*—that the damage has not been so great as might have been apprehended; that the prospect for good times again in the matter of "confidence" in speculators, and "exchanges" through the brokers is encouraging, and that the country is safe again for a little season.

Let us be thankful for these gracious assurances. Meanwhile let us put our faith more in the resources of productive industry, and less in stocks and paper securities. We have had an abundant harvest. Our country, taken all in all, has produced, the past season, more of the elements of human sustenance and national prosperity than ever before. This is the true basis of our power, our greatness, our independence, our progress. Let the country produce the means of life and of wealth, and the ups and downs of Wall Street institutions, like the breezes that whistle around our dwellings of a stormy night, may seem very disagreeable, but will never prove very disastrous. Wall Street may "regulate the exchanges," but its very existence depends on the state of the country.—*Exchange.*

Postponement of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.—The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have resolved to postpone the laying of their cable until next year. This is prudent. It would be an ill-advised step to risk the attempt in October, when the natural obstacles of wind and weather might of themselves entail a second failure. There are many new points in the conduct of the enterprise to be considered, and there is, doubtless, much room for improvement in the necessary machinery. It has been urged that the breaks for regulating the laying out of the cable should not be left to the judgment and attention of any man, no matter how great his skill, but should be governed by a self-acting apparatus. This is obviously a wise and practical suggestion. There are others, too, which merit attention. To prevent the recurrence of such a disaster as that which has already taken place, it is thought advisable to pass the cable through a series of buoys, or better still, through a second vessel employed for the purpose, so that in case of a break, the wire may be recovered ere it disappears into deep water. These and other suggestions that have been offered are worthy of that earnest consideration which, we doubt not, will be given to them. When the effort to lay the cable shall be renewed next summer, we hope to see every possible accident provided against, and the greatest enterprise of the age finally crowned with success.

What Border Ruffianism Cost Missouri.—It is estimated in Missouri that the expenses of that State in the war on Kansas, were $2.500,000. A leading merchant of Independence stated recently that he could not have continued in business six months longer. The demands of the leaders of military companies were more imperious, and more dangerous to be refused than those of any despot in Europe. A captain would come in and demand a barrel of sugar, a quantity of meat or clothing, or anything which one might have have. If it was refused the person was stigmatized as an Abolitionist, and he became at once a *marked man*, and his store and goods common plunder.—The merchants, although in favor of the war when it began, were soon obliged to oppose its continuance, in order to save themselves from bankruptcy and ruin.

THE MONEY PANIC.—In New York and Philadelphia, the money panic seems to be on the increase, and truly, "money now is a hard thing to borrow. 3 per cent. a month is demanded, and then not loaned only upon the best security. Many large firms have failed in both these cities during the past week. Yet in the midst of the storm the Philadelphia banks maintain their credit.—It is said that this panic almost equals the famous one in 1837, and it is feared by some that the results will be as disastrous as then. Let us hope that the worst has passed.

Mrs. Cunningham's case still attracts attention. After an elaborate argument, the Court decided to accept bail for her in the sum of $5,000. The position of Dr. Catlin, who is the principal witness against her, in the attempted felony to produce a bogus heir is said to be suffering great mental distress, and avows dis determination of leaving this region for Australia, where he is unknown.

The fears which have been entertained concerning the fate of the steamship Central America have proved well-founded. By a dispatch from Charleston we learn that she foundered on the 12th inst., when between two and three hundred persons met a watery grave. All the women and children were saved. $1,600,000 in specie was sunk. To those who have friends on board, this disaster is, as such disasters always are, a terrible blow; but to all else it will soon be forgotten.

The news from Europe received since our last, is generally unimportant. Nothing further from the sea of rebellion in India.—Troops were being shipped hence in large numbers. The American Horse "Lecompte" was badly beaten.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Delaware County Agricultural Exhibition was held at Chester, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. The two first days proved favorable, and on Friday a large number were on the grounds. On Saturday, the day which had been set apart by our citizens for attendance, turned out very inclement, and many were prevented from being present. This will prove a heavy loss to the Society, as the income from this fair will hardly pay the expense incurred in making preparations for it.

The display throughout each department was considered good, and the horticultural unsurpassed. The contributions were generally from the neighborhood of Chester, and were highly creditable to those who had placed them on exhibition. The show of stock was equal to any heretofore, but the display of agricultural implements was rather limited. This may no doubt be attributed to the threatening aspect of the weather; in fact Saturday was so bad, that we were unable to take but very little account of things, but will give a few of the most prominent articles which came under our notice.

The mechanical department presented many novelties. The display by Mr. Robert Gartside, gas fitter of Chester Borough, was very admirable and credible in every feature. The articles consisted of steam engines, gas fixtures, bathing apparatus, steam pumps, &c. The polished shafting erected by Taylor & Co. of Chester, was a completely finished and a highly creditable production. A case of tools, upon a scale of one and a half inch to the foot, consisting of 207 pieces, intended to represent the different patterns and sizes, manufactured by William Beatty & Son of the Springfield Axe Factory, and made and deposited by George Heath and Isaac Parsons, were beautiful representations of mechanical ability and received the 1st premium.

The marble work made and deposited by Daniel McClintock, proprietor of Media Marble Yard, were beautiful models of workmanship and much admired by all. In fact the work was so well done, it was thought by some that it had not been executed in Media, but as Mr. M'C, had an abundance of evidence to prove the contrary, he received a 1st premium. The specimens exhibited by William McDevitt of Chester Borough, were very good. He received a premium for a statue of William Penn.

Daniel B. Thompson of Chester Borough, received a premium for sign paintings. His signs were much admired and without doubt admirably executed.

The Dry Goods department was complete. The goods exhibited by Mr. Johnson made an excellent show. Among the best were two chenilla shawls, a new article, and much admired by the ladies: one of them was sold on the ground for $25. A fine assortment of merinoes, ombre and figured, which the ladies will doubtless keep an eye to hereafter. They also exhibited thirty different styles of pantaloons stuff. The goods deposited by George M. Baker made a fine appearance. His assortment of cutlery was unsurpassed, and received a 1st premium.—A good display of hardware was displayed by R. Stevenson of Chester Borough.

We observed a very handsome and well made coat deposited by our friend, John Atkinson, draper and tailor of Chester. The pencil drawings by Wm. L. Grubb, architect of Chester, were excellent. 1st prem.

The department of the Apothecary, consisting of drugs, perfumery, fancy articles, &c., made one of the best displays ever exhibited in the county. A great variety of articles were deposited by Allen & Bickley, and were arranged in beautiful style, and attracted much notice—1st premium. They have our thanks for some elegant articles for the toilet and other favors. The assortment of drugs, &c., by Larkin & Dickson, was all that could be desired. The Almadine exhibited by J. M. Dickson, is said to be a superior article for chapped hands, and is much used by ladies to keep the skin soft and beautiful. Mr. D. is the only agent for its sale in Chester. The oils consisting of Machinery, Farmers, Paint, Pitch, Naptha, Cordage and wool oil, manufactured by Charles C. Richards, at his works below Chester, were beautiful specimens—1st premium.

Excellent specimens of Wheat Flour and other articles from the Grocery Store of our young friend, John J. Green, in Chester, where this class of goods is disposed of on a separate scale. We are informed that his flour, which is put up to suit customers, cannot be surpassed. We are not so *apt* on the crude article, but will turn our backs to nobody when it's been transformed into bread.

We observed a very handsome Ottoman cover, deposited by Miss Louisa Fell of this Borough.

A bed quilt by Kesiah West, an old lady of Chester; very attractive.

Excellent specimens of Penmanship by Jonah Moorehouse—premium.

An elegant worked seat chair by Miss G. Walter, of Chester; a very handsome quilt by Hannah D. Wheaton, of Chester, who is only 12 years old: a beautiful quilt by Miss S. Chadwick, of Upland; 10 beautiful shawls by John Longbotham, of Chester; crochet shawl by Virginia Walter, of Chester.

The Flora department was well filled;—beautiful specimens of flowers were exhibited by Jacob Hewes of Ridley; and Josiah Hoopes, of West Chester. Fine fruits were exhibited by Jacob Hewes, Robert McCall, James Laws and Henry Todd. We noticed a basket of fine large sweet potatoes, raised by Thomas Erskine, upon his farm in Ridley. They fully equalled the best of Jersey sweets.

TROTTING.—About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the trotting and pacing commenced, and was contested with spirit. The following is the speed of some of the most noteworthy horses:—*Trotting*—"Media Mink" 3.17; "St. Lawrence," 3.7; J. Engle Cochran's, 3.4; Henry McIlvaine's, 3.1; J. Levis Worrall's, 3.18; Wm. Bebee's, 3.15; Howard Lewis' 3.1. *Pacing*—George Baker's, 2.59; John Rowland's, 2.57; C. Hemphill's, 2.56. The course was bad, and the above does not show the speed of the horses. While Wm. Bebee was driving his mare on the third round, the martingale was broke, and of course the speed of the horse was much diminished by the accident. That of J. Levis Worrall and "Media Mink," trotted much better in the evening, when matched against other horses; the latter then trotted his mile in 3.5.

The Washington Brass Band of Philadelphia, was in attendance, and discoursed excellent music at intervals throughout the exhibition.

THE AMERICAN MEETING.—The American Meeting held at Chester on Friday evening last, in front of the Town Hall, proved to be a slim affair. The eloquence of H. Butcher Swope, who was present, was insufficient to rally a crowd of a hundred listeners. Among the number present we noticed several anxious looking democrats, who appeared to take as much interest in the concern, as the veriest Straight-outer, and seemed much disappointed that the meeting proved a failure. Verily, from appearances, Straightoutism will be of little interest to the Democrats of this county, at the coming election.

AN EXCELLENT CHOICE.—We observe by the Salem *Sunbeam*, that our friend, C. P. Wickersham, formerly of the Media Academy, has been chosen principal of the Male department of the Salem Friends' School:—The Trustees could not have selected a better or more competent person.

"To the American Republican Electors of Chester and Delaware Counties:—The undersigned, Senatorial Conferees of Chester and Delaware Counties, respectfully announce that they have unanimously agreed upon Dr. Isaac Z. Coffman, of Chester county, as the nominee of the American Republican Party, for the office of Senator of the District composed of the above named counties.

WAYNE McVEAGH,
J. SMITH FUTHEY,
DAVID EUEN,
Conferees of Chester County.
BENJAMIN BROOKE,
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
LEVIS MILLER.
Conferees of Delaware County.

General Jackson's Gold Snuff Box, that was to be presented to Major Dyckman, the bravest man in the United States, according to the New York Common Council, goes back with Andrew Jackson, Jr., Esq., to Tennessee. So ends that squabble; it will be sometime we opine, before it finds an owner in accordance with the will of Old Hickory. His nephew and namesake is a chip off the old block. Speaking of dry goods, reminds us of our friends Cooper & Conard, to whose large, fresh and select stock we desire the attention of our readers. Their place is S. E. corner 9th and Market Street, Philadelphia. See advertisement in another column.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons again visited our Borough on Sunday afternoon last. A number of persons soon assembled to hear and the services were commenced by singing, after which one of them attempted to preach, but his words were rendered inaudible by the clamor of a portion of the audience. While we were present, we were pretty well satisfied that the confusion which prevailed was not caused by the *sublime eloquence* of the speaker, sending conviction the hearts of his hearers. As it was, the sermon was cut short, and the devoted followers of Joe Smith, left. we presume, pretty well convinced that Mormonism wont go in Media, although they announced that they would again be with us on the next Sabbbath, at the same hour.

BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY.—We regret to learn that Washington Townsend, has resigned the situation of Cashier of the Bank of Chester county, on account of ill health. The loss of Mr. T. will be severely felt by this institution, as he has discharged the duties of his position with great ability, and to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Wm. W. Jefferis, the first Teller, has been elected his successor. Mr. Franklin Davis, 2d Teller, will take the place of Mr. Jefferis, and Mr. Wm. Kirk takes the place of Mr. Davis. Mr. John Marshall has been elected Vice President of the Bank. Dr. Darlington continues to fill the Presidency. The resignation of Mr. Townsend will take effect on the 1st of November next.—*Record.*

DISEASE AMONG COWS.—The Wilmington *Republican* says that Zadock Townsend, of New Castle Hundred, Delaware, has lost four valuable cows within the past week.—One was taken sick, ceased giving milk, and the next morning was dead; two others exhibiting the same symptoms, died the following morning, and one the next day.—Whether they had eaten some poisonous substance, or the disease arose from some other cause, is not known. Mr. T. had refused $75 for one of these cows, and the others were highly valuable. Wm. Bennett, who lives on the adjoining farm also lost a fine cow in the same way.

DETERMINED TO HAVE AN EXHIBITION.—The Directors of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, determined to have no exhibition this year. This the people did not like. So they took the matter in their own hands, formed a new society, elected their officers, and appointed a committee of arrangements to get up a fair. The new society is christened the "Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society," and numbers among its members some of the most prominent men of the county.

UNLUCKY HOUSE.—It appears from a report which is in circulation, that it is very unpleasant to be born in a certain house in Chester county, Pa. Since the year 1794, there have been five executions for capital offences in the county. Edward Williams, who was hanged in 1830, and George Pharoah, who was executed in 1851, were both born in a house which stands about a mile from West Chester. Ingram, who was recently hanged in Illinois for the murder of his wife, also first saw the light in this unlucky house.—*Weekly Phœnix.*

A pugilastic encounter took place in the Prothonatory's Office, in this Borough, between a Lawyer and a Lower-Providence man, last week. It is said a good deal of foul play was used, but both parties were pretty well satisfied by the time the fracas ended, judging from the yelling for *quarters*.

A DOUBLE CUCUMBER.—David R. Mullin, of Haverford, has sent us a double cucumber, which he raised in his garden. It is quite large, and a very unique specimen of the vegetable kingdom.

COMMUNICATED.

Editors of the Advertiser:—Can the American party of Delaware county, consistently aid directly or indirectly, in the election of a ticket put forth by a party whose leaders ask no better guarantee of incompetence to hold office, than the knowledge within their breast beats an "American heart?" They profess a strong attachment for "the Union," but are fully aware that "a union" of the elements opposed to the Slaveocracy would be a death-blow to their prospects in the County and State, for it remains true "in union there is strength." A SUBSCRIBER.

Every American who is pursuing the course intimated in the above query, should apply it to himself, and see if his is justifiable.—We answer, that no man can "consistently aid directly or indirectly" those who were the first and are now the most bitter opponents of his political creed. No man can "consistently aid directly or indirectly" a party which wages war upon every American sentiment, and which "wants no better guarantee of incompetence to hold office, than the knowledge in his breast beats an American heart." That a straight-out course is indirectly aiding the Democratic party, few can deny—none successfully. Democrats themselves admit that the aid is material and sufficiently "direct" for their purposes. We can find nothing to justify a course which seeks the defeat of its own best interest, the defeat of its friends, and the election of its enemies. The Americans of Missouri and Delaware, and of every Northern State, have looked at it in this light, and wisely resolved not to be party to their own destruction; and since these have done so, both of Northern States, we may well ask the Americans of Delaware county—whom we trust are equal to their brethern elsewhere—why cannot you do likewise?"

The Court in Warren County has refused to grant licenses for selling liquor to eating and grocery houses.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—I see by your last issue the third emanation of your never-to-be-satisfied Ridley correspondent. He comes from a grumbling township, and inhales its grumbling spirit; and cannot fail to remind all who read his communications of the dog in the manger, who will neither eat hay himself, nor allow the horse to do so.

I will be brief with him, for I have no patience with a man of his spirit. His expose of a bargain between the straight-out-Know-Nothings and Democrats is a bald *lie*, and was never thought of by the leading members of the Democratic party. The aid of the former is neither coveted nor wanted; they have but one feeling in common with us—opposition to this self-styled Republicanism—and that is not sufficient to justify us in courting their alliance. If they choose to support certain Democrats, or if, by their straight-out course, they aid the election of the Democratic candidates, that is no fault of ours: we will owe them no debt of gratitude, and they need expect no thanks.

That all the Democrats elsewhere than in Ridley intend supporting the straight-out Know Nothing candidate for District Attorney, I deny. True, they are left free by the action of their own convention—which could find no candidate to place in nomination—and even if the majority of them do support this candidate, the party is not accountable for it, and they will violate no party discipline or rule by doing so. Opposition to one whose avowed principles are most odious, may cause Democrats to vote for one whom they cannot recognize as a friend, yet who is less obnoxious to their creed than the other. It is no more than reasonable to suppose that men have a choice, and when left free to act as they please by their own party, it is but right that they should use that freedom as best suits their own feelings, and the interests of their party. I am strictly a Democrat, and am perfectly willing to act in accordance with the discipline and rules of my party; but I do not feel that I am bound either to exercise or withhold my choice for a candidate whose office is by necessity vacant upon the Democratic ticket. This is a reasonable view, and is doubtless entertained by many others beside myself; and it will be held in defiance of the grumblings of an hundred Ridley Democrats.

DELAWARE COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

A RELIC.—We were shown last Thursday says the *North American*, by a worthy matron, the dress in which she appeared, on her wedding occasion—more than half a century ago. As contrasted with the flowing robes of to day, distended by expansive circles of whalebane, this garment compares as a well pole to a thick marble column. The material is a rich white *gros de Rhine* silk. The waist comes just six inches below the arms leaving a length, of skirt, that, in our eyes, looked particularly quaint. There are just three breaths of material in the garment, and we fancy that had the wearer been pursued by an insane bull on her way to the wedding, it would have forever frustrated that happy event. The material is just three-quarters wide, and there cannot be more than seven yards of silk in the entire dress. Compared with the present fashion, which requires at least sixteen yards of the same material, the mode of the past generation appears decidedly economical. The only trimmings upon the dress is a bertha of lace. It costs nowadays as much to purchase trimmings for a lady's dress as the price of the original material itself. The owner of this unique dress places upon it a value greater than its weight in diamonds.

A very nice dodge was practised in Chicago last week. A fellow was arrested for passing counterfeit money, but it was proven that he stole it, so he must have believed it to be genuine. There being therefore, no guilty knowledge and no larceny, the thief and shaver got free as the law does not consider counterfeit bills property.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult., at the Parsonage, in West Chester, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. WILLIAM H. DOTTS, of Chester county, to Miss MAHALA J. PYLE, of Delaware county.

DIED.

At the residence of her grand-father, James Hannum, in Upper Darby, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., ELIZABETH P. WORRELL, in the 7th year of her age.

In Tinicum, on the 17th inst., WILLIAM MCQUAID, only son of Matthew and Jane McQuaid, aged 1 year, 2 weeks and 5 days.

In Chester, on Thursday, the 17th inst., SALLIE A. daughter of John G. and Arabella Dyer, in the 12th year of her age.

In Radnor, on the 12th inst., LEVI LEWIS, in the 56th year of her age.

On the 12th inst., in Upper Chichester, ABRAHAM JOHNSON, in the 59th year of his age.

In Chester, on the 12th inst., MARTHA, wife of Joseph Campbell, aged 25 years.

THE MARKETS.

In the Cattle Market there been a decline of 50 cents on 100 lbs. of beef since last week. The best sold at 11, but the average was 9. Sheep were not so plenty, former prices were kept up, and in some cases there was an advance of a quarter cent per lb.

The Flour Market is very dull, and standard brands are selling at $5.62, retailed at $6. Rye flour is now selling at $4.37 per bbl., and corn meal at $4. The prices of grain have slightly advanced, in consequence of the receipts falling off. Good red is held at $1.33 a $1.35, and good white wheat at $1.40 a $1.45. Rye at 75 cents, and oats at 35.

$10 REWARD —STAYED OR STOLEN from the residence of the subscriber, on the 14th instant, twelve or fourteen Sheep. The above reward will be given for the recovery, if strayed, or for the information which will lead to their recovery or the detection of the thief if stolen. OWEN RHOADS,
September 23-3w*. Springfield.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Upper Darby, during the first week of 9th month, a light red and white COW, with a white face and broad horns, about 8 years old. The owner will please come forward, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH FELL.
8th month 15th, 1857-3w.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Charter House Association to elect officers to serve the ensuing year, &c., will be held at the Charter House, on 2d day, the 28th of the 9th month, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. ABRAHAM PENNELL,
September 23. *Treasurer of the Association.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thomas T. Williams and Edward Farrand, trading as WILLIAMS & FARRAND, Blacksmiths, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against or in favor of he late firm, will be settled by Thos. T. Williams.
THOMAS T. WILLIAMS.
Media, sept. 5-6w. EDWARD FARRAND.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—*Estate of John Hardcastle, deceased.*—The subscriber, appointed by the said Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of H. Jones Brooke, administrator of the said John Hardcastle, deceased, and report distribution of the fund remaining in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend at the Court house, in the borough of Media, on Saturday, the tenth of October next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested may be present. SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
Sep. 23. *Auditor.*

SILVER GLOSS STARCH.—A superior article made by Kingsford & Sons, for sale by
Chester, September 23. R. M. JOHNSON.

STOUT GLASS FRUIT JARS, with cork tops, a good and cheap jar for preserving Pickles, &c., for sale by R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, September 24.

ANOTHER DIPLOMA FOR HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, awarded at the county Exhibition last week, now is the time to use it: price ten cents per square yard, for sale by
R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, Sept. 23. Market and Work sts.

JUST RECEIVED.—How to do Business, How to Talk, How to Write and How to Beware. All for $1,00, at JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Septer 23. Booksellers.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, will offer at public sale, on *Tuesday, the 13th of October next*, at the residence of Ann C. Hemphill, one hundred and two Acres of Land, situated in Middletown township, Delaware county, about 12 acres of which is WOODLAND, the remainder arable, of prime quality, conveniently divided, and having water in every field, bounded by lands of James M. Wilcox, Ann C. Hemphill, Cyrus Baker, and the public road leading from Wilcox's paper mills to Media, and within a few hundred yards of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. The above described property will be sold in three separate lots. 52, 30 and 20 acres, or all together to suit purchasers. The 20 acre lot has a STONE TENEMENT and FRAME STABLE, on each lot are beautiful sites for building.—Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber, at the residence of Ann C. Hemphill, adjoining the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing land for country seats, will find the above property very desirable. Immediate possession can be given if required.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by PEIRCE C. HEMPHILL.
Middletown, September 23-ts*.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at public sale, on *Thursday, the 1st day of October*, 1857. 27 acres of land, suitable for a country residence or trucking purposes. On the premises there is an excellent Stone Quarry. The land is well watered by a streams passing through it. It is situated on the Philadelphia and Chester plank road, 8 miles from the city, in Darby township, Delaware county, adjoining lands of Samuel Mattson, Jacob Rice, Samuel Tribet, dec'd, Mordecai Sheldrick and others
Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by
September 23-ts. DANIEL RICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Sturday, the 3d of October*, 1857, at the residence of the subscriber, in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pa., at Lewis' Mills, the following personal property, to wit:—Consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Table, Chairs, Settee, Looking-glasses, Clock, Carpet, Earthen and Queensware, Ten plate Stove, Pots Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Shovel and Tongs, Smoothing Irons, Benches, empty Barrels, Vinegar, Potatoes by the bushel and many other articles not enumated.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by.
JAS. R. CUMMINS,
Sep. 23. Media, Delaware county, Pa.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE.—Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Campbell, deceased, is now offered at private sale a desirable residence and about 50 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, situate in Christiana Hd., New Castle county, and State of Delaware, on the Kennett Turnpike 4½ miles from Wilmington. The situation is elevated and healthy, commanding an extended view of the river Delaware and surrounding country; is convenient to churches, schools and mills, and is in every respect, a desirable location. The improvements consist of a large Stone Mansion, Frame Barn, carriage house, cribs, and smoke house, with apple orchard, and a great variety of choice fruit trees; and on the premises are a large stone Wheelwright shop, stone Blacksmith shop, one stone and one frame Tenement, with Stables and Gardens for each; the water which is obtained from springs and pumps is of the best quality, and never fails in the driest season.—This property can be divided in three, with a house on each division, and will be sold in that way if purchasers so desire it. The terms of sale will be easy as a large portion of the purchase money may remain secured on the property. Any further information concerning this property can be obtained by application on the premises, or by letter addressed to
Sept. 23-1m. MARTHA CAMPBELL, *Executor.*

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, in South Media Delaware county, a two and half story FRAME HOUSE, with two rooms on each floor, with a Kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water and a pump therein, in the kitchen. The house has been built within the last year. The lot is thirty feet front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth: within one-fourth of a mile of the Manchester Depot, on the direct Westchester Railroad. Any person wishing to view the property can call on Alfred Yarnall, residing near the same, or on the subscriber, in Easttown, Chester county, within 1½ miles from the Leopard Tavern.
Sept. 23-1m. PHILLIP S. BISHOP.

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, ere 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 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBURG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "

PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Poudrette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept. 23-2m.

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

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

DRILLING VS BROADCASTING.—Having noticed a number of different opinions in regard to drilling and broadcasting, I am willing to give my experience on this subject. I purchased in company with a neighbor, a drill, (J. P. Ross' patent). In the spring of 1855, the first sowing was a piece of spring wheat. Not knowing anything about the drilling system, I sowed part with the drill and part broadcast in the same field and on the same day. That put in with a drill was more than a quarter better than that sown broadcast, both in straw and grain. I tried my oats in the same manner; they were also better where they were drilled. I have sowed all my grain since with the drill, being satisfied that it is the only proper method of putting grain into the ground. My neighbor in sowing his buckwheat, had part sown with the drill and part broadcast, and when harvested the drilled was about half better; it was all well filled, while the broadcast was hardly filled—both put in the same day and in the same field.

I think it is better on other accounts than broadcasting. It saves a quarter of the seed; besides it cultivates the land, and leaves it in good condition for the crops, better than can be done with the harrow. The grain is all put in at an even depth in the soil, and I am satisfied that it is a paying machine.

I also have a thresher and mower, and I think they are good machines; but my drill pays me the most of any. It takes less time and seed and betters the crop, and in dry seasons they are indispensible. Knowing what I do about the drill, I think farmers cannot afford to sow broadcast if they can obtain a drill. I would like to have others give their experience on tne same subject.

Country Gentleman. SARATOGA FARMER.

BLIND STAGGERS IN HORSES.—A friend in Terrell county sends us the following remedy for blind staggers:

"Take a double handful of onions, mash them up, and with one quart of water boil down to a pint, squeeze the juice from them and strain it; when about milk warm, drench your horse well. Bathe his head freely with strong camphor; then take an empty barrel, set it on end, and put about one peck of live coals—oak or cob—throw upon them some green pine tops, which will make a large smoke. Hold your horse's head over the barrel and smoke him well; then, to a tough stick the size of a gun rod, tie a cotton or linen rag fast, dip this in water to soften it, and run it up his nostrils as far as it will go without injury—twist it around the nostril, and a quantity of bloody matter will run out. After this, smoke his head in the manner above mentioned, a short time. You may repeat the above remedy next day, and if it does not cure in nine cases out of ten, I am badly deceived, if attended to in time.—W. W." in *Albany Patriot.*

CUTTING BRUSH.—This month is a favorable time for this business. Some kinds of brush and weeds are more damaged by cutting now than at any other season of the year. The brush in rocky pastures should be kept close cut every year, until it is exterminated. This is the only effectual remedy. When kept down the cattle browse upon the tender shoots, and help the farmer in subduing them. If left to themselves they shade the land, impair the quality of the grass, and in a few years take complete possession of the pasture. The wild cherry is frequently found in these grazing lands, and along the fences that in close meadows. Care should be taken to keep the leaves of this bush away from the cattle. In the wilted state they are poisonous, and it occasionally happens that that animals are killed by eating them. The poison is Prussic acid.

SAVING SEEDS.—The Peas are already dry in the pod, and it is time to gather them before they crack open and are lost. Save the longest and plumpest pods, and put them in a dry place, where they can be found when wanted for planting next Spring. Let the several varieties be kept distinct and labeled.

The Beans are also beginning to mature.—Gather the earliest and best pods for the next year's operations.

Whatever choice varieties of vegetables you may have planted, look well to the seed.—The best gardeners show their skill quite as much in raising their own seeds, as in their methods of cultivation. This is the only way to make sure of a steady improvement in our garden vegetables—attend to the growing and saving of your seeds in person.

SALT BARRELS FOR PRESERVING APPLES.—We have received a letter from C. W. Cooke, of Waterloo, N. Y., in which a fact of great importance is related in reference to the preservation of apples. He purchased five barrels of choice apples taken from one pile, last autumn, and put them into his cellar.—On the 1st of April last, when he came to examine them, those in four of the barrels were mostly all damaged, while those placed in the other barrel were sound—"fresh and good." What was the cause of the preservation of the apples in this barrel? Our correspondent says it was a Syracuse salt barrel, and had contained coarse salt, and he believes this was the cause of their immunity from rot. He at least can give no other reason. Neither can we.—*Scientific American.*

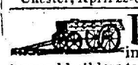
WOMEN HORSE RACES.—In portions of the West and New York, the practice of offering premiums by the County Agricultural Societies, is still continued, much to the disgust of the virtuous supporters of the exhibitions. A farmer in Ohio justly remarks:—"The object of our fairs is to advance the science of the farmer; and to offer premiums for lady equestriamism, is a direct perversion of their object. Our opinions of what a *real lady* is, differ very much indeed; but *I do think* that no *true woman* would thus expose herself to be hooted at and cheered by a crowd of low, sensual men. And besides this, she does no more for the *advancemeyt of agriculture* than she does for the advancement of *astronomy*, and has no more right to a premium at *such* places, than she would have before a company of scientific men, who had met for the investigation of matters relating to the above named science."

GREAT CATTLE SALE.—At Springfield, Ill., on the 27th ult., the great sale of stock imported from Great Britain and Ireland, in July last, by the Illinois Importing Association, came off. The Company derived a profit of eleven thousand dollars by the speculation. The horse Young Barnton, half brother to the great English racer Fandango, which cost $2.152 was sold for $5.050.—Baylock, a Cleveland bay, brought $1.600.—Defender a roan bull, and Admiral, a red, which cost about $1.000 each, sold for $2.000 each. Rachel, a rich cow purchased for $1.776, brought $3.025. Emeral, a young heifer, brought $2.125. [We have often doubted the genuineness of these sales, and that such prices were really paid. They seem to us—and we hope we are mistaken—very much like the sales at the New York stock board. Can our friend of the *Ohio Farmer* enlighten us on the subject? We should like to be set right, if wrong.

The great objection to thin seeding of wheat is that the plasts tiller and do not ripen so early. In districts affected by the wheat midge, therefore, sow plenty of seed.

The State Exhibition at Powelton, comes off the 29th and 30th of September, and the 1st and 2d of October.

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 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 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, al ways on hand. J. H. & W. HINKSON.
Chester, April 8, 1857.

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 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.


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 margaric, 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 procuied at the shortest notice. Give him a call. June 3.

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.

SHAWLS MANTILLAS
AND DRESS GOODS,
Now arranged in the SHAWL ROOM an unusually large and elegant stock of STELLA and other SHAWLS, most of which being
AUCTION PURCHASES,
will be sold at retail as low as some can be bought at wholesale. Also, a complete stock of
HANDSOME MANTILLAS,
manufctured for first class city sales.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
recent purchases at auction, of fine
FRENCH GOODS,
"Dupins" celebrated fabrics, which we will offer at much less than cost of Importion.
THEY COMPRISE
Robe and figured Barages,
High color and plain Mouse de Laines,
Very rich Ducals and Satin Lupors,
Striped and plain Ottoman Poplins,
Robe and figured Lawns,
Rich style Challies, 50 cents.
Full stock of black Goods.
FRENCH EMBROIDERY, &c., &c.
Hadnsome Cambric Collars and Setts,
Fine Jaconett and Book Muslin Setts,
Linen Setts, Gauntlett Sleeves.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap15. S. E. Cor. 9th and Market sts., Phila.


Boots, Shoes, Trunks and CARPET BAGS.—The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to their large and well assorted stock of the above named articles, as we profess to keep everything in the shape of a Ladies' or Gentleman's useful shoe, we think it unnecessary to particularize, but invite the public to examine for themselves. All we ask is a trial, as we feel confident we can sell "Good Goods" at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. CLARE & WALKER,
1601, Market street, 3d door west of 16th street.
Philadelphia, July 8-3m.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.

WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS. VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid assortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 16th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASHOF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warranted not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1857-1y.

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 Gearing 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.

GUN NOTICE.—ANDREW WURFFLEIN, Importer and Manufacturer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., No. 208 North 2d street, above Race, Phila. Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel shot guns, large bore guns, rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to repairing in all its branches. sep 2-3m.

In the Orphans' Court of Delaware county,
ESTATE OF JESSE HORTON, DECEASED.
THE Auditor appointed by the Court, to make and report a distribution of the balance of the Estate of said deceased, as settled and confirmed by said Court, amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, will meet the parties interested at the office of Edward Darlington, Esq., in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Penna., on Friday the 25th day of Semptember, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
Sept. 9, 1857. G. E. DARLINGTON, *Auditor.*

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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.--The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the Lumber, Coal, Guano, Brick and Packet business under the firm of BAKER & EYRE. at the stand formerly occupied by Wm. Booth. PERCIPHOR BAKER.
ap 29. JOSHUA P. EYRE, Jr.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfume and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

ALLEN & NEEDLES'
SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to Dealers.
Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
It has no superior as a MANURE for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all other crops requiring a vigorous and
LASTING FERTILIZER,
producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.
GRASS SEED
rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.
We have a small quantity still in store.
FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this valuable article for sale.
Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)
No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale at the lowest rates.
☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29

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 2¼ 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.

URATE! URATE!:—A new and superior Fertilizer, the cheapest and best substitute for Peruvian Guano. This article is exceedingly rich in nitrogen and in soluble phosphate has been used for years, with the greatest success in Europe. It has been lately introduced into this country; but it cannot fail to give satisfaction wherever it is tried. It contains all the elements withdrawn from the soil by the most nutritive crops. For sale at two cents per lb. by CLINTON GILLINGHAM,
983 North Front st., below Maiden.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2-1m.

FARMERS READ, UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER.—Prof. J. C. Booth's Universal Fertilizer, a new article, which has proved its superiority over Guano's and other composition manures, by its great concentration in strength, purity and uniformity. Its properties (phosphates, amonia, alkali, &c.,) are such as to certainly adapt it to the fertilization of every soil, and cultivation of all kinds of crops. A great feature exists in its cheapness, compared with other Fertilizers, it only requiring from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, to obtain highly profitable productions from the poorest lands. Farmers are solicitted to make a trial of its qualities by the side of other manures, and particularly to test its excellence on poor soil. Price $45 per ton, It is well packed in good barrels, or bags (of about 8 barrels, or 12 bags to the ton,) and delivered free of charge, at any of the railroad depots, or wharves in Phila. For sale by
JOHN W. WEAVER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
sep9-1m S. W. cor. 2d and Pine sts., Phila.

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 unlivided 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 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 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 seperate 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.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the sea shell, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect complete cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating front, is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new cast top cannon, and the comet of 1857. For parlors, chambers, &c., these stoves cannot be excelled. The Persian Vesuvian and Peruvian, are wood stoves of excellent design and finish; as also a large assortment of stoves for churches, school houses, stores, offices, hotels, railway cars, depots, &c. We have also on hand a large assortment of odd castings, Grates, Brick, &c., for repairs of stoves. Persons in want of repairs will be particular to bring the name and number of the stove.
I would recommend to persons in want of stoves, to make their purchases in warm weather, as they can be better suited, and stoves for the country can be sent in a much better condition than in cold or damp weather. All goods purchased at our establishment, will be delived at the depots, steamboats, &c., free of charge, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.
Please call and examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. You will find our prices ten per cent lower than those of any other stove house
MILES BEAR,
New No. 1110 Market Street.
Late North, Chase & North, 390 Market st. Phila.
Country Merchants, who buy for cash, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. sep24m.

Media Trimming and Variety Store.
On Statest, nearly opposite the M. E. Church.
MISSA. P. BURK, would respectfully inform the public that she has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of
FANCY MILLINERY TRIMMINGS:
Such as Flowers, Laces, &c., &c, as well as the most approved styles of fashionable BONNETS, to which the attention of the Ladies is earnestly invited. Also a large, new and fashionable asortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods:
Such as Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery. Gentlemen's Linens made to order at the shortest notice. All articles in her line, will be sold on the most reasonable terms; and business entrusted to her care will be promptly attended to. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
N. B.—Patterns constantly on hand. may 13.

COAL! COAL !!--All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.


AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSELC. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEVIS WORRALL,

WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES

in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.
Media, March 18, 1757.

To the Citizens of Delaware County:
Lippincott and Hunter,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS.
South-West Corner of Fourth and Market streets
PHILADELPHIA,
The attention of CLOTHING BUYERS is called to our large and superior stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Which is got up with great care and will be found
FULL and COMPLETE the whole YEAR.
ORDERS WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
Our Spring Stock
Is very large, to all of which we respectfully solicit the attention of the citizens of Delaware county.
Philadelphia, April 22, tf.


HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE. KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

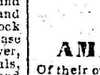
The Truth about Kansas!--Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 348 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencontres, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
july22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.


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 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.

Bailey and Brother
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET
(BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH,)
Are now opening a splendid stock of
CARPETINGS,
Embracing every variety of
ENGLISH,
TAPESTRY,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
IMPERIAL,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN,
AND VENETIANS,
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS
Of their own manufacture, which they warrant to be equal to any goods made in this country.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
Of every variety of style and width.
CANTON MATTINGS, COCOA MATS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c.. &c., &c. ap 22.


CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side. Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

ESTATE OF ISSACHOR WILLIAMS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Issachor Williams, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to SARAH WILLIAMS,
Executrix.
aug. 19-6t. residing in Edgmont township.

ESTATE OF CHAS. BONHAM, DEC'D
Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Bonham, late of the township of Concord, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to
RICHARD LODGE, Executor,
Aug. 12-6t*. residing in Thornbury.

ESTATE OF JOHN WAY, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given, that letters of Administration on the estate of John Way, late of the township of Concord, Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them for settlement to ELIZABETH WAY,
residing in Concord, or
DAVID M. HANNUM,
London Britain,
August 19-6t. *Administrators.*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN, Shot bag containing about FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS and a BOOK OF BILLS was lost by or stolen from the subscriber on the afternoon of Thursday the 3d inst. There were ten $10 notes on the North American Bank, about $155 in other notes, principally on Delaware County and Philadelphia Banks, and about $50 in one dollar gold pieces, and $21 in small change, and about $70 in different kinds of money.
The above reward will be given for any information which will lead to the recovery of the property.
Media, Sep. 9. JOHN WILLIAMS.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, a valuable lot of ground, containing about half an acre, situate in the village of Concord, Delaware county, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of commodious dimensions. There are upon the premises, a variety of Fruit and Shade Trees. A pump and well of good water at the door. The house is in excellent condition, being nearly new. The property is well worthy the attention of those desiring a comfortable home, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enqire of
JOSEPH FAIRLAMB,
August 26-2m*. Village Green.


PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at Parkmount, in Middletown township, Delaware co., Pa., TWO FRAME HOUSES and ONE LOT, 80 feet front by 155 feet deep. The houses are in good condition, two stories and a half high, with double porches, and wells of good water at the door. No. 1 is 20 by 32 feet, and No. 2, 20 by 26 feet. All will be sold to suit purchasers. The attention of persons in want of dwelling houses or a fine building lot is invited to the above, will be sold at a bargain. RALPH WELSH.
Middletown, September 2-4w*.

100,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES, differen qualities, just received by
Chester, June 17. J. & C. D. PENNELL.

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 26
GEORGE H. HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!

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


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.
Cherter, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe a respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to their new place of business on Edgmont street, a few doors above James, in the Borough of Chester, where may be found the following assortment of *LUMBER.*
400,000 feet of thorough seasoned White Pine Boards and Planks of all qualities.—Also, Siding, planed and rough.
60,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.
30,000 feet of Yellow Pine Window and Door Frame Lumber of all sizes.
100,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles of different qualities.
200,000 first quality 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

dec 24 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.
FIRE INSURANCES.
Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.
DIRECTORS.
Sketchley Morton, William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt, Charles Palmer,
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 r the Company. mar. 16.

SPRING GOODS.—Just opened a large assortmen of SPRING DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Ducals Challies, Barege de Laines, Tissues, Grenadines, Lawns, Brilli

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 32 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1857. WHOLE NO 136

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as afore said, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the stated, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time by assigning to any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking funk shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit or the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a join owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMEET.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

ON NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the ii article of the constitution strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four, same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no mark shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to ths first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 21, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 31; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]

JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration, on the question, will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Frenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh. Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabbe, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Kitlingar, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Schofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment.

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Schofield. Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question, will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibbony, Gildea, Harper, Hamel, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Cauffman, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Pettikin, Pownall, Purcell. Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Roberts, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cumbria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebonon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Pettikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Bachus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibbony, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Beck, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibbony, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibbony, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Pettikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsay, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York, Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determinge in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 23, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

L.S. Witnes my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
July 8. *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

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.

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.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

JESSE BISHOP,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate bought and sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

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.

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of Penna.

CHESTER, PA.;

OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

A. P. SMEDLEY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

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.

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.

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 Saturdays. sept 3 56

JOHN A. LITZENBERG,

Carpenter and Builder.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.

RESIDENCE—Lima, Del. Co. P. Ap 29,57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,

Media, May 6. Druggist.

SONG ABOUT NOTHING.

I'm thinking just now of Nothing,
For there's Nothing in all I see;
And I am well pleased with Nothing,
And the world is Nothing to me.
So I sing the praise of Nothing,
For Nothing is perfect and true;
And I'm madly in love with Nothing,
Though that is Nothing to you.

I began my life with Nothing,
And Nothing on Nothing lives;
For the world is good for nothing,
And Nothing for Nothing gives.
Moreover, I sprang from Nothing,
And Nothing has sprung from me;
And my music is fond of Nothing,
And Nothing her theme shall be.

At home they taught me Nothing,
And Nothing I learned at school;
And I began to work at Nothing,
And Nothing made me a fool.
So I have a taste for Nothing,
For Nothing I ever would choose,
And all I am worth is Nothing,
And Nothing I have to lose.

Hence I place my faith in Nothing,
For Nothing will long endure,
And I've learned to count upon Nothing,
For Nothing, you know, is sure.
And I keep on singing of Nothing,
Because Nothing is on my mind;
And the world it tends to Nothing,
And Nothing is in the wind.

Thus I've clung through life to Nothing,
And in Nothing put my trust;
For the world amounts to Nothing,
And Nothing is more than dust.
All I know is, I know Nothing,
And Nothing ever shall be;
And that all things end in Nothing,
Though that is Nothing to me.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

ARTIFICIAL GIRLS.—The adventurous editor of the Horicon (Wis.) *Argus*, "lets on" about the girls of the present day, in a manner we think it would be dangerous for editors generally to imitate. One of our exchanges copies the article, but evidently with fear and trembling. As we have no more hair on our head than is useful and necessary, we can not run the risk of losing a part of it by publishing the whole article.—Accordingly we extract but a single paragraph, and that with the peace-offering remark that, whatever may be the nature of the girls of Horicon and its vicinity, *all* the girls hereabouts are not as our cotemporary describes:

The Girls of the Present Day.—"We are sorry to see the girls of the present day have such a tendency to utter worthlessness; growing up anxious to become more fashionable than good, more anxious to cultivate their heels than their heads, and to encircle their legs with whalebone rather than the brow with wreaths of love, kindness and beauty. As a general thing, those who are handsome think they are lovely. Far from it. When we, years gone, took one to be Mrs P., girls were girls. It was fun to go a dozen mile afoot with mud knee deep to see them, as you were sure to find the clear girls—nature instead of art. But now it is different. The dentist supplies the teeth, 'Uncle Ned' the cotton, some optician the eyes, and a skillful mechanic the legs and arms; an artist furnishes paint, a Yankee the hoops, some 'French milliner' gets up artificial maternal founts, and the very devil robs himself to give them a disposition to lie, tattle, gossip, make mischief, and kick up all sorts of lobberies among respectable people generally. Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher. We love the girls when they act like girls, but this counterfeit article now being palmed off on fashionable society is an intolerable humbug. But the girls now-a-days are neither fit for wives, nor do they know enough for mothers."

A WIFE IN A HANDKERCHIEF.—It seems that some of the Chinese merchants have an odd way of serving up their wives to visitors. A correspondent of the London Times, in an account of a visit to a rich Chinese merchant, at Singapore, relates the following curious incident:

"In the middle of the visit, a silken package, with a sort of thatch over it, was brought in by two bearers, and put down on the floor. It looked like an exaggerated handkerchief gathered up at the corners, and covered by a wicker dish cover. The guests thought it was probably a dish of meat or a new course of preserves, when the thatch was removed, and at the bottom was seen a small human figure, squatted upon its haunches. The little thing gradually picked itself up, came out of its bundle, and fell upon its knees before the master of the house, putting up its hands in the picture of a suppliant. The Chinaman rose from his seat, and waved his hand with dignity, and the little lady arose. As she did so, he said to his European guests, "My Wife," "My Wife," made a slight salutation around, and then retiring to her handkerchief again, was covered up, and was borne from the room as she entered.

AN INDIAN ADVENTURE.—The following incident was related to Lieutenant Beckwith, of the Pacific Railroad party, by a Delaware Indian guide, as they were traversing a mountain pass which was marked by numerous ravines and gullies:

"He was traversing his path at midnight, accompanied by his squaw only, both mounted upon the same horse, and the night was so dark that he could neither see the outline of the hills nor the ground at his horse's feet, when he heard a sound, which he imitated, so slight as to be scarcely perceptible to an Indian's ear, of an arrow carried in the hand, striking once with a slight tick, against a bow. Stopping, he could hear nothing, but instantly dismounted—his squaw leaning down upon the horse, that she might by no possibility be seen—and placed his ear to the ground, when he heard the same sound repeated, but a few feet distant, and was therefore satisfied that however imminent the danger, he had not yet been seen or heard, for no Indian would make such a noise at night in approaching his foe; he therefore instantly arose and took his horse by the bridle close to his mouth, to lessen the chances of his moving or whinnying, and one hundred and seventy of his deadliest enemies, the Sioux, on a war party, filed past him within arm's reach, while he remained unobserved."

A BATCH OF WITICISMS.

What sea-going vessel is an editor like?—A clipper, to be sure.

One of our exchanges speaks of a "finished scamp." We wish they were all finished.

When is man part of a steamboat? When he is aboard of her.

Can any of our readers inform us how it is that the mouths of our rivers are larger than their heads?

A raw Irishman, on his first sight of a locomotive, declared it was the evil one.—"No," said his companion, "it's only a steamboat hunting for wather."

A father and son, Anthony and Thomas Screw, escaped from the Wetumpika jail.—There are two screws loose.

The man who made an impression on the heart of a coquette, has taken out a patent for stone-cutting.

Portable Suspension Bridge.—A Yankee has invented a suspender that contracts on your approach to water, so that the moment you come to a puddle, it lifts you over and drops you on the other side.

Considerate Mothers.—It is said that the kind mothers of the East are grown so affectionate that they give their children chloroform previous to whipping them.

'Wasn't that a waste of powder?" said an Irishman to a Kentuckian, who had just brought a coon to the ground, with his rifle, from a large tree. 'Why so, Pat?' asked the hunter. 'Sure, the fall would a kilt him.'

Obituary.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company (for the present) has thrown off the 'mortal *coil*.'

A proposition.—We will write 'Mr.' before, or 'Esq.' after the names of such of our subscribers, in directing their papers to them, as will pay a quarter extra, or add both of said handles for 50 cents. Who will have titles?

The most corious thing in the world is a woman who is not curious.

What causes a girl the most pleasure, to hear herself praised, or another girl run down? No answer next week.

'Much remains unsung,' as the tom-cat remarked to the brickbat, when it abruptly cut short his serenade.

A coquette is a rose-bush, from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

Lous XVI asked Count Mahoney if he understood Italian. 'Yes, please your Majesty,' answered the Count, "if it is spoken in Irish."

During a late thunder storm at Greenville, South Carolina, the lightning struck a mill, knocking over two slaves who were at work in it. As soon as they regained their feet, the first exclamation of one of them, in great surprise, was, '*Who fire dat gun!*'

The best description of weakness we have ever heard is contained in the wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some thin chicken-broth, if she would not try to coax that chicken just to wade through that soup once more.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—In Chicago, a few days ago, a scuffle was heard in a room occupied by a man named King, and a woman who had been understood to be his wife. An entrance was forced; lights were procured, when the room presented a horrible sight, the floor being covered in every part with fresh blood, with which also the walls were bespattered. On the sills were drops of fresh blood, on the broad step of the back stairs was a large pool of blood, the same traces also conducting down the steps out through the yard, along the rear of the block to the fence running along Jefferson street, where a board had been pushed off, thence the blood was distinctly traced across Jefferson street to a pile of shingles, five feet high, on the top of which was a large mass of partially clotted blood. Thence the blood trail was followed into Randolph street, and across, up Jefferson, for some rods southward.

Considerable excitement ensued, which was not allayed by the re-appearance of the man at the house. He asserted that he had had a quarrel with the woman, and had cut his finger, and that the woman had gone off he knew not where. Some hours after his arrest, however, the woman herself returned, surprised and frightened. Her paleness, alarm and confused answers only heightened the mystery, and the idea was then formed that she and the man had killed some third person. After some difficulty the whole story came out. It appeared that the two had quarrelled and had a violent scuffle, during which the woman cried murder. The severity of the woman's struggles brought on an attack of hemorrhage, to which she was subject. Both left the room, and the woman having gone to an acquaintance for aid, the tracks of blood were made by her as she went. The remarkable chain of circumstantial evidence was thus explained away.

THE BRAVEST MAN AT WATERLOO.—A bequest, similar to the "Jackson Gold Snuff-Box," was once made in England by a gentleman, who left a sword to be given to the "bravest man at Waterloo." It was referred to the Duke of Wellington to decide to whom the sword should be given. The Duke would not say who was the bravest where all were brave, but said that the men who were the most severely tried on that memorable day were those who defended the position at the chateau Hougoumont, and that inquiry should be made regarding those who fought at that point. This was done, and the award was finally made to a British sergeant, who, at a critical moment, when the French had unexpectedly forced open the gate of the chateau, and were about to enter, rushed forward, and by the exertion of great personal strength and determination, succeeded, alone, in shutting the gate in the face of the French troops, and holding it till his comrades came to his assistance.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—It is very rarely indeed, that a confirmed flirt gets married. Ninety-nine out of every hundred old maids may attribute their ancient loneliness to juvenile levity. It is very certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms or any other place of gaiety; and as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the street, or any other allurements of dress. Our conviction is, ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate and load their persons, go for nothing so far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the fireside where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.—How many of them can read it?—*Mister Editor*—Will U Xcuse me if I pen U a ¶ of 2 or 3 lines, 2 let U no I've Ist rate luk & have found the gal that fills my I, & U may Dpend she's Xtra, and more & all, I've got married and keep house 2. U no I sed I wood tell U all about my wife when I got 1, & now I'm going 2. Wal, su'r she 2 ☞ some for me;—that is, I don't desRve her, but I bless my *** I've got her. She's not 1 of Ur M T headed wimmin that R 2 often 2 B found; she's not 2 young, nor 2 old; she's just XX.—She's chok full of fun, but no van I T, full of N R G but not 2 swift, plenty of grit without N V. Her ii's R bright but not 2 sharp, she's moderately plump & not 2 much O B C T. U need not think this '2 my wife is 2 Xtra, for I no U can't find her ‖ in this ◊ of the country. It did not take me long to pop the ?—I didn't edge along by ○ ○, like some timid thing, but kum right 2 the question in less than a second. Says I, "Will U B 2 me a loving wife?" She said, "Yes sir E." Then says she—"Will U B 2 me 1 O B D ent huz?" & sez I, "Yeth'm," so we 2 became 1.—*Life Illustrated.*

ADVERTISING.—The St. Louis *Republican* speaking of the great increase of the advertising department of that journal, says:—"The truth is, advertising has become a great feature in the business of the country. No Merchant can understand this better than those who engage in it most extensively.—The prominent advertisements of our fancy goods dealers, and of our wholesale merchants, spread all over these pages, best attest the estimation in which they hold it.—If they can in this way secure a reading by tens of thousands of persons every day, this is just what they want. If they can by so easy a process, and at so cheap a cost, attract hundreds of buyers to their counters every day, what matters it to them that they pay a few dollars every day for doing it.—But the merchants are not the only persons benefitted by advertising. Every one who has anything to buy or sell—every one engaged in any business whatever—now resorts to the newspapers to communicate with the public. As a matter of course, every man in search of a particular object or thing looks to the advertising columns of a newspaper to find it: and if there be any one so stupid as not to read their colums, he will never keep up with his neighbor or the progress of the age."

PUNISHMENTS IN THE GREAT MOGUL'S TIME.—They (the marauders who infested Delhi) used to be punished and executed in the most cruel fashion. such as being tied to the foot of an elephant to be dragged through the town, or being split by one of those huge animals. In the latter case, the elephant, directed by the *mahawat*, puts one of the legs of the poor victim under his foot, and, seizing the other with his trunk, splits him in a second by one pull, when the leg pulled comes off with the covering of the stomach and very nearly half the skin of the body. The next mode was breaking the head. This horrid punishment is inflicted by putting the man horizontally on one side, with his head on a flat stone; a ball of stone is then put on the upper temple, and the executioner, asking permission of the officer, three times, inflicts a fatal blow with a large wooden hammer on a small ball, which smashes the head at once, and the brain is dashed out.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN INDIA.—When the Hindoo is dead, his body is laid on a bier; he is carried, usually to the sea or river, where the funeral pile is ready prepared. His face is exposed. Over the corpse is thrown a white cloth, on which many flowers are strewn. Before the body is taken to be burnt, it is anointed with ghee, or clarified butter. Arrived at the side of the water, the nearest relation sets fire to the pile, which is soon in a blaze. It takes three hundred pounds' weight of wood to consume the body of an adult. The ceremonies are numerous, and a description of them would fill a chapter. The ashes are afterwards thrown into the river or sea, and more ceremonies go on, called "Shradhu," which consists of rites for the repose of the soul of the departed; it is strictly attended to, and often costs a great deal of money—the priests receiving very handsome presents from the relations.

THE SWELL MOB OF THE LONDON OMNIBUS.—An American gentleman having seated himself in a London omnibus, saw and heard what a little amused him. A man, bearing no peculiar marks of his authority, looked in at the door, took a professional view of the passengers, and called out to the driver, without any pretence at modest concealment of his thoughts, "You can't go on, there's two of the swell mob in here." The coach waited, till at length, a pursy, well looking old man rose and stepped out, saying, as he did so, "I've too much money to ride with pickpockets." In a moment more a spruice young individual said, as he de amped, "I'll follow that old gentleman's lead." "Go on now," said the detective policeman, "the swells have got out!"

THE MAYOR of a one-horse town somewhere up in Minnesota, holds forth in the following glowing strain in his inaugural:—"The growth of our city has been astounding to all human calculations. They stagger belief, and the thoughts mount up to glory and vociferate hallelujah at the shrinefic panorama of the butterfly brilliancy of the future hereafter of the time to come by and by in a few years from hence. We must make ample provision for the time, or bust."

WHAT IS BUTTER WORTH?—A few days since, a learned counsel deemed it necessary to shake the testimony of a Mr. Butterworth, by impugning his veracity. A witness being called to the stand, the lawyer commenced:—"Do yon know Mr. Butterworth?" "Yes." "What is Butterworth?" "Butter-worth? let me see; about two and tenpence a pound, sir, although I have paid as high as ——" The lawyer stared.—"Yes that will do, sir; you can take your seat."

JUST IN HIS LINE.—A few days since a boy was passing through the cars on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, handing out advertisements of "Nothing to Wear," illustrated. A lady remarked to a gentleman, "That takes off the ladies, I suppose."—"No," said her friend, "it only takes off their dresses." "Then," replied the lady, "it is proper that a *strip*-ling should sell it."

Never think that which you do for religion is time or money mis-spent.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Education.—

I call education, not that which is made up of the shreds and patches of useless arts, but that which inculcates principles, polishes tastes, regulates temper, cultivates reason, subdues the passions, directs the feelings, habituates to reflection. It is very possible for a woman to be totally ignorant of the ordinary but indispensable duties of common life, without knowing one word of Latin, thus assuming an ungenerous superiority of herself, and mortifying another by a sense of her comparative ignorance. But the good they do arise from the exertion of their piety, and not from the deficiency of their learning. Their labors are beneficial from the talent they exercise, and not from their want of another talent; if you want talents obtain a varied and inefficient book; but possess what talents you may, you will without knowledge, possess a crude and indigested one. Besides what we call book learning, there is another species of knowledge in which some truly good men are sadly deficient; I mean an acquaintance with human nature, the knowledge of the world and Him who made it. In all circumstances, learning confers dignity on our character; it enables us to raise the tone of general conversation, and is a safe kind of medium with persons of a higher class who are not religious, and it will always put it in our power to keep the standard of intercouse above the degrading topics of diversions, sports and vulgar gossip. Learning too, has this strong recommendation, that it is the offspring of a most valuable virtue; I mean industry, a quality on which I am ashamed to see Pagans frequently set a higher value than we seem to do. A young lady's education is never completed until she is perfect in general housekeeping. It is too often the case that persons in affluence think all kinds of work a perfect disgrace. But we are commanded to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow.—They must consider that riches often take wings, and fly away. Some mothers' say reading will spoil their daughters' eyes;—stooping to write will ruin their chests, and working will make them round shouldered: The little dears. To the wretched education of their mothers' all this mischief may be attributed; for she is not a bad, though ignorant woman, and having been harshly treated by her own parents, she fell into the vulgar error of vular minds, that of supposing the opposite of wrong must necessarily be right; if her education was good, and her mind was of the highest order, she would have no such foolish ideas. How full of interest is the conversation of a truly intelligent man or woman. How eagerly do we seek the company of such, and how long do we enjoy it before we tire; great are the charms which the cultivated intellect has for its companion. Then shall we not cultivate ours? The cultivative intellect is a source of never-failing pleasure to its friends and companions; it is a mine of wealth sparkling with instruction; it has an attractive force, which draws around itself the minds of others, and delights them with its companionship. It has been the error of sensible men of the world to erect talents and learning into idols, which they would have universally and exclusively worshipped. This has perhaps driven some religious men into such a fear of over-cultivating learning, that they do not cultivate it at all. All persons should be styled perfect book-worms. In taste, judgment and literature, and the talent which make an elegant companion are creditably concealed. All this gay confusion of acquirements, this superfluity of enterprise, is the real business of education. As to lectures they may be doubtless made very useful subsidiares to instruction, as they most happily illustrate book-knowledge, but if the pupil's instructions in private do not precede, and keep pace with these useful public exhibitions, your knowledge will be only presumptuous ignorance. You may learn to talk of oxygen and hydrogen and deflagration and trituation, but you will know nothing of the science except the terms. Love the society of your companion, in imagination, reader, and you may learn something of the existence of true happiness, and the best method of securing it. Never forget to be grateful for the talents with which you are endowed: strive to value and improve your privileges; reading makes a full man; education reaches everywhere for talents. We should all obtain a good English education, including a thorough knowledge of our own language. Vice it is now generally agreed proceeds from ignorance. It is very true that education will not absolutely eradicate our evil propensities, and that to those depraved individuals whom it has not been able to correct, it may occasionally afford the means of more deliberate and more affective guilt. Let those whose riches have purchased for them the page of knowledge, regard with respect the native powers of them to whose eyes it has never been unrolled. The day-laborer and the professo" of science, belong naturally to the same order of intelligence; circumstances and situation have made all the difference between them. The understanding of one has been free to walk whither it would; that of the other has been shut up and deprived of the liberty of ranging the fields of knowledge. Society has condemned it to the dungeon of ignorance, and then despises it for being in darkness. The value of learning depends solely on the purposes to which it is devoted. I would have Christians able to beat the world at its own weapons, and convince it, that it is not from penury of mind or inability, to distinguish themselves in other matters, that they may apply themselves to seek that wisdom which is from above; that they do not fly to religion as a shelter from the ignoring of ignorance, but from a deep conviction of the comparative vanity of that very learning, which they are so assiduous to acquire. It is frequently pleaded by the despisers of learning, that the apostles were illiterate. The fact is too notorious, and the answer too obvious to require to be dwelt upon. ROSE.

BE SOCIAL.—When I am assailed with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pigs rather than remain alone by myself.—The human heart is like a mill-stone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, in turns and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put on wheat under it, it still grinds on; but then it is itself it grinds, and wears away.

Truth is violated by falsehood, and it may be equally outraged by silence.—*Ammian.*

To ascertain whether a woman is passionate or not, take a muddy dog in the parlor.

SABBATH READING.

GOODNESS IN EVERYTHING.—Is any creature destitute of the open marks of God's goodness? Though all are not enriched with those signal characters which he vouchsafes to others. He that

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—The letter I sent you two weeks since has met with a reply, and Ridley with some strictures, the justness of which permit me to inquire into.

By the communication of a "Delaware County Democrat," Ridley is denounced as a "grumbling township." Well, this is not the first charge of the kind made. It was so denounced before the meeting of the Democratic Nominating Convention, by influential Democrats, and paraded over the county in order to get up a prejudice against the candidate she put forward for nomination.—Such a prejudice was, unhappily, awakened, and we now see the result of it. We have no other reply to make than this:—If your correspondent means by "grumbling" that Ridley *complains* of the loss of those rights which she had so just a title, then is she ready to admit the charge. She has complained, and will again complain;—she has complained before the Convention, she has complained through the columns of the public press, and she *will on the 13th of October, complain at the polls*—against this new fangled unholy alliance with Know Nothingism projected by the leaders of our party, and attempted to be forced down our throats as good Democracy. If this be *"grumbling,"* let those who choose--make the worst of it.

But laside from his charges upon my township, your correspondent, in a course of special pleading, endeavors to hunt up a few excuses for Democrats, in case they choose to vote for the straight-out American candidate for District Attorney; but we imagine the consciences of true men are not so easily set at rest. Allow me to examine his position. It is this, in fair and short terms:—"That since the Democratic Convention failed to put forth a candidate for District Attorney, Democrats are left free to vote for either of the men running on the opposition tickets—and that, being more *friendly* to Know Nothingism than Republicanism, *they will of course vote for the Know Nothing candidate!*" This is his position. Its correctness we most emphatically deny. Democrats are not free, as Democrats, to vote for their enemies; and no Democratic feeling will ever prompt men to do so. True, as individuals, all men have a *right* to vote for their opponents—though this right is seldom exercised—but as the members of a party leagued together for the preservation and triumph of Democratic principles and measures, they violate their compact and their party ties when they vote for any other than their own party friends. As Democrats, they have no right to oppose their own creed, by seeking the election to office of its enemies. This is certainly a more reasonable view of the question, and it is favored by all former actions of the party.

It is the just boast of our party—both nationally and locally—that it has always been a unit upon questions affecting it and the success of its candidates, and to this unity alone can its success be attributed. Nothing else could could have protected from the competion of a bold and powerful Whig party; again, from the insidious attacks of an oath-bound and secret organization, which ramified through every section of the Union, and for a time threatened its destruction; and lastly, nothing now will protect it from the combined efforts of bigoted natives and fanatical anti-slaveryists, but its old unity.—In it we read its past political success, and unity is the offspring of every hope for its future. Old Democrats, who have battled with the party since the inauguration of the Bank Era until now—young Democrats, who strive to keep green the memory of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson—and not the least in the catalogue, those who have fled from the oppression of monarchical governments, and sought an asylum beneath the ægis of Democracy—these, all these cannot be expected to sunder every party tie, merely to aid the election of a rampant straight-candidate to an office so petty in its nature, that even our Convention did not deem it essential to fill it by nomination. Consistency forbid any such foul blot ever being cast upon the party. If his position be granted, no limit can be placed upon it, and Democrats can next year find a precedent for supporting some *prominent* candidate for office in the ranks of their opponents.

But suppose Democrats should have a choice, and they exercised it alone with regard to the capabilities of the two candidates; why, in such case, the Republican candidate might have a vast majority in our party. But Democrats should have no choice between enemies, and we trust that none will be exercised.

Yet my opposer goes still further, and advances doctrine for the guidance of Democrats, as this:—"That if the majority of Democrats do support the American candidate for District Attorney, the party is not accountable for it, and they will violate no party discipline or rule by doing so." Truly, one wrong serves as but the foot-mark for another, yet more flagrant. Who would ever have thought that Democracy would be so perverted or that men, to find an excuse for the consummation of base purposes, would advance a theory denied by the very principle upon which it is falsely founded? Does he not know a *majority* constitute *the party*, as much as if it were *entire;* and that *the action of a majority of a party is the action of the party?*—for though opposed by a large minority, that opposition is powerless, and to act Democratically, it must yield to the many. This is the vital principle of Democratic government, and Democrats should be the last to oppose it. We presume that no sensible man will dispute this fact—that the majority of Democratic votes are just as binding as though that majority were given in representative convention.—It is even more so, for here the will of each separate individual is made known personally, and not through the representative of a number of individuals, who might perhaps falsely serve his constituents. This is upon the principle that every man can best represent his own views and feelings. But the question is too palpable for argument, and any Democrat who cannot see and understand it in its true light, is unworthy the name.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, permit me to urge that I have no other than motives honest and Democratic in opposing as I do, this anti-Democratic manner of conducting a political campaign. I would covet no favors from my enemies, and will neither ask their aid nor return any that may be given by them, as I know that such aid would be given only through motives selfish and dishonest. If, in their weak cause, they want help, let them petition and bribe for it elsewhere. Honest Democrats don't wish to be drawn into a fusion-trap which will destroy their identity as a party, which will force them to leave their old land-marks, and cause them to betray that class of naturalized citizens who have always stood by them, into the hands of the most inveterate enemies they ever had. We will have none of it, and even though some Democrats—call them a majority—should extend the coveted aid, we will wash our hands of the foul proceeding, and brand as traitors those who betray Democracy. Such a course may seem extreme, but no other would be consistent.

Many Democrats who have been drawn into this movement, do not see its result, else they would speedily extricate themselves from its folds. Let them look at the matter seriously, and with an eye to the future good of their party. It is plain from the very nature of the thing, that if persisted in it will destroy that unity which has formerly been our pride and boast—that it will lay the foundation for innumerable inroads into our party, make it the tool of its enemies, and its members subservient to the will of those whose only object is to crush them. For years to come, it will be the just taunt of our enemies, and the cause of shame in our friends. We would therefore exhort Democrats—by every party tie—by every principle they hold dear—to openly and manfully resist this fusion scheme.

We hope there are many hundreds, outside of Ridley, who prefer an honorable defeat to an ignobly victory.

RIDLEY DEMOCRAT.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM OUR YOUNG FRIEND H. D. MANLEY, AN ACTING MIDSHIPMAN OF THE U S. NAVY.

U. S. Sloop of War, Preble, Anchored off Fayal one of the Group of the Azores, Atlantic Ocean, Aug. 13, '57.

We arrived here last Sunday, after a good run of twenty-one days from the time we left Norfolk. On Thusday, July 21, while crossing the Gulf Stream, a storm overtook us which lasted part of the afternoon and all night. The waves foamed, and the terrific winds blew. We were obliged to take in all sail and *lay to* all night under bare poles.—The wind howled though the rigging which gave a *set off* to its poles. Many of the 'Middies' were sick, but fortune favored me: I remained as well as ever. I have not been sea-sick at all, and it is not likely now I will be. I "turned in" that night with these thoughts, "that if the ship go down and we be all lost, I might as well be asleep (if I can get asleep) as be on deck," I went below, got into my hammock, went asleep, and did not wake up till morning, when the storm was all over. Several of the 'fellows' staid on deck all night; I asked some of the "old tars," what they thought of the storm? they said "it was a pretty good blow."

Not much rain accompanied the wind.—It is said all ships may expect a blow in crossing the Gulf Stream, but ours was rather a heavy one. Well after the storm we sailed along smoothly, about one hundred and fifty knots a day, until we arrived at our destination.

We are kept pretty busy on board the ship; we have a watch to keep; exercise with the guns and sail; go to school one hour each day, (except Sunday) to learn navigation, &c., &c. On Saturday, August 8th, we found by working out our lat. and long., we were near the place, to which we were destined. So a look-out, was sent to the mast-head, and in the afternoon he reported LAND. On Sunday morning it proved to be the Island of Fayal, and at supper time, Sunday evening, we were snugly anchored in the harbor. The next morning (Monday) all the Middies belonging to the Port-Watch went ashore and spent the day. The next day (Tuesday) the Starboard watch went. I am in the starboard watch. I will now copy from my journal part of the entry, for that day. "We the starboard watch, started from the ship at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returned at 7 P. M. After landing at Horta, we went to the Hotel, and engaged dinner for thirty-five; then we scatted all over the town, in different directions, in groups of two or three.—Paddock, Mahan and I went together. We went to the market and bought some fruit; after that we walked around town making purchases, until 12 o'clock, when we arrived at the Hotel, and rested ourselves till dinner was ready."

We were followed all day by beggars of all kinds, ages and sexes. They were very annoying, kept pulling us by the arm, and asking us, in the Portuguese language for money and something to eat. The town is perfectly swarmed with them, I never saw so many in all my life.

At 2 o'clock the bell announced dinner, and we did it ample justice I assure you.—We had soup, roast beef, roast chicken and duck, bread and butter, rice pudding, pies, plums, pears, apricots, blackberries, and as a beverage, sweet wine of the island. At 3 o'clock, dinner being over, some rode on Donkeys, and some went to the house of the American Consul. I was in the latter party. The Consul's name is Dabney. He is from Boston. We all went through his garden and yards. They are very large and handsome. We saw any quantity of flowers and fruit; especially oranges. After walking an hour at a fast rate, we did not get over half the grounds.

We left the Consul's, and went back to the hotel, drank some sweet wine, and remained till we started for the ship. On our way to the boats, we stopped at the fort. A few soldiers were on guard. I heard they got nine cents a day wages. The fort is a very poor concern; out of twenty guns, no two of them are of the same kind. When I returned to the ship, finding myself tired, I "turned in" and went to sleep.

Horta, the name of the town of Fayal, is very solid. The streets are paved with stone, and the houses built of it. The roofs are of tile, which they turn to every advantage, as wood is scarce. It looks as if it would stand for centuries. We took some wood on board. It was nearly all grape vines. The dress of the women is very singular: in the middle of summer, they wear long woolen cloaks, down to their feet, and something for a bonnet which covers their shoulders. This is made of the same blue stuff as their cloaks. The natives make cows perform the duty of oxen in the States, haul carts and do the work. They have no horses, but use donkeys instead.

Opposite Fayal is the island of Pico; and on it the peak of Pico, which is 7630 feet high. The Azores belong to Portugal, and the natives speak its language. We did not find much difficulty in talking, as several Americans are here, and many Portuguese can speak our language. This is all I have time to write now. Excuse bad writing and composition.

A REGULAR JACK SHEPPARD.—An intensely laughable robbery was perpetrated at the Jarrett House, St. Anthony, which in boldness eclipses any similar enterprise of modern times. Col. H. Wiltse, hearing somebody knocking around in the hall near his room, at an unseasonable hour, and suspecting it might be some villain who meant to rob him, rose from his bed and fixed the door open, got his brace of pistols and prepared them for "an emergency," then sat down on the bed to wait for the anticipated scamp to present himself. In this position he fell asleep!—and while enjoying a perpendicular dream, (probably of a robber, writhing with a bullet in his thorax) the ungrateful and inconsiderate vagabond aforesaid walked into the room through the open door, helped himself to a new dress coat, two pairs of pantaloons and a vest, pocketed six dollars and fifty cents in money, deliberately became an accomplice of Procrastination (the thief of time) by stealing a valuable gold watch, took the gold studs out of the shirt of the slumberer, and departed! Mr. W. awoke just in time to find his "victim" vamosed, and himself minus property to the amount of $200 or $300. In fact, almost everything in the room had "gone off" except his faithful pistols, which were firmly grasped in either hand, ready capped and cocked! The funny gentleman with the dark lantern has not been seen or heard of since.

WHEAT DECLINES IN ILLINOIS.—A late Bloomington, Illinois, paper says:—"Wheat declined to fifty cents per bushel in this market, Thursday. The main cause of the rapid decline is, that in the present unsettled state of affairs east, the Chicago bankers refuse to discount the drafts of produce dealers, (or of anybody else, in fact,) many of whom are therefore unable to continue buying. At present rates, we presume farmers will generally withhold their grain from market."

An oven which cost $40,060, and is to bake 500 barrels of flour per day, is being erected at Chicago.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

EXCITING TOPICS OF THE DAY.—The European world has before it several exciting topics. The most prominent of these may be briefly alluded to as follows:

1. The Revolt in British India. This is likely to cost Great Britian an immense expenditure, as well of blood as treasure.—Already many lives have been lost, and 20000 troops have been sent forward. The cost in the end will amount to many millions, and for years to come, it will be necessary to exercise the utmost vigilance towards the natives. The causes of the revolt have not been fully ascertained, but among them the following may be specified:

1. A religious prejudice.
2. The attempt to introduce greased cartridges.
3. A rumor that the British had determined to force Christianity upon the natives.
4. A jealousy between the native and foreign officers and troops.
5. A tyrannical course on the part of the British rulers.

The end, it is impossible to predict, but the British government seems determind to conquer the disaffected subjects at any and every cost.

2. The British war with China. This also presented a serious aspect at the last dates. The British commander had destroyed the Chinese fleets, and captured several forts in the neighborhood of Canton. He then determined to await the arrival of Lord Elgin and reinforcements. France is understood to sympathize with Great Britain and a joint effort will be made to secure a more liberal commercial treaty, and the abandonment of the restrictive and exclusive policy which has heretofore characterized the Chinese.—The result will be awaited with interest.

3. The French and Turkish rupture.—The misunderstanding between Turkey and France, in relation to the Danubian principalities, is thus described by the Liverpool Mercury:

The question of the expediency of uniting the Principalities and erecting them into an independent or semi independent State under a foreign prince, is perfectly distinct from the question of the validity of the electoral returns, which rewarded the unscrupulous zeal of the Sultan's partizan's and servants in Moldavia. Our own impression has always been that the policy of the projected union is highly doubtful. Of course much is to be said in favor of an experiment which is in some degree recommended by the example of Belgium; but then there is no less applicable precedent of the corrupt and disorderly kingdom of Greece, which unfortunately tells strongly on the other side. It is difficult to assure one-self that Turkey will be strengthened by the severance of a couple of provinces from her empire; nor can we anticipate that the Czar's ambition will be checked by the erection on his frontier of a little kingdom, with a little court, which will almost inevitably become a focus for Russian intrigue and a course of Russian influence. We must add that an arrangement which looks exceedingly like a partition of the European dominions of the Porte would not be a very seemly termination to a 'struggle for the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire.'

The trouble has since been settled.

4. The Spanish Mexican Imbroglio. The difficulty between Spain and Mexico is still unadjusted, but nothing serious or sanguinary is likely to be the result.

HERR DRIESBACH AND HIS LIONS.

The Galena (Ill.) *Courier* publishes a letfrom a correspondent in Potosi, Wisconsin, who says: "Tired of the itinerant Benedick life, about three years ago, the Herr took to himself one of the most intelligent and amiable of the Buckeye daughters, and removed to his place, where he had purchased himself a beautiful farm, and where has retired to cultivate the earth and make himself a pleasant home."

Since then the Lion Tamer has visited Dubuke; and the editor of the *Express* of that city, gives the following interesting recognition:

"Last evening we, with two companions, walked up the street with a very worthy farmer from Potosi, Wisconsin, who talked about his 'pigs, geese and ducks,' and with what success he tilled his farm. As an instance of his successful till he stated that he sold the product of fifty feet square of his farm, of which he kept an account, for forty-three dollars. Hence it may be seen that farmer, Herr Driesbach, has some skill as well as pride in farming. Our object in taking this walk was that the Herr desired us to witness a meeting between himself and old pets of the menagerie, which he had not seen for more than a year, and which, of course, we were most anxious to witness, to see whether time, travel and change had obliterated from their recollection their old master. On entering the canvass, which was before the audience began to collect, Herr Driesbach desired us to stand before the cage of the Bengal tiger, he remaining at the door the while. This tiger, from some old score, had just as old a grude against him, and days of yore managed to give a marked demonstration to the fact. This cage was selected for the first test of recognition. While we were stationed in front. Herr came sauntering along; carelessly habited in a farmer's costume, and as he neared the cage the tiger's eye began to glisten with great brilliancy as they bore directly upon him, and at the same time a low gutteral growl began to rise in his throat, which burst out in a furious howl as he leaped at the bars to get at him when he passed by. This experiment was tried several times with the same result, and when at length her spoke to him, his rage knew no bounds, leaping at the bars he dashed his paws out to tear him, and only ceased when his old master walked out of his sight.

The next place we were desired to remove to, was the large cage contaiuing a large lion, two leopards and a lioness. We mention them thus as it is the order they stand in the cage, it being divided into apartments.—As Herr approached the cage the lioness caught sight of him and her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her tail wagged a glad recognition. On his coming up to her she appeared frantic with joy, and when he spoke to her and presented his face to the cage, she kissed him and placed her paw in his hand with all the air of intense affection.

"Indeed, while he was in her presence, she did not know how to control herself, but would lick his hands while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him and press her nose between the bars as though she would like to have had a closer presence. While Herr was talking to the lioness, the old lion in the other end of the cage began to get jealous and grumbled, for he too had recognized his old friend. Herr said to him, "Billy getting jealous?" and then walked up to him, when the creature crowded against the bars to get closer to him if it were possible, and kissed his face and licked his hands with as great demonstrations of delight as the other. The leopards too, in the same cage, knew their old master, and watched him as they lay with their noses close to the bars with evident pleasure; and seemed highly pleased as he spoke to them. In all our days we do not recollect any exhibition which gave us so much satisfaction as did this meeting of old friends, and while we watched them in their congratulations, we could not make up our mind which was the most delighted, Driesbach, to know that he was not forgotten by these affectionate creatures, or that they were once more in his presence. While we were watching Herr and his old companions, the crowd began to gather in; and our companions and self departed highly gratified at the result."

CONVULSIONS PAST AND PRESENT.

If the convulsion of 1817 was wide-spread and severe, it sprung from causes entirely different from those which have produced the disasters of 1837 and 1857. Up to 1837, we had twenty years of peaceful commercial intercourse with all the world. True, we had no extravagant investments in railroads, such as have marked the twenty years succeeding; but then, in four years following 1830, the number of banks was increased from 320 to 506—an increase of 186, with an expansion of loans and discounts amounting to $124,000,000 within the same brief period It is, nevertheless, very remarkable that exchange on London was sold in New York at prices extraordinarily low during the years 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, with occasional but brief variations, but never but twice so high as nine and a half. In 1833 it opened at 7½ in January and closed at 5¾ in December, never having risen above 8¾ during the year. In 1834, it opened at 2½, fell to par in April, closed at 6 in December, and did not rise above 7¼ during the year. In 1835, it opened at 7, rose once during the year to 9½, and closed at that in December. In 1836 it opened at 8¾, fell to 6¾ in June, and closed in December at 9¼. During the year ending with September 30, the imports of specie amounted to $12,000,000, but the excess of imports over exports amounted to $51,000 000.

Congress adjourned in 1836 with every branch of industry flourishing; crops abundant beyond all former precedent; with more specie in the country than it had ever possessed: with all the elements of universal prosperity. Then came the distribution of the surplus revenue; the removal of the deporites to the pet banks of General Jackson's administration; the Treasury order that specie only should be received in payment at the Land Offices and for Government dues; the war on the United States Bank; the creation of 357 new banks, to fill up the gap deliberately and wickedly created by the destruction of the United States Bank; an increase of the banking capital of the country amounting to one hundred and seventy nine millions; an increase of paper currency equal to one hundred and twenty three millions; and an increase of loans and discounts amounting to no less a sum than three hundred and ninety millions of dollars! All this unexampled tinkering with the currency was accomplished in a very brief space of time. The brood of new banks everywhere forced into existence, multitude of them in neighborhoods where there was no business doing by which their capitals could be legitimately employed scattered their issues upon every conceivable enterprise that speculators or gamblers might suggest. The Vicksburg bank advanced $40 on every bale of cotton which the Mississippi planter agreed to raise and consign to it. The Bank undertook to transact a shipping business, and was to forward the cotton to England, sell its exchange to a vast profit, and in other ways confer immense blessings on the community of planters.—The Brandon Bank also made similar advances on more than twenty thousand bales.—The Girard bank of Philadelphia advanced an enormous sum to the Stonington railroad. Everywhere the banks were gorged with money, and they gorged the community in return. This overbanking was altogether engendered by the existence of a large surplus revenue, which enabled the pet banks to which the Government had removed it to lend forty millions of dollars more than they could have loaned had there been no surplus revenue. The surplus revenue was derived altogether from the extraordinary sales of public lands. These extraordinary sales were produced by the facilities originally placed in the hands of Western and Southern speculators, by the deposite Banks in those quarters, in the shape of loans of the public money; and these facilities were wholly due to the removal of the deposits of this public money from the Bank of the United States. Such were the principal of General Jackson's "humble efforts to restore the constitutional currency."

The importations continued to increase beyond all former example, exchange rose, gold began to leave in payment for these importations, and up to April, 1837, all but four or five of the principal cotton factors at New Orleans failed, with liabilities amounting to thirty millions of dollars. These failures precipitated many houses in New York and Philadelphia, some three hundred in number, merchants, manufacturers, brokers and others, involving responsibilities amounting to sixty millions of dollars.

No wonder that the public mind was ripe for a panic. In the early part of May, 1837, a run upon the New York banks set in—small at first, but increasing in activity as alarm became diffused, until it became evident that these institutions would lose every dollar of their coin. On the 10th of May, they accordingly suspended. The Philadelphia banks followed their example on the 11th, those of Boston and Baltimore on the 12th, and their example was generally imitated throughout the country.

Such was the condition of our country in 1837, and such were the causes which overwhelmed the banks. Only two or three of a similar character are present in 1857. These are excessive importations, excessive issues of bank paper, and speculations in Western lands—the latter, however, bearing no comparison to the insane purchases of twenty years ago. But then we have the vast complications growing out of an immense system of railroads, equal in magnitude to all the others. Take away the embarrasments they are now producing, restore the values they have obliterated, and where should we be? Safe, beyond all question, notwithstanding the heresies of a government whose free-trade pertinacity has been tempting and has finally succeeded in gorging the nation with foreign products to the utter ruin of its industry.

No refuge from this storm must be looked for in a suspension by the banks. They have no justification for such a course. If multitudes of business men have suspended, they are not necessarily insolvent, and in most cases will require forbearance only to place them in a sound contition. This forbearance the banks can afford to practice toward all their customers, whose condition entitles them to it. There is, moreover, no dearth of coin among the people. All the channels of trade are filled with gold, and the banks have more of it than ever before. No public emergency has yet arisen—no public pressure intense enough—no insolvency sufficiently wide-spread—no dangerous panics have occurred—to justify a suspension by the banks. Confidence in them is unimpaired, and the great mission entrusted to them must be honorably accomplished. It is utterly fallacious to suppose that suspension by the banks would be followed by relief to the community. Exchanges would everywhere rise. In July, 1837, two months after the suspension, sixty day bills on London were selling in New York at a premium of 21, and they continued high during the remainder of the year. The domestic exchanges were also so ruinous as to completely put an end to remittances from many portions of the South and West. Stringent laws have subsequently been enacted to drive the banks into liquidation immediately on their suspending. Liquidation means the collection of debts due to them.—All forbearance to their debtors would thus be at an end—and if all debtors to the banks were called upon to pay immediately, what, short of another bankrupt law, would be the daily prayer of the whole country? Happily, there exists no cause for such a suspension. Here and there an imprudently managed institution may fall; but it was as liable to fall at any time as now.

—*New York Tribune.* ANGUS.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent sends us the following particulars of a most singular accident which happened in Bartersville Ga., a short time since:

"A black boy, of about 19 years, was sent down into a well to remove an obstruction to dipping water. Just as he reached the bottom the wall gave way and rolled in upon him. The well was sixty seven feet deep.—The boy had 60 feet of rock over and upon him. It was soon ascertained that he was not crushed to death. His groans reached the top of the well, and his words could be heard and understood.

A crowd soon gathered under the most intense excitement. Men worked as they never worked before. The white man and the black man lost for the time all feeling of distinction. An all-absorbing sympathy for the poor sufferer, blended all into one common humanity. They stopped not to eat, but dashed on with their work. In 24 hours he was raised out of the well in a box prepared for the purpose, amid shouts of rejoicing and triumph. Not a bone was broken, nor any serious injury done. He could converse freely, and express his gratitude. He is now, after three days, able to walk about the neighborhood, and thank those who exerted themselves for his rescue.

EXTRAORDINARY SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT. The Reporter of the Boston Traveler, while on his way to the Scientific Convention at Montreal, witnessed an experiment by one of the learned men of that body, which he describes thus:

"We had a large body of 'savans' on the train; learned men, who, though modest, could not cover the scientific habit beneath any cloak of small talk. I saw one large, red faced, burly gentleman, perform an adroit experiment at White river junction.—He filled a tumbler half full of water, and by discharging a pocket pistol into the same, changed its color into a brandy hue. After holding the liquid to the light, he deliberately drank it. I understand the experiment is quite a common one.

Accounts from the interior of New York respecting the apple crop are flattering, and a larger supply is expected from that quarter than has been furnished for several years.

It is reported on good authority that Mrs. Cunningham has retained David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, as her counsel in the coming trial upon the bogus baby charge.

China seems to be in a bad condition.—The rebellion is still extending in the Southern part—taxes cannot be collected, and iron money has been substituted in place of copper and silver.

The Harrisburg cotton factory has suspended operations for an indefinite period, owing to the high price of the raw material.

An Irishman, while attending church in Greencastle, Indiana, last Sunday week, became enraged at the officiating priest, and knocked him down.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—THOMAS S. BELL.
ASSEMBLY—THOMAS P. POWELL.
COUNTY TREASURER—CHAS. R. WILLIAMSON.
COMMISSIONER—JAMES CLOUD.
SHERIFF—JONATHAN VERNON.
CORONER—JONATHAN P. WORRALL.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—JESSE W. NOBLE.
AUDITOR—JOHN D. WHITE.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JASPER E. BRADY.
JACOB BROOM.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN F. LINDERMAN.

AMERICAN COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—ROBERT PARKE.
ASSEMBLY—DR. JOHN BROOKE.
SHERIFF—WILLIAM L. GRUBB.
COMMISSIONER—JOHN CLAYTON.
TREASURER—WILLIAM Y. STACKHOUSE
CORONER—SAMUEL LONG, SR.
AUDITOR—CHAS. H. SHAW.
DIRECTOR—OBORN LEVIS, JR.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—GEO. DARLINGTON.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of SHERIFF, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August inst., I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all the duties of said office.

HENRY F. ESREY.

Nether Providence, August 26, 1857.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August, I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all its duties.

Middletown, Aug. 26, '57. CHARLES JOHNSON.

To the Electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of CORONER, by the Republican county Convention, held at Media, on the 20th of August, I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all its duties.

Springfield, Aug. 26, '57. ISAAC JOHNSON.

To the People of Delaware county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having been nominated for SHERIFF, I respectfully ask your support for said office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge impartially, and to the satisfaction of the public, the duties which will devolve upon me.

JONATHAN VERNON.

Nether Providence, Sept. 9, 1857.

To the electors of Delaware county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Democrats of Delaware county, having conferred upon me the nomination for COUNTY TREASURER, I respectfully ask your votes for said office. If elected, the duties will be discharged to the best of my ability.

CHARLES R. WILLIAMSON.

Media, September 4, 1857.

To the American Voters of Delaware County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having received the nomination for the office of SHERIFF, by the American county Convention, held at Media, on the 3d of September, inst., I respectfully solicit your support for the office, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge faithfully and impartially all the duties of said office.

Chester, Sept, 9 WILLIAM L. GRUBB.

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.

CHESTER COUNTY TIMOTHY SEED OF superior quality, in store, and for sale at the Media Emporium of I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

Media, September 16.

JUST RECEIVED.—Godfrey's Narrative of the Grinnell Arctic Exploring Expedition, Illustrated. Price 75 cents, at CUMMINS & CO.,

Media, August 26. Booksellers.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—A fine lot of Salted Shad, for sale by the barrel or hundred, by the subscriber, CHAS. P. BUNTING.

Marcus Hook, August 12-5w.

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be had for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.

Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,

May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

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.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS of every description, at the Emporium of

Sep. 16. I. HALDEMAN & SONS.

PROCLAMATION--GENERAL ELECTION.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I JOHN M. HALL, Sheriff of the county of Delaware, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Delaware, on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the thirteenth day of the month,) at the places hereinafter designated, for the election of State and County officers, as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the District composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Delaware, in the House of Representative of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of the county of Delaware.

One person for Treasurer of the county of Delaware.

One person for Commissioner of the county of Delaware.

One person for Auditor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Director of the Poor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Coroner of the county of Delaware; and

One person for District Attorney of the county of Delaware.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in the Borough of Chester.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Concord, will hold their election at the house formerly kept by John Way, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Newtown, will hold their election at the house of Jos. M. Hizer, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough and township of Darby, will hold their election at the house of James H. Malin, in the Borough of Darby.

The electors of the township of Upper Darby, will hold their election at the Eastern school house, (Hibberd's) in said township.

The electors of the township of Middletown will hold their election at the Black Horse tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Providence, will hold their election at the Rose Tree tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Springfield, will hold their election at the public house of Geo. Worrell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Haverford, will hold their election at the public house of James P. Aflick, in said township.

The electors of the township of Marple, will hold their election at the public house of Samuel Hale, in said township.

The electors of the township of Radnor, will hold their election at the Radnor (Friends') School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Aston, will hold their election at the public house of John Garret, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Chichester, will hold their election at the Brick School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Edgmont, will hold their election at the public house of Wm. Sill, in said township.

The electors of the township of Birmingham, will hold their election at the house of Marshall Hoopes, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Chichester, will hold their election at the Rockland School house, in said township.

The electors of the township of Bethel, will hold their election at School House No. 1, in said township, the place of holding township elections in said township.

The electors of the township of Nether Providence, will hold their election at the Union School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Thornbury, will hold their election at the house of Jesse Russell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ridley, will hold their election at the public house of Edward Lenny, in Leiperville, in said township.

The electors of the township of Tinicum, will hold their election at the public house of John Hart, in said township.

The election is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

[The Sheriff of the county of Delaware has received the following Proclamation from the Governor of this State in regard to voting for or against the several proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The freemen of the county of Delaware will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.]

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, *Governor of the said Commonwealth: to* JOHN M. HALL, *Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Delaware,* SENDS GREETING:

WHEREAS, a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven: *And whereas,* It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: *And whereas,* By an Act of the Legislature of this commonwealth, entitled, "an Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the constitution," approved May 12th, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, it is, among other things, provided as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hund ed and fifty seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the amendments, or any of them, which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general elections of this commonwealth are held, opened and closed: and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election, tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposite them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officer; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," "Third Amendment" and "Fourth Amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "For the Amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "Against the Amendments."

SECTION II. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the General Elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

You are therefore hereby commanded to give the notice required by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and set forth fully and particularly therein, the time of opening and closing the polls, the description of tickets to be used; the necessity of voting upon each amendment *separately*, the manner of making returns of the votes given and generally to do all other matters and things required of you by law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-second.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth

BY THE GOVERNOR.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or

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., SEPTEMBER 30, 1857.

'AMERICA SHALL RULE AMERICA.'

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR.
ISAAC Z. COFFMAN.

ASSEMBLY,
HIRAM CLEAVER.

SHERIFF,
HENRY F. ESREY.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,

COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS REECE.

DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AUDITOR,
JACOB PAINTER.

CORONER,
ISAAC JOHNSON,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD A. PRICE.

WILMOT IN MEDIA.—The Hon. David Wilmot, the Union Candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Delaware county, on the Political Issues of the day, in this Borough, on Tuesday, the 6th of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Every arrangement has been made to secure a fine meeting, and we hope all who can will attend and hear this faithful champion of Americanism and Freedom.

Gowl's Brass Band will be in attendance.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.—Saturday last was a day of nearly general suspension of the Banks—those of all the principal cities in our State, and in many cases the country banks suspended the payment of specie.—Unprecedented scenes of excitement, in financial matters, have been enacted on all sides. Men doing an active and promising business in the early part of the week, were compelled to suspend at its close, not that they were insolvent, but because of the scarcity of the hard cash. In the manufactories of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and even in the warehouses and stores money enough could not be raised to pay off the hands, and in most cases, they received but half pay. The scarcity of the specie is, perhaps, unparalelled in the history of our country, and if some relief is not soon found, there must be an almost general suspension of business.

The prices in almost everything have fallen. Real Estate is brought to its proper level, and provisions are much reduced in price. But the same causes which have lessened the articles of family consumption, produced the present panic, and the poor will the coming winter find food dear at any price. The scarcity of money will throw many out of employment, and even when employed, their labor will hardly command the price it formerly did. Looking at the matter in this light, there is just as great a loss to the laboring classes, proportionately, as to the richer speculators.

It is a matter of constant discussion—what has produced this state of things? It is generally ascribed, and we believe correctly, to the immense sums of money sent west for speculation in lands, to the large amounts of money taken from the markets by railroad companies and different corporations, and to the reckless extravagance in dress and diet which has characterized too many of our citizens. In looking for a remedy to the evils which beset the country, it will perhaps be beneficial—and we feel confident interesting—to know what has been done in times past, when similar troubles afflicted the nation.

We have therefore published elsewhere in this paper a history of the monetary convulsions of the country, since 1817.

The community must be relieved from this burden which weighs them down, and any measure which promises a speedy relief, will be hailed with delight The banks have petitioned the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, that they may adopt some plan to secure the Banks from forfeiting their charters by this forced suspension, which will enable them to again resume, as soon as their debts are collected. The Governor has granted the petition, and an extra session of the Legislature will soon be called, but whether any thing will be done, remains to be seen.

Since the above was in type the Governor has issued his proclamation, calling the Legislature on the 6th of October. The Presidents of the various banks held a meeting on Monday, and decided upon the following important measures:

1. A suspension of specie payments on all notes, large any small. 2. The prompt issue of their own notes of the smaller denominations, for checks, and all other obligations against them. 3. An increase of discount to their customers, with the object of affording immediate relief.

MOLLY MAGUIRE.—Most of our readers have heard of Molly Maguire, a secret political organization of Papists. This society now exists in every town and hamlet in the United States where as many as half a dozen of this class of people reside. Its real name is disguised under the title of "The American Union Benevolent Society." Its oaths of membership are unusually severe and are said to be far more rigid than those of the Know Knothings, and that the society existed in this country long before the last named order. Molly Maguire, by which the order is popularly known, is an imported nick-name of the Blue Ribbon lodges of Ireland, where the society first originated, and at one time gave the British Government a great deal of trouble. Formerly its members were all foreigners, and none others allowed to become members. Lately the order has become more generous and now admits native born Catholics. Its object is the control of the democratic party. Its first influence was brought to bear on this party by the nomination of James Campbell as a candidate for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court in 1853, and has ever since controlled its nominations and elections.

Every one recollects what a cry was raised by the Democrats when the Sons of '76 banded themselves together to protect the country against foreign dictation, and how they were branded as assassins and cutthroats and every vile stigma that could be thought of, and yet those who cried the loudest are now under the control of an oath bound association of foreigners.—The order has been managed so secretly and its schemes so well planned, that the democracy did not even suspect its influence when the order was controlling the nominations of that party. But now that they know that such an organization does exist, it remains to be seen whether they will raise their voice against its operations as they did against Know Nothingism, or submit to be controlled by an association of oath bound Irish Catholics, who are seeking to get the government into their own hands so that they may set a up priesthood and advance the cause of Romanism, at the price of virtue, liberty and the blood of every one who dares to raise his voice in opposition to them.

Gov. Ford is out in a letter, in which he flatly denies the charge of H. Bucher Swoope that he paid out given sums to different newspapers of the State, in consideration of their supporting Fremont. The Booker is about being butchered.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The Grand Jury, says the Philadelphia News, has returned upwards of fifty true bills against the election officers, for the frauds perpetrated by them in October, 1857. We trust that these parties will now learn that they cannot pretend to resign their situations under the City and General Government, and assume the duties of election officers, and cheat and defraud the public with impunity.—Were these men properly punished, we might hope to see a returning of fair elections. The District Attorney has presented these cases as speedily as he could, owing to the fact that the paper have been scattered and mislaid during the late investigation. The have been collected together with the requisite proofs and the indictment have been all found. We look with confidence to the action of the District Attorney and the Court to protect us against a repetition of the frauds.

The Altoona *Tribune*, one of the papers charged by H. Bucher Swoope with being bought out, thus retorts:—

We here as elsewhere, now, henceforth and forever, unhesitatingly brand the charge, that we received the sum of $425, or any other sum, from Gov. Ford, or any other man, in consideration of our supporting Mr. Fremont, a base, gratuitous, malicious, calumnious LIE, and the maker, endorser and utterer of the charge, whether such be Governor Ford, Dr. Woodward, H. Bucher Swoope, John P. Sanderson, or any of his toadies, as a base, gratuitous, malicious, calumnious LIAR.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—The Government troops whom Walker led to Lawrence with such a show of overthrowing the municipal authority established there by popular election, have been again withdrawn from the place, and this time, no doubt, finally, as they were wanted for the Utah expedition. This is certainly the emptiest and most ridiculous demonstration yet attempted in Kansas, and has injured the reputation of Governor Walker beyond recovery. He is said to be very much enraged at the withdrawal of the troops, and a report was quite current that he had left the territory to return to Washington. Meantime the city government of Lawrence, which he pronounced rebellious has gone on quietly to govern the city, all the time that the troops were there, without any interference being attempted. A poll tax has been levied there, and the people have paid it. There is much sickness in Kansas, agues, billious fevers, and bowel complaints prevailing, while in the southern portion of the territory, almost every settlement has been visited by small pox. In some districts, swarms of grasshoppers devour the corn and vegetables.

CUNNINGHAM BABIES IN KANSAS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:—Not long since the editor of the *Herald of Freedom* informed the young ladies in Kansas that they could pre-empt 160 acres of land. Some of the "strong minded" ones who were disciples of his at that time, "squatted" on different claims in the Southern part of the Territory, which has lately come into market. The pre-emption law says:—

"The individual claiming the benefits of said acts must be—either, the head of a family or a widow, or a single man over the age of twenty-one."

These young ladies not fulfilling either of the requirements, have adopted Mrs. Cunningham's plan of borrowing babies in order to swear they are the "head of a family," they generally board them one week and make one dress for the privilege of using them. Young misses of sweet sixteen may be seen at the head of a family ten years of age.

MR. WILMOT.—From all parts of the State, says the Daily *Sun*, we have the most cheering intelligence of the impression making by our friend, Mr. Wilmot, on the minds and hearts of the people. His rare argumentative ability, his vast fund of politico-historical facts, his intimate acquaintanship with distinguished gentlemen on all sides of politics—his possession of folies of interesting personal reminiscence—his simplicity of manner and wonderful urbanity of disposition—his frank, outspoken way with the people, all, in harmonious combination, render him one of the most remarkably men of the day.

The highest prize, (a gold watch worth $150.) at the National Horse Show, in Galesburg, Ill., was awarded to Miss A. R. Adcock, of Henderson Grove, who appeared mounted on a small filley, without a saddle. She proved herself worthy of every particle of applause given her, with superior management of her horse, and the care and grace with which she rode. It having been supposed by the judges and lookers-on that she had a stirrup fastened to the horse's blanket on which she sat, she dismounted, and, amid repeated shouts of approbation, showed them that she had nothing to keep her on her horse's back but her own tact.

THE SAVED AND THE LOST.—The exact number of the saved and lost of the Steamer Central America will probably never be known in this world. It is generally agreed that she had on board, on leaving Havana, nearly six hundred souls; and the lists of the saved vary from 166 to 182. In all of those lists, repetitions or other inaccuracies are apparent. Probably 170 is not far from the truth.

THE "DEAR LITTLE BABY."—Several parties were arrested at Pittsburgh, on Saturday charged with holding a public exhibition—admission ten cents—of a little child purporting to be the "dear little baby" of Mrs Cunningham. Its real mother, to whom the exhibitors were to pay three dollars a day, was among the arrested, but she was finally discharged.

In Baltimore, on Wednesday, a bull-terrier dog, belonging to a colored man (carter,) seized his master's valuable horse by the throat, and held to his grasp so firmly that he had to be killed by being struck on the head with an axe, all efforts to release him otherwise proved unavailing. The jugular vein of the horse was completely severed, and he died immediately.

A writer in the New York *Tribune*, thinks that the owners of the ill-fated steamship Central America are responsible for the loss and damage which individuals and the public have sustained by her sinking. He intimates that when she sailed on her last voyage, there was not a pump in working order on the vessel.

MRS. GRAVES, wife of a conductor on the Concord and Montreal Railroad, was on a visit to Wells River, Vt., the other day, and as she had never seen the inside of a telegraph office, a visit was paid to it, and the first message that came while she was there, was one directed to herself, announcing the death of her husband.

There is a village out west so healthy that people cant die there, but are obliged to go to the next town if they are tired of living, and there were two men there who lived to be so old that nobody could tell who they were.

COL. BENTON'S HEALTH.—Despatches from Washington speak of Col. Benton as in immediate danger of death, though his iron constitution may hold out for a few days longer. He had sent despatches to his family and immediate friends to be with him, and some of them had arrived.

UP TO SNUFF.—It is estimated that there are four million of female snuff-takers in the United States, using on an average two pounds each per annum, or eight millions of pounds, at an expense of two millions of dollars!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1857.—

Charles Bonsall, *vs.* Darby Presbyterian Church—Attornies for Plaintiff, E. A. Price; Attorneis for Def'ts, P. F. Smith.

Com. of Pennsylvania, use, &c., *vs.* Edward Carter, *et. al.*—R. E. Hannum, P. B. Carter.

William Denton, *vs.* Darby Presbyterian Church—E. A. Price; P. F. Smith.

Manufactures' & Mechanics' Bank, *vs.* John J. Thurlow—A. H. Smith; J. R. Morris.

Coleman, Hutton, & Co., *vs.* Frank Smith—J. R. Morris; E. Darlington.

Com. of Pa., use of Sharpless, *vs*, O. E. Strickland, *et. al.*—Thomas & Morris.

Reece W. Flower, *vs.* Samuel C. Bonsall, *et. al.*—J. R. Morris; E. A. Price.

Com. of Pa., use of Edwards, *vs.* O. E. Strickland, *et. al.*—J. M. Broomall; Thomas & Morris.

Joseph McKissick, *vs.* Stephen Horne—E. Darlington; Broomall.

Pompey Jackson, *vs.* Joseph Supers, *et. al.*—D. B. Brown; Hannum, *et. al.*

Thomas Palmer, *vs.* Charles G. Evans—Broomall: J. J. Lewis.

Com. of Pa., *ex. rel. vs.* Charles G. Evans—Broomall & Price; J. J. Lewis.

Passmore Williamson, *vs.* John K. Kane—Lewis & Broomall; Morris.

Samuel Bancroft, *vs.* John C. Beatty, *et. al.*—Broomall; E. Darlington.

James Shillingsford's Admt'rs, *vs.* Oborn Levis—Price; E. Darlington.

Joseph H. Hinkson, *vs.* Samuel Bancroft—Morris; Broomall.

Eliza Taylor, *vs.* Samuel Bancroft—Morris; Broomall.

Samuel Bancroft, *vs.* W. T. Crook, *et. al.*—Broomall; E. Darlington.

Robert Gartside, *vs.* William Bowker—Broomall; Hannum.

Borough of Chester, *vs.* William Eyre, Jr.—Broomall; E. Darlington.

Robert L. Taylor, *vs.* Jabez Lawton, *et. al.*—Broomall; E. Darlington.

William G. Smith, *vs.* Richard Reed's Executors'—E. Darlington; W. Darlington.

Elizabeth Supplee, *vs.* Lewis Super—E. Darlington; W. Darlington.

West Chester & Philadelphia R. R. Company, *vs.* Margaret Hannum—Bell; Lewis.

Same, *vs.* George Baker's Admt'rs—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* James Gamble—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* Edward B. Green—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* George Litzenberg—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* George G. Leiper—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* Simeon Lord—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* Philip Mullin—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* James Wilde—Bell; Morris.

Same, *vs.* Phillip Mullin, & wife—Bell; Morris.

Bank of Del. Co., *vs.* Mary B. Leiper, *et. al.*—Broomall; E. Darlington.

Benjamin E. Moore, *vs.* Stephen Horne—E. Levis; Broomall.

We will publish the jury list a week or two prior to Court.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.—Plans have just been completed by Mr. Sloan, for the erection of an extensive building, near Media, for the use of the Pennsylvania Training School, feeble-minded children. The building is to be of stone, having a front of 260 feet, and flanks of the return 100 by 40 feet in width, the wings extending 64 feet each way from the centre building, and 34 feet wide, with an enclosed verandah of 13 feet in width.—The centre building will be 52 feet front, and extend 34 feet in advance of the wings, and 57 feet on the rear, with a gymnasium on the rear, 44 by 64 feet long. The building is to be three stories in height, the first being twelve feet in the clear. Ventilating registers are to be provided throughout the building, twelve to each story in the corridors, four to each of the play-rooms, &c.—The stairs in the wings, and the outer steps from the door on the flanks and from the verandah, are to be of cast iron, and the doors of the building are also to be fire-proof. For the protection of the pupils, all the windows of the rooms occupied by the children, are to have balanced sash, hung with a single side pully, and arranged so as to rise and fall about six inches. The building is to be lit with gas, and every improvement necessary for the convenience and comfort of its unfortunate inmates will be introduced.

A DROWNED BODY FOUND.—An inquest was held by William Russell, Jr., Esq., a Magistrate of Delaware county, on the 22d inst., on the body of a man found on the flats outside the bank at Hog Island, Delaware county. The body, judging from its appearance, must have been in the water for at least two months. The flesh was almost all gone except a small portion on the body and one leg; he had on a pair of long boots, apparently but little used, since they were newly soled; woollen stockings, a black silk neck tie; his pantaloons had been blue cotton stuff, only a small portion remaining; he had on also, the remnant of a blue Guernsey shirt; an excellent set of teeth, and supposed to be 30 or 35 years of age. The remains were decently interred by the magistrate holding the inquisition. These remains were, no doubt, those mentioned by some of the city papers as having been visited by the Coroner of Philadelphia two or three days ago—information being given to him by persons who supposed it was in his jurisdiction. It is but proper to say in justice to the authorities of Delaware county, that the above magistrate repaired to the place and gave proper burial to the remains, as soon as informed thereof.

THE WEST CHESTER DIRECT RAILROAD.—The recent decision of Judge Knox, denying the application of the Directors of the West Chester Direct Railroad Company, for an injunction to prohibit the delinquent stockholders from paying their subscriptions to the Trustees, is likely to result very injuriously to the interests of that company. The directors had relied upon these subscriptions as almost their only hope for completing the road, and the money instead of going into the hands of directors to *complete the road*, will now go into the hands of the Trustees to pay bond-holders and other creditors. Judge Bell, the counsel for the Trustees, has brought suit against some one hundred and fifty delinquent stockholders—and the prospect is, if the money goes into the hands of the Trustees, every dollar will be a dead loss to the company.—*Phila. Argus.*

HALF TIME.—Owing to the tightness of the money market, the high price of cotton, and the tremendous *importation* of goods from Europe, the manufactures of Wilmington, and Brandywine, have been compelled to reduce their expense, and in future will work but half time until a better state of things is brought about. We also notice that over sixty cotton factories in the Eastern States, have been compelled to stop operations entirely, from like causes.

A number of factories in this county have closed operations, and none are making full time. The factories at Rockdale are running forty hours per week. This will bear hard upon the operatives.

GOOD PRICE.—A cow 13 or 14 years old, and without a calf, was sold one day last week, in Chester county, for $52. The calf had been taken off but a few weeks.

STONE COAL.—The advertisement of Huston & Co., coal merchants in Chester, may be seen elsewhere. They have on hand an excellent assortment of coal, and our friends in that section will do well by giving them a call.

A young mare, belonging to J. Levis Worrall, of this Borough, died on Sunday night last. She was an excellent traveller, and highly valued by her owner.

RAILROAD MEETING.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Stockholders of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad was held at the Charter House, in this Borough, on Monday, the 28th inst. It was organized by appointing John Hill, Esq., to the Chair, and Capt. Wm. Apple and Joseph Wilcox, Secretaries.

Paschall Morris, President of the Board of Managers, stated that the object of the meeting was to take measures for the early resumption of the work on the road. He stated that the Board of Managers had fulfilled their duty to the letter, had got rid of many difficulties which hindered the progress of the road, had paved the way for its completion, and now they wished to throw, as they said they would upon entering office—the responsibility upon the Stockholders. It required but a small amount of cash to complete the road—only $12,000; the remainder of the work would be done for bonds. He therefore urged upon all to unite and raise this amount, and promised if proper efforts were made, that the Locomotive would be running to West Chester in six weeks.

He was followed by H. Jones Brooke, who urged upon those present the necessity of immediately raising the required amount.—It had been urged against the road that the profits in a year would not pay the interest upon the bonds. He disproved this, by showing that the first year after the road was in full running order, it would pay the interest on the bonds; and for the second, and in the third year it would pay the Stockholders largely. $9,000 in 8 months this year was taken more than in corresponding months last year; and at this time efforts were only made to keep the road up, and not to make it pay. Permanent improvements and an increase in the facilities would largely increase its profits. His remarks were well received, and seemed to meet with the approbation of all present. Upon their conclusion, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by James Wilcox, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The completion of the Railroad is shown to depend upon the subscription of only $12,000, or thereabouts, in addition to the amount already subscribed; Therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of two persons in Chester county, be appointed to procure a subscription of $7,000 in that county; and that a committee of a like number be appointed in Delaware county, to obtain a subscription of $5,000 in said county.

Resolved, That this measure be carried out forthwith.

The following Committees were thereupon appointed by the Chairman:

Chester County—Townsend Eaches, Benjamin Hickman

Delaware county—Anthony Baker, James Wilcox.

General confidence seemed to prevail, and no trouble was anticipated in raising the required sum. This meeting was very different from those that have formerly been held; everything went on smoothly, and all seemed desirous of completing the road in the earliest possible time. This good feeling between all parties augurs well, and many who had doubts before, are now confident that the road will soon be finished.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned Court was held on Monday and Tuesday of this week, in the Court House, in this Borough. Present—Hon. Townsend Haines, President; and Associates, Andrews, & Hinkson. The following is a synopsis of the proceedings.

Upon the petition of George W. Bishop, of Edgmont, a rule was granted upon Joseph Powell (his committee.) to show cause why he should not be discharged. Rule returnable fourth Monday of November next.

George Afflick, *vs.* John Quinn—Exceptions to the award of arbitrators, and rule to show cause why the said award should not be set aside. Argued, and exceptions dismissed.

John B. McCay, *vs.* Andrew Hance—At the last May term, an action of trespass was tried, in which a verdict was rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, for six cents damages, and six cents costs. The plaintiff's bill amounting to some $70, was filed and taxed, and an execution issued for the collection of the same, which execution was stayed by one of the Judges in vacation, and a rule was taken to show cause why the said execution should not be set aside, upon the ground that the verdict did not carry with it the costs. Argued.

In the matter of the exceptions to a Rereview of a road in Radnor township. Argued and the exceptions dismissed.

Powell, *vs.* Charles G. Evans—The defendant's Real Estate was sold prior to the August term. One Hugh Alexander had entered against the said Real Estate a judgment for $9,000, and this judgment it was alleged, was fraudulent, and a rule was taken by John Broomall to show cause why an Auditor should not be appointed to distribute the proceeds of sale. Argued.

Jesse G. Johnson, minor, son of Abraham Johnson, dec'd, appeared, and made choice of Jethro Johnson, as his Guardian.

Estate of Abraham Johnson, dec'd.—Order of Inquest for partition of the Real Estate of said dec'd, among the children, was awarded.

Estate of Jesse Horton, dec'd.—Report of the Auditor appointed in this cause, was read and confirmed, *nisi*, with leave to any of the parties interested, to file exceptions until the first day of next Court.

Abram F. Patterson was appointed Constable for Ridley Township.

Carr *vs.* Carr.—Rule to take money out of Court. Argued and rule made absolute and ordered that the Pl'ff take out of Court proceeds of Sh'ff's sale.

John C. Davis *vs.* Budd S. Bodine.—Rule to take money out of Court. Rule entered by E. A. Price, counsel for the Plaintiff, made absolute.

PHOENIXVILLE IRON WORKS.—This establishment is intimately associated with the Safe Harbor Works or the Susquehanna, in Lancaster county. Both have been swamped by their inability to raise money to meet their obligations. A meeting of the principal creditors was held in Philadelphia last week. After examination of the liabilities and assets, the Committees reported that the firms have ample property to pay all claims with interest, if a reasonable time be granted as follows:

The liabilities to be divided into eight equal payments, the first to be made on eight months from this date, and one every three months thereafter; the last being in twenty-nine months from this time, interest to be added on the several claims from maturity; and the payments to be secured by mortgages or judgments on the Safe Harbor and Phœnixville properties to trustees, for the creditors of the respective firms, each property only to be bound or licensed for the debts of its firm.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK OPEN THE COURT HOUSE.—Some rascals attempted to break into the Court House, in this Borough, on Saturday night last. Both doors were bored in different places, but it appears they confined operations to the rear door, by boring around the lock, and had almost accomplished its removal, when, from some cause, they were frightened off. What object any person would have on breaking open the Court House, it is hard to determine. The rear door is so much damaged, that it will have to be replaced by a new one.

A GREAT STALK OF CORN.—One of the greatest stalks of corn that we have yet heard of has been grown on the farm of E. G. Passmore, in Edgmont township. It measures seventeen feet three inches in height, and seven inches in circumference at the butt. Who has another that will beat it.

CATTLE STEALING.—On Friday night, seven head of cattle, valued at four hundred dollars, were stolen from the farm of Mr. John Eckson, near New Castle, Del. The cattle were taken to Philadelphia, and on Saturday were sold to Mr. Benjamin Young, butcher, for $300. A portion of the money was paid on account, and yesterday afternoon the two men who made the sale made application for the balance. Meanwhile the fact of the robbery had been discovered, and the cattle traced, and a party of officers were waiting at the stall of Mr. Young, when the two men came for their money. They were arrested, and taken before Ald. Enue, who sent them, with their own consent, to Delaware. They gave the names of John Corles and William Hutchinson.

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Society, opened its Seventh Annual Exhibition at Powelton, West Philadelphia, yesterday. It is expected to far excel any previous one, in point of display. As a large amount of Sugar Cane has been grown in the State, its manufacture into sugar, by machinery erected for the purpose, will be one of the novelties of the occasion. The machine will be in operation for a certain length of time on each day.

SWEET POTATOES.—Joshua Sharpless, of Middletown, has sent us a lot of very large sweet potatoes, raised by himself. The largest was about 12 inches in length.—They were, with the exception of not being quite so mealy, nearly equal to those we get from Jersey.

The Misses Sharpless, will accept our thanks, for the very elegant boquet, which they have sent us. They throw around our office a beautiful fragrance, and seemingly shorten the toilsome hours of labor.

THE MORMONS.—As we predicted, the Mormons did not venture to preach in this place on Sunday last, according to notice.—We think there is no danger of them again renewing their visits. Our people don't like the doctrine, and are not willing that it should be discussed in their midst.

A CURIOSITY.—We have at this office, a potato, of the Mercer variety, the shape of a human hand. It was sent to us by Robert Green, of Haverford township. All the fingers, thumb and palm are distinctly formed, and it is quite a curious looking production to be of the vegetable kingdom.

A TERRIBLE BUTCHERY.—We are indebted to Dr. Keller, who came in from Princeton, yesterday, for some of the particulars of the most shocking butchery of which we have yet heard in these times of personal violence and bloody crimes. On Thursday evening, at Francisco, a village on the canal, in Gibson county, about sixteen miles from this city, a party of young persons were assembled for practice in singing. A crowd of rowdies soon gathered around the house, and began to make a disturbance to annoy or break up the singing party. The young men in the house, among whom were two sons of Mr. Perkins, the owner of a large flour mill in the village, with their brother-in-law, a Mr. Cross, came to the door either to drive away the disturbers, or persuade them to be quiet.

A fight ensued, in which one of the young Perkinses was stabbed and killed on the spot; the other was stabbed between the shoulders, and had his throat cut, and though living when the messenger left, he was not expected to survive. Young Cross was also stabbed, and had his tongue cut out by the murderous savages. If there be no exaggeration in the tale of the informent, who was on the spot, and was the messenger despatched to Princeton for a surgeon; it was one of the most bloody tragedies ever enacted in Southern Indiana.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

The Atlantic Cable is about the size of a dime in diameter. The outside is composed of eighteen strands of small wire; next is six strands of yarn; next, three coats of gutta percha; inside of all are seven copper wires for telegraphing. The aggregate length of smaller wires required in the manufacture of one mile of the cable is 126 miles! It weighs 18 00 pounds to the mile, is quite flexible, and it was estimated to be strong enough to bear in water over six miles of its own weight if suspended vertically. The whole capital of the company is $1.750,000, and has been taken in shares of $5000 each.—The proportions in which these shares have been taken are, 101 in London, 88 in America, 86 in Liverpool, 37 in Glascow, 28 in Manchester, and the remainder in other parts of England.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Charlottesville (Va.) *Advocate*, in referring to the risks run by persons attempting to get on the railroad cars when in motion, says:—"Mr. David Paul Brown, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, attempted to get upon the train as it moved off, fell beneath the first step of the car, and every one thought for the moment that he was certainly killed. Fortunately he did not fall upon the track, but so very near that the wheels of the entire train passed over the crown of his hat."

THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—A cargo of wheat arrived at Buffalo last week says the *Republic*, consigned to a house with instructions to sell at $1 15. When it arrived all that was offered was 1 10; the consigned telegraped to the owner to come down and sell it himself. On the day of his arrival, it had gone down to 1 05; he offered at that figure, and was offered 1 00, but he thought he would look about before selling at that price. snd when he went to make the trade it had fallen to 95c; he waited till the next day when he was offered 90 cents for it and took it.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 21st inst., in the presence of Mayor Vaux, by Friends' ceremony, JOSHUA HARRISON, of Clark county, Ohio, to ABBY ANN, daughter of Oborn Levis, of Delaware county.

DIED.

In Upper Providence, on Monday, the 28th inst., JOHN H. M'GINLEY, in the 27th year of his age.

In Upper Darby, on the 22d inst., ELIZA JANE, daughter of Patrick and Esther Dermond, aged 1 year and 7 days.

THE MARKETS.

In the Cattle Market, beef again fell 50 cents on the 100 lbs. Cows and sheep maintained their prices.

Flour is selling at $5 50 a 5 75, and few sales at that. Rye flour $4 37. Corn Meal $4. Good red wheat at $1 25; and $1 35 for white. Rye 75 cents.—Corn 78c. Oats 31c.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles and Mitchell & Croosdale's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Fire Brick and Cement,

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

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelp, a July 30, 9m.

SILVER GLOSS STARCH.—A superior article made by Kingsford & Sons, for sale by

Chester, September 23. R. M. JOHNSON.

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 $200,000, 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.

CAUTION.—All persons are forbid gunning, hunting or trespassing on the premises of the subscribers, as they will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN P SMITH.
Middletown, Sept. 30, '57-3t AARON MALIN.

STRAYED AWAY, on the 22d inst., a red and white COW, seven years old, with knobs on her horns. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by the subscriber. DR. PORTER,
September 30. Chester.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!

2000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.

September 30, 1857.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING.

HON. ISAAC HAZLEHURST, American candidate for Governor, and H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Esq., and Hon. B. F. MILLER, will address the people of Delaware county, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Media, on *Thursday evening, OCTOBER 8th*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Front seats reserved for ladies

RALLY, AMERICANS, IN YOUR STRENGTH!

Laboring men who are in favor of Protection to American Labor!—Whigs who still revere the teachings of Clay and Webster!—Democrats who believe with Andrew Jackson, that it is "time this country became more Americanized!"—Farmers, Mechanics and Business men, who would redeem this country from the ruin which has been inflicted on it by the odious doctrine of Free Trade, come and hear the champions of truth and right!

Come as the winds come when forests are rended!
Come as the waves come when navies are stranded!

Sep. 30. *By order of the Executive Committee.*

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.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned in connection with SAMUEL B. THOMAS, Esq., will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate.

OFFICE—In the Court House, Media, next door north of the Prothonotary's office. For sale on accommodating terms:

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
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 of very desirable farm in Concord township, Del. co.
25 Acres in Newtown.
For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.
Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.
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.

JAS. R. CUMMINS.

$10 REWARD.—STAYED OR STOLEN from the residence of the subscriber, on the 14th instant, twelve or fourteen Sheep. The above reward will be given for the recovery, if strayed, or for the information which will lead to their recovery or the detection of the thief if stolen. OWEN RHOADS,
September 23-3w*. Springfield.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Upper Darby, during the first week of 9th month, a light red and white COW, with a white face and broad horns, about 8 years old. The owner will please come forward, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH FELL.
8th month 15th, 1857-3w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thomas T. Williams and Edward Farrand, trading as WILLIAMS & FARRAND, Blacksmiths, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against or in favor of he late firm, will be settled by Thos. T. Williams.

THOMAS T. WILLIAMS.
Media, sept. 5-6w. EDWARD FARRAND.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—*Estate of John Hardcastle, deceased.*—The subscriber, appointed by the said Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of H. Jones Brooke, administrator of the said John Hardcastle, deceased, and report distribution of the fund remaining in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend at the Court house, in the borough of Media, on Saturday, the tenth of October next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested may be present. SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
Sep. 23. *Auditor.*

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 barten 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 we have 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 and 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.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS AND DESKS, CHARTS and all the fixtures of the school of Thomas Grimth, in the Borough of Media, is offered at private sale, consisting in part of sixty chairs, thirty desks, benches, tables

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

CLEANSING GRANARIES—DEFENCE AGAINST WEEVIL.—Before storing away your wheat, you should cleanse your granaries: for the mode we refer to our remarks last month. But as we consider the cleasing of granaries worthy of attention, we will premise that however effective the mode of destroying the weevil recommended by M. Caillat, we think that previous to relying upon it the granary should be thoroughly cleansed. In the first place, the floors, walls and ceiling should be carefully swept, the dirt cobwebs and insects gathered and burnt—not swept out of doors. Then the entire interior of the granary should be scoured with hot ley, made strong, and when dry the whole room, from floor to ceiling, should be white-washed. Such a cleansing would probably destroy the weevil that proves so destructive to stored grain.

We have seen it stated that by sprinkling lime through the grain, it would preserve it from the ravages of the weevil.

The following plan is the one pursued by the late Hon. Wm. Carmichael, a former resident of Queen Ann's county, Maryland.—We published in 1848, and since, but as it is one of those things that will bear repeating, we re-publish it for the benefit of our readers, and especially of our new subscribers; and we do so with the more pleasure, as it proceeded from a gentleman of great agricultural experience, close observation, a lover of truth, and hence to be implicitly relied upon. In his letter to us, he says:—

"I last summer saw some publications in your paper in relation to the weevil-fly and *Black Weevil*. The weevil-fly deposits its egg in the grain in its green tender state.—If the wheat is threshed soon after harvest, and thrown into bulk, it undergoes a heat which destroys the egg, and it sustains no injury; but if it remains long in the shock or stalk, the weevil hatches and makes its way out of the grain to its great injury, both in weight and quality. One degree North of us, this pernicious insect is but little known. Here I have sometives marked its absence for several years; but, after a mild winter, they generally appear. In the more southern States I believe they are are never absent."

"The *Black Weevil* haunts our granaries, where they are generated. Some years ago I suffered much injury from them, but have now an *effectual defence*. When my granaries are clear grain, I place powdered brimstone in an earthen pan, which for safety, I put on the floor in a bed of sand, closing doors and windows, and fire it,—the smoke either destroys or drives them off."

SPRING WHEAT AND FALL PLOWING.—Wm. O. Houghtaling, of Grand Rapids, writes, that he has two lots of spring wheat, grown under different systems of cultivation. The first was a very fine lot, almost ready for the sickle on the 4th of August, and which was so rank and luxuriant, that the yield seemed equal to that of the best field of winter grain. The field was plowed deeply last fall, and only cultivated the last spring previous to sowing the seed. The seed was sown on the 20th of April, and cultivated in with a light cultivator. The second lot was plowed during the spring immediately before sowing the seed; the soil being equally as good as that of the first. Both were old sod. Yet the yield on the second lot, either of grain or straw, does not seem to be half as good as that sown on the land plowed last fall. It is the opinion of Mr. Houghtaling that spring wheat grown upon fall plowed land, as he has tried, yields a better and surer crop than winter wheat sown in October. We have no doubt at all of the correctness of the practice of fall plowing for spring crops, and especially for spring wheat and barley. The exposure to atmospheric influences during the winter, mellows and enriches the seed bed to such a degree, that whenever the grain is sown, it has the elements at hand ready for assimilation which it needs.

The soil newly turned up has first to be prepared or mellowed, or *oxidized* as the chemists would term it, before it becomes fit to yield nourishment; and while this process is going on, much precious time is lost, and the growth of the plant is abbreviated in proportion; its time for tillering cut short, and the yield cannot be as large, as when it has the whole length of the season, which nature seems to have set apart as that in which the plant shall make stems and leaves previous to the formation of the seed vessels. —*Michigan Farmer.*

Western Journals estimate that 100,000 acres of the Chinese sugar-cane have been planted this year; and the Chicago Press is sanguine on the point, that pure, well crystalized sugar can be obtained from its juice! That journal says:

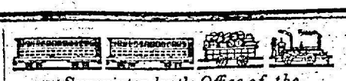
"In the Chinese sugar-cane we are now confident we have the source of an almost unbounded supply. It will flourish everywhere in the Union, and can be raised at the West as easily and cheaply as corn. Where, then, shall we fix the limit of its culture save in the demand for sugar and molasses? The prairies of Illinois, besides growing all the breadstuffs they do now, might almost supply the markets of the world with those articles. We shall be content, however, for the next two or three years with enough of each to meet the home demand. The business can be indefinitely extended thereafter."

CLEAN YOUR GRAIN.—We feel it a duty to call the especial attention of the grain-growers to the great importance of *cleaning their wheat*. There is much complaint among the millers of a general carelessness in the matter, and we might give a hundred cases of loss to parties, both buyer and seller, by this neglect. If grain-growers would take a little pride in this matter, would gain much in credit, and *more* in pocket.

We know of many parcels being sold for one-eighth and one-quarter cent per pound less, on this account, and in sales of 500 or 1,000 bags, or upward, there is a material loss. A little more care and pains, not amounting to a hundredth part of the loss, would have saved this amount of the price. Three days' labor of one man, and the expense of $10, would often save hundreds.—*Cal. Farmer.*

A SINGULAR FACT.—A stock raiser of Fayette county, Ky., lost eight colts one season, four of them thorough-breds, and four of them scrub stock. He amputated the legs of all of them, and boiled off the flesh, cleaning the bones thoroughly, to learn by examination, what difference, in respect to bone, there was between pure blooded and common ones.—On taking the bones of the thorough breds, and holding them up to the light, he noticed that they were almost transparent, as much so as white horn. He tried the same experiment with the bones of the inferior stock.—They were opaque, and transmitted light no more than buffalo horn. He then tested the bones by weight, and found the thoroughbred by far the heavier, showing the superior substance and solidity. They were hard and dense as ivory. This is a singular fact.

SUBJECTS FOR FARMERS TO STUDY.—Few occupations furnish as fine opportunities for close and careful study as farming. How much light the practical farmer, by observing closely, may throw upon these two subjects—1st: The wants of different plants in reference to the elements of nutrition. 2d. The wants of plants in reference to the physical condition of the soil. The theories of scientific men must be proved true or false by actual trial in the field. Indeed, most of the labors of agricultural chemists have been directed to accounting for facts discovered by farmers.



Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857.
On and after the 14th of September the Cars will
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7½ and 11¾ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9½ A. M., and 1½ and 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:

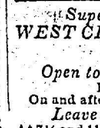
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

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 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.

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.



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.

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.



Boots, Shoes, Trunks and CARPET BAGS.—The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the reader to their large and well assorted stock of the above named articles, as we profess to keep everything in the shape of a Ladies' or Gentleman's useful shoe, we think it unnecessary to particularize, but invite the public to examine for themselves. All we ask is a trial, as we feel confident we can sell "Good Goods" at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. LARE & WALKER,
1004, Market street, 3d door west of 16th street.
Philadelphia, July 8-3in.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.



WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid asssortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warranted not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail: N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1857-1y.

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 with 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 utmost 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.

GUN NOTICE.—ANDREW WURFFLEIN, Importer and Manufacturer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., No. 208 North 2d street, above Race, Phila. Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel shot guns, large duck guns, rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the polated ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to repairing in all its branches. sep 2-3m.

In the Orphans' Court of Delaware county,
ESTATE OF JESSE HORTON, DECEASED.
THE Auditor appointed by the Court, to make and report a distribution of the balance of the Estate of said deceased, as settled and confirmed by said Court, amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, will meet the parties interested at the office of Edward Darlington, Esq., in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Penna., on Friday the 25th day of Semptember, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
G. E. DARLINGTON,
Sept. 9, 1857. *Auditor.*

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307. Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

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

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.

CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a GENUINE ARTICLE.
Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to Dealers.
Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
It has no superior as a MANURE for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all other crops requiring a vigorous and
LASTING FERTILIZER,
producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.
GRASS SEED
rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.

PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.
We have a small quantity still in store.
FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this valuable article for sale.
Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)
No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale at the lowest rates.
☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29.

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.

URATE! URATE!!—A new and superior Fertilizer, the cheapest and best substitute for Peruvian Guano. This article is exceedingly rich in nitrogen and in soluble phosphate has been used for years, with the greatest success in Europe. It has been lately introduced into this country; but it cannot fail to give satisfaction wherever it is tried. It contains all the elements withdrawn from the soil by the most nutritive crops. For sale at two cents per lb. by NATHAN SHAW.
983 North Froth st., below Maiden.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2-1m.

FARMERS READ, UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER.—Prof. J. C. Booth's Universal Fertilizer, a new article, which has proved its superiority over Guano's and other composition manures, by its great concentration in strength, purity and uniformity. Its properties (phosphates, amonia, alkali, &c.,) are such as to certainly adapt it to the fertilization of every soil, and cultivation of all kinds of crops. A great feature exists in its cheapness, compared with other Fertilizers, it only requiring from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, to obtain highly profitable productions from the poorest lands Farmers are solicited to make a trial of its qualities by the side of other manures, and particularly to test its excellence on poor soil. Price, $45 per ton, it is well packed in good barrels, or bags (of about 8 barrels, or 12 bags to the ton,) and delivered free of charge, at any of the railroad depots, or wharves in Phila. For sale by
JOHN W. WEAVER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
sep9-1m S. W. cor. 2d and Pine sts., Phila.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO.---A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs., each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

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.



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 Mats,
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.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!.
MRS. H. J. GIBSON respectfully informs the ladies of Delaware county, that she has opened an elegant assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Ladies' Dress Caps on hand, or made to order. Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed. Having procured competent and experienced milliners, and having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business herself, she is prepared to fill all orders with neatness and dispatch.
Marcus Hook, Ap. 15. Mrs. H. J. GIBSON.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!--200,000 Bangor Plastering Lath.
40,000 White Pine Shingles.
75,000 Cypress Shingles, 24 inches.
20,000 " 18 "
20,000 " 30 "
40,000 ft. 5 quarter Yellow Pine Flooring.
40,000 ft. 4 " " "
40,000 seasoned, Worked White Pine Flooring.
40,000 feet Albany Pannel Lumber.
300,000 feet White Pine Dry Lumber.
100,000 Frame Hemlock from 4 to 6 inches thick and 12 to 31 feet long.
The above Lumber is dry and well seasoned, and will be sold at the lowest market price for cash, or satisfactory acceptances. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.
Darby, May 20.

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. mai

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn.*
Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.
"On the 26th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside* and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrels & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.
(Signed,) H. F. FELIX,
P. N. COLEMAN, } Com.
A. H. PEACOCK,
And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading,
The above Safes can be inspected at 34 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "inside Iron door Salamander." FARREL & HERRING,
No. 34 Walnut street, Phila.
Only makers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. ap. 15 1y



AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSELC. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEVIS WORRALL,



WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.
Media, March 18. 1757.



HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

The Truth about Kansas!--Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 318 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the proslavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
july 22-1m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.



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.

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

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.

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-20] BAKER & EYRE.

PLAIN AND FANCY MILLINERY.

M. E. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER, respectfully announce to the Ladies of Media and vicinity, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE, on the S. E. corner of State street, and South Avenue, media, where they have on hand and intend to keep an assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery. Straw bonnets bleached and pressed.
All orders promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Media, April 22, 1857-tf

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

ESTATE OF ISSACHOR WILLIAMS,
DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Issachor Williams, late of the township of Edgmont, Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to SARAH WILLIAMS,
Executrix.
aug. 19-6t. residing in Edgmont township.

ESTATE OF CHAS. BONHAM, DEC'D
Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Bonham, late of the township of Concord, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to
RICHARD LODGE, Executor,
Aug. 12-6t*. residing in Thornbury.

ESTATE OF JOHN WAY, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given, that letters of Administration on the estate of John Way, late of the township of Concord, Delaware county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them forsettlement to ELIZABETH WAY,
residing in Concord, or
DAVID M. HANNUM,
London Britain,
August 19-6t. *Administrators.*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN.—A Shot bag containing about FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS and BOOK OF BILLS was lost by or stolen from the subscriber on the afternoon of Thursday the 3d inst.—There were ten $10 notes on the North American Bank, about $155 in other notes, principally on Delaware County and Philadelphia Banks, and about $60 in one dollar gold pieces, and $91 in small change, and about $70 in different kinds of money.
The above reward will be given for any information which will lead to the recovery of the property.
Media, Sep. 9. JOHN WILLIAMS.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, a valuable lot of ground, containing about half an acre, situate in the village of Concord, Delaware county, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of commodious dimensions. There are upon the premises, a variety of Fruit and Shade Trees. A pump and well of good water at the door. The house is in excellent condition, being nearly new. The property is well worthy the attention of those desiring a comfortable home, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enqire of
JOSEPH FAIRLAMB,
August 26-2m* Village Green.

PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at Parkmount, in Middletown township, Delaware co., Pa., TWO FRAME HOUSES and ONE LOT, 80 feet front by 155 feet deep.—The houses are in good condition, two stories and a half high, with double porches, and wells of good water at the door. No. 1 is 20 by 32 feet, and No. 2, 20 by 17 feet. All will be sold to suit purchasers. The attention of persons in want of dwelling houses or a fine building lot is invited to the above, will be sold at a bargain. RALPH WELSH.
Middletown, September 2-4w*.

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 26
GEORGE H. HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

COAL, WOOD AND PLASTER,
AT GLEN RIDDLE COAL YARD!



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



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.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe s respectfully info m their friends and the public that they have removed to their new place of business on Edgmont street, a few doors above James, in the Borough of Chester, where may be found the following assortment of *LUMBER.*
400,000 feet of thorough seasoned White Pine Boards and Planks of all qualities.—Also, Siding, planed and rough.
60,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.
30,000 feet of Yellow Pine Window and Door Frame Lumber of all sizes.
100,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles of different qualities.
200,000 first quality 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.

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 Parnall, Edgmont; Hiram Clement and Benjamin Brooke, Radnor; Thomas Palmer and John Otley, Darby; Bartine Smith, Haverford; Isaac Yarnall,

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 33 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857. WHOLE NO 137

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as afore said, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the stated, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time by assigning to any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit or the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a join owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, surpress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMEET.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

ON NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the third article of the constitution strike out the words, *"of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;"* from section five, same article, strike out the words, *"of Philadelphia and of the several counties;"* from section seven, same article, strike out the words, *"neither the city if Philadelphia nor any,"* and insert in lieu thereof the words, *"and no;"* and strike out *"section four, same article,"* and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, *"the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no mark shall be divided in the formation thereof."*

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 22, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 31; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]

JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURTIN.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

{ L.S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration, on the question, will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Frenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh. Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabbe, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killingar, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Schofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment.

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Schofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question, will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Harpe, Hamel, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Cauffman, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Roberts, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman, and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebonon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Whitaker—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilden, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorehead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Bachus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Gibbony, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Beck, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsay, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York, Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhie: Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determinge in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 23, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

{ L.S. } Witnes my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

A. G. CURTIN.

July 8. *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

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.

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.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

Office in the Court House. nov. 26.

JESSE BISHOP,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate bought and sold. Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 12-'56.

A. P. SMEDLEY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 20.

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

J. LARKIN FORWOOD, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of Penna.

CHESTER, PA.;

OFFICE—On Market street, opposite the Penn Buildings. may 13.

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.

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.

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 29,57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfume ry and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,

Media, May 6. Druggist.

JUST RECEIVED.—Godfrey's Narrative of the Grinnell Arctic Exploring Expedition, Illustrated. Price 75 cents, at CUMMINS & CO.,

Media, August 26. Booksellers.

THE MOTHER'S APPEAL.

The following lines were suggested by reading of the arrest, some years since, of a woman for stealing. While in the hands of the police, she begged frantically to be released, saying she but took the money to buy bread for her only child, who was dying with hunger. Her wild appearance and uneven step caused them to think her under the influence of liquor, and has he words were disregarded, and she was placed in confinement. The next morning she was found dead in her cell, and, upon search being made, it was ascertained that both she and her son had died of starvation:

"Oh! pause and hear a mother's woe,
One pitying look upon her cast!
Stay, watchman! hear, ere on you go;
In mercy drag me not so fast!
You will not stop or heed each tear,
Yet spake I not, my heart would rend,
One week ago I landed here—
I had no money, had no friend.

"My husband died upon the sea—
Alas! how is my heart bereft!
One only child I have with me,
The only one of eight babes left.
And your streets, confused and wild,
I wandered on with aching head,
I begged to feed my child,
But no kind hand would give us bread.

"Since yesterday morn no food I found;
My Willie's eye in death grew dim;
I laid him softly on the ground—
And plead and prayed for bread for him.
Oh, mercy! hear those hungry moans!
That sigh that sounded long and slow,
Oh, heed the anguish of my tones,
And let me go! ah, let me go!

"(He heeds me not, a few words more,)
I left this side, I hurried on,
That money saw and from its store,
Grasped one small piece to save my son.
No, watchman! stop! my words believe—
'Tis hunger only makes me steal,
My words are true—I don't deceive—
Have you no heart?—cannot you feel!

"Hark! hark! again those moans so wild!
Unloose th, hold! fiend! fiend! I'm strong!
You shall not drag me from my child!
Away! away! I will be gone!
(He holds me still—I can't depart!)
Despair, what demons near I view!)
But stay, what thrills my wretched heart!
Proud, heartless man, I'll go with you.

"Lead on, I say! Why halt ye now!
The horrid deed of blood is done!
My boy is dead! his murderer thou!
Then, tyrant, monster, then lead on!
Ha, ha! the goal is reached at last!
My prison walls at length I see,
Ay, bar the door! ay, make it fast!
For one short hour will set me free.

"For God forgives where man will not—
He looks on me with pitying eye:
No more I feel my hungry lot—
Oh, sweet release! I faint! I die!"
The morning sun in brightness shone,
And to that cell it softly crept,
Where lay a woman on the stone,
But in Death's arms she calmly slept.

GENERAL WALKER'S EARLY LIFE.

I came down the Mississippi with a gentleman from Nashville who had been at school with General Walker, and who confirmed in the strongest manner, the accounts of his reserve at school. Indeed he said Walker was the puniest, quietest milksop of a boy he had ever known; so much so, as to be an object of derison to his school-fellows, who called him "honey," missy," and other similar and contemptuous names. Walker never joined the boys in any athletic games; the only thing by which he distinguished himself was that he always knew his lesson better than any boy in school; and the moment school was over he ran home to his mother. In his leisure moments his favorite past-time was reading the Bible. Indeed there is little doubt that Walker possesses one of those peculiarly organized, imaginative minds which seize all objects in a strong and original manner, and to which, at one time or another theology is sure to be a source of irresistable attraction. Walker first of all studied divinity, and it was probably only in consequence of the doubts and perplexities, that so often disturbed the studies of our young theologians, that he abandoned that study for medicine. This, too, for some reason, he gave up after a time, and took to law, which, as you know, in this country is often synonymous with taking to politics. In New Orleans he connected himself with the press; but here, in addition to law and physic, he also had an episode of love, which though not mentioned in the public accounts of his career, had, I believe, a great effect on his fortunes and character, and the story of which I had from a source in which I can put every confidence. At New Orleans he became acquainted with a young girl, very beautiful and intellectual, but deaf and dumb. Walker was at first attracted to this young lady by sympathy for her melancholy privation; but tenderer feelings soon arose, and on her part the young lady became passionately attached to Walker. Indeed, not being aware of the usual restraints which the conventionalities of society impose on females under such circumstances, she even displayed her affection in a more open manner than was pleasing to her friends. This led to some restraint, and misunderstanding, and estrangement; and the poor beautiful, but speechless girl, thinking herself deserted, sickened and died. From that moment Walker was a changed man. He went to California, fought a duel, and then joined a band of desperadoes. Thenceforth the sickly, studious milksop, was the stern and daring adventurer. This story sounds romantic, I confess; but it is the only intelligible clue I have yet received to the strange revolution which is admitted to have taken place in this man's character. It must have required some great mental shock to transform the sickly "yellow haired laddie," of Nashville into the stern Nicaraguan fillibuster. Why should it not be blasted love, and the vision of his broken-hearted deaf-mute, dead for love of him? To an imagination such as his must be, a vision like this may well become a permanent and powerful reality, casting its dark hue over his whole career and character. One thing in Walker I do admire; I mean his silence. For I agree with Carlyle, that "silence is great." In an age of blabbers, it is much to find a man that can hold his tongue.—*Stirling's Letters from the Slaves States.*

'Pa, didn't you whip me for biting Tommy?'

'Yes, my child; for you hurt him very much.'

'Well, then, Pa, you ought to whip mamma's music teacher, too; for he bit her yesterday right in the mouth; and I know it hurt her, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him!'

A BRAVE LITTLE BOY.

With what pleasure we transfer to our columns the following beautiful incident; of the courage of a child. It is a charming relief, after reading through fearful records of crime. That boy, if he lives, will make his mark in the world.

I love a brave boy. I don't mean a rash boy, who rushes into danger without thinking. Nor do I mean a blustering, boy whose words are larger than his deeds. But I do mean a boy who never shrinks from dangers which he must meet, who keeps cool when most boys would get excited, and who fixes his mind more on the best means of getting out of a bad fix than on the trouble itself. I have read of such a boy lately, and will tell you what he did.

This boy's name is Guise. He lives at Grosse Isle, near Detroit, and is about seven years old. A few weeks since he was on the dock, when, seeing a storm coming up, he took refuge under the deck of a sail boat belonging to F. W. Backus, lying at the dock, with sail hoisted. In a moment after the squall struck her, when she broke from her moorings, and started towards the open lake.

When first seen, she was nearly half way across the river, and the little fellow had crawled from his place of shelter, and taken his place at the helm, endeavoring to direct his course towards the shore. Soon the rain came down in torrents; the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and the banks of the river were lined with wailing women and children, and strong men, who were powerless lookers on. Not a boat was immediately within reach. The sail boat had almost reached Stony Island, and the hearts of all the lookers on were for a moment relieved, expecting to see her go ashore, when all at once she broached to, and come abruptly around again, heading for Grosse Isle.

As the boom settled around, the anxious spectators held their breath for a moment the head of the little pilot disappeared, only again to re-appear holding manfully to the helm. Directly, another and fiercer squall struck the sail; the boat was thrown upon her beam ends and the sail and boom in the water, and cries of "he is lost," "he is gone," were heard on all sides.

Still the gallant bark held her way; again she went about, and took her course towards Malden, and again her brave young pilot was plainly seen standing at her helm. By this time a boat had been manned and put off to the rescue; but before getting any distance into the river, the sail boat took another turn, heading again towards home; she ran straight to the middle of the river when Mr. F. W. Backus and H. Gray, Esq., ran down to the bank, and made signs to keep the helm up or down, as the meandering of the boat required.

He obeyed the signs like an old salt, and in a few minutes the boat was run into shallow water, when the gentlemen named above were enabled to wade on board, and in a little time the boy was in the arms of his mother, who had been an almost distracted spectator of the whole scene. In answer to a question of how he was getting along when the gentlemen boarded the boat, he answered, "Wasn't it lucky, Mr. Backus, that I was aboard of your boat when she went off?"

SINGULAR RESULTS OF A LOVE CASE IN PARIS.—In Paris a young man had become deeply in love with an interesting lady, Mademoiselle Julie R. asked her hand in marriage, but was rejected. He made several unsuccessful attempts to engage her to reconsider this decision. At last he became convinced that there was no hope for him. He repaired to her house, and after hearing from her lips a firm rejection of his offer, he drew a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head. He fell at her feet a mangled corpse. Terror had so completely taken possession of her soul at the sight of this unexpected and hideous tragedy, she remained transfixed to the spot like a statue, utterly insensible, and her body perfectly rigid. Her family attracted by the report of the pistol, hastened to the drawing room, attempted to recall her, physicians came, but care and science could do nothing; the poor girl was an epileptic, and their only hope lay in those mysterious forces of nature which seem able to repair almost every havoc made in the constitution. This hope was not disappointed; in half an hour an uncontrollable violent paroxysm of tears and sobs, relieved the poor girl. The next day while Madamoiselle Julie R. surrounded by her family, was working quietly in another parlor, she was seized at the very same moment of time the fit first fell upon her, with a second fit and the assumed involuntarily and unconsciously the posture and rigidity of a statue of terror. Every day this disagreeable phenomenon was renewed, and the physicians declared their art could do nothing for its relief, time being the only physician which could alleviate it. The family took every measure to avoid any dangerous consequence to this state, and determined to appeal to time. Madamoiselle Julie R. was fond of birds, and she had a large cage full of them hung above a window in the court yard.—She was so busily engaged feeding them one Saturday that she forgot all about her daily-paroxysm, which overtook her while she was in a chair feeding her birds, and necessarily leaned out of the window a great deal. She fell out of the window the height of several stories, on the stone pavement of the court-yard, and when taken up was found to be fatally mangled. She possessed sufficient consciousness to relate the cause of the accident, but so numerous and so severe were the injuries she received that she expired in the afternoon.

It is said of Father Mabillion—who, throughout his youth and early manhood, was noted for his stupidity—at the age of twenty-six, he pitched against a staircase, fractured his skull, was trepanned, and afterwards possessed a luminous understanding. Perhaps other stupid fellows might as well try the experiment. At any rate, no great harm could be done.

A writer on dress, who deserve hanging, says that "young women should let their judgment be seen by the frugality and simplicity of their apparel." Our model young ladies are frugal enough in some parts of the dress, and as to letting 'their judgment be seen,' that is nearly all that is not exhibited.

It won't do for a man to bump his head against an iron post, even if he has a brick in his hat, unless he conscientiously believes his head is the hardest.

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THEMSELVES.

Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some fifty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by New London people, the place where he resided, is the following:—Of the various sects which have flourished for their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogersites—so called from their founder, a Rogers, who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid. The distinguishing tenet of the sect was the denial of the propriety and scripturality of the form of marriage. "It is not good for man to be alone." This they believed, and also that one wife only should "cleave to her husband;" but then, this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together, and live as man and wife, dispensing with all forms of the marriage covenant. The old governor used frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would give up the argument. It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—of what use, then, could a mere matter of form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal, were they not bound "to take up the cross," and live according to the rules they professed? The governor's logic was powerless.—He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation, as usual, turned upon the old subject. "Now, John," says the governor, after a long pause, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your wedded wife?"—"Yes, certainly," replied John; "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her in the form of the world's people." "Very well: but you love her?"—"Yes."—"And cherish her, as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"—"Yes, certainly I do."—"And you, Sarah, love him; and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?"—"I do."—"Then," cried the governor, rising, "in the name of the laws of God and the commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you husband and wife." The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail; the knot was tied by the highest authority in the State.

FAREWELL TO THE SKEETERS.

Vane, hummin, but inhuman inseck
Yole se by lookin at the Allmyknack
That it's time to dee part onte
Sum other climb. Jack froze-to-deth
Is cumming for ye & so yode better
Go. Not that anybody, even the
Smorlest boys afeard of one of
Yer size. For an infant not moren six
Years cood knock ye ½ yore length.
But the fack is we're tired of yer attentions,
Wich are at onsei zonable howers of the
Nite. Yore getting teejus, bobbin round
A sucking uther people's blud becos
Yore got non of yore own to suck.
Yore immoral too. Yore kiting round
Orl nite on a spree, & yore already weke
In the nee jints. Fewels goin to be hi,
And yode better get down south of
The line of Mason Dickens stages,
Were you wont have to bite thru
Woolin close.
Why dont ye go!!!? The rose leave is fel
To the ground, & arl Natur beckons ye awa.
Ive got up nites & gin you a hint with the
Fether duster to leaf my premises, and
Ive wept at yore obstinatesy in stickin
To mi vanes. But its no use talkin,
The frost will not destroy yore use
Fulness by nipping of the end of
Yore bills. Ye cant stand aginst
Fate and cold wether, so clear
Out! Skeeters, *awe resorvoir*,
Good buy, fairwell!!!!! !!!

A TOUCHING TEMPERANCE APPEAL.—The Editor of the Abington *Democrat* relates the following of an occurrence on South side railroad, last week:

"At a station near Petersburg, an elderly gentleman came into the cars, accompanied by his daughter. He was a stranger to us; but there were about his countenance those unmistakable marks which betoken the too habitual use of strong drink. At the next stopping place the daughter's attention was attracted by something outside, and she put her head out of the window. The old man slipped out of his seat, sank down on the floor, and drew from his saddle-bags a bottle of spirits, from which he took a hasty suck. Just as he lowered it from his mouth the lady turned around and caught him in the act. She reached forward, and laying her hand on his shoulder, mildly said, "Oh father, father!" "My dear daughter," said he, "I just took so much"—measuring the the size of his dram on his shrivelled forefinger His face wore such a ludicrous expression of shame that we could scarcely smother a laugh; while at the same time, the distress depicted on the countenance of the daughter, as her eyes were filled with tears, affected us so that we could almost have cried through sympathy. The lady drew her veil over her face, bowed her head, and sat motionless for an hour, weeping over the frailty of a beloved parent. And although we kept in company a hundred miles or more, the flask of whiskey was *left untouched in the wallet.*"

MRS. PARTINGTON ON BANKS.—"Are you afraid of banks failing?" asked the cashier, as Mrs. Partington went to draw her pension. "Banks failing," said the dame, "I never had any idea about it at all. If he gets votes enough I don't see how he can fail, and if he don't, I can't see how he is to help it." "I meant," said he, "the banks that furnish currency for the country." She stood a moment counting her bills. "Oh, you did, did you?" said she; "well, it's about the same thing. If they have money enough to redeem with, and heaven knows there's need enough of redemption, for a good many of them, and more grace than they allow their customers, they may stand it, but doubtful things are uncertain." She passed off like an exhalation, and the cashier counted out one hundred and fifteen dollars, and seventeen cents, fifteen times while pondering what she said, in order to catch her meaning.—*Boston Gazette.*

A knavish attorney asked a very worthy gentleman what was honesty. 'What is that to you?' said he, 'meddle with those things that concern you most.'

Great passions necessarily expose their possessor to great sacrifices.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Visiting Schools.—

We propose in the present article to call your attention to a subject connected with the Public Schools, which we believe to be of great importance, and one which in our opinion, is too much neglected; that of "visiting schools." Every department of business, every calling in which we are engaged, in order that it should excel, must be narrowly watched, and personally attended to. There is a constant supervision necessary in every business, without which it suffers.—Now in regard to schools, it is the opinion of too many, that when they erected a house, selected a teacher, and furnished the means to defray necessary expenses, they have done their duty—*all* of their duty, and have nothing to do in the matter. That by so doing they have performed a duty we admit, but that they have performed *all* of that duty we beg leave to object to. They have then but taken the mitiary steps towards having a school—its ultimate prosperity must depend upon other circumstances.—There are many elements required to perfect the organization, and conduct properly the exercises of the school room—so many that *one* person is seldom found who combines them all; and therefore with the best intentions, and the most active exertions, many fail in so doing—having to lean entirely on their own resources, and rely solely upon their knowledge and experience. Save the children who daily fill the seats in his school-room, no one makes his appearance, and the appearance of any one not in this family, is an event worthy of note indeed, and one of very rare occurrence.

We said in the beginning that the subject is one of interest, and we may here repeat of *general* interest—of interest not only to pupils, teachers and directors, but to every member of the community—and that interest is a direct one too—inasmuch as the culture of their children's minds and the development of their ideas depend upon it. The teacher's post is a responsible one. He is stationed there as the guardian of your sons and daughters, and should be held to a strict accountability for his actions, which should be closely observed. His occupation is more fully chequered with joy and sorrow, hopes and fears than any other, hence he should have your counsel and support; and in order to have this you must be an observer of his operations. He has different dispositions to study and treat; who can so well inform him in these as parents. In short he has all the multitudiness paraphrenalia of a school to adjust and keep in order, in doing which he constantly requires the guidance of parents and friends.

Now how far is this duty on the part of parents, directors and friends attended to? How many conceive it to be a duty to visit the schools in their respective districts, and witness the mode of instruction pursued.—The number is few indeed, as teachers can truly attest. The community are quick at circulating the imperfections of teachers, as they have been handed to them; why do they not go and visit his school, and without receiving the representations of others, judge for themselves. Why do they not give him their experience if they have any, and be their own judges in the case. I care not how efficient a teacher may be, or what may have been his experience, his school will never be a flourishing one, so long as its patrons do not visit it. They may give their means; they may amply supply their children with all the necessities of study—still in order to make success sure, they must give their presence also. Teachers whose schools are seldom or never visited, feel that their labors are not appreciated, and soon lose their zeal in their avocation. Pupils who are even more observant of such things than their seniors, look upon the school where no one comes to see them, as a place of small importance, and lose *their* interest also. Their tasks are in many respects laborious ones; and with no encouraging smile from parents, they become onerous indeed. Show me a school where visitors often spend an hour, lighting up the tasks of the day with their smiles, encouraging the weary, and applauding the meritorious, and I will show you a good school. There you will find a degree of harmonious emulation, more urging than the teachers commands, and much more pleasant, because prompted by love and hope.

The farmer, when the winter comes cold and dreary upon him, carefully encloses his stock from the fury of the storm, and provides for them the necessary provender.—Nothing is omitted that will contribute to their comfort. When the darkness draws apace, not trusting to the faithfulness of buildings, though the storm rages in all its fury, and the cold prevail in all the severity of the season, wades through the snow, and braves the blast, to give his *personal* inspection of them. Aye, though invalid, he wraps himself up, and risks his own health, in satisfying himself of the comfort of his stock.—Why is he so watchful over them? Oh, he has horses, and oxen, and cows, and sheep, and swine there, and they are valuable.—Yet this same man who could not sleep in his bed if he had not first before retiring beheld the comfort of these beasts, will send his children to a school, day after day, and month upon month, and never once go to see them there. What knows he of their mental training—and apparently, what cares he? At least so his course argues. Strange that men think so much more of their pigs and oxen, than they do of their sons and daughters. Look at this matter, ye delinquents, and tell me if your conduct *is* really the reflex of your hearts.

Or perhaps there is to be an examination at some school.—The teacher and pupils are overjoyed in the anticipation of having the *strangers* of the neighborhood to see them,—as they have been invited. But when the hour arrives, but a very few of the many who were *solicited* to come, make their appearance. A. could not come—he had to attend a cattle exhibition; and fat cattle interest him much more than cultivated minds—He would rather own a fat bullock, than an educated daughter. B. was not there because the roads were bad, though he went twenty miles farther to a horse-race. He thinks more of his fast horse than his blue-eyed boy. C. intended to come, but forgot the day, though he thought of his "bitters" in the morning. D. was there, but only stayed a few minutes; he was so seldom in a school-room, that he felt uncomfortable all the time. And so it goes. Tell me, teachers, is this not your experience—indeed it has been mine.

Oh, if people waken up to this matter—if they would *begin* to appreciate their schools—if they would give them their personal attention, how soon would it *tell*. Go to them; cheer up your little ones while at their labors with encouraging words. Do not think it gives the teacher any trouble—for it removes the same—talk to the children—tell them what the teacher has so often told them, that their labors are all their own gain—hold out inducements for them—give the meritorious some token of how you regard their efforts—then you will appreciate how much your presence benefits a school.—Try it for a time, and you will yourself like the task so well, and will so often behold your labors so signally rewarded, that you will never wish to return to your old, chuffy habit of staying away from the school-room.

B.

SABBATH READING.

THE SCOFFER SILENCED.

BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON OF LONDON.

Let me tell you a story. I have told it before; but it is a striking one, and sets out in a true light how easily men will be brought, in times of danger, to believe in a God, and a God of justice too, though they have denied him before.

In the back

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Directors of the Delaware County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, &c.

In presenting their Third Annual Report, the Directors of the Delaware County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures, the Mechanic and Household Arts, take pleasure in referring to the recent Exhibition as one of the largest and most complete in all its departments, ever held in the county. The display of stock was extensive, and comprised the finest specimens of the choicest breeds in the possession of our farmers, while the horses entered for competition were large in number and of the best stock. The department of Agricultural Implements was not so well filled as we could have desired. There were, however to be found a number of machines calculated to economize the time of the farmer, and to facilitate the operations of making his land more productive, and hence more valuable. The collection of Flowers and green house plants was most varied and attractive, greatly surpassing any previous Exhibition, while fruits and vegetables of all kinds, and of the best quality, were deposited in great abundance. The Mechanical department was large and contained many choice specimens of excellent workmanship from almost all the mechanical arts in the county. Samples of manufactured goods of fine quality and fabric, and of superior finish were also on exhibition from many of our manufacturers, who are not surpassed in their business by any others who follow the same occupation. The display of needle work and fancy articles, which was a prominent feature of the Exhibition, rated favorably with those of former years, and exhibited to advantage the skill and ingenuity of the ladies of the county. In the number, variety and quality of the articles deposited under the different classes, the Exhibition was highly creditable, and, we believe, gave general satisfaction to visitors.

During the two first days of the Exhibition, the attendance was large, and the receipts compared favorably with those of preceding years. Owing to the inclemency of the weather upon Saturday, the number of those who visited the ground considerably decreased, and a proportionate falling off in the receipts was the consequence. Another cause for the apparent deficiency in the amount taken for admission tickets, will be found in the fact that at the present Exhibition, a member's ticket admitted himself and wife, a rule which was so far modified during the Fair, as to admit other female members of his family, which was not the case upon former occasions.

In conclusion, the Directors express the highest satisfaction with the entire display, the unexceptionable order which prevailed, and the harmony and good feeling which were manifest on the part of all who were present during the Fair. While they regret the unavoidable cause which prevented thousands of our citizens from attending, and which detracted greatly from the success that would, beyond doubt, have rewarded the efforts of the Society, they nevertheless feel that its progress is beyond contingency. Its whole history thus far is entirely free from any incident or serious mishap, calculated to impair the pleasures experienced by those who have attended its annual exhibitions, or superinduce regret on the part of any who have been present. The exhibitions have inaugurated new life into many of the department embraced within the scope of its functions, which, if persevered in, must place Delaware county in that high position among her sister counties in the Commonwealth, to which from her resources, she is eminently entitled.

The Directors invite attention to the report of the Judges appointed to examine the different articles deposited for exhibition.

CLASS 1—*Farms, Field Crops and Plowing.* The undersigned committee appointed on Field crops report: That after viewing all the crops that have been entered for competition, they award the 1st premium to Wm. Rhoads, Jr., of Newtown, for the best ten acres of corn, and to John Sharpless of Concord, for the best five acres of corn.

ROBT. PLUMSTEAD, JOHN H. MILLER, LEWIS P HARVEY, JOHN B. BARNEY, CHARLES JOHNSON. } *Com.*

1 Half bushel Mercer potatoes, deposited by John Eves, Chester township.

2 Bushel of Zimmerman wheat, by John Sharpless, Jr., Nether Providence—1st pre.

3 Bushel of Mercer potatoes, by William Dilks, Chester township.

4 Basket of sweet potatoes, by Charles Wood, New Jersey.

5 Four bags of flour, 25 lbs. each—by John J. Green, Chester—very excellent flour

6 Bushel of Sweet potatoes, by Thomas J. Burden, New Jersey.

7 26 stalks of sugar cane, (Sorgho) by Benj. F. Johnson, Lower Chichester.

8 Four stalks of Sorgho, by Thomas J. Marlin, Nether Providence.

9 Basket of white Mercer potatoes, by Joseph Hardcastle, Middletown.

10 Tuft's Patent Fence, by John T. Entwistle, Chester.

11 Sugar-cane, by Jas. Harvey, Upper Chichester.

12 Corn on stalk, by Wm. Grant, Ridley.

13 Mercer potatoes, by Mrs. W. Horne, Ridley.

14 Barrel of flour, by Thos. Y. Hutton, Nether Providence.

15 Six stalks of sugar cane, by Abram P. Morgan, Aston.

16 Six stalks of Indian corn, by do. 1st p.

17 One bushel of Mercer potatoes, by do.

18 Lot of onions, by Wm. Powell, Chester township.

19 Half bushel Mediterranean wheat, by Christopher Carr, Tinicum.

20 Half bushel of rye, by Joseph Larkin, Bethel.

21 Half bushel of timothy seed, by Ed. Barton, Aston.

22 Half bushel oats, by David H. Dutton, Upper Chichester.

23 Barrel of flour, by Lewis Hickman & Bro., Lower Chichester.

24 Egyptian wheat by J. W. Ottey, Bethel.

25 One barrel extra flour, No. 1 white wheat, by Beatty & Ogden.

26 One barrel of superfine flour, manufactured from Del. Co. red wheat, by do.

27 Sweet potato pumpkin, 42 inches long and 29 round, by A. P. Temple, Up. Darby.

28 Stalk of California corn, by Jno Brown.

29 Poland oats, 20 ears of Ohio dent corn, 3 pecks Mercer potatoes, 3 long red potatoes, 25 stalks sugar cane, and one bus. Mediterranean wheat, by Reece Pyle, Concord.

30 One hill of corn, by Thomas Sharpless, Nether Providence.

31 Bag of phosphate of Lime, by Dixon & Elkinton, Phila.

32 Bushel of Poland oats and a peck of timothy seed, by Robt. M'Call, Bethel.

33 Six stalks of Chinese sugar cane, by Frederick Snyder, Darby.

34 Half bushel Mediterranean wheat, by Robert R. Johnson; Chester.

35 New England sweet corn, by Nathan Garrett, Upper Darby.

36 Stalks of corn, and a quantity of sugar cane, by David S. Bunting, Chester township.

37 Broom corn, by Francis Oakes, Chester township.

38 Barrel of flour, by Thomas Entwistle, Chester.

39 Stalks of corn, by Jas. Laws, Chester township.

40 Bushel of Mediterranean wheat, by Geo. Neeld, Chester township.

41 Stalks of sugar cane, by Caleb Churchman, Chester.

42 Bushel of Mediterranean wheat, by P. Mullin, Middletown.

43 Half bushel of Illinois spring wheat, by Samuel Palmer.

44 Mediterranean wheat, by Milton Edwards, Middletown.

45 One barrel of flour, by John L. Palmer, Upper Providence.

The Committee on Farms, Field Crops and Plowing, report, that they have examined the articles comprised under this class, and awarded the above premiums. We take pleasure in stating, that the specimens of wheat that have come under our notice were very good, especially when the unfavorable state of the present season is taken into consideration. The display of flour exhibited was also very fine, and reflects great credit on the millers of our county.

LEWIS PALMER, ROBT. PLUMSTEAD, JOHN B. BARNEY, LEWIS P. HARVEY, JOHN H. MILLER, CHARLES JOHNSON, } *Judges.*

CLASS 2D—*Horses and Mules.*

1 Young St. Lawrence, stallion, 9 years old, owned by Roberts & Castelberry; entered by D. M. Castelberry, for farm and road purposes. We considered this the best stallion for farm and road purposes, but not belonging to the county, he could not be awarded a cash premium. He is, therefore, awarded a diploma.

2 Fanny, five years old, owned by Wm. Roberts, entered by D. M. Castelberry.

3 General Scott, two years old, by John Davidson, New Castle county, Delaware.—This was considered the best two year old stallion on exhibition. but belonging out of the county, we award him a diploma.

4 Shellbark, foaled June 26th, 1855, sired by a Messenger horse, and out of a Narragansett mare, Fanny, owned and entered by John J. Thurlow, of Chester townsoip. 2nd premium, diploma.

5 Fancy, foaled May 6, 1856, sired by Black Hawk, out of a Narraganset mare, owned and entered by John J. Thurlow, of Chester township. Very fine colt.

6 Jennie, foaled June 12th, 1856, sired by old Black Hawk, and out of a Messenger mare; owned and entered by J. J. Thurlow. First premium, $2.

7 Fashion, foaled in 1857, sired by Young Black Hawk, and out of a Messenger mare. Seven weeks old. Entered by John J. Thurlow. First premium for sucking colt, dip.

8 Fanny, 7 years old, and colt 3½ months sired by young Black Hawk; entered by Michael Magee, of Lower Chichester. 2nd premium for sucking colt, diploma.

9 Darling, 8 years old, and colt 11 months old, sired by young Black Hawk, entered by M. Magee, of Lower Chichester. Diploma for two mares.

10 Lady Taylor, 3 years old, sired by Gen. Taylor, entered by do—1st pre., $3.

11 Young Dan, road horse, 5 years old, entered by J. P. Eyre, jr., Chester. Diploma.

12 Zac Taylor, 8 years old, sired by Hunter, entered by Jonathan Pennell, of Chester.

13 Stallion, Media Mink, 7 years old, for road and farm purposes, owned by Wessel C. Broadhead. 2nd premium, $5.

14 Road mare, six years old, Lucy Dicks, owned by Wm. Bebee; 3d premium, diploma.

15 Two year old colt, Gen. Jackson, sired by Sir Henry, entered by Thomas Erskine, of Ridley. Showed to disadvantage by not being well. Represented as very superior stock. Second premium, diploma.

16 Mare colt Sallie, sixteen months old, entered by J. McClure, Lower Chichester.

17 Road horse Spot, 12 years old, entered by Christopher Carr, of Tinicum.

18 Road horse, Tom Thumb, 5 years old, entered by Wm. Patrick, Chester.

19 Barney, 7 years old, road and saddle horse, entered by Geo. Wilson, Chester Bor. This we consider a very superior horse for family and road purposes. 1st premium.

20 Sorrel mare Kate, 5 years old, entered by J. Levis Worrall, of Media, diploma; also colt, John Henry, jr., 28 months old. 3rd premium for colt.

21 Family and farm mare, 6 years old, entered by Wm. Fleming, of Del.

22 Jackson colt, sired by Gen. Taylor, 3 months and 2 weeks old, entered by Jos. Magee, of Nether Providence. Diploma.

23 Three year old stallion, Billy Button, one quarter Pallafox, and one quarter Canadian, from a through bred mare, entered by Geo. W. Gesner, Ridley; of 3rd premium.

24 Three year old stallion, Hiawatha, sired by Allegheny Chief, dam thorough bred Bertrand mare, entered by Wm. Maris, of Chester township; 3rd premium.

25 Two year old colt, sired by Jackson, entered by C. Severn, of Newtown; a very nice colt, but rather under size; 3rd prem.

26 Horse James Buchanan, jr., 8 years old, entered by Geo. Baker, of Chester Bor.; special premium for fast pacing horse.

27 Work horse, Sir Franklin, 14 months old, sired by imported Normandy horse.

28 Flora Lightfoot, road filley, 14 months old, sired by Allegheny Chief, from N. York, entered by Neal Duffee, Ridley.

29 Pair of family carriage horses, by C. Fallon, of Upper Darby. No competition, first premium.

30 Colt, Morgan, sired by Black Hawk, 2 years old, by Enos Sharpless, of Concord 1st premium for colt.

31 A West India mare and colt, entered by S. A. Crozer, of Chester township. No competition, diploma.

32 Stallion, entered by Thomas Leiper, of Ridley township; diploma.

33 Mare, and colt 4 months old, entered by Wm. H. Grubb, of Lower Chichester: first premium for brood mare for farm and road purposes: colt 16 months old by do.

35 Mule colt Topsy, 4 weeks old, bred from Newton's ass, and mare Polly; entered by J. Howard Lewis; diploma.

34 Pacing road horse, Grey Eagle, 5 years old, entered by J. J. Rowland, of Up. Prov. Second best pacing horse; diploma.

36 Canadian mare Polly, sixteen years old; worked 12 years and raised eight colts. Entered by J. Howard Lewis; no competition; diploma.

37 Pacing mare Black Bess, 13 years old, Messenger stock.

38 Two year old colt, Jenney, sired by Red Bird, entered by Geo. F. Springer, of Chester township; first premium.

39 Grey mare, Chester Kate, 6 years old, entered by I. E. Cochran; 1st premium for road mare.

40 Broadhead, 3½ months old, dam, Black Bess, sired by Media Mink, entered by J. Howard Lewis: 1st premium; also bay horse ten years old; 1st premium.

41 Road horse, Harry, 10 years old, by A. O. Deshong, Chester borough: diploma.

42 Road mare, sallie Catfish, 7 years old, entered by S. Ogden, Springfield: diploma.

43 Bay colt, 2 years and 4 months old, entered by Chas. L. Sleeper, of Springfield.

44 Flying Dutchman, 6 years old, entered by J. C. & W. G. Price, Chester.

45 Brood mare Fashion, for farm purposes, and colt; mare 9 and colt 2 years old, entered by A. P. Morgan, of Aston; 3rd premium for brood mare.

46 Family and road mare Fanny, entered by J. Lewis Garrett, of Village Green.

47 Gray mare colt, 3 years old, Bashaw stock, raised and entered by Robert M'Call, of Chelsea, Bethel township.

48 Gelding colt, 15 months old, raised and entered by Abraham Ward, of Upper Chichester; 2nd premium.

49 Mare colt, 15 months old, raised and entered by G. L. Neeld, of Chester, 3rd pre.

50 Bay racking mare Fannie, 5 years old, entered by E. P. Sharpless, Concord.

51 Pony Edward, entered by Dr. William Young, Chester.

52 Pair of Indian ponies, by Mrs. Lownes, of Upland, no competion, diploma.

53 Cherokee pony Billy, entered by W. C. Boker, Upper Chichester.

54 Mare, and colt 3 months old, sired by John Plowman, entered by B. Tyson, Middletown.

55 Mare colt, Jenny Lind, 3 years old, entered by Thos. Ewing, Ridley; 3d premium.

56 Bay mare 8 years old, entered by Ewlin Trainer, Lower Chichester.

57 Gray mare colt, 2 years and 5 months old, entered by Walter C. Lytle, Chester.

58 Colts, entered by Mathew Boyd, of Upper Chichester; one 4 and the other 3 months old—native stock.

69 Road horse, Sorrel Ned, by J. Engle, jr., Chester tp.; good strong family horse.

61 Pacing mare Flora, by H. C. Hemphill, West Chester. This mare made the best time of any on the track, but being out of the county could not compete for a premium.

62 Road horse, Daniel D. Tompkins, 31 years old, entered by E. H. Engle, Chester tp.; a remarkable horse for his age; diploma.

63 Fashion, 3 years old, thorough-bred, entered by E. H. Layman, of New Castle, Del. This filly was not out when the others were examined.

64 Brood mare and colt, by G. F. Gogel, Springfield; 3nd premium for brood mare.

65 Full bred horse, by Dr. Williams, Del. county. No competition; diploma.

The undersigned, committee appointed to examine horses and mules, beg leave to report that the display of horses was unusually good, there being sixty-five entries in all. Upon examining the different qualities of the animals exhibited, we have awarded premiums, as above.

LEVIS MILLER, SACKSON LYONS, J. REECE LEWIS, } *Committee.*

CATTLE—CLASS 3d—1st DIVISION—*Full Bred Imported or Native.*

No. 1. Alderney Bull, Roebuck, 2 years old, entered by S. M. Felton, Chester township—1st pre. $10; also white bull Marmion.

2 Short-horn Durham cow Rose, 7 years, entered by Geo. Drayton, farmer to Christopher Fallon, Upper Darby; also short-horn Durham cow Nelly, 7 years old. The above cows, Rose and Nelly are considered very fine specimens of full-blooded stock, but having been awarded premiums at previous exhibitions, the rules of the society debar them from again competing.

3 Short-horn Durham cow Rose 2d, three years old, entered by George Drayton, farmer to C. Fallon, Upper Darby—2d pre. dip. also, short-horn bull Liberator, ten months old—1st pre. $3; pair of white Durham oxen, Buck and Breck, 22 and 23 months old—complimentary premium, diploma.

4 Alderney cow Sesette; also, Alderney cow Blind-eye, entered by A. R. Perkins, of Chester Bor.; 1st pre. $8; Alderney heifer Lamokin, 1 year old; also, Ayreshire cow Cherry, 2d pre. diploma. The stock of Mr. Perkins was highly creditable to its owner and elicited the commendation of the Judges.

5 Short-horned bull Montgomery, 18 months old, entered by Chas. Kelly, Upper Darby, 1st pre. $10; also short-horned cow Cinderella, 4 years old, 1st pre. $8; short-horned heifer Kit Kearney 7th, 2 years old, 1st pre. $5; also, short-horned heifer Beauty, 1 year old; also, short-horned heifer Cleopatra, 8 months old, 2nd pre. dip.—short-horned heifer Kit Kearney, 7 months old.

6 Durham heifer Lady May, by E. R. Norman, of Nether Providence, 2d pre. dip.

7 Durham cow and calf, entered by A. T. Patterson, Ridley—complimentary prem.

8 Durham cow, Fannie, seven years old, entered by Michael Magee, L. Chichester.

The committee appointed to examine and decide upon the relative merits of the animals entered under class 3d, 1st div., take pleasure in stating that they were more numerous and generally of a better quality than heretofore brought forward at any former exhibition of the society. They evince great care and attention on the part of their respective owners, and are highly creditable to the county and to exhibitors.

DAVIS SILL, THOMAS P. POWELL, JOSEPH P. HARVEY, } *Judges.*

CLASS 3d—2d and 3d division—*Working Oxen and Fat Cattle—Native or Grade.*

1 Two heifers, each 17 months old, native, by Julius A. Dutton, Up. Chichester.

2 Triplet-heifers, by Wm. Pennell, Chester—special premium, diploma.

3 Two cows, native breed, by Wm. McCabe, Chester.

4 Cow Fanny, cross Hereford and Durham, by James Laws, Jr., Chester.

5 Milk cow and calf, by Wm. Fleming, Del.; special premium—diploma.

6 Four red Alderney calves, 6 months old, by S. M. Felton, Chester; 2d pre. $6.

7 Bull calf, 2 months and 2 weeks old, by Thos. Taney, Chester; 1st pre. $6.

8 Heifer, Blossom, 18 months old, by Mrs. M. A. Edwards, Chester; 1st pre. $4. Also, cow Rose and one fat cow.

9 Grade cow Nelly, by Washington Bishop, Upper Providence; 1st premium, $5 for best milker: Also, bull calf, 13 months old; heifer, 16 months old, and calf, 6 months old.

10 Bull, Gen. Packer, one year old, Teeswater, and Durham, by Thomas Erskine, Ridley.

11 Fat cow, by James A. Barton, Middletown. Also, one pair working oxen.

12 Five heifers, 14 months old, by Minshall P. Sharpless, of Concord; 1st premium, for heifer $10.

13 Bull, Henry Clay, 17½ months old, by John B. Sharpless, Concord, 1st premium $6.

14 One pair of working oxen, three years old, and one pair five years old, by John Sharpless, Concord; 1st premium for oxen, silver cup or $10.

15 Cow and calf, by William Eyre, Lower Chichester: 3d premium, $2.

16 Leicester bull, five months old, by S. F. Larkin, Bethel.

17 Bull, Nedgo, by Stephen Ogden, Springfield.

18 Two fat cows, by J. Engle Hinkson, Chester; 1st premium, $3.

19 Oxen, owned by William G. Flower, and entered by George L. Neeld, Chester.

20 Grade cow, six years old, by Joseph Engle Jr., 1st premium $8. Also, one pair of work oxen, four years old; 2d premium.

21 Pair of oxen, by Jesse Walter, Aston.

22 Cow, five years old, common stock, by John J. Thurlow, Chester. Also, fancy heifer. 1½ years old, old stock, dross, Hereford and Durham; 2d premium.

23 One fat cow, by David Trainer, Lower Chichester; 2d premium. Also one Bull calf 18 months old, by Charles Kelley's Bull Liberator; 2d premium. One pair of fat oxen; 1st premium, $5.

24 Two heifers, one and two years old, by J. N. Trainer, Lower Chichester.

25 Grade cow, Lucy, raised and entered by A. P. Morgan, Aston. Also, grade cow, Devon; grade heifer, 16 months old; grade calf, 4 months old, out of Lucy. This calf has had nothing but grass for a month past.

26 One pair of work oxen, six years old, by George Sharpless, Nether Providence.

27 One pair of work oxen, by Chas. Johnson, Middletown.

27 One cow, common stock, by William Johnson, Upper Chichester. Also, 1 heifer, 3 years old.

29 Grade bull, 2 years old, raised and entered by Wm. Powell, Chester, 1st premium $10. Grade heifer, 1 year old; 2 grade heifers, 6 months old; 1st prem., $3.

The undersigned, committee, appointed under class 3d, second and third divisions, report that they made they requisite examination. The stock of cattle exhibited was very superior, particularly the fat cattle and working oxen, and the stock was worthy of great credit to the exhibitors.

JESSE BROOKE, JR., WM. HANNUM, SAMUEL BENNINGTON, } *Judges.*

CLASS 4TH.—*Sheep and Swine.*

1 Two pigs 11 months old, by Andrew Wheaton, Chester—1st pemium, $3.

2 Two pigs 11 months old, by Marmaduke Gray, Lower Chichester—2d prem., dip.

3 Nine pigs, Suffolk and Berkshire crossed, by S. M. Felton, Chester tp.—1st prem., $4.

4 Six shoat pigs, 6 weeks old, by G. F. Brinton, Chester tp.—2d premium dip.

5 Three Berkshire pigs, find blood, by A. R. Perkins, Chester; very fine quality—complimentary premium, dip.

6 Seven shoats, by Dr. J. A. Thompson, Chester.

7 Three pigs, Chester co., breed, by Allen Chandler, Middlet'n—complimentary notice.

8 One sow pig, Chester co., breed by do.—1st premium, $3.

9 Southdown ewe, ram and two lambs; also one cross Southdown and Bakewell, by S. M. Felton, Chester tp.—1st prem., on ram, $4.

10 Leicester buck—1st premium, $4; three Leicester ewes—1st premium, $4; also three grade ewes—very fine, by Geo. Drayton, farmer to Chistopher Fallon, Upper Darby.

11 Three grade ewes—1st premium, $3; one buck yearling—1st premium, $3; also, three lambs, by Wash. James, N. Providence.

12 Three grade lambs, by Wash. Bishop, Upper Providence—1st premium, $5.

13 Five ewes, mixture of Cotswold and Leicester—very good; three ewes and two buck lambs; same stock, 5 months old—2d prem., dip., by John Sharpless, Concord; also, a Cotswold and Leicester buck, 2 years old, by do.—1 premium, dip.

14 Cured ham, by Allen Chandler, Middletown—1st premium, $5. The following receipt accompanied the ham:—"For one thousand weight of ham take eight quarts of fine salt, four quarts of good molasses, and one-quarter of saltpetre. Mix them well together rub the hams well with the mixture, and put them down in a tight vessel. Let them remain from thirty to thirty-six hours; then make a pickle strong enough to bear an egg, sufficient to cover them all over, let them remain in it for six weeks, then take them up and dry them, In March or April, put them in tight bags, and they will keep all year."

The Committee appointed to examine and decide on the relative merits of the animals entered under class 5th, report, that they have performed their duty, found all the animals examined by them of excellent quality, and that they have awarded premiums to those in their judgment most meritorious.

WILLIAM EVRE, JESSE W NOBLE, GEORGE ESREY, } *Judges.*

CLASS 5TH.—*Poultry.*

1 Five chickens, deposited by Mrs. Weaver, Chester—very fine, no competition, dip.

2 Four chickens, by E. H. Johnson, Chester tp.—2d premium. Poultry Book.

3 Five English Rabbits, five pigeons, four game fowls, by William H. Groff—2d best Poultry Book.

4 Eight pigeons, by J. H. Kerlin.

5 Twenty-two pigeons, by Miss Mary Felton—the best general display.

6 Three Persian poultry—Poultry Book; four mixed breed chickens—1st premium, $1, by J. W. Ottey.

7 Two ruffle necked pigeons, by Alonza Lear.

8 Eight hens' eggs, four very large, by Oliver M. Clayton, Chester.

9 Lot of fancy pigeons, lot of magpie pigeons, mocking bird, by Mary Munroe, Chester.

10 Four turkeys, by Jas. Holland, Chester tp., no competition, very fine—prem., $2.

11 Three geese, by Master Young, Chester—1st premium, $2.

12 Eleven canary birds, Jane Toland, Chester township.

13 Two chickens, by Thomas Blizzard, Chester.

14 Silver pheasant chickens, by Shipley, Nether Providence, no competition, very fine—dip.

15 Five game chickens, one year old, by Charles Williams, Chester—1st pemium, $1.

16 Pair of ducks; by Moses Hewitt, Chester.

17 One cage of Chickens, by Jas. Lloyd, Concord—very fancy.

18 Two chickens in cage, by Samuel Long, Jr., Chester.

19 Pair of Chinese geese, by Washington James, Upper Providence—very fine but one short of the required number to obtain a premium.

20 Five Spanish bantums, by Jas. Maloney, Chester—stock apparently pure and fine.

21 Pair of common chickens, by Jacob Evans, Chester tp.

22 Duck and Drake, by Hugh M'Cabe, Chester tp.

23 Cage of chickens, by John Culin, Chester Borough.

24 Four Java sparrows, by Nelson Potter, Chester.

25 Four no tail chickens, by H. E. Johnson—dip.

The undersigned respectfully report, that the general display exhibited under class 5th, was of a character very creditable to the county, but mostly of varieties not mentioned in the Schedule. In many specimens the fowls were deposited in pairs, instead of tries, and the Committee in such cases, felt themselves not warranted in placing them in competition with those that conformed to the regulations as published. After due examination and comparison, we have awarded the premiums above.

WALTER W. GREEN, FRANK SMITH, ISAAC C. GREEN, } *Judges.*

CLASS 6.—*Butter Cheese, Ice Cream, Dairy Utencils and Honey.*

1 Lot of honey deposited by P. J. Mahon, Philadelphia. A beautiful display, and very superior article.

2 Box of honey deposited by R. M. Huston, Chester Borough. A good specimen, dip.

3 Longstreth's movable comb bee hive and bees, by P. J. Mahon, Philadel. an ingenious contrivance, showing the operation of the bees while engaged in making honey.

4 Four pounds butter, by Sarah A. Miller, Nether Providence.

5 Butter from the dairy of Geo. McCracken, Jr., of Aston, by R. M. Johnson, Chester, 3d premium, Farm Journal.

6 Four pounds butter, by Caroline Larkin, Upper Chichester, 2d premium, $3.

7 Two pounds butter, by John Sharpless, Nether Providence, 1st premium, butter knives valued at $5.

8 Ice Cream, by Thos. Entwisle, Chester, 1st premium for vanilla, dip.

Ice Cream, by Thos. Pratt, Middletown, 1st premium for Lemon, dip.

The committee appointed to examine and decide on the relative merits of the different articles entered under class 6th, have awarded premiums to those most entitled to receive them.

JARED DARLINGTON, MARIA HANNUM, SALLIE G. CALEY. } *Judges.*

CLASS 7TH.—*Horticultural Department.*

1 Basket of garden flowers, by Miss Anna R. Price, Chester; 1st premium, $3.

2 Vase of dried grasses, by Hannah B. Dutton, Chester.

3 Two boquets of flowers, by John Pertty, gardener to John P. Crozier, of Upland.

4 Vase of dried grasses, by Caroline Bovee, Chester.

5 Artificial flowers, by M. Ott, Chester.

6 Artificial flowers, by Josephine Pickup, Chester.

7 Pot flowers, Joseph's coat, by William Toombs, Chester.

8 Flowers, by Sidney L. Dutton, Bethel.

9 Bunch of grass, by E. L. Thomas, Chester.

10 Flowers, by Miss Hannah Ottey, of Bethel.

11 Flowers, by Wm. Stillwell, Springfield.

12 Dried grass, by Miss E. Smedley, of Middletown; 2d premium, Florist's Guide.

13 Hibiscus, two years old, by Mary Kerlin, Chester.

14 Pope's Head Cactus, by Susan A. Dutton, Upper Chichester.

15 One basket of wild flowers, by Sarah A. Blagg, Chester.

16 Centre table boquet, 2d premium, $2; eight baskets of cut flowers—3d best, Florist's Guide, by Richard Blagg, Chester.

17 Ten varieties of roses, and 40 of dried grass, by Annie M. M'Call, Bethel; 1st premium for best display of grass, $3.

18 Sensitive plant, by Frederick Shoemaker, Chester.

19 Basket of flowers, by Sarah Blagg, of Chester; 2d premium for wild flowers, $2.

20 Display of 80 green house plants, by Mr. Dunlap, gardener to C. Fallon, Esq., Upper Darby. Second best display, $3. Best display of roses, $5; floral design, 1st premium, $5; centre table boquet, 1st premium, $3.

21 Display of evergreen plants, Jacob Hewes, Ridley; best display, 1st prem. $3.

22 Display of cut flowers, by Josiah Hoopes, of West Chester; special premium of $5 recommended for fine display.

23 Pots of Osage orange, grown from seed this season, David S. Bunting, Chester tp.

24 Salix forbiana; do. vinimales; do. crembie; do. mylloides; do. mycrophylla, and Bedfordshire osier, by Jacob Hewes, of Ridley. These were improperly entered in this class. Some of them were considered the best varieties for basket work, and as worthy of general culture.

25 Lot of dried grasses, by E. Benton, of Chester.

26 Basket of wild flowers, by Mrs. E. E. Lewis. Middletown; 1st premium, $3.

27 Flower design, 2d best, premium $2; 2d best basket of flowers, $2; best hand boquet, $2; general display of green house plants, 1st premium, $5; 2d best evergreens $2; general display of roses, not less than 9, 2d premium, $3; awarded to Michael Dougerty, gardener to Dr. Wm. Young, Chester.

28 Two vases of dried grasses, by Keziah West. Very tastefully arranged, and deemed worthy of special notice.

The committee appointed to examine and decide upon the relative merits of the specimens deposited under this class, respectfully report: That, although the general display was by no means as extensive as could have been readily produced by a united effort on the part of all the horticulturists of the county, yet the flourishing condition of the green house plants exhibited, and the luxuriant bloom of many of them, unmistakably attested that a high degree of skill had been employed in their culture. To R. Dunlap, gardener to C, Fallon, Esq.; to Michael Dougherty, gardener to Dr. Wm. Young; and to Jacob Hewes, of Ridley, the Society is chiefly indebted for the display under this class. The short time allotted to the committee in their examinations, precluded the possibility of special notice of many articles worthy of that distinction. They have endeavored to perform their duty faithfully and impartially, and they trust that they have arrived at conclusions as generally correct as could be expected. Respectfully submitted.

GEO. SMITH, JACOB S. SERRILL, SARAH L. MILLER, MARY B. WALTER, } *Com.*

CLASS 8TH.—*Fruit.*

1 Two plates of grapes and a basket of quinces, by Lydianna Taylor, Chester—2d premium for quinces, one dozen.

2 Three bunches Isabella grapes, by J. R. Casey, Marcus Hook—very fine specimen.

3 Black Hamburg, Frankendale, White Muscat of Alexandria, and Dracon's Superb grapes, by James Laws. Chester—Hamburg, very fine, 2d premium; Frankendale, 2d best display: Muscat, a beautiful white grape; Dracon's Superb, a white grape, very fine. Also, Duchess d'Angouleme, Fondant d'Automne and Bonne Louis de Jersey pears 1st premium for Duchess, very fine.

4 Isabella grapes, by Miss Martha Smith, Chester—remarkably fine.

5 Isabella grapes, by Edward Smith, Chester Borough.

6 Morris White, seedling Malacatun, early heath, late heath, and large malacatun, by J. Edgar Tyler, Upper Providence—1st premium, $1; also, Catawba, Isabella, Elsinborough and Schuylkill grapes fine specimens.

7 Flemish beauty, autumn bergamot, walnut, seckle, and burre bosi pears, by George Tyler, Upper Providence; Flemish beauty, very large, diploma; also, Cumberland spice apples—diploma or certificate.

8 Lot of grapes, by Samuel Rush, Media.

9 Catawba grapes, by Rebecca Ross, dip.

10 Penn apples, by John Sharpless, Nether Providence—a splendid apple, diploma.

11 Fox grapes, by Henry B. Johnson, Chester township.

12 Pound pear, Edward Carter, Chester township; very large and fine, certificate.

13 Preserved apples, by Elizabeth Glutchbeck, Chester.

14 Belle flower and golden pippin apples, by John Jeffrey, Chester township; diploma.

15 Cranberries, by Thomas J. Borden, N. Jersey.

16 Isabella grapes, by Martha Doyle, Chester Borough.

17 Isabella grapes, by Mrs. Wm. Patrick, Chester—1st prem. Allen on the Grape.

18 Lot of golden pippin apples, by Thomas Taney, Chester township—quite large.

19 Blush apples, by Samuel M. Trimble, Chester township—3d premium, a copy of Downing on Fruit and Fruit Trees; also Codling, white, and 42 other varieties of apples.

20 Dozen of quinces, by Neal Duffie, Ridley—1st premium, $2; and a native variety of grapes, very fine.

21 Isabella grapes, by Joseph Magee, N. Providence—diploma.

22 Half-peck of quinces, and a lot of Bellmont winter pears, by J. W. Ottey, Bethel.

23 Quinces, by B. D. Johnson, Lower Chichester—large and fine.

24 Catawba grapes, grown by Townsend Speakman, 1st premium, Allen on the Grape.

25 Seckle pear, by Sidney Edwards, Springfield.

26 Quinces, raised by Salem F. Smedley, Media, and deposited by Hannah Smedley—worthy of mention.

27 Seedling pears, by Mrs. F. Smedly, Middletown—a very fine seedling, 2d premium, Downing on Fruit and Fruit Trees.

28 Three half-pecks pound pears, and a lot of wine sap apples, by Joseph Hardcastle, Middletown.

29 Black fox, Schuylkill and raccoon grapes, by Jas. Hardcastle, Middletown—large and very fine variety of fox grapes.

30 Green fall pears, by John P. Temple, Upper Darby—a fine variety.

31 Plate of peaches, by Miss Kate Marsh; diploma.

32 Walter apples—creditably spoken of; and Catawba grapes—diploma, by Reece Pyle, Concord. Also, Bartlet pears, very fine; Seckle, Harvey—fine and juicy—winter Nellis, and Chamontel peas; Jennie apple—excellent variety, 1st premium; pound apple, Newtown, winter and Chelsea pippins, the last an excellent keeper; kitchen, Long Island russet, Hays, belle flower, pennock, golden pippin and seedling apples; this collection was considered the best assortment of apples, and awarded the 1st premium, $3.

33 Ward's late free peaches, and Catawba grapes, by Garrett Hannum, Concord.

34 Fox grapes, by Anna M. Matlack, Upper Chichester—very large and fine.

35 Seckle pears, and Isabella grapes; very fine, by Elizabeth Nelling, N. Providence.

36 Three kinds of pears, apples, quinces, pine flower, Isabella, Catawba, and Cantine grapes, by Edward Carter, Jr., Chester tp.

37 Catawba and raccoon grapes, and preserving pears, by Robert M'Call.

38 Black Hamburg, Palestine, Muscat of Alexandria, Hebe Muscat, White Nice, Black Prince, Francendale, White Portugal, by R. Dunlap, gardener to C. Fallon, Upper Darby—1st premium, $3. A diploma was also awarded for the Hebe Muscat, as a remarkably fine white grape. Also, a variety of pears—2d premium, $2.

39 Lot of Isabella grapes, by Miss Murphy; Chester—diploma.

40 Bartlet, Henri Quatre, golden Beurre of Bilboa, Seckle, Flemish beauty, Washington, Fondante d'Automne, Beurre Cassieumont, Beurre Diel, Beurre Bose, Beurre superfine, Beurre de Malines, Colmar de Malines, Belle Angevin, Columbia, Orpheline d'Enghein, de Bouvier's Vanmors, Susette de Bevay, Colmar d'Arembens, Epine Dumas, Bonne Louise of Jersey, Beurre de Fais, White Doyenne, Marie Louise, Passe Colmar, dutchesse d'Angouleme, Napoleon, Beurre d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau, Vicar of Winkfield, and Epine d'Hiver pears, also, black fox (cultivated) black Madeira, white fox (cultivated) and seedling grapes, from golden Beurre of Bilboa, deposited by Jacob Hewes, Ridley—1st premium for pears, $3; this was a large collection, comprising thirty one varieties—many very fine, but with names not calculated to recommend them.

41 Three baskets of peaches—Todd's seedlings, Malacatun, and Rodman's cling—by Henry Todd, Dover, Kent county, Delaware—special premium.

42 Porter, Long Island russet, Roxbury russet mountain Vandever, Vandever pippin, stump, Roman stem, fallow water, coal, Hubberston's nonesuch, Cooper's redling, fall pippin, wine sap, Rhode Island green, Gravenstein, Jersey sweeting, St. Lawrence, Spitzenberg, Pearmain. Newark pippin, Northern Spy—23 varieties, raised and deposited by Wm. H. and Charles P. Peters Concord—2d premium, $2; diploma for the Porter apple. Also, four apple and four peach trees from the nursery of the same depositors.

43 Robinson or Washington pear, by S. P. Coombs, Chester—Downing on Fruit and Fruit Trees.

44 Louisa bonne of Jersey, Beurre Diel, Napoleon, Unknown, Winter Nellis, Onondago, Thomson, Bartlet, Duchess d'Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, and Princess of Orange, by David S. Bunting, Chester township—premium, Downing on Fruit and Fruit Trees; diploma for the Bartlett; also, Baldwin, Roxborough Russet, Rhode Island Greening, male carle, white bell flower, hollow core pippin, red pippin, and Long Island russet—most of these varieties were very fine.

45 White fox grapes, by Mrs. J. G. Johnson, N. Providence—1st premium for native grapes, Allen on the Grape.

46 Russet, blush and cat head apples, by T. V. Dutton.

47 Black Amber, Francendale, white, Black Prince, and white nice grapes, by John Pretty, gardener to J. P. Crozer.

48 Dereese pear, by George Harvey, Upper Chichester—2d premium; a very fine pear, large, orange color.

49 Pound pears, by Mary A. Johnson, Upper Chichester.

50 Seckel pears, by Elizabeth Yarnall—very fine.

51 Two oranges, by Mrs. Baker, Upper Darby—very fine, both on one stem.

52 Seedling peaches, by Lewis Harvey, Birm

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 until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., OCTOBER 7, 1857.

"AMERICA SHALL RULE AMERICA."

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES VEACH,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR.
ISAAC Z. COFFMAN.

ASSEMBLY,
HIRAM CLEAVER.

SHERIFF,
HENRY F. ESREY.

COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES JOHNSON,

COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS REECE.

DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AUDITOR,
JACOB PAINTER.

CORONER,
ISAAC JOHNSON,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD A. PRICE.

The election will have passed ere another issue of this paper, and it will be decided whether this State prefers free white labor to black—whether it will endorse the election frauds of last fall, or give the party which sustains them a proper rebuke—whether or not Molly Maguireism is to be set above Americanism—whether it prefers the anti-protection policy which has brought about the hard times to one which looks more directly to our State interests. The issues are great, and it behooves every friend of right to see that he does his share in their decision. No vote for freedom should be left unpolled, for it is all-important that our full party vote should be cast, as we have cause to fear more the inertness of our own friends, than the strength of our enemies. Particularly is this the case in this county, where, if the figures of last fall may be taken as a criteron for this, it can be seen that we have a majority of three or four hundred, notwithstanding the three hundred that it is expected will be thrown away on the straight-out ticket. Yet many Democrats are sanguine of success, not that they think they have a majority, but because they suspect a lack of activity in their opponents. Let us undeceive them on election day, and show by the number of votes we poll, that there is no lethargy in the cause of freedom—that it should and will conquer.

The personal and political enemies of our candidate for Senator are now seeking to injure his character in this county—considering the scheme to injure him in his own hopeless, where he is well known—by spreading false reports calculated to reflect upon his honor as a man and his position as a citizen. The good opinion the citizens of his own county have of him, should be sufficient guarantee for those of Delaware. His character is there well established, and proof against the attacks of his enemies.—We know him to be a man of the highest honor and best morals; an active enterprising business one; and one who, if elected to the Senate, will faithfully look to the interests of his constituents, and attend to them with marked ability.

We have no word to say against his opponent, or to retaliate any of the abuse that has been heaped upon our nominee. We prefer better weapons in this struggle, and rely upon the good judgment of our voters.

SPURIOUS TICKETS.—We would warn all our friends to beware of tickets spurious in their nature and gotten up for the purpose of deceiving those who are not watchful.—We have seen several kinds of spurious tickets, some with the Democratic Sheriff. others with the Democratic Senator, under the head of "Republican Ticket." Let every man carefully read his ticket and compare it with that at the head of this paper. He will then be proof against deceit. Those who are attending at the polls should be careful to watch spurious tickets, and warn their friends against them.

OLD MOLLY'S CONSPIRATORS.—Who are they? Foreigners by birth and Papists by education, of whom the learned Dr. Murray, the stalwart champion in the arena, against Papal Jesuitism, writing under the signature of "Kerwan;" has well and truthfully spoken as follows.

"Can men who believe in the spiritual power of Bishops and Priests to do all that they threaten, and who fear their curses as they do the curse of God, and who place submission to their superiors and belief in God in the same category; can men who implicitly obey the Priest, who implicitly obey their Bishops, who implicitly obey the Pope, be American citizens and true patriots? They must be either false to their country, or false to their church. And if false to either, they are unworthy of confidence, and should never be raised to positions of trust or power.—A true Papist cannot be a true patriot in any country which is not in subjection to the Pope.

Frederick Buckley was killed in Cumberland on the Indiana Central Railroad, a day or two since. He was brakesman. He fell off the train. The train had passed about 5 o'clock and he was discovered about 7 o'clock There are horrible incidents connected with this fatal matter. When he was found upon the track, hogs had been at him and eat one half of his head.

On Saturday evening Conestoga Mill, No. 3, in Lancaster county, Pa., suspended operations for the present.

LETTER FROM THE HON. D. WILMOT.

We have been furnished with the annexed copy of a very interesting letter, addressed by the Hon. David Wilmot to David S. Brown, Esq. Mr. B. is not a politician, and never has been. His position as the head of one of the very largest domestic jobbing houses in the country, has given him an interest in the prosperity of American manufacturers equal to that which he necessarily has in the trade and commerce of Philadelphia. To such men the policy of tariffs for protection, as well as for revenue, is of course a great study, and it is in this way only that Mr. Brown is connected with politics. The letter Mr. Wilmot has addressed to him is upon that topic, just now an absorbing one, and is truly a pertinent missive.

The calamitous visitation under which the mercantile and manufacturing interest of our country are now suffering is the result of a false and ruinous tariff policy. Mr. Wilmot has been freely charged with being a Free Trader. However his previous course may have been, there can no longer be any doubt, after his clear and decisive letter, that he is true to the industry of Pennsylvania. As the State election is close at hand, and the freemen of the Commonwealth owe it to themselves to give a decided expression of opinion at the ballot boxes respecting that anti-American policy of free trade, which perpetually drains the country of specie to pay for enormous foreign imports, Mr. Wilmot's position is of much importance. We ask for his letter an attentive perusal.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 28, 1857.

David S, Brown— Dear Sir:—I am deeply pained at the news that reaches me from your city. This sudden financial revulsion threatens to carry down hundreds of your worthy and enterprising merchants and business men, bringing distress to their homes of comfort and affluence; and what by many is felt as a greater calamity, commercial dishonor and loss of credit. Its most disastrous and painful effects, however, will fall upon the thousands of honest and industrious workingmen, unexpectedly thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of support for their families.

It is truly a calamity calculated to excite the sympathy of the most selfish and insensible. I do not profess to be able to fathom all the causes, proximate and remote, of a disaster such as is now upon us. Doubtless excessive importations, over-trading, extravagant habits of living, and fluctuations in the currency have had much to do with it.

You will recollect that, on our visit to the Gloucester mills, we had some conversation upon the subject of the tariff policy of the country in connection with its influence upon American enterprise and labor. The events of the last few days have given to that subject an interest it did not seem to possess. That the tariff policy of the government has much to do with the revulsion that periodically convulse the country, is doubtless true, intimately connected as that policy must ever be with all our financial, and industrial. The very considerable reduction made in the tariff, at the last session of Congress, must have had a disastrous influence in bringing upon us the present state of things; as it greatly stimulated importation causing heavier drafts upon the country for its precious metals.

It is a great misfortune that our tariff policy cannot be wholly removed from the party conflicts of the country and placed upon a *permanent* and reasonable basis. Aside from partizan prejudice, there is not, I imagine, a very wide difference of opinion upon this subject among intelligent and reflecting men.

The policy of imposing *prohibitory* duties of actually destroying the revenue upon a large share of the articles of commerce, for the purpose of protection, would hardly find an advocate at this day. Fair incidental protection, without a gross violation of the revenue principle, is all that is asked or required for our manufacturing interests, and this should be cheerfully and promptly extended. No one contemplates the policy of free trade and a resort to direct taxation as a means of raising revenue, to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government—certain it is that I never contemplated such a policy. I have always looked to our policy as settled in this respect—that the ordinary revenue is to be provided by duties upon foreign importations, and I have ever favored the policy of such discriminations as would afford adequate and ample protection to American interests and American labor.

We have an immense revenue to raise.—Already the expenditures of our government reach the enormous sum of about sixty millions of dollars, and it is rapidly increasing under the profligate and demoralizing expenditures of Democratic administrations. In raising this vast sum there is ample room, by judicious and proper discriminations, to afford to our great industrial interests ample protection and to American labor a just and adequate reward. I have never intentionally violated this sound American policy, and would cheerfully unite to-day, with the reasonable and judicious men of the country, in placing our tariff policy on a basis that would secure to American enterprise and labor a fair and just measure of protection.

The great struggle in which we are now engaged, and in which my feelings are so deeply embarked, is a struggle to maintain the dignity and rights of free labor, against the degrading competition of the labor of the slave; and I am equally in favor of protecting our American labor against a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of the old world.

I confidently trust that you will weather this storm, and that years of prosperity will attend you in the noble enterprise you have thus far successfully sustained.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant and friend.
D. WILMOT.

The Hollidaysburg Register, a Fillmore paper last Fall, makes the following noble appeal to all the Americans: "There is but one way to defeat the bogus Democracy—to crush out Foreign Influence—to snub the Jesuits—to rebuke the Romish Hierarchy's intermeddling in our political affairs—and to prevent the extension of slavery over territory now free—and that one way is to unite the Opposition in support of Wilmot, Veech Lewis, Millward, and the American Republican County Tickets. We run no risk of erring when we declare it can be done in no other way. 'United we stand, divided we fall,' is just as certainly true as that two and two make four. Those, therefore, who are against a union are against Americanism—against Americans ruling America—and against the restricting of Slavery. Is it not so? How can a man be in favor of what his conduct plainly and surely defeats and destroys.

Captain Robert Hill, of West Bethlehem township, near Zellarsville, Washington Co., Pa., owns a steer which weighs 2 698 lbs.—we are assured by gentlemen who saw him weighed that when fat he will weigh 3000 lbs He measures 17 feet from nose to tip of tail.

A couple of doggeries in Hollidaysburg were visited on the night of the 22d by a masked party, and all the liquor seized and emptied into the street. They made clear work of it, and gave the keepers fair warning to shut up shop.

During the month of September there were coined at the U. S. Mint in Phila. 3,347,902 pieces, of the aggregate value of $1,259,440, of which $998,040 was in double eagles, and $237.000 in silver quarter dollars. Of new cents 2 440 000 were coined.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILMOT IN MEDIA.—One of the largest meetings that was ever held in this Borough, convened at the Court House, yesterday, to hear David Wilmot, the Union candidate for Governor. It was organized by calling Edward Darlington to the Chair; appointing Joshua P. Eyre, Richard Gregg, Samuel Leedom, Wm. H. Grubb, Hickman Myers, and James Andrews, Vice Presidents; and Abram P. Morgan and Wm. Ogden, Secretaries. After the organization of the meeting, it was addressed by Judge Wilmot, and it has seldom been our pleasure to listen to a more able or eloquent speech; and of which time and room prevents us from giving an extended report. He gave his views on the tariff, which are very different from what his enemies represent; his opinions on the main line, the sale of which he endorsed; upon the election frauds, which he denounced;—and upon the pernicious influence of slave labor. He was followed by Lemuel Todd, Chairman of the State Committee, who delivered an able address: paid a glowing eulogy to the character of Wilmot; and appealed to all Straight-out Americans, not to give their votes for Democracy, but for the party which is its friend. The enthusiasm was great. Every avenue of the Court House was filled, tables, aisles, windows, all the passages, and even then not near all could gain admittance.

A SPRING HOUSE THIEF CAUGHT.—On Friday night last, two thieves broke into the spring-house of George Maris, in Springfield, and were preparing to rob it, when they were discovered by an Irishman who was in the employ of Mr. Maris, and who was returning home. He saw the older of the two, a German, who was keeping watch, while the other was inside. He attempted to catch him, but the German halloed to his companion, gave him a basket which he held in his hand, and told him to run, and he would follow. The advice was taken by the younger one, who jumped into the road, and ran with extraordinary speed. Not so swift, however, was the older one, whose pace was easily gained upon by the Irishman; who, when he got within a few yards, cried to him to stop, or he would blow his brains out.—(He had nothing but a stone in his hand.)—The German paid no heed. He ran on for perhaps a quarter of a mile, and was then caught by the Irishman, who took him back to the house, where he awakened Mr. M. who tied the thief in a dearborn, took him to Esquire Levis, got a commitment, and that night lodged him in the jail at this place, where he now awaits his trial. The younger one escaped. They had previously broken into the spring-house of Arthur Burns, of the same township, but did not succeed in getting anything. The prisoner says he came out of town *to get a basket of apples*, and not to rob spring-houses. They are doubtless the parties who have committed so many depredations recently.

ASPECT OF THE WEATHER IN SEPTEMBER, 1857.—Mean temperature, 3 daily observations—63°.46. Highest on the 4th, 79°.6.—Lowest on the 30th, 40°.10; Range, 39°.5.

Atmospheric pressure, mean—29.946 inches.

Fluctuation from 30.28 to 29.61 inches.—Range—0.67 inches. Mean aqueous saturation of the atmosphere—per cent. .817.—Aurora Borealis on the 3d. Thunder on the 5th. Lightning on the 18th. Frost on the 24th & 30th. (Heavy frost on Oct. 1st.)—Cloudy weather on 13 days. Rain fell on 6 days; depth 1.3 inches.

Wind N. W. on 3; N. 4; N.E. 7; E. 5;—S. E. 1; S. 5; S. W. 3; W. 2 days.

The weather throughout the month was highly favorable for agricultural operations. The quantity of rain water, say 1 inch, on the saturated soil from last months' rains, proved ample for all growing crops, and prolonged the growing season fully to the end of the month, when no signs of approaching autumn had appeared on the fields or forests.

The mean temperature was nearly equal to the mean of 9 years. The quantity of rain water was less than in any year since September, 1849, and the month passed without the usual severe storms of the season.

Thunder and Lightning was observed but twice, lightly; and no damage was suffered from frosts. J. E.

Oct. 3d, 1857.

CENTRAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The second meeting of this Association will be held at Blue Hill School House, in Upper Providence, on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857, and is to convene at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly hoped that every teacher within the limits of the Eighth Educational District of Delaware County will be in attendance at the time and place designated, and likewise all others who may feel so disposed.

W. W. JAMES,
Sec'y.

FIRE.—The store of John Saylor, on the Lancaster pike, in East Whiteland township, Chester co., was burned with all its contents, on Wednesday night of last week. It is supposed to have been broke open and robbed, and afterwards set on fire, as the doors were open when the flames were first discovered. It was insured.

ANOTHER.—A house in the occupancy of Mr. Glissen, in East Whiteland, Chester co., was burned down on Saturday evening last. The fire occured by one of the daughters going to the garret with a lighted candle, which was accidentally brought in contact with some clothing, when the flames caught and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to check them. The furniture was all saved.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN NEWTOWN.—A Republican meeting will be held at the public house of Joseph Hizser, in Newtown township, on Saturday evening next. It will be addressed by Samuel B. Thomas and E. A. Price, Esqs., of this Borough. The citizens of that vicinity are respectfully invited to be present.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a dearborn, in which three women and a child were riding, on the road near the Valley Creek Mills, in East Whiteland, Chester country, ran away on Saturday afternoon last. The animal ran into the creek, where the bodybolt came out of the wagon, leaving a portion of it in the water. The wagon was upset, and one of the ladies received a severe cut over one eye; fortunately the others escaped without injury.

MORE FLOWERS.—We have been presented by the Misses Hancel, of this Borough with a very large and beautiful boquet, composed of several varieties of the Dahlia. The stalks from which they were taken are over ten feet in height, a growth that few attain.

OFF THE TRACK—*One man killed and another fatally injured.*—A dirt train ran off the track, on the West Chester direct Railroad, between this place and Philadelphia, yesterday morning, killing one man and so injuring another, that it will be impossible for him recover.

DOGS AMONG THE SHEEP.—A flock of 20 sheep, belonging to John Jones, of Edgmont township, were so mutilated on the night of the 25th ult., by the dogs, that several have since died.

Owing to the great press of buisness we have been unable to give our usual variety of news in to-days issue, and many matters of importance are consequently left over.

SALE.—The farm of Wm. Scattergood, dec'd., containing 42 acres, in concord township, has been sold at public sale to Dr. H. Darlington, for $8550.

Next Wednesday's Advertiser will give the result of the election in both state and county.

Dedication of the new Church, in Briggsburg, Nether Providence, founded by Isaac Briggs.—Sunday last, being a pleasant day, and residing near the locality of the Church, I concluded to be present at the dedicatory services, more however, for the purpose of giving my approbation to the business enterprise of the founder, than for any advantages to be derived from the expected ceremonies. At 3 o'clock, P. M. there arrived on the ground from Philadelphia, about two hundred persons, brought hither by the R. R. among whom were four of the official dignitaries, who had come to dedicate the new Church to the service of God, according to the doctrine and ceremonies of the Universalist Church.

At the proper time the Rev. Abel C. Thomas arose in place, and said, "he had received a letter some time since from an unknown hand, informing him that he had erected at his own expense, a Church edifice, near Media, Del. Co., and dedicated to the cause of Universalism. He thought the matter worth looking after, and accordingly made a visit to the place, and found a very neat and beautiful house of worship, capable of seating from 250 to 300 persons; and that he and Br. Ballou, Br. Williamson and Br. Collin were there to carry out the founder's wishes," and accordingly the building was dedicated to the service of God, according to the doctrine of the 'Universalist Church.'—The house was filled to its utmost capacity; about 200 persons of the neighborhood were present. The Church Edifice is built, of brick, 48 by 36; 20ft. story and well finished, and while another location in the same vicinity, in the estimation of the writer, would have been preferable, it is advantageously situated. It was erected at the expense of the founder, and perhaps cost from two to three thousand dollars. A burial ground, containing about an acre, on which a capacious vault is to be erected, is to be enclosed with the Church, and when finished, according to the founders' views, will present a neat and rural church-like appearance.

However much I could have wished the Church dedicated to some one of the evangelical sects, at the same time I cannot withhold the just meed of praise due its liberal founder. He has added another building to those of the neighborhood, and certainly has shown a degree of liberality rarely to be met with in others of more extenced means—and while men are found advancing themselves and neighborhood in the scale of moral excellence, by the introduction of a system, claiming to be religious, and bringing the inhabitants under the control of its influence, they certainly command the respect and commendation of the wise and good. It is to be hoped the Church referred to, will be the means of doing good, by *commencing* at least the great work of salvation if not by perfecting it, and if it fail to be sustained, that it will yet be found among the evangelical churches of the country. JOPPA.

The following items are from the Record of Tuesday of last week.

THE GREAT OX TEAM, parading the streets of West Chester, was one of the prominent incidents of the Exhibition, last week. The Chester County Society has ever been famous for getting up a show of big oxen, and on this occasion, the display was fully up to what was expected of the Society. About thirty pairs of stalwart bullocks--averaging from two three thousand pounds per pair—were yoked to a large wagon ornamented with sheaves of corn, grain, &c., and attracted universal admiration during their triumphal procession through our streets.

In the rear of this majestic team, "Young America" followed with some fifteen yoke of young oxen—from 2 years old down to six month calves—and if we may judge by the shouts and cheers, that greeted the juvenile team in its march through the town, it was quite as much admired as its mammoth predecessor.

The Husking Match was a good feature—novel, interesting and exciting. The shocks of corn contained 118 ears each; there were six of them. Three colored men entered first—and each one of them finished his shock exactly at the same time. The time was 7½ minutes. Three white men then entered—Milton Layman, Isaac M. Zook, and another gentleman whose name we did not learn. Mr. Zook took the premium—being the neatest husker—Layman finished at the same moment, and the other gentleman within a few seconds. The time was 7 minutes. This proves that a "white man is as good as a colored man"—at husking corn.

Mr. David H. Branson of East Brandywine township, exhibited a pair of working oxen, Durhams, which attracted the marked attention of everybody. They were roans, of the Durham stock, only 5 years old, and together weighed standing nearly 6000 lbs. In size and appearance they were conspicuous among the large quantity of good stock on the ground. They are entirely grass fed.—These animals took the first premium for the best working oxen. Mr. B. refused $600 for them.

RIDLEY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—I understand that there is a report in circulation, that I am the author of the several communications that have appeared in the "*Media Advertiser*, and *Delaware County Republican*," since the meeting of the Democratic Convention, signed "A Ridley Democrat." I therefore deny any knowledge of the author or writer of the communications. I am pretty well posted in the affairs of the Democratic party of Ridley, and know that they are well satisfied with the Democratic ticket, the delegates saw proper to choose. The Convention in the discharge of its discretionary powers, in the selection of candidates for the several offices, is entitled to the thanks of the democracy for the wisdom displayed in the selection of capable and good men—no better could have been made.

I can inform the writer of the article, over the signature of a "Delaware County Democrat," that there is not a grumbling democrat in the township at the present time, out of one hundred and sixty odd, and therefore he either missed his mark, or did not understand what he was writing about. As to the author of the articles over the signature of a "Fidley Democrat," it is generally believed that the critter does not dwell among us. THOMAS ERSKINE.

RIDLEY, SEPT. 28TH, 1857.

Editors of the Media Advertiser.—Having learned that *rumor* charges me as the author or several articles that appeared in your paper, since the meeting of the Democratic Convention, signed "A Ridley Democrat," permit me to say through your columns that I am not the author, neither have I any knowledge of the writer or author of said articles, signed "A Ridley Democrat." I have been a voter thirty-eight years; have uniformly and faithfully sustained the principles and usages of the democratic party, and from my intercourse with the democrats of Ridley, you and the public may rest assured that they are a unit in support of the ticket formed at our late convention. The vote on the second Tuesday of October, will show that the democracy of Ridley has purged itself of guerillarism. It will at the next election stand as it did at the late election for President—the banner district of Delaware county. JESSE W. GRIFFITH.

An Irishmman, known in Haverhill, Mass. as "Big John," came to his death last Sunday night in the following manner. He had been to Warren village to procure medicine, and on his return in the evening he fell, breaking a bottle in his pocket; the glasscut through his pants and severed an artery, in his abdomen, and before morning he bled to death.

Messrs. Editors:—There is a matter of opinion between myself and two other Democrats of Ridley, upon what she will do in the approaching contest. The election will decide it; and it alone will tell whether the true Democratic spirit of Ridley has died out, and whether the Democratic party of the county will leave its old landmarks to support a rabid Know-Nothing for District Attorney. Let those who prove traitors be marked, and as they desert Democracy, so let its friends desert them. The vote the "sugar-plum" will receive in the county, will confirm all my former remarks.

RIDLEY DEMOCRAT.

A lump of gold valued at $500, has been taken out of a mine in Cabarrus County North Carolina.

Where slave labor does not absolutely deprive the white working men of employment altogether, it reduces their wages, and prevents all attempts to raise them. Where slaves can be hired, white men must labor at slave prices or go without work. In the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, we find the following illustration of the operation of the system:

"We learn that our shipping merchants have been subjected to great inconvenience, for some days past, on account of a 'strike' among the laborers on the wharf for higher wages. They have been receiving $1.50 per diem heretofore, and now claim $2 for seven and a half work hours. We are informed that an arrangement has been set on foot by our merchants to dispense altogether with the foreign aid, and employ slave labor in their stead, and that they will be able to carry it into effect in a few days."

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Dr Newton, J. Lewis Crozer of Upland, Delaware county, to Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Stotesbury of Phila,

On Thursday, the 24th ult., in Springfield, Del. county, by Friends' ceremony, David R. Hoopes, of Birmingham tp., to Susanna E. Maris, of Springfield.

DIED.

In Chester, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Isabella M'Call, relict of Wm. M'Call, dec'd, in the 69th year of her age.

On the 27th ult, in the Borough of Chester, Miss Mary Ann Moris, in the 23d year of her age.

In Aston, Delaware co., at the residence of her daughter on the 10th inst., Mrs. Edith Manley. In the 75th year of her age.

CONCENTRATED LEY FOR MAKING SOAP, a very economical and labor saving article; for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, October 7. Market and Work sts.

PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTES taken at par, for every article in our establishment, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paint Brushes, Lamp Wicks, Paints of every description, Window Glass, Lamp Glasses, and Varnishes for sale lower than any other establishment in the county.
ALLEN & BICKLEY.
Druggists & Chemists.
Chester, Oct. 7. Market and Work sts.

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.

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 C HALE.

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.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE RESIdence of the subscriber, on Sunday, the 3d inst., in Ridley township, 2d head of Weather SHEEP, marked on the shoulders with tar. Any information which will lead to their recovery, will be liberally rewarded.
October 7-3w*. WM. STEWART.

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.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Tuesday, the 20th of October*, 1857, at the residence of Ann C. Hemphill, in Thornbury township, Delaware co., the following described personal property, to wit:—20 head of COWS, part of which are fat, the remainder milking, 4 Heifers; 1 superior young MARE, 2 first-rate young farm HORSES, 1 good driving Horse, can be driven by a woman, one brood Mare, heavy with foal, 1 two year old superior Boar Pig, 4 Pigs, 10 Shoats, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Threshing Machine 1 horse Power, 2 hay Wagons, 2 ox Carts, 1 horse Cart, Dearborn Wagon, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, 1 large Butter Tub, Rope and Tackle, 2 Stoves, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by PEIRCE C. HEMPHILL.
N. B.—The Real Estate will be sold at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. oct. 7.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold at private sale, Seven and a half acres of Land, about 1 acre of which is Woodland, in Newtown, adjoining lands of the estate of Levi Lewis, thereon is a Stone House, and Frame Stable, a stream of water runs through one corner. It is situate on a public road about a quarter of a mile from Levi Lewis' mill.
Also, 4 or 5 acres of woodleave, adjoining land of Enos Yarnall, principally chesnut and oak.
Also, about 4 acres of ditto, adjoining lands of Caleb Lewis and David Pratt, chiefly oak, poplar and hickory.
ROBERT M. THOMAS.
Newtown, 10th mo., 7th, 1857.

BARGAINS.—The subscriber having determined to quit business, will sell his entire stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., at and below cost, being desirous of closing out the stock at the earliest possible time. Persons in want of bargains, are invited to call immediately.
The fixtures of the Store are for sale, and the Store is for rent R. STEVENSON.
Chester, October 7.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.
This Institution is located at Village Green, Delaware county, Pa.
It is not surpassed by any in the State, in the beauty of its surrounding scenery, the healthfulness of its location, and its freedom from all opportunities of immorality and dissipation.
For the better accommodation of pupils a commodious building has been erected, adjoining the one used during the past year.
The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, including all the branches usually taught in first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.
Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by lectures, in connection with an extensive philosophical apparatus.
A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.
Practical lessons given in Surveying.
The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each.
The first session commences September 1, 1857.
" second " February 1, 1858.
S. A. BATTON, M. D., *Proprietor.*
J. HARVEY BARTON, A. B., *Principal.*
Teacher of Latin & Greek Languages, Philosophy, &c.
J. BARTON, Jr.
Teacher of Mathematics and English Language.
Miss ANNIE E. COATES.
Teacher of Piano Music and French.
Terms, per session of twenty two weeks, tuition, boarding, fuel, both sexes, for higher English and Mathematical course. $70 00
Tuition, boarding, fuel, &c., for elementary English course, $65 00
Day Scholars (both sexes) per quarter of eleven weeks, for elementary English branches. $6 00
For higher English and mathematics, $8 00
Latin and Greek, $10 00
French and German, each, $5 00
Piano Music, $10 00
One-half the expenses to be paid invariably in advance—the other half at the middle of the session.
Reports of scholarship and deportment of students will be sent to parents monthly. oct. 7.

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.

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, $23, 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 Tea spoons, 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.

PROCLAMATION--GENERAL ELECTION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I JOHN M. HALL, Sheriff of the county of Delaware, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Delaware, on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the thirteenth day of the month,) at the places hereinafter designated, for the election of State and County officers, as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the District composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Delaware, in the House of Representative of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of the county of Delaware.

One person for Treasurer of the county of Delaware.

One person for Commissioner of the county of Delaware.

One person for Auditor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Director of the Poor of the county of Delaware.

One person for Coroner of the county of Delaware; and

One person for District Attorney of the county of Delaware.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chester, will hold their election in the Town Hall, in the Borough of Chester.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Concord, will hold their election at the house formerly kept by John Way, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Newtown, will hold their election at the house of Jos. M. Hizer, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough and township of Darby, will hold their election at the house of James H. Mallin, in the Borough of Darby.

The electors of the township of Upper Darby, will hold their election at the Eastern school house, (Hibberd's) in said township.

The electors of the township of Middletown will hold their election at the Black Horse tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Providence, will hold their election at the Rose Tree tavern, in said township.

The electors of the township of Springfield, will hold their election at the public house of Geo. Worrell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Haverford, will hold their election at the public house of James P. Allick, in said township.

The electors of the township of Marple, will hold their election at the public house of Samuel Hale, in said township

The electors of the township of Radnor, will hold their election at the Radnor (Friends') School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Aston, will hold their election at the public house of John Garret, in said township.

The electors of the township of Upper Chichester, will hold their election at the Brick School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Edgmont, will hold their election at the house of Wm. Sill, in said township.

The electors of the township of Birmingham, will hold their election at the house of Marshall Hoopes, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower Chichester, will hold their election at the Rockland School house, in said township.

The electors of the township of Bethel, will hold their election at School House No. 1. in said township, the place of holding township elections in said township.

The electors of the township of Nether Providence, will hold their election at the Union School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Thornbury, will hold their election at the house of Jesse Russell, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ridley, will hold their election at the public house of Edward Lenny, in Leiperville, in said township.

The electors of the township of Tinicum, will hold their election at the public house of John Hart, in said township.

The election is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

[The Sheriff of the county of Delaware has received the following Proclamation from the Governor of this State in regard to voting for or against the several proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The freemen of the county of Delaware will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.]

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, *Governor of the said Commonwealth:* to JOHN M. HALL, *Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Delaware,* SENDS GREETING:

WHEREAS, a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the constitution of this commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same; the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven: *And whereas*, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: *And whereas*, By an Act of the Legislature of this commonwealth, entitled, "an Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the constitution," approved May 12th, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, it is, among other things, provided as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hund.ed and fifty seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the amendments, or any of them, which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general elections of this commonwealth are held, opened and closed: and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election, tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposite them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officer; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," "Third Amendment" and "Fourth Amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "For the Amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many such separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "Against the Amendments."

SECTION II. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the General Elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

You are therefore hereby commanded to give the notice required by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and set forth fully and particularly therein, the time of opening and closing the polls, the description of tickets to be used; the necessity of voting upon each amendment *separately*, the manner of making returns of the votes given and generally to do all other matters and things required of you by law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg,

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

BUTTER.—Will salt preserve butter? No, that question is easily answered. Salt is added to butter for reasons—one is to assist in its preservation, the dairy-woman vainly thinking that salt will keep the butter sweet. Another set add salt with dishonest motives, with the idea that all the salt put in the butter is sold at the full price the butter brings. It is a great mistake. Every pound of salt put in butter over what is required to give it flavor, instead of bringing a cash return to the butter maker, proves a positive loss of several cents a pound, because it reduces the value of every ponnd of butter so over salted, frequently as much as three cents a pound. Butter is not preserved by salt. That is positive. It will keep just as long and just as sweet as Olive oil, without salt, if no other substance is incorported with it. It is the case in milk that spoils the butter, and unless free from that, no art can keep it sweet. Butter should be churned at 65 deg., and immediately afterwards reduced to 40 deg., and the less it is touched by human hands the better. It must be worked cool, either with or without washing as that is a mooted question, until absolutely free from butter-milk or particles of sour curd, and then just enough and not more salt added to suit the taste of the consumer. The salt must be pure, and one ounce to ten lbs., of butter will be sufficient. Then pack the butter solidly in any cask of sweet wood or stone pot, so as to exclude the air, and just so long as the air is excluded the butter will remain sweet. If it could be kept perfectly excluded, the period that it would keep sweet is forever. Your question is answered. Salt *will not* preserve butter.—*Tribune.*

EXPERIMENT IN FATTENING PIGS.—As accurate and carefully conduced experiments in fattening pork are rare, and as the subject is often discussed among farmers, as to the "profit or loss," of fattening, without coming to any definite conclusion, I am prompted to relate a few facts which came to my observation during the past year, with a view of influencing others to try similar experiments, and communicate the result for the benefit of their brother farmers.

Mr. T. P. Lyon, an enterprising farmer of Genoa, Cayuga county, having nine shoats which he wished to dispose of at three months old, put them into market at six cts. per lb., and being offered but five, concluded to try the experiment of fattening, with a view of obtaining what *he* considered their true value. That there might be no *guess-work* in the matter each pig was carefully weighed, and their combined weight was 630 pounds.

On the 1st day of January they were put into a warm pen, and fed scalded meal, three-quarters corn, and one-quarter oats and buckwheat, until the 10th day of April, at which time they had consumed 3.510 ,lbs. of meal. They were then slaughtered, weighing after being dressed, 1430 lbs., lard 43 lbs., rendered.

Allowing the price Mr. L. was offered at the time he commenced feeding, and the market price for the meal, which was $1.-25 per cwt., we find the account to stand thus:

Shoats, 630 lbs., at 5 cts. per lb,	$31,50
Meal, 3510 lbs., at $1,25 per cwt.	43,87
	$75 37
Pork sold when dressed, 1430 lbs., at 9 cts.,	$128,70
Lard sold, 43 lbs., at 12 cts.,	5,37½
	$134 37½
Duduct shoats and meal,	75 37
Profit,	$58.70

A very fair profit for the capital invested. The above pigs were an equal cross of the Berkshire and Suffolk. D. C.
Lansingville, Y. N.

WHEN TO FATTEN SWINE.—Most farmers delay this business quite too long; it is a well ascertained fact that fat and flesh are laid on much more easily in warm than in cold weather. No food is wasted now, in keeping up the heat of the animal system.—The porkers should not be allowed to run in the road or the pasture after the heats of Summer are past. If in lean condition they may be penned by the middle of August, and put upon full feed. We believe four pounds of pork can be made now cheaper than three pounds can be made next November and December. Not only is the weather greatly in favor of the farmer, but he has now on hand a multitude of perishable articles, in the field and garden, that can readily be turned into excellent bacon. There is the refuse sweet corn, which swine will eat greedily, leaf, stalk and ear. There are the beets and the cabbage leaves, the unused summer squashes and tomatoes, that will rot unless transfered to the feeding trough. These fresh articles mixed with the corn meal diet, promote the thrift of the animals and keep up good digestion. In the winter this kind of diet is scarce, and the uniform meal and corn soon sates their appetites and they do not gain as much in flesh.

When the process of fattening is begun, the pigs should have all the feed they will eat up clean, until they are ready for the knife. A squealing pig is a cry that should never be heard about the farmer's premises. It will not pay.

TRAINING A BALKY HORSE.—In India, where a horse becomes stubborn and refuses to move, instead of whipping him, as is our custom, or setting fire to straw under the belly, as practised in England, a rope is attached to his fore leg, and one or two persons go ahead and pull at the rope. It is said this starts the most refractory horse. The Michigan Farmer says a horse became balky in Detroit a short time since, and neither whipping nor coaxing could make him stir. A rope was fastened around his neck, and he was dragged a short distance by another team, but this did not effect a cure. The rope was then taken from his neck, passed between his legs, and fastened firmly to his tail. In this manner he was dragged a short distance, and when the rope was taken off, the hitherto unruly animal was perfectly obedient to the will of his master. We have seen this method tried, with similar results. —*Former and Mechanic.*

FLOUR AND WHEAT AT THE SOUTH.—The Charleston correspondent of the Memphis Bulletin writes:

"It is estimated that the wheat crop of Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, will amount to four and a half million bushels, and of this amount, Charleston is likely to receive 250,000 barrels of flour, and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. For the last nine months there have been exported to Spain in this city 60,000 barrels of flour.

KEEPING DRIED APPLES.—I will tell you a plan I adopted some years ago, to keep dried apples two years. As soon as may be after they are dried, I put them in flour barrels, half a bushel at a time, sprinkling each layer with whiskey at the rate of a pint and a half to a barrel, and head them up tight, they come out the second year as bright and as nice as the day they were put in, without any smell or taste of "hell broth" about them.—W. B. in *Ohio Cultivator.*

M. Doyere, of Paris, has proposed a method of keeping grain sweet and undecomposed for any length of time, by subjecting it to the action of the vapors of a volatile liquid called the bi-sulphide of carbon.

LIME IN THE EYE.—If quicklime gets into the eye, so as to darken the cornea by the lime penetrating the coating itself, the best remedy is water saturated with sugar.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857.
On and after the 14th of September the Cars will
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7¼ and 11½ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9¾ A. M., and 1¾ and 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9¾ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

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 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

Boots, Shoes, Trunks and CARPET BAGS.—The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the reader to their large and well assorted stock of the above named articles, as we profess to keep everything in the shape of a Ladies' or Gentleman's useful shoe, we think it unnecessary to particularize, but invite the public to examine for themselves. All we ask is a trial, as we feel confident we can sell "Good Goods" at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. LARE & WALKER,
1601, Market street, 3d door west of 16th street.
Philadelphia, July 9-3m.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear; including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid assortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warranted not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1857-1y.

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.

GUN NOTICE.—ANDREW WURFFLEIN, Importer and Manufacturer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., No. 208 North 2d street, above Race, Phila. Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel shot guns, large duck guns, rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to repairing in all its branches. sep 2-3m.

In the Orphans' Court of Delaware county,
ESTATE OF JESSE HORTON, DECEASED.
THE Auditor appointed by the Court, to make and report a distribution of the balance of the Estate of said deceased, as settled and confirmed by said Court, amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, will meet the parties interested at the office of Edward Darlington, Esq., in the Borough of Media, Delaware county, Penna., on Friday the 25th day of Semptember, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
G. E. DARLINGTON,
Sept. 9, 1857. *Auditor.*

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B,—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—A fine lot of Salted Shad, for sale by the barrel or hundred, by the subscriber. CHAS. P. BUNTING.
Marcus Hook, August 12-8w.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to Dealers.
Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
It has no superior as a MANURE for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all other crops requiring a vigorous and
LASTING FERTILIZER,
producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.
GRASS SEED
rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.
We have a small quantity still in store.
FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this valuable article for sale.
Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)
No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale at the lowest rates.
☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29.

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 $50 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. 10, 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBURG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "
PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Pouderette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept 23-2m.

URATE! URATE!—A new and superior Fertilizer, the cheapest and best substitute for Peruvian Guano. This article is exceedingly rich in nitrogen and in soluble phosphate has been used for years, with the greatest success in Europe. It has been lately introduced into this country; but it cannot fail to give satisfaction wherever it is tried. It contains all the elements withdrawn from the soil by the most nutritive crops. For sale at two cents per lb. by CLINTON GILLINGHAM,
993 North Froth st., below Maiden.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2-1m.

FARMERS READ, UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER.—Prof. J. C. Booth's Universal Fertilizer, a new article, which has proved its superiority over Guano's and other composition manures, by its great concentration in strength, purity and uniformity. Its properties (phosphates, ammonia, alkali, &c.,) are such as to certainly adapt it to the fertilization of every soil, and cultivation of all kinds of crops. A great feature exists in its cheapness, compared with other Fertilizers, it only requiring from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, to obtain highly profitable productions from the poorest lands Farmers are solicited to make a trial of its qualities by the side of other manures, and particularly to test its excellence on poor soil. Price, $16 per ton. It is well packed in good barrels, or bags (of about 6 barrels, or 12 bags to the ton,) and delivered free of charge, at any of the railroad depots, or wharves in Phila. For sale by
JOHN W. WEAVER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
sep9-1m S. W. cor. 2d and Pine sts., Phila.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO.—A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs., each, in store and for sale at the Company's sprices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constant for sale, at Philadelphia prices, nearly all the different fertilizers in use by farmers, such as Peruvian Pacific Ocean and Columbian 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.

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 Mats,
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.

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

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROOMHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEVIS WORRALL,
WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES
In the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.
Media, March 18, 1757.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.

The Truth about Kansas!--Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 348 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary. carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
july 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

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 Warerooom* 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.

GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for WHEAT, CORN and OATS by the subscribers. Also,
FLOUR AND FEED,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
BEATTY & OGDEN.
Springfield Mills, Oct. 30-1856.

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.

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.

PLAIN AND FANCY MILLINERY.
M. E. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER, respectfully announce to the Ladies of Media and vicinity, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE, on the S. E. corner of State street, and South Avenue, Media, where they have on hand and intend to keep an assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, Straw bonnets bleached and pressed.
All orders promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Media. April 22, 1857-tf

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, a valuable lot of ground, containing about half an acre, situate in the village of Concord, Delaware county, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of commodious dimensions. There are upon the premises, a variety of Fruit and Shade Trees. A pump and well of good water at the door. The house is in excellent condition, being nearly new. The property is well worthy the attention of those desiring a comfortable home, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enqire of
JOSEPH FAIRLAME,
August 26-2m*. Village Green.

RESTUARANT.—The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 accommocation 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 pleaese call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM TRAINER.
Marcus Hook, March 1856.

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.

PATENT IRON RAILING.
The subscriber has purchased the right to manufacture and put up ISAAC SUBER'S patent
IRON RAILING AND 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.

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.

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 26
GEORGE H HART, *President.*
CHARLES G. IMLAY, *Treasurer.*

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

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, 3¼ to 4½ feet.
SHINGLING and Plastering Laths.
HEMLOCK of different sizes and lengths.
HEMLOCK and Chesnut Fence Boards.
Cherter, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to their new place of business on Edgmont street, a few doors above James, in the Borough of Chester, where may be found the following assortment of *LUMBER.*
400,000 feet of thorough seasoned White Pine Boards and Planks of all qualities.—Also, Siding, planed and rough.
60,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring and Step Boards, 1 and 1¼ inches thick. Also, White and Spruce Pine Flooring.
30,000 feet of Yellow Pine Window and Door Frame Lumber of all sizes.
100,000 White Pine and Cypress Shingles of different qualities.
200,000 first quality 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
dec 24 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, South Avenue, near the Court House, Media.
FIRE INSURANCES.
Effected on all species of property, except Cotton or Woolen Factories, and establishments driven by Steam upon the terms of ordinary Mutual Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Secretary at the Office, to the President in Springfield, or to any Director or Surveyor at his place of residence.

DIRECTORS.

Sketchley Morton,	William Ogden,
Thomas Pratt,	Charles Palmer,
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 Gleaves 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. 16.

SPRING GOODS.—Just opened a large assortmen of SPRING DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Ducals Challies, Barege de Laines, Tissues, Genadines, Lawns. Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints &c. Most of the above goods are direct from auction, and will be sold lower than at any other place in the county, at the old established stand, on the corner of James street and Edgmont Road, in the borough of Chester.
May 20. W. C. GRAY.

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

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 34 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1857. WHOLE NO 138

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307. *Philadelphia*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 soldon reasonable terms, thosein want will pleaese 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 STERR'S patent
IRON RAILING FENCE
in 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.

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

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate bought and sold. Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov 19.'56

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

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.

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

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.

WILLIAM T. GARRETT,
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All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.
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JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

JUST RECEIVED.—Godfrey's Narrative of the Grinnell Arctic Exploring Expedition; Illustrated; Price 75 cents, at CUMMINS & CO.
Media, August 26. Booksellers.

JUST RECEIVED.—How to do Business, How to Talk, How to Write and How to Beware. All for $1.00, at JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Septer 23. Booksellers.

THE TELL-TALE HEART.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

True!—nervous—very, very dreadfully nervous I had been, and am; but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my senses—not destroyed—not dulled them. Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. How then, am I mad?—Hearken! and observe how healthily—how calmly I can tell you the whole story.

It is impossible to say how first the idea entered my brain; but once conceived, it haunted day and night. Object there was none. Passion also was there none. I loved the old man. He had never wronged me. He had never given me insult. For his gold I had no desire. I think it was his eye!—yes, it was this! He had the eye of the vulture—pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me, my blood ran cold; and so, by degrees—very gradually—I made up my mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid myself of the eye forever.

Now this is the point. You fancy me mad. Madmen know nothing. But you should have seen me. You should have seen how wisely I proceeded—with what caution—with what foresight—with what dissimulation I went to work! I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him. And every night, about midnight, I turned the latch of his door and opened it—oh, so gently! And then, when I had made an opening sufficient for my head, I first put in a dark lantern, all closed, so that no light shone out, and then I thrust in my head. Oh, you would have laughed to see how cunningly I thrust it in. I moved it slowly—very, very slowly, so that I might not disturb the old man's sleep.

It took me an hour to place my whole head within the opening so far that I could see the old man as he lay upon his bed.—Ha! Would a madman have been so wise as this? And then, when my head was well in the room, I undid the lantern cautiously—oh, so cautiously, for the hinges creaked, I undid it just so much that a single thin ray fell upon the vulture eye. And this I did for seven long nights—every night just at midnight—but I found the eye always closed:—and so it was impossible to do the work; for it was not the old man who vexed me, but his Evil Eye. And every morning when the day broke, I went boldly into his chamber, and spoke courageously to him, calling him by name in a hearty tone, and inquiring how he had passed the night. So you see he would have been a very profound old man indeed, to suspect that every night, just at twelve, I looked in upon him while he slept.

Upon the eighth night I was more than usually cautious in opening the door. A watch's minute hand moves more quickly than did mine. Never, before that night, had I felt the extent of my own powers—of my sagacity. I could scarcely contain my feelings of triumph. To think that there I was, opening the door, little by little, and the old man not even to dream of my secret deeds or thoughts. I fairly chuckled at the idea. And perhaps the old man heard me:—for he moved in the bed suddenly as if startled. Now you may think that I drew back, but no. His room was as black as pitch with the thick darkness, (for the shutters were close fastened through fear of robbers,) and so I knew that he could not see opening of the door, and I kept on pushing it steadily—steadily.

I had got my head in, and was about to open the lantern, when my thumb slipped upon the tin fastening, and the old man sprang up in the bed, crying out—"Who's there?"

I kept quite still and said nothing; for an hour I did not move a muscle, and in the meantime I did not hear the old man lie down. He was still sitting up in bed listening; just as I have done, night after night, hearkening to the death-watches in the wall.

Presently I heard a slight groan, and I knew that it was the groan of mortal terror. It was not a groan of pain, or of grief—oh, no!—it was the low, stifled sound that arises from the bottom of the soul when overcharged with awe. I knew the sound well. Many a night, just, at midnight, when all the world slept, it has welled up from my own bosom, deepening with its dreadful echo, the terrors that distracted me. I say I knew it well. I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I chuckled at heart. I knew that he had been lying awake ever since the first slight noise, when he had turned in the bed. His fears had been, ever since growing upon him. He had been trying to fancy them causeless, but could not. He had been saying to himself—"It is nothing but the wind in the chimney—it is only a mouse crossing the floor," or, "it is merely a cricket which has made a single chirp."

Yes, he had been trying to comfort himself with these suppositions; but he had found all in vain. All in vain; because death, i. approaching the old man, had stalked with his black shadow before him, and the shadow had now reached and enveloped the victim. And it was the mournful influence of the unperceived shadow that caused him to feel—although he neither saw nor heard me—to feel the presence of my head within the room.

When I had waited a long time, very patiently, without hearing the old man lie down, I resolved to open a little—a very little crevice in the lantern. So I opened it—you cannot imagine how stealthily, until at length, a single dim ray, like the thread of the spider, shot from out the crevice, and fell full upon the vulture eye.

It was open, wide, wide open—and I grew furious as I gazed upon it. I saw it with perfect distinctness—all a dull blue—with a hideous veil over it that chilled the very marrow in my bones; but I could see nothing else of the old man's face or person, for I had directed the ray as if by instinct, precisely upon the damned spot.

And now—have I not told you that what you mistake for madness is but over acuteness of the senses?—now, I say, there came to my ears a low, dull, quick sound—much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I knew that sound well, too. It was the beating of the old man's heart.—It increased my fury, as the beating of a drum stimulates the soldier into courage.

But even yet I refrained and kept still—I scarcely breathed. I held the lantern motionless. I tried how steadily I could maintain the ray upon the eye. Meantime the hellish tattoo of the heart increased. It grew quicker, and louder and louder every instant. The old man's terror must have been extreme! It grew louder, I say, louder every moment! Do you mark me well? I have told you that I am nervous; so I am. And now, at the dead hour of the night, and amid the dreadful silence of that house—o strange a noise as this excited me to uncontrollable wrath. Yet for some minutes longer, I refrained, and kept still. But the beating grew louder, louder. I thought the heart must burst!

And now a new anxiety seized me, that the sound would be heard by a neighbor. His last hour had come! With a loud yell I threw open the lantern and leaped into the room. He shrieked once—once only. In an instant I dragged him to the floor, and pulled the heavy bed over him. I then sat upon the bed and smiled gaily, to find the deed so far done. But, for many minutes the heart beat on with a muffled sound.—This, however, did not vex me; it would not be heard through the walls. At length it ceased. The old man was dead. I removed the bed and examined the corpse. Yes, he was stone, stone dead. I placed my hand upon the heart and held it there many minutes. There was no pulsation. The old man was stone dead. His eye would trouble me no more.

If still you think me mad, you will think so no longer, when I describe the precautions I took for the concealment of the body.—The night waned, and I worked hastily, but in silence. First of all I dismembered the corpse. I cut off the head, arms and legs.—I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the scantlings. I then replaced the boards so cleverly, so cunningly, that no human eye—not even his—could have detected anything wrong. There was nothing to wash out—no stain of any kind—no blood spots whatever. I had been too wary for that.—A tub had caught all—ha! ha!

When I had made an end of these labors, it was four o'clock, still dark as midnight. As the bell sounded the hour, there came a knocking at the street door. I went down to open it with a light heart—for what had I now to fear? There entered three men, who introduced themselves, with perfect suavity, as officers of the police. A shriek had been heard by a neighbor during the night; suspicion of foul play had been aroused; information had been lodged at the police office, and they (the officers) had been deputed to search the premises.

I smiled, for what had I to fear? I bade the gentlemen welcome! The shriek I said was my own in a dream. The old man, I mentioned, was absent in the country. I took my visitors all over the house. I bade them search—search well. At length I led them to his chamber. I showed them his treasures, secure, undisturbed. In the enthusiasm of my confidence, I brought chairs into the room, and desired them here to rest from their fatigues; while I, in the wild audacity of my perfect triumph, placed my own seat upon the very spot beneath which reposed the corpse of the victim.

The officers were satisfied. My *manner* had convinced them. I was singularly at ease. They sat, and while *I* answered cheerily, they chattered of familiar things.—But, ere long, *I* felt myself getting pale, and wished them gone. My head ached, and *I* fancied a ringing in my ears; but still they sat and still chattered. The ringing became more distinct: *I* talked more freely to get rid of the feeling; but it continued and gained definiteness—until, at length, *I* found that the noise was not within my ears.

No doubt *I* now grew *very* pale; but *I* talked more fluently, and with a brightened voice. Yet the sound increased—and what could *I* do? It was *a low, dull, quick sound*—much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. *I* gasped for breath—and yet the officers heard it not. *I* talked more quickly—more vehemently;—but the noise steadily increased. *I* arose, and argued about trifles in a high key and with violent gesticulations; but the noise steadily increased. Why *would* they not be gone? *I* paced the floor to and fro, with heavy strides, as if excited to fury by the observations of the men—but the noise steadily increased. Oh God! what could *I* do?—*I* foamed—*I* raved—*I* swore! *I* swung the chair upon which *I* had sat, and grated it upon the boards; but the noise arose over all and continually increased. It grew louder—louder—*louder!* And still the men chatted pleasantly, and smiled. Was it possible they heard not? Almighty God!—no, no! They heard!—they suspected!—they *knew!*—they were making a mockery of my horror!—this *I* thought, and this *I* think.—But anything better than this agony! Anything was more tolerable than this derision! *I* could bear those hypocritical smiles no longer. *I* felt that *I* must scream or die!—and now—again!—hark! louder! louder! louder! *louder!*—

"Villians!" *I* shrieked, "dissemble no more! *I* admit the deed!—tear up the planks!—here, here!—it is the beating of his hideous heart!"

DIVISIONS OF TIME.—The ordinary year does not consist of 365 days, 6 hours; but of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds, which is 11 minutes 11 seconds less than an hour, or a whole day in about 130 years.—This is adjusted by omitting three leap years in four centuries, and it is settled that the common years, which would otherwise be leap years, shall be those which terminate centuries in which the first pair of figures is not divisible by four. Thus, the years 1800 and 1900 are not leap years: but 2000 is a leap year: 2100, 2200 and 2300 are not leap years, 2400 is a leap year. If this method be adhered to, the present mode for calculating will not vary for five thousand years.

A FEW CHINESE PROVERBS.—"My books speak to my mind, my friends to my heart, Heaven to my soul, and all the rest to my ears.

"He who finds pleasure in vice, and pain in virtue, is a novice in both.

"We can do without the world, but we need a friend.

"When men meet they listen to one another, women and girls look at each other.

"The dog in the kennel barks at his fleas; the dog who hunts does not feel them.

"Great minds have wills; others have only wishes.

"One day is worth three to him who does everything in its order.

"Who is the greatest liar? He who talks most of himself."

It was Cobbett who said—and he told the truth, too—that woman is never so amiable as when she is useful; and as for beauty, though men may fall in love with girls in play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work—engaged in the useful offices of the home and family.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE.

A military officer with whom we have long been intimate, relates two incidents connected with Croghan's gallant defence at Fort Stevenson; one of which affords a strong positive, and the other a stronger negative proof of the above quoted adage. As the British and Indians, in their operations, had violated their pledge, and usage of civilized warfare, by wantonly murdering their prisoners, the members of Croghan's little band (only one hundred strong, with a single six pounder, and surrounded by about six hundred British troops, and thrice that number of Indians) had mutually agreed to stand their ground to the last and sell their lives as dearly as possible. When all was ready, the British commander sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to treat for a surrender of the fort, Croghan, pointing to him as he approached, exclaimed, "It will not do to let him enter here, and see our weakness; who will volunteer to meet him?" As it was pretty certain that whoever should leave the fort on such a mission would be murdered by the dastard foe, there was a brief pause, when Ensign Shipp replied, "I will, upon one condition."—"What is it?" asked the captain. "Pledge me your word, as an officer and a man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will fire it off the moment you see me raise my hand." The pledge was given, and Shipp went forth. To all arguments and persuasions of the enemy, his unvarying reply was, "I am instructed to say that we defend the fort." Soon the Indians began to surround him. One clutched his epaulette, another his sword. Shipp, who was a man of herculean frame released himself by a powerful effort, and, turning to the envoy, coolly said, "Sir, I have not put myself under the protection of your truce without knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun," said he pointing to their solitary six-pounder.—"It is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander that it shall be fired at the moment that I give the signal. Therefore, restrain these men; and respect the laws of war, or you shall instantly accompany me to the other world." This was enough. Shipp was no more molested: he returned to his comrades in safety, fought out the desperate action that ensued, and obtained promotion for his bravery. The counter instance referred to at the head of our paragraph was told as follows:—After the British and Indians had withdrawn, Croghan missed one man (only one) who had belonged to his little band, and all efforts for his discovery were, for some time, unsuccessful. At last his remains were discovered in the garret of one of the block-houses, where he had crept for safety, and was cut in two by a cannon ball. All the rest, considering their chances of life not worth a thought, had only sought to do their duty, and escaped alive from perhaps the most desperate fight on record. The only man that was killed happened to be the only man who proved himself a coward.

A FIGHTING TURK.

"Pierce Pungent," in the New York News, tells the following good story:—"During the operations of the allies in the Crimea, it was resolved to carry the water in from a beautiful spring of the finest Croton to the camp. Leather pipes or hose were employed; while the water was being supplied, the minerat sounded to prayer, and one of the Turkish soldiers immediately went flop on his knees to praise Allah! Unfortunately he went down right upon the hose, and his weight consequently stopped the current of that first of elements, as Pindae calls water in his first Olympiad.

"'Get up,' cried an English soldier. '*Voulez vous là bonte, mon cher, Monsieur le Turque,*' cried a Frenchman, with native politeness, 'to git up.'

"'That ain't the way to make a Turk move,' cried another; 'this is the dodge.'—So saying, he knocked his turban off. Still the pious Mussulman went on with his devotions.

"'I'll make him stir his trumps,' said another Englishman, giving him a remarkable smart kick. To the wonder of all, still the unturbaned, well-kicked follower of the prophet, went praying on as though he was a forty-horse parson.

"'Hoot way, mon—I'll show you how we serve obstinate folk at auld Reekie,' quietly observed a Scotchman; he was however, prevented, for the Turk, having finished his '*Allah vis en allah,*' rose and began to take off his coat, then to roll up his sleeves, and then to bedew his palms with saliva, and then to put himself in the most approved boxing attitude, *a la* Yankee Sullivan.

"He then advanced in true Tom Hyer style to the Englishman who had kicked him on the lumbar region. 'A ring! a ring!'—shouted the soldiers and sailors, perfectly astonished to see a Turk such an adept in the fistic art.

"The Englishman, nothing loth to have a bit of fun with a Turk of such a truly John Bull state of mind; set to work, but found he had met his master—in five minutes he had received his *quantum suff.* As the Turk coolly replaced his coat and turban, he turned round and said to the admiring bystanders, in the pure brogue, 'bad luck to ye, ye spalpeens; when ye're after kicking a Turk, I'd advise ye the next time to jist be sure he's not an Irishman.'

"The mystery was solved—our Turk was a Tipperary man!"

Malherbe's scrupulosity as to grammatical minutiæ became, in effect, a veritable religion to him; insomuch that on his deathbed—nay, in the last agony—he gave vent to his irritation at the solecisms of which his nurse was guilty, and, as we are assured, scolded her right smartly, in spite of the remonstrances of his confessor. The poor confessor was only snubbed for his pains.—'Sir,' said the dying man, 'I will defend to my very last gasp the purity of the French language.' And when the good father tried to work on his patient by describing the bliss of the life to come, but in a somewhat prosy and unpicturesque manner—and thereupon asked if Malherbe didn't feel a great yearning after the speedy fruition of all his happiness—the answer was: "Say nothing more about it, or your wretched style will disgust me with the place altogether." This shows the power of the ruling passion.

"John, did you find any eggs in the hen's nest, this morning?'

'No, sir. If the old hen laid any, she mislaid them.'

It is a wonder that some editors are not constantly *drunk* from their excess in sips of London *Punch.*

THE VICTIM OF POLITICS.

Peter Brush, the victim of politics, seated upon the curb, with his feet across the gutter, placed his elbow upon a stepping-stone, and like Juliet on the balcony, leaned his head upon his hand, a hand that would have perhaps been better for a covering, though none would have been rash enough to volunteer to be a glove upon it. He was in a dilapidated condition; out at the elbows, out at the knees, out in pocket, out of office, out of spirits, and out in the street; an "out and outer" in every respect, and as *outre* a mortal as ever the eye of man did rest upon.—For some time Mister Brush's reflections had been silent. Following Hamlet's advice,—"he gave them an understanding, but no tongue," and he relieved himself at intervals by spitting forlornly into the kennel.—At length suffering his locked hands to fall between his knees, and heaving a deep sigh he spoke:

"A long time ago my ma used to put on her specks and say, 'Peter my son, put not your trust in princes;' and from that day to this I havn't done anything of the kind, because none of 'em ever wanted to borrow anything of me; add I never seen a prince or a king—but one or two, and they had been rotated out of office. Princes, pooh! Put not your trust in politicianers, them's my sentiments. You might just as well try to to hold an eel, for I have tried both, and I know. Put not your trust in politicianers, or you'll get a hyst."

"Ten years ago it came into my head that things weren't going on right; so I pretty near gave myself up teetolly to the good of the Republic, and left the ship to look out for itself. I was brimful of patriotism, and so uneasy in my mind for the salvation of the country I couldn't work. I tried to guess which side was going to win, and I stuck to it like wax. Sometimes I was a one side, sometimes I was a-'tother, and sometimes I straddled till the election was over, and came up jist in time to join in the hurrah. It was good I was after; and what could I do if I wasn't on the 'lected side? But after all, it was never a bit of use. When the battle was over, no matter which side was sharing out the loaves and fishes, and I stepped up, I'll be hanged if they didn't cram all they could into their own mouths, put their arms over some, and grab at the rest with their paws, and say: 'Go away, white man, you ain't capable.' Capable! what's the reason I ain't capable! I've got as extensive a throat as any of 'em, and I could swallow the loaves and fishes without choking, if each loaf was as big as a grindstone and each fish as big as a sturgeon. Give Peter a chance, and leave him alone for that. Then, another time when I called, 'I want some spoils,' says I; 'a small bucketful or spoils.' 'Whichever side gets in, shares the spoils, don't they?' So they first grinned, and then they ups and tells me that virtue like mine was its own reward, and that spoils might spoil me.—But it was *no* spoils that spoilt me, and *no* loaf and fish that starved me. I'm spilt because I couldn't get either.

"Put not your trust in politicianers; I say it again. Both sides used me just alike.—Here I've been serving my country, more or less, these ten years, like a patriot—going to town meetings, hurrahing my daylights out, and getting as blue as blazes—blocking the windows, getting licked fifty times, and having more black eyes and bloody noses than you could shake a stick at, all for common good, and for the purity of our legal rights, and all for what? Why for nix. If any good has come of it, the country has put it in her own pocket, and swindled me out of my arnings. I can't get no office!—Republics is ungrateful! It wasn't reward I was after. I scorns the base insinuation. I only wanted to be took care of, and have nothing to do but to take care of the public; and I've only got half nothing to do! Being took care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful! I'm blasted if they ain't.—This is the way old soldiers are served!—Well, well, live a'd learn! The world's not what a man takes it for before he finds it out. Whiskers grows sooner than what experience does. Genius and patriotism ain't got no chance—ain't got nary look.

A precocious youth in a country town in this state, had arrived at the age of 9 years, when his father sent him to school. He stood beside the teacher to repeat the letters of the alphabet.

'What is that?' asked the teacher.

'Harrer,' yelled the urchin.

'No, that's A.'

'A.'

'Well, what's the next?'

'Ox yoke.'

'No, it's B.'

'Taint B, neither, it's an ox yoke! Gosh all hemlock! gosh a mighty! think I don't know.'

MARKED PASSAGES IN NOVELS.—In one of Caroline Gilman's romances, (library copy) this passage was marked and much thumbed:—

'There is no object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man—I watch him as I do a star in heaven."

'That is my view—ex-actly!' sighed Miss Josephine Hoops, as she laid down the volume; 'in fact, I think there's nothing so beautiful as a young man, even if he *ain't* conscientious.'

GREAT BEE-GETTINGS.—A queen bee will lay two hundred eggs daily for fifty or sixty days, and the eggs are hatched in three days. A single queen has been stated to produce one hundred thousand bees in a season.—[Very likely the same "Mrs. B," who answered the advertisement for "an assistant accustomed to confinement," stating that she was the mother of the largest known family. This is ventured by the funny editor of the *Home Journal* whose *will-is* good.

'PAYING ATTENTIONS.—This is getting to be dangerous. Out West the law gives damages for apparent breach of promise.—The bachelors, however, obviate the difficulty by having their cards labelled '*Food for this call only!*'

'Darkey, can you tell me,' said Sam, 'why no nigger ebber dead broke?'

'Case he always hab a scent about him.'

'Yah, yah, Sambo; got you dis time. It's a bad scent, so de nigger broke arter all.'

SHE WOOD, HE WOULDN'T.—A Miss Wood recently recovered ten thousand dollars damages for a breach of promise, from a faithless swain. High price for wood, we think.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The County Superintendent has left a quantity of School Blanks, with the Librarian of the Teachers' Library, of whom they can at all times be obtained. Copies of the last School Report can also be obtained.

We were, during the past week honored with a visit from our enterprising Superintendent, Mr. Deans, the appearance of whose phiz within our school-room, gave us much pleasure indeed. We do not wish to blarney Mr. D.—nor do we intend to, when we state that in our opinion, Delaware County made a wise choice in selecting him for the responsible position of County Superintendent. Besides his ability as a teacher, he possesses a happy faculty of making himself a favorite with the children, and his laudable efforts in their behalf, must produce a wholesome effect. We always dreaded our sanctum being invaded by those grim, cold specimens of humanity which casts a chill upon all around them—who delight more in confounding children than instructing them, but smiling faces and well timed efforts like Mr. D's, are ever welcome. When shall we have the pleasure of another visit?

We often hear it said that the Teachers' task is an easy one, and his life is one of comparative idleness—that they know nothing of labor, &c., &c. To such we would commend the Report of a Committee, appointed by the Legislature, to ascertain the longevity of the different callings of men. We would publish the report had we room, but for want of space, will simply state that amongst Farmers, Physicians, Lawyers, Mechanics, Clerks, &c., the teacher is the shortest lived of all, averaging a life of not forty years. Think of this ye men who pursue callings whose life reaches an average of 60, and tell us what it is that robs the teacher of a period equal to one-half of his present life-time.

Teachers' Institutes.—

Mr. J. A. Thomson:—Though not in the habit of writing for the public prints, I am tempted to say a word in your valuable column; in a matter which I consider of great interest; that of Teachers' Institutes. Since the Public Schools have been placed under the control of County Superintendents, they have increased very rapidly, and no doubt have accomplished much good; but whether they could not be made much more useful is a question upon which I have bestowed much attention, and am constrained to an affirmative belief. These organizations as yet have failed to excite any great degree of interest even amongst teachers,—whereas they should interest not only them, but directors and the people in general. I have attended many of these meetings where there was a very slim attendance of teachers, and none else. The people of the neighborhood—perhaps a few of them, peeped in, and then went away, with the belief that it was a 'dry concern.' Now this is what I wish to speak of: they are in too many instances, where they are just as the people say, 'dry concerns;' and the question naturally arises what makes them so. The subject of Education, is one certainly, that can be made interesting. It cannot be the fault of the subject. No one thinks it is. But the fault lies somewhere, and wherever it is, it should be known and remedied. Now in my opinion there are two causes for this dryness at least. In many cases the fault lies with those who make the arrangements for these mistakes. They go to a deal of trouble, to obtain the services of persons at a distance, who too often are much more eager to impress the audience with a sense of their dignity, than to enlighten them in their avocation, and in many cases who are totally unqualified to do so, even if they desired it.—The teachers are called together, at a loss of time and considerable expense, to sit for days and listen to matters which have no direct bearing upon their profession, and from which of course they receive no benefit. Of course they soon get weary of this, and do not desire a repetition. The next meeting is a small one, and then teachers are blamed because they do not attend. Now while I admit that it is proper, and indeed necessary to have persons of distinction *in the profession*, to take a part in the proceedings at such times, still that the teachers should be debarred from having a share, and a large in the proceedings, as I have too often seen to be the case, is a great mistake to say the least of it, and will eventually destroy these societies. These meetings are for the benefit of ourselves; they are intended as occasions when by a mutual interchange of sentiment, compare our respective modes of teaching, and thus offer aids to each other in our business. But when we are completely annihilated by this "big gun" system, we are cut off from the very object intended.—We know our own necessities, and as a general thing can provide for them without giving to "Barroboola Gha" to find persons to tell us of them and ridicule us for them.—This is one thing that makes them "dry," and this is not the fault of teachers. But then in the other case teachers *are* to blame. Why do they not take up the matter themselves? They have the right to do so, and they have the power to wield that right.—They are intended to be Teachers' Meetings. Make them so. Take the matter in hand.—Think what the present state of Education requires—think what *you* require, and acting upon this thought, let us do our own work. We know our own business better than others do, and we ought to *do* it. Let us even at the next Institute of our County, turn out, with a resolution to work and make it what it should be, not only an instructive meeting, but an entertaining one. Let us lay by our own starched notions of dignity, which we find fault with in others, and do there as we do in our School-work.—In our County Superintendent we have a hearty co laborer, and I doubt not, he would be rejoiced at the matter. I conceive it to be our duty as teachers, not only to be such at our respective schools, but to impart instruction to each other. What would be more interesting to each other, and to all, than a Teachers' Experience Meeting. What a chequered life would it present? How diversified with joy and sorrow? To conclude, I do hope that all of our teachers will see the necessity of taking up this matter *just now*, and giving, as they can most unquestionable give, an impulse to the great matter. Let us turn out in our might, and make the next session of the Delaware County Teachers' Institue the most interesting one we have ever had. We can do it if we will, and I think that the teachers' will say with me, that we will do it. C.

SABBATH READING.

THOUGHTS LYING ON THE SURFACE.—Adversity brings to light many a hidden beauty. It is like a beautiful flower revealed for the first time on a show cry day.

The charms that fashion lend to woman, would be considered positive defects if nature had given them.

We are never astonished at any happiness that drops into our lap, for we always fancy we are deserving of it; but if any piece of ill-luck falls down upon us, we cannot imagine what we have done to deserve it.

We fancy we are becoming wiser as we grow older, when it is simply our incapacity to commit the same follies as when we were young.

Envy lashes principally the fortunate. It is like the ragamuffins in the street, who cry out 'whip behind' directly they see one of their comrades who has got a lift.

To appreciate a free country, you must travel in a despotic State. It is like coming into the open air after visiting a prison.

When Heaven speaks, earth returns the echo, and if we hear but the echo, we know what the voice speaks, though it be less distinctly. The reflected heavens in the waters of earth, preach of the heavens that are over them; and the stars that shine reflected out of their own tossed and restless waves, would not be there if they were not first in the tranquil heavens above. So what we hear sounded forth in the universal voice from the whole race of man, has been spoken to them from Heaven, though it is a voice so still, that only those who hold their breath in quiet hear it. There are prophets in our inner life as well as in our outward world.

I possess three precious things; I hold and preserve them as a treasure:—the first is called affection (love of mankind;) the second, economy; the third, humility. I have affection, therefore I can be courageous. I have economy, therefore I can expend largely. I dare not be the first, and, therefore, I may become (I am fitted to become) the chief of all men. But now, men leave affection to abandon themselves to courage; they leave economy to give themselves up to profusion; they leave the lowest place to seek the highest. These things lead to death.

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS.—Live as long as you may, the first twenty years form the greater part of your life. They appear so when they are passing; they seem to have been so when we look back to them, and they take more room in our memory than all the years that succeed them.

It is, therefore, how important they should be passed in planting good principles, cultivating good tastes, strengthening good habits, and fleeing all those pleasures which lay up bitterness and sorrow for the time to come! Take good care of the first twenty years of your life, and you may hope that the last twenty years will take care of you.

DIED POOR.—As if anybody could die rich, and in that act of dying did not loose the grasp upon the title-deed and bond, and go away a pauper, out of time. No gold, no jewels, no lands or tenements. And yet men have been buried by Charity's hand, who *did* die rich—died worth a thousand thoughts of beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, and a thousand hopes of glory.

Moss will grow upon grave stones; the ivy will cling to the mouldering walls in ruin, the mistletoe springs from the dying branch, and God be praised something beautiful, fair to the sight and grateful to the soul, will yet twine around and grow out of the seams and cracks of the desolate temple of the human heart.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge; *but* fools despise wisdom and instruction. My son, hear the instructions of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother. For they *shall be* an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck.—*Bible.*

CHINESE APHORISMS.—Men of superior virtue are ignorant of their virtue; men of inferior virtue do not forget their virtue. Men of superior virtue practice it without thinking of it; men of inferior virtue practice it with intention.

To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it, is as it a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping, from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.

The most excellent arms are instruments of misfortune; they are not the instruments of the sage. He uses them only when he cannot dispense with them, and places above all things can and repose. If he triumphs he does not rejoice. To rejoice at victory is to love to kill men. He who has killed a multitude of men ought to lament over them with tears and sobs.

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.

A tree of large circumference sprang from a root as delicate as a hair; a tower of nine stories arose out of a handful of earth; a journey of a thousand miles began by a step. From this let all take hope.

To know, and to think we know not, is the highest pitch of merit. Not to know, is the common malady of men. If you are afflicted at this malady you will not be infected with it.

The sage relishes what is without savor.—He avenges the injuries he receives by benefits. He begins by easy things when he meditates difficult things; by small things when he meditates great.

The saint clothes himself in coarse raiment, and hides precious gems in his breast.

The net of heaven is immense; its meshes are wide, and yet nobody escapes.

He who knows how to stop never stumbles or falls.

There is no greater calamity than the desire of acquiring.

When heaven desires to save a man, it gives him affection to protect him.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Pennsylvania State Legislature the Senate on Thursday morning received from the State Treasurer an account of the public monies deposited in the banks. One thousand copies of the statement were ordered to be printed. Mr. Jordan's bill, concerning the banks, as reported by the select committee of seven, was taken up, and the Senate rejected a motion to strike out the first section authorizing the new banks, chartered at the last session, to receive payment for their stock in the notes of other banks. A motion to extend the time of the suspension to July 1st, 1858, was also rejected. Other motions of a like character were rejected.—Three sections of Mr. Brown's bill were adopted also, as amendments or additions to the bill under consideration. They limit bank dividends to six per cent. per annum, clear of State taxes, until the banks shall have accumulated a reserve fund, to be invested in State or national funds, and deposited with the Auditor General, as security for the noteholders. They also prohibit banks from receiving bank notes at less than their par value. A section prohibiting the issue of notes of a less denomination than ten dollars was lost.

In the House the speaker announced the names of a special committee of thirteen, ordered by the resolution of the previous day to report on the Governor's message. It was composed of seven Democrats, and six Americans and Republicans, the strongest men on both sides relative to banks, being appointed. The House refused to consider the bill establishing a free banking system, and also refused to consider a resolution to adjourn finally on Saturday. A resolution offered by Mr. Ball to appoint a committee of six to inquire into the causes of the present financial distress, and to point out the necessary remedies, was adopted, and the committee appointed consists of three Democrats and three American Republicans.—Leave was given this committee to sit during the session of the House.

The following is the substance of Mr. Jordan's bill, as amended, which will probably pass the Senate without material change:

To legalize the suspension until the first of March, 1858; extend the stay of execution six months longer than is now allowed by law; compel all banks to receive the notes of other banks, save on a statement sworn to by the President and Cashier, and forwarded to the Governor, and filed in the Secretary's office; bank notes are to be receivable in payment for revenue by tax collectors; banks must redeem in specie their notes where polled for tolls or taxes.

On Friday the Senate passed the bill previously considered and matured, in reference to the suspension and resumption of banks. It extends the time for resumption to the second Monday in April, 1858.

In the House the committee of thirteen on the Governor's message, reported a relief bill, and were discharged. It legalizes the suspension until March 1st, 1858, when the banks must resume, and sixty days afterwards must pay their deposits. It provides for the publication of weekly statements by the banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.—The bill was ordered to be printed.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Monday, the Senate transacted no business, being in waiting for the action of the House.

The latter body passed finally the bill from the Senate to pay the expenses of the present session, and also the bill extending for six months the time for the completion of the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad. The bill to legalize the suspension of the banks was then taken up. The House, by yeas 29, nays 56, refused to go into Committee, to extend the time to February, 1859, and also refused, by yeas 42, nays 40, to go into Committee to fix the time of resumption in July, 1858. In the afternoon Mr. Ball offered a substitute for the first section, extending the suspension until January, 1859.—This was lost, and all other amendments looking to the extension of time, were voted down. The vote then recurring upon the final passage of the bill, it was lost by 34 nayes, to-56 noes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.—LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., her advices being three days later. The Atlantic brings later advices from India. The dates are from Calcutta to August 23d; Bombay to the 31st, and Delhi to the 12th of August. Numerous sharp encounters had occurred at Delhi, in which the rebels were defeated, but they still held possession of the city. The European reinforcements were arriving and an assault was expected to be made about the 20th. General Havelock had reached Lucknow, after two more victorious encounters, but owing to his force being weakened by the encounters and disease, he had been compelled to return to Cawnpore. A doubtful despatch states that Havelock had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which still held out against the besiegers. The garrisons at Agra were secure at the latest advices, but their condition was precarious. The Bombay Times, received by the overland mail, does not mention the arrival of General Havelock at Lucknow. It designates the intelligence received as of a disastrous character. A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi has offered to accept terms provided that his annual stipend was increased largely; but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. A number of the mutineers were leaving Delhi every week. An English officer reports that he saw a boat, containing Nena Sahib and his family, swamped in the Ganges, and that all were drowned. A telegraph despatch from Marseilles, received at Paris, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise, were killing the English, and that the revolution was becoming general. The accounts say that more mutinies have occurred among the Bombay troops, and that several suspected regiments have been disbanded. Lord Elgin has transferred the frigates Shannon and Pearl to the use of the Indian government. He was about returning to China. Martial law has been proclaimed at Begum. The Paris Pays says that a serious dissension has occurred between Lord Canning, the Governor General, and Sir Colin Campbell. Lord Elgin sided with the latter. The latest accounts say that General Havelock's position is regarded as precarious. The Punjaub is tranquil.—The organizations of the Sikh regiments for the relief of Delhi are rapidly progressing.—The King's magazine at Tudhpore was struck by lightning, and exploded. Nine hundred persons were killed, and a million pounds sterling of property was destroyed. The whole province of Bengal was alarmed. The Civilians at Gegah had fled to Patna, leaving the Treasury in charge of the 64th Regiment, which is in a precarious condition. Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

TRUE BRAVERY.—A man in Australia was braver than the New Orleans doctor who cut off with a hatchet his thumb bitten by a rattlesnake. The Sydney *Herald* relates that "Mr. Hawthorne, of Singleton, was out riding in the bush, when, seeing a kangaroo rat, he chased it till at last the animal took refuge in the hollow limb of a tree. He immediately thrust his hand into the hole to catch it, but as quickly pulled it out as something had bitten his finger. On looking at his hand he saw a death adder clinging to his finger. No time was to be lost; and Mr. Hawthorne, with the utmost coolness and fortitude, immediately took his pen-knife and cut his finger off. We learn that no serious consequences beyond the loss of the finger has resulted from the bite."

"THE AMERICAN IN JAPAN!"—The lecture on Japan, for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Library Association, on Saturday evening last, by H. H. Doty, Esq., we are sorry to say, was not largely attended. The lecture, however, was quite entertaining and instructive. The lecturer commenced commenced his remarks by giving a short geographical description of the Empire Japan. The empire consists of four islands, and is divided into eight provinces and twenty-four principalities, and has a population of near 50,000,000 of souls. The city of Jedo is the largest in the world. It contains over a million of houses, and has a population of 5,000,000 of people. The climate of Japan is the healthiest in the world, embracing every degree of temperature—corresponding to that of our own country between Maine and Texas. The surface of the country is generally very hilly, and the great labor the natives bestow upon its cultivation is attested by the numerous gardens and waving grain fields that are to be seen all over the empire. The great skill which the peasants manifest in tilling the soil and saving the grain, would be a valuable lesson to some of our own slovenly tillers of the soil. The farms are all very small. There is no land monopolists in Japan—it requiring every foot of soil to produce its utmost to support its vast population. The lecturer stated that the Japanese in many arts and sciences are far in advance of all other nations. In the art of dwarfing trees, they have arrived at that perfection attained by no other people. They are also very skillful in the manufacture of cutlery—in carving wood, &c. The lecturer said he had seen a fish carved in wood, which was so perfect an imitation of the genuine fish, that the most critical eye could not distinguish which was the fish at the distance of three yards, if placed side by side. The Japanese are industrious, courageous, civil, and naturally intelligent. The manner in which they cultivate their rough and broken lands prove that they are industrious; the skill with which they navigate the dangerous coasts of their country, shows that they are courageous and fearless of the dangers of the sea: the brotherly manner in which they treat each other in the common walks of life, prove their civility. The lecturer stated that during all his stay in their country, he never saw two Japanese quarrelling; and their skill in the mechanical arts manifest their natural intelligence. The poorer classes, as well as the richer, are all taught to read and write; and Mr. D. said he did not meet in all his travels in that country, a child over eight years of age but what could read. Their society is divided into seven classes, ranging from the Emperor down. The merchants of Japan are looked upon as thieves and swindlers, and persons who get their living by cheating others. They eat no meat in Japan, and those who work among leather, skins, &c., are stigmatized as the vilest of the vile, and are banished from all other society. The manner in which their ladies treat their persons before and after they are married, is as novel as it is ridiculous. A lady when she is engaged to be married, stains black a single front tooth; after she is married, all of them. The government is despotic, and presents the remarkable feature of being double—that is, having two distinct heads—an ecclesiastical and a military head.—*Wilmington Republican.*

EFFECTS OF SUSPENSION.—The whole amount of specie in the United States is estimated at $250,000,000. Pennsylvania, having one-tenth the population, and more than one-tenth of the wealth of the Union, has at least $25,000,000 of this specie,—in all probability much more. In ordinary times this specie circulates freely. In times of panic and of a depreciated currency it scarcely circulates at all. If ten dollars in notes, which are still money for ordinary transactions, are worth fifty cents or one dollar less than specie, nearly every body refuses to pay out their gold and silver. They will not suffer their good currency to be put on an equality with a bad one. This is but natural. Consequently, not only have the banks withdrawn many of their own notes from circulation, but they have also withdrawn the specie from circulation, by failing to redeem their notes. In a state of suspension meanwhile, those who have specie either hoard it up, or sent it to brokers to be sold for a premium. Thus thousands of dollars are sold every day to brokers in Philadelphia, and they in turn sell it to parties who require it to pay their obligations at points outside of our own State which thus becomes drained of its specie.

INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.—We have dates from Melbourne to July 24th. The gold shipments during the first six month of the present year show a decrease of $6,031,178, as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1856. In Melbourne the demand for labor was slack. The bill cutting off State aid to religion had passed a second reading in the legislature. The war of the Europeans on the Chinese, at Buckland, had been brought to an end. An English naval officer had annexed the Cocos Islands to the Queen's domain in her majesty's name. The Temperance cause was progressing in Melbourne. Flour had fallen in price at Melbourne, but was advanced at Sydney at last dates. Gold sold for £3 17s per ounce which was the highest price.

RICH EDITORS.—An exchange says that editors are, as a general thing, not overloaded with wordly goods. Humbug. Here we are editor of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office a double barrelled rifle, seven suits of clothes, 3 kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches 13 day and two night shirts, carpets on the floor, a pretty wife, own one corner lot, have ninety-three cents in cash, are out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity. Hurrah for hurrah!—Who cares for cash?

Punctuation—that is, the putting the stops in the right places—cannot be too seduously studied. We lately read, in a country paper the following startling account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the House of Commons: "Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a meaning glare saying nothing. He sat down.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN MARYLAND.—The Worcester County (Md.) Shield learns from a gentleman from Princess Anne, that a negro, who had been for some time insane, murdered a white woman near that town, on Wednesday night, and cut off the right hand of the corpse. He was arrested and confessed the deed, stating that a conjuress, named Posey, had told him, "if he could get the right hand of a female corpse, and wear it about his person, he would at all times be able to overcome his enemies."

RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND LANCET.—Hartford Oct. 10.—A race came of this afternoon on the Hartford trotting park, mile heats, best three in five, between Flora Temple and Lancet, for a purse of $1000. Lancet won the first third and fourth heats. Time, 2 24¼ 225 add 228. Flora took the second heat in 2 29. The track is a ½ mile, and the time made by lancet is said to be the best ever made. Flora was in harness and Lancet under saddle.

Here is an old epigram in two lines—or rather an epitaph—sharp enough to wake up the vixen, if she was not very dead indeed: "Here lies my wife Polly a terrible shrew. Yet I said I was sorry, then I should lie too!"

However, says the *Tribune*, John Mitchell might have enjoyed, by anticipation, the delight of an Alabama cotton plantation, well stocked with fat negroes, he appears to meet with some little rubs on his journey thither. At the last accounts he had got no further than Knoxville, Tennessee, where he met with a little adventure not of the most agreeable kind. It would appear that Mitchell, instead of waiting for those fat negroes, whom he might have beaten to his heart's content, must needs, while on his road to Alabama, try his hand on the editor of the *Knoxville Register*. The experiment, however, was not a successful one. Mitchell, instead of beating the editor, got a beating himself, and was only saved from being still more severely handed by the intervention of the police.

When the attack was made, Mitchel was armed, as it would seem, though the only instrument actually used by him was a small walking stick. The Knoxville editor having not so much a penknife in his pocket, was obliged to go in for a fist and skull fight.'—Afterward, however, he procured arms, and, meeting Mitchel in the street, denounced him as a ruffian, a scoundrel, a highway assassin, a murderer at heart,' and, if he did not resent this denunciation like a man, 'in an equal and *honorable* encounter,' as an infamous coward.'

Mitchel, however, instead of accepting this invitation, though he held a pistol in his hand at the time, immediately withdrew, much to the disappointment of the assembled crowd, who greeted him with no complimentary epithets. Whether he took the road to Alabama, we are not informed.

Some of the ultra-proslavery papers are exulting over the dismissal, by a number of England factories, of their operatives, suggesting how much better these unfortunate people would be off if they were only slaves, with masters to take care of them. The loss of employment to thousands of industrious people, is no doubt the most lamentable aspect of the prevailing commercial panic; a circumstance not only to be greatly regretted on account of its consequences to the immediate sufferers, but because, in thus putting a stop to production, an actual loss accrues to the public, which is a very different thing indeed from any mere fall of prices. Nevertheless, we hardly imagine that any of the discharged laborers would be willing to change situations even with the best treated gang of slave-laborers on the most humanely managed plantation in the country. A large part of the operatives employed in the New England factories are the daughters of farmers, who, on losing their situations in the mills, are so fortunate as to have homes to go back to; neither can it be supposed that the present stoppage can involve more than a limited number of factories, or can be continued for any long period. It will take a good many panics and a pretty long continued pressure to satisfy the New England factory operatives of the beauties of Slavery.

THE IRISH VIEW OF THE SEPOY ATROCITIES.—The Irish near Clonmel have been expressing their sense of obligation to the Sepoys by covering gateways, doors and walls, with violent appeals. On one gate, underneath two pikes, was the following: "Hurrah for Ireland—Three cheers for the Sepoys!—Down with England's Queen and the Saxon Nation!" On another, with a similar device traced at the side: "People of Ireland—The Sepoys have set you an example!" A third place presented the words—"O'Doheny—Let us now strike for freedom! Hurrah!—Down with the flag of England, and bad luck to the English!" In a fourth place was represented a heart pierced with a sword, and the words—"This is an Englishman's heart!" Again:—"Refuse the Saxon shilling, and you will crush British power in Ireland!" "Blood! Blood!—A dog's death to the man who takes the Saxon shilling!" "Down with England, and hurrah for the Pike!—Remember Ninety-eight and Fifty-eight!" "O'Doheny—Another '98!—Boys, guard your pikes well!—Curses on the Saxon!" "John Mitchell!—Hurrah for the Sepoy, and God speed the Mutiny." "Arise, and vengeance on England." "Patriots of Ireland, here is the pike, and don't let the opportunity pass!"

The revolt in India is the harbinger of famine; one hundred and eighty millions of human creatures will need large supplies of food from the products of other regions.—The army of India, the transport fleet for that army and its supplies, the necessities growing out of the disturbed state of that great English dependency, will call for much of our surplus beef, pork and flour. The two last named articles are the product of every year, but beef requires years of nourishment before it is ready for use. The wicked, wanton waste of breeding power, which is the besetting sin of American farmers, ought to be checked. No farmer should, unless under great necessity, kill a female calf. We ought to preserve every 'cow-calf' for five years to come. By this method we might soon have a supply of beef, not only for ourselves, but for any emergency abroad.

EFFECTS OF THE MONEY PANIC ON PRODUCE OF THE WEST.—The warehouses of Buffalo are said to be crammed to their utmost capacity with grain, flour and other produce from the West, and fresh supplies are continually arriving there, with no one to receive them. The banks, in many instances have advanced the freight, taking the whole cargo as security. One firm has now 13 boats lying at West Troy, heavily laden with valuable produce, and they are unable to raise the money, ($4000) to pay the tolls.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN LADY AT MONT BLANC.—A correspondent of the Manchester (England) Guardian gives an account of the ascent of Mont Blanc by a large party among whom were several Americans, one of whom, a young lady named Tralaway, slipped over an ice precipice, and fell hundreds of feet into a fissure, where she must have been dashed to pieces. Living or dead however, no assistance could be rendered her and there her remains must lie until the last trump shall sound.

A NOVEL MATCH.—We learn from the Manchester American, that a novel race came off in that city on Monday, between the well known horses Clifton and Young Morrill.—It was a walking match of five miles for a purse of $50, and was won by Clifton in 1 hour 2 minutes and 46 second, beating Morrill at least ¼ of a mile.

Six Indians ran a ten mile foot race in Buffalo last week. A Cattaraugus Indian named Smith, completed the distance in fifty six minutes and thirty-two seconds. All the others were nearly an hour.

The crops of the State of New York this year are estimated at 26,000,000 bushels of corn, 14,000,000 of wheat, 30,000,000 of oats 40,000,000 tons of hay, 1,000,000 hogs, 3,600,000 cattle, 40,000 tons of butter, and 25,000 tons of cheese.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Over two thousand girls employed in the cloak business, in New York, have been discharged from employment by the breaking stoppage, of want of money of the persons who employed them.

Why is a kiss like some sermons?—Because there are two heads and one application.

An exchange says that 2,500,000 feet of pine lumber were used in Connecticut last year in making clocks.

A GEORGIAN LEARNS WISDOM.—The Philadelphia *North American* of Monday last, says, among the strangers, who arrived at Jones' Hotel on Friday last, was a Mr. S——, Mr. S. hails from the State of Georgia, which he left some ten days ago, in order to visit Philadelphia for the purchase of goods. Mr. S. is a gentleman of social habits, with a very strong love of conviviality. On Saturday morning Mr. S., while in conversation with a fellow boarder on the porch of the hotel, expressed an intention of visiting the cemetery at Laurel Hill. This remark was overheard by a gentleman wearing garments of a clerical cut, and a white neck tie, which fastened in the rear. The clerical looking gentleman stepped up to Mr. S. and said that he was just going to that place himself, and he would be happy to have the stranger's company. The offer was accepted, and the twain started together, the clerical looking gentleman quoting from Pollock's Course of Time as they waited for the omnibus. In due season they arrived at the beautiful cemetery. After a cursory view of the various monuments and tombs, the clerical looking gentleman made a touching appeal to his friend's susceptibilities. He quoted Socrates, Plato and the Scriptures, and so wrought upon the feelings of his companion that a fifty cent pocket handkerchief was barely sufficient to drown the Georgian's tears. While Georgian was still under the chastening influences of the view of his "latter end," mirrored before him by the eloquence of his companion, they beheld another gentleman at a short distance standing in profound meditation beside a newly made grave. "Ah," said Georgian, "there is some one else in trouble—do try and console him with such impressive lessons of wisdom as you have taught to me!"

The clerical looking gentleman smiled sadly, but accepted the proposal, and stepped over to visitor No. 3. They found him an affable gentleman, who had just come from China, where he had accumulated a fortune, only to find that his wife had died on the the day previous to his arrival. He was evidently laboring under great depression and shed abundant tears. While thus, engaged, in drawing a handkerchief from his pocket, he inadvertently drew with it a sphere of ivory like a billiard ball upon a reduced scale. It fell to the ground, unobserved by the grief stricken loser, and rolled toward the Georgian, who returned it. "Ah! yes, thank you," said sorrowing China, "it is a model of a contrivance in which the Chinese deposit their opium," (a patent safe.) The bait took, and in a few minutes China had made and won a bet, by which the Georgian parted with cash to the amount of $242, and a gold watch and chain valued at $175. Before the Georgian, Mr. S——, precisely comprehended the modus operandi of the fraud, the clerical looking gentleman and the returned traveller from China had disappeared from his view. He made complaint at the police office, but thus far, as nigh the expected, without any effect. He will probably subscribe for a newspaper before leaving the city.

THE WORTHLESSNESS OF GOLD.—It is stated by many of the survivors of the Central America's passengers, that there was seldom so large an amount of money owned by passengers as was in the case with those who came by the Central America. Many were persons of large means, and there were but very few whose immediate wealth did not amount to hundreds, while numbers reckoning their gold by the thousands of dollars.—The greater portion of the passengers were returned miners, some coming hither to invest the capital they had realized in hopes to live a life of greater ease as the result of their industry, and others to get their families and once more go to the land of gold.—But as the storm continued to rage, less and less of gold was thought of, and when on Saturday, it became evident that they were likely at any moment to be buried beneath the waves, wealthy men divested themselves of their treasure belts and scattered the gold upon the cabin floors, telling those to take it, who would, lest its weight—a few ounces or pounds—carry them to their death. Full purses, containing in some instances $2,000, were lying untouched on sofas. Carpet-bags were opened by men and the shining metal was poured out on the floor with the prodigality of death's despair. One of the passengers, who has fortunately been rescued, opened and dashed about the cabin $20,000 in gold dust, and told him who wanted to gratify his greed for gold to take it. But it was passed by untouched as the veriest dross. A few hours before he would have struck down the man who would have attempted to take a grain of that which he now spurned from him.

RIOT AT BERGEN TUNNEL.—The tunnel laborers, on Saturday morning, paraded through the streets of Hudson, hooting and riotous. The first regiment was called out and quartered at the jail. Later in the day the Erie Company raised funds and paid off the men, when they dispersed. All is now quiet. This is one of the results of the financial troubles of the Erie Railroad Company. As that concern has been unable to raise money, the work at the Bergen tunnel was suspended on Saturday week, when about half a month's wages were due to the laborers, which the contractor said he could not pay before the 15th inst.

The majority seemed content with this, but idleness having bred discontent, they assembled in large numbers and demanded their pay. Upon being informed that it was impossible to comply with their demand, they were very much dissatisfied, and indulged in threats to tear up the track, and destroy the property about the works. A number of them served out attachments, upon which the horses and carts and tools belonging to the contractor were seized. On Saturday they broke out in open violence. But the authorities of Hudson City had previously notified the militia to be in readiness for duty.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—Brevet-Colonel Henry Havelock, the hero of the present Indian strife—whose exploits have shown him as yet, the only Man among the British officers commanding in India—who has made Cawnpore as great a name in the annals of British India, as Plassy was made by Clive, a century ago—has been rewarded by Lord Fanmure, the British war-minister, with a good service pension of $9.22 per week, and promotion "to the local rank of Major General in the East Indies." He has not even been paid the complement of getting (what Nelson fought for) a gazette of his own, but is set down after Colonel Cotton, an old Indian unkown to fame, and Colonel Mitchell, a half-pay officer, both of whom are raised to the same local rank. It was not thus that Napoleon rewarded valor. Every one of his Twelve Marshals of France arose from the ranks, and received rank, not in driblets, not in mere "local" holding, but with its grade regulated by nothing but the greatness of the recipient's services.

It is the belief of millions in India that the Koh-i-noor diamond will always be fatal to its possessor, and that from the day it found a resting place in the diadem of Victoria the fate of the English Crown was sealed.

Which can travel the fastest, heat or cold? Why, heat, you dunce! Can't anybody catch cold?

A doctor up town gave the following prescription for a sick lady, a few weeks since:—A new bonnet, a Cashmere shawl, and a pair of gaiter-boots! The lady recovered immediately.

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.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

MRS. H. J. GIBSON respectfully informs the ladies of Delaware county, that she has opened an elegant assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, to which she invites their attention. Ladies' Dress Caps on hand, or made to order. Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed. Having procured competent and experienced milliners, and having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business herself, she is prepared to fill all orders with neatness and dispatch.

Marcus Hook, Ap. 15. Mrs. H. J. GIBSON.

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 question 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 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.

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,

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS AND DESKS, CHARTS and all the fixtures of the school of Thomas Griffith, in the Borough of Media, is offered at private sale; consisting in part of sixty chairs, thirty desks, benches, tables, black-board, made from the most approved plan, stoves, &c., set of Anatomical charts, Mitchell's outline Maps, elocution chart, philosophical apparatus, set of mechanical powers, mathematical blocks, Heros fountain, gasometer, central forces, complete electrical machine, complete galvanic battery, complete electrical battery, pair of globes, &c., &c.

School teachers, Directors and others are invited to call and examine the articles. They will be disposed of all together, or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to JAS. R. CUMMINS,
Sep. 23 Media, Delaware county, Pa.

F. FOSTER'S CHEAP BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.—S. E. corner of 2d and Market 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.

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Now Open and daily selling the following new

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

For best family use viz:—
Onelure striped Wool de laines,
Printed and plain French Merinoes,
Bayaders and Plaid Poil de Chevreis,
Striped fall ottoman Poplins,
5,000 yds. Merrimack and English Prints,
2,000 " Bayaders Eall Ducals, 12½ cts
2,000 " Fall delaines, 10 to 25 cts.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS

Just opened 743 rich and fashionable Stella, Blocha, Bordered Shawls, and now arranged in Shawl Room. Also Brocke, Blankets, Terry, Satin de Chine and other Shawls. Cloaks of the newest styles, in great variety, from the cheapest made to the

MOST EXPENSIVE GARMENT.

All made in our own work rooms, and under our own superintendence.

MENS' & BOYS' WEAR.

In our usual large and well assorted Stock.

BLANKETS & DOMESTIC GOODS.

In Basement Story, in quantities to suit single families, Hotels, Schools, or the Trade.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner of 9th and market streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 23.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.

JOHN PARKHARST, (Late No.) 618 Market street above 6th, 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 Furs 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 23-4in.

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.

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

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.

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, levels, $8. Silver superior Quarters, $8. 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 $8. Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cents, Patent 18¾. Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. oct 7 1y.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug Store of WM. T. SIMPSON, Media.

CEDAR RAILS, PICKETS AND PAILINGS.
12,000 Extra quality Cedar Rails.
20,000 Palea four feet long Nos. 1 and 2.
10,000 do do 3½
10,000 Chestnut Posts. For sale by
Darby, May 29. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.

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 3½ 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.
Morris' Ferry, April 28.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTUING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF DARBY.—The subscriber returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been established in the above business, at his old stand, and informs them that he will be pleased to execute at all times, any and all orders in his line of business, using none but the best materials and finishing work in a manner unsurpassed by none. Repairing in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

Darby, April 32-6m. MARIS W. LEWIS.

SPRING GOODS.—Just opened a large assortmen of SPRING DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Ducals Challies, Barege de Laines, Tissues, Genadines, Lawns, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints &c. Most of the above goods are direct from auction, and will be sold lower than at any other place in the county, at the old established staid, on the corner of James street and Edgmont Road, in the borough of Chester.

May 20. W. G. GRAY.

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, Stetchers, 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.

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.

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.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSELL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and accommodating horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

J. LEVIS WORRALL,

WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.

Media, March 18, 1757.

The Truth about Kansas!—Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 348 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization and Territory transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal encounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington, and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri. The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum, and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the proslavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.

A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.

CHARLES G. RHOADES, Publisher,
July 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

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., OCTOBER 14, 1857.

THE HARD TIMES ARE BECOMING YET HARDER, and bankruptcies and suspensions are on the increase. All the principal cities in the Union are under a Reign of Terror; the credit of their best men is rapidly losing ground, factories and mills are stopping everywhere, and even where the credit of banks is good, it is feared they cannot breast the storm. In New York the newest features of the financial convulsions surpass anything of the kind that has yet been seen. Some of the principal railroads have suspended, and because they were unable to pay off their hands, the laborers have in some instances torn up the tracks, and conducted themselves in a very riotous manner. Three thousand girls alone were turned from employment during the past week from the millinery and tailoring establishments, and they who gained a miserable subsistence by making shirts for a shilling, are cut off from this poor resource. Two thousand have been turned from the cloak manufacturing establishments, and to these are to be added various other branches of business, all of which are compelled to curtail their expenses, and discharge their employees to do it. Truly, the signs of the times are disastrous. Money is daily becoming more scarce, and distrust has taken possession of every body. Yet labor feels the pressure most severely, and the poor are everywhere seeking employment in the larger cities, where the watch-houses are nightly filled with these poor wanderers, who are unable to secure lodging elsewhere. It is said that "beggars infest every corner of the streets." Women with tears in their eyes accost you at your door, and little children haunt your footsteps with cries for bread.—Garroting has once more come in fashion through the sheer necessities of the desperate. Highway robbery is only another means of forcing a contribution to sustain the hungry who can get no work. Pick-pockets throw aside all delicacy, and disencumber you of whatever is valuable without hesitation and without remorse; while you cannot turn your eyes or open your ears without meeting with pictures of distress that make the heart bleed within you, and almost teach you to submit thankfully to every loss, in the consolation that others are still more painfully victimized than yourself." This is described as the condition of affairs in New York by an able correspondent. It is nearly as bad in portions of this State. Here the prospect is deplorable, with little hope of a brightening up. True, the Legislature is in session for the purpose of giving relief to the community, but apparently it, through its Democratic tendencies, will fail to give relief where relief is most needed—will refuse to legalize the suspension of the banks, the only thing which promises a speedy remedy. The financial panic is made a party contest at Harrisburg, and the Democrats, knowing they have a working majority in the lower House, refuse to extend succor to the banks, and through the banks to the people, and seem determined to reject any and every measure which promises succor from the impending ruin.—Such are the advices from Harrisburg at the time of the writing of this article. If this course be persisted in the last resource will have failed, the only adequate aid denied, and the Democratic party responsible, at least, for the hard times in Pennsylvania.

ADVICE FOR THE HARD TIMES.—A deranged condition of monetary affairs always throws a great many laborers, mechanics, and clerks temporarily out of employment. And it is quite a common practice for such persons in the country, under such circumstances, to rush to the great cities. This is a very grave mistake. As a general rule the cities are more crowded with operatives, who depend on their weekly earnings for the means of subsistence, than is the country; and as expenses are much greater, they must necessarily suffer more from those revulsions of trade which close manufacturing establishments and cause employers to suspend operations.

Again, so far as there are opportunities for full or partial employment, those who are acquainted with city people and are accustomed to city ways, will have altogether the best chance to get all the situations that are to be had. It is, in fact, a rare thing for a young mechanic or clerk from the country to find employment in the city at all, on any terms, during such a general derangement in business affairs as now exists, unless they have friends or acquaintances on whom they can rely. Our earnest advice, therefore, is for persons without means to remain in the country during hard times; and, if they desire employment in a city, seek it only in a season of prosperity.

Provisions seem to maintain their prices notwithstanding the present panic. This cannot last, from the very fact that money sufficient cannot be had to purchase them.—Where want is felt, there expenses will be reduced; this will lessen the demand, and as it falls, so must fall the prices. We are only surprised that articles of diet have kept up thus far. There is certainly no cause for it. But time and the contraction of money will reduce them before many weeks. But the prices of all articles of food will come down together, or nearly so, though the relative price will not be altered, because the value of every product will be measurable in a less amount of dollars but in the same amount of products. Therefore, farmers, in order to sell the product of their land, will soon be compelled to accommodate their prices to the general decline in money and the consumption of food, and so with all other producers.

A VISIT TO WILMINGTON.—On Thursday last, having business to transact, we made a short visit to the city of Wilmington—a place which brings to our mind many pleasing associations of times past, for it was within this ancient town that we first learned the arts and mysteries of printing. Since then, a period of about eight years, the population and business of the place has vastly increased, and it now numbers within its limits upwards of eighteen thousand inhabitants. The main part of the city is beautifully situated, and contains some of the largest stores and palace-like residences to be found. As to business—with its railroads and water courses, its founderies, machine shops and factories, giving employment to thousands of workmen—with every facility, it is a constant bee-house of industry.—After landing at the depot, we hastened to our old head-quarters—the office of the Delaware *Republican*, corner of 3rd and Market streets. We found Vernon and all hands at their posts, getting their papers ready for the mails. The rattling of the steam presses and the constant hurry formed a great contrast to our quiet way of getting along here in Media. What surprised us most was the large pile of papers, and we were told that the circulation of the *Republican* was as great if not greater than all the other Wilmington papers combined.

During the day we visited the County Agricultural Fair, which was being held in that place; and to give an unprejudiced opinion of it, we must say, a poorer thing of the kind we have never seen. There were some very good articles on exhibition, but *very* few and illy arranged. Indeed, the different appartments were almost bare, and the generality of what there was, was of the most miserable and inferior production. The trotting course was a kind of an oblique, seven-sided hilly piece of ground, and measured a fifth of a mile. The fastest time made was three minutes and one second, and there were but two horses that could go much under four minutes.

The display of agricultural machinery was very limited, but we noticed one article worthy the attention of the farmer. This was a patent drill, exhibited by Haines & Woods, of Wilmington, which took a premium. Indeed, it was one of the most complete machines ever invented for seeding.—It acts on the rotary principle, and the grain is distributed in the most even manner. It was awarded a premium at the Delaware and Chester County Exhibitions, and at the Ohio, Illinois, and New Jersey State Fairs.

Among the fertilizers we noticed a new article of concentrated blood manure, on exhibition by Jno. L. Mifflin, No. 140 South Wharves, Phila. It will no doubt be fairly tried, and if our farmers find it equal to representation, they will adopt it as a substitute for guano.

Why it is that the people take so little pride in agricultural exhibitions, we cannot understand. Certainly they do a great deal towards advanbing and encouringe the interests of the farmer and mechanic, as well as every other branch of industry.

Let the citizens of that State next year visit our County Agricultural Exhibition, and see the great display that will be presented in every depar tment, and then go home with the determination to excel us if possible; and they never will regret their visit to the little county of Delaware.

PROSPECTS OF A HARD WINTER.—Our financial troubles, have been pronounced at their height nearly every day for the last six weeks; and yet, on the whole, they presented a steady increase up to the present time. Experience, therefore, would dissuade from counting upon the immediate return of prosperity; even though confidence be all that is required to set the machinery of business in motion. There is a prospect of still protracted embarrassments and of a hard winter to come. If relief should unexpectedly intervene, it would be a matter of rejoicing to us all—but, as it is, it is manifestly the part of wisdom with us all to be preparing for the season which, to other hardships, will add for the fiercest rigors of our climate.

Business must be dull for some months, and many must fail of employment, or work at reduced wages. The poor, therefore, had better husband ther resources in the most provident manner. A dollar saved now will work in admirably with the necessities of February; and even a frugal habit established now, when it seems of no consequence, will then be found a capital fruitful in blessings. No matter how much we pride ourselves upon habits of economy, we can all save something in our daily or weekly expenses; and it becomes every one to examine whether such a saving is not, at the present time, a matter of personal duty.

In spite of present reverse, the country is rich, and must before long emerge from embarrasment. Our crops at the West have been excellent, and it would seem that all the occasion requires is to have them brought forward. But the general scarcity of money, occasioned mainly by the want of confidence which has spread over the country, will, we fear, prevent much decline from the present prices for some time to come. Through all fluctuations of late years, provisions have been dear, as compared with the old standards. We cannot therefore, expect them to change much, although their abundance, and that scarcity of money which does not result from panic, will yet, probably bring them down. But we fear that cold weather and much suffering must occur before we witness the gratifying change.

EMERSON'S AND PUTMAN'S MONTHLY.—Our readers are doubtless aware that the popular Magazine, known as Putman's, has merged with Emerson's, and is monthly issued under the above title. This bids fair to become one of the greatest Magazines in the country, if it does not already outstrip most of them. We have received the October number from Cummins & Co., and a book more replete with good reading seldom comes into our possession. Subscriptions are received at the book store of the above firm, or single copies sold for 25 cents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY—*A Woman nearly Decapitated by her Husband—Arrest and Confession of the Murderer.*—One of the most shocking tragedies that we have heard of for a long time, occurred on Monday morning, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, about one mile west of Norristown. The scene of it, a tenant house belonging to Capt. A. Shaneline, and occupied by a man named Thomas Kilby, his wife, Mary Kilby, and their three young children.

At an early hour in the morning, Kilby went to the house of some neighbors, and aroused them, telling them that his wife had been murdered by three negroes. He also went himself for a constable to arrest the alleged murderers. The neighbors hurried to the house, and there a shocking sight presented itself. The body of Mrs. Kilby was found lying on the bed, with the head nearly severed from the body, from a blow with an axe. There were two beds upon the bedstead, both of which were completely saturated with the blood of the murdered woman.

Kilby declared that three negroes had come to the house, forced their way in, and had committed the dreadful deed; but the suspicions of the neighbors were aroused, and, upon questioning him further, he prevaricated and contradicted himself, and finally he admitted that he himself had slain his wife, in order to prevent the negroes from doing it. There can be no doubt that the story about the negroes is all a fiction, and that Kilby alone committed the crime. A coroner's inquest was held; and after a full examination, Kilby was arrested and lodged in the jail at Norristown.

It appears that Kilby, who is a quiet and inoffensive man when sober, and has been intemperate in his habits, and when in a state of intoxication has been very violent towards his wife. Lately he has threatened her repeatedly, and she has been frequently in fear of her life. It is presumed he was drunk when he committed the murder, though he showed but little signs of it after the crime was discovered. The axe with which the murder was committed was found on the premises, showing the marks of the blood which had been partially wiped off by the murderer.

Mrs. Kilby was an interesting young woman, of English family, and we believe had no blood relations in this country, except the three children who are more than orphaned by this horrible tragedy. The trial of Kilby will take place in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county, which meets at Norristown on the third Monday of November.

Kilby says he was born in Phœnixville, Chester county.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—On Tuesday evening last, a colored man came into Bridgeport, riding a bay mare, and stopped at Gere's hotel. He inquired for Mr. Watton, who he understood was a dealer in horses: on that gentleman's appearance, the colored man offered to sell him his mare; and from his peculiar manner, his anxiety to sell, his willingness to take almost any price, falling in a few minutes from $65 to $25, Mr. Watton and others present were induced to suspect that all was not right, and made arrangements to secure him in case of an attempt to escape.

In the *Ledger* of Tuesday morning, was an advertisement giving a description of a stolen animal that seemed to apply to the present case: consequently the man was at once arrested on suspicion, by Mr. J. M. Hurst, constable of Bridgeport, and in a short time after confessed the theft, saying it was the first offence of the kind he had ever committed, and from his greenness in conducting his operations, we should rather think it was. He was brought over and committed to prison. The mare belonged to a Mr. Wells, of Springfield; Delaware county.—*Norristown Republican.*

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALES.—Very valuable real and personal property will be sold by Peirce Hemphill, in Middletown, on the 20th inst.

Tracts of land belonging to the heirs of Wm. Crosley, dec'd, situated in Receeville, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, will be sold on the 26th inst., and are well worthy the attention of purchasers.

A farm of about 18 acres of very valuable land, belonging to James Dicks, in Nether Providence. To be sold the 3d of November.

A valuable property, belonging to James Campbell, dec'd, in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Del., containing about 50 acres, is offered at private sale.

A small farm is advertised at private sale, by Robert M. Thomas, in Newtown, situated near Levi Lewis' Mills. Also several acres of wood-leave.

A frame house, in this Borough, belonging to Phillip Bishop, is offered at private sale, very cheap.

MEDIA ACADEMY.—By reference to a circular in our advertising columns, it will be seen this popular institution will soon be re-opened by Jos. S. Townsend, a gentleman who comes with the highest recommendations, and whom we believe every way capable of conducting it. Thorough instruction will be given in all the elementary and higher English branches and mathematics, including Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Astronomy, &c. Attention will also be given to Agricultural Chemistry. The winter term will commence on Monday, the 2d of November, and is designed for the instruction of both males and females.

FOR THE MEDIA ADVERTISER.

Friends Cooper & Vernon:—I am not able to see any good reason why the Judges, Committee, or the Printer should alter names of Fruits, Vegetables or Plants, and transform others so as to make them appear ridiculous, (or read so.) It's not the first time it has been done, especially with the articles I have deposited; they may rely that hereafter I shall not give them that trouble.

JACOB HEWES.

FIRE IN CHESTER—*Three horses burned to death.*—About four o'clock on Friday morning, the stable, belonging to Baker & Eyre, lumber merchants, in Chester, was discovered to be on fire, and three fine horses, two carriages, harness, a large amount of feed and several tons of hay were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss will be quite severe, as there was no insurance.

FIRE.—On Thursday night last, the waste house and contents, at Crozier's Mills, in Rockdale, was destroyed by fire. The loss is said to be about two thousand dollars.—The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT MEETING held at the Court House, in this Borough, on Thursday evening last, was well attended by the Straight-outers of the County. Mr. Hazlehurst, addressed the meeting in his usual style, and the applause was *great*.

A Special Election in New Castle county, Del., on Monday last, for Judge, resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate by the following vote:—James Armor, Dem., 1483; William Z. Derrickson, Am., 1055; Dem. maj., 428. In Wilmington city, the American ticket had 53 majority, the vote there being American, 483; Democratic, 430.—But the rural districts were all heavily Democratic, except Appoquinimink.

SUSPENSIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The newspapers announce that the following houses, among others, have suspended:

Caleb Cope & Co., Dry Goods; liabilities heavy.

Aaron S. Lippincott, Dry Goods; liabilities heavy.

Hoskins, Heiskell & Co., Dry Goods; liabilities heavy.

Tennent, Derrickson & Co., Dry Goods.

John Farnum & Co., Commission; liabilities large.

Hacker, Lea & Co.

Deal, Mulligan & Huey, Dry Goods.

T. P. Remington.

Robert Patterson & Co., Cotton and Sugar; liabilities large.

Sennett, Hughes & Co., Commission.

R. Garsed & Bro., Cotton.

Charles Hollowell & Co., Hats.

James P. Perot & Bro., Flour and Grain.

I. W. Stitt & Co., Wool; liabilities said to be about $250,000.

John Briggs & Co., Calico Printers.

Reeves, Buck & Co., and Reeves, Abbott & Co., reported suspension, we learn have obtained an extension, and will resume business.

Watters & Stackhouse, Straw Goods.

S. P. Wiltbank, Straw Goods.

S. Brock, Jr., Notions.

John Drake, Shoes.

John L. Pomeroy, Oils.

Longmire & Brooke.

T. K. Collins.

HORSE WITH FIVE FEET.—A handsome black horse attracted a large amount of attention in the streets of West Chester, last week, in consequence of his feet. Instead of being a quadruped he was a five-footed animal! From the lower joint of his near hind leg, there were formed two distinct feet—one somewhat smaller than the other, but both symmetrical. The animal was clean-limbed, and apparently felt no inconvenience from the double foot. He was attached to a carriage, and was regarded by every body as a curiosity.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING held at the house of Joseph Hizer, in Newtown, on Saturday evening last, was well attended. Excellent addresses were delivered by Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., and Samuel Simpson, of this Borough, and were listened to very attentively.

BANNER PRESENTATION.—A splendid Banner, painted by Thompson, artist, of this Borough, is to be presented by the ladies of Philadelphia, this (Wednesday) evening, to an Order of United American Mechanics.—We have had the pleasure of seeing it, and believe that no expense has been spared by the donors to make it compete, if not excell in richness and splendor, any thing of kind ever carried in the city. It is devoid of gay and gaudy coloring, but the heavy button fringes, and massive button cords and tassels, together with the heavy flags for drapery and massive silver stars give it a rich and gorgeous appearance. It is surmounted with a large gilt eagle and to be carried on a barrow by four men. It was painted on heavy Turk silk, and is probably the master piece of the artist. On one side is the full length statue of Washington, standing in the centre of the picture on a pedestal. On the left the full length figure of Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, with his implements of art; and upon the right the Goddess of Liberty, leaning on a pedestal, holding the American flag, and pointing to the figure of Washington, with a proud and radiant smile of satisfaction and delight, while in the distance looms up the steam-engine, National Capitol, and detached column of the Washington Monument. This Banner is to be presented to a Washington Council of the Order, and must be seen to be appreciated. We presume many of our citizens will visit the presentation, at Jayne's New Hall, in Chestnut street, below Seventh, this evening.

WILMOT IN CHESTER.—Hon David Wilmot addressed the citizens of Chester, on Monday afternoon. The Town Hall was crowded and there were many who could not gain an entrance. Mr. Wilmot's speech was one of the best that we have ever listened to, and produced a deep impression upon the listeners. He spoke until it was announced that the boat was waiting to take him to Phila., when he took his departure amid bursts of applause.

Another meeting was also held by the Republicans in Chester on Monday evening, which was addressed by John Wilde, and R. L. Martin Esq., of Lenni.

REMARKABLE.—Mr. John Davis, of Slaughter Neck, says the Penisular News, has twin daughters five years old, that cannot be told apart by strangers, and the nearest neighbors who see them daily, are not able to distinguish one from the other. Even their own father meeting one of them alone can scarcely tell whether it is Sarah or Mary without asking the child its name! A gentleman of our acquaintance recently had the children brought before him, placed side by side, when he scanned every feature, determined if possible, to show the friends present that they could be distinguished; they were then removed from the room for a moment only, and on their return he was completely foiled, and could only guess. A lady relative of the family (who was always a near neighbor and frequent visitor,) who was present, declared that she could not learn to tell one from the other, though she labored constantly to do so. The only method of determing with certainty which is by a small mark on the ear of one of them that it is only visible on close inspection.—*Wilmington Republican.*

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—On Thursday last, the powdermill of Dr. Oberholtzer, near this borough, took fire while engaged pulverizing a lot of charcoal and saltpetre, caused, we understand, by carelessness on the part of the operatives in not having the mass sufficiently wet with water. Dr. Oberholtzer was, we learn, bending over the material examining it at the time the explosion took place, and was sent in a very precipitate manner to the outside of the building, with his clothes all in a blaze of fire; he is very badly burned about the face and arms, but is thought not in such a manner as to disfigure him. Mr. Jacob Clare, who was at the time employed at the mill, was also very badly burned. We hope they may both speedily recover.—*Chester co. Phœnix.*

The Wilmington *Republican*, regrets that the farmers and mechanics of New Castle co., takes such little interest in Agricultural Exhibitions, and says:—"Equal apathy exists among the ladies, as the display in the household and horticultural departments were far behind that made in some of our adjoining counties. We wish the wives and daughters of New Castle could have been present at the exhibition at Chester, Pa., as the sight there presented would have done their hearts good, and prompted them to greater effort. For their own sake as well as the good name of our county, we hope they, as well as their husbands and brothers, will make a greater effort next year.

Mrs. Olive Clyde, of Bristol, Vt., lately committed suicide by starving herself to death! Her husband had deserted her, and unable to support herself, she received aid from the town. Her situation so weighed on her mind, that she settled into a deep melancholy, and refusing all food, after *thirty-three days of fasting*, died in terrible agony. Every thing was done to cause her to break her determination that prudence could dictate, but in vain.

POSTCRIPT!!!

We have held over until the latest hour for the purpose of giving our readers the returns of the election. We believe that the Democrats have triumphed in the State by a handsome majority, though the counties heard from have heretofore been Democratic, and we can form no accurate opinion of what Wilmot may gain in Republican counties.—The Union ticket of Delaware Co., with the exception of Sheriff, and probably County Treasurer, has been elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 400 majority. Thus is a triumph which our party may well rejoice over. The straight out vote is very small.

The following shows the vote in each township of the different tickets:—

	Packer.	Wilmot.	Hazl'st.
Aston,	108	113	52
Bethel,	20	42	31
Birmingham,	37	37	6
Chester tp.	89	117	25
Chester Bo'ro	235	205	60
L. Chichester,	41	32	35
Concord,	56	73	34
Darby Bo'ro,	24	50	
Darby tp.	35	30	
Upper Darby,	110	55	69
Edgmont,	64	62	1
Haverford,	84	60	28
Marple,	29	66	35
Middletown,	105	114	29
U. Providence,	69	89	43
N. Providence,	86	64	42
Ridley,	162	60	8
Radnor,	85	100	19
Springfield,	38	94	36
Thornbury,	41	63	2
Tinicum,	21	10	

Wilmot's majority is perhaps 100 in the county. Jonathan Vernon, the candidate for Sheriff, is elected by over 300 majority, Chas. R. Williamson for County Treasurer, by perhaps 50 majority. All the rest of the Union Ticket we believe to be elected. However, there is some doubt between Cleaver and Powell, the candidatet for Assembly, the vote being very close.

The returns from the State thus far, though very incomplete, indicate the election of the Democratic State Ticket, by a majority smaller than that of Buchanan.

The following Counties have been heard from, giving majorities as follows:—

	Wilmot.	Packer.
Bedford,		700.
Berks,		6000,
Bradford,	4500.	
Carbon,		650.
Cumberland,		500.
Franklin,	25.	
Lehigh,		850.
Lycoming,		1000.
Montgomery,		2400.
Perry,		1000
Philadelphia,		17500.
Schuylkill.		3000.
Westmoreland,		900.

Chester county has probably gone for the Republican ticket. Phœnixville gives about 60 majority for Packer, but West Chester gives 200 for Wilmot.

Philadelphia elected the entire Democratic city ticket. Wilmot polled over 9000 votes, and Hazlehurst over 14000.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The House surprised everybody and passed a relief bill yesterday morning. A much better feeling prevails. The Senate has refused to concur. The appointment of a Committee of Conference is regarded favorably. It is thought that the time of suspension will be extended to the first of July next.—There is a pretty strong hope that the Committee of Conference will lengthen the time that far. Four men on the committee are favorable to it.

The relief bill has since passed, and been signed by the Governor.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.—The election returns from Kansas are so very uncertain and contradictory that it is impossible to tell the result, but a dispatch dated St. Louis, Oct., 12th, says that we have additional reports of the majorities in various counties, which places beyond doubt the success of the Free State Party, in the late election.—Parrott is elected to Congress, and the Free State Party have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Another report says that the Free State Party will have a majority in the Legislature of fourteen. It is nearly certain that Parrott's majority will be over five thousand. Leavenworth City was carried by the pro-slavery party, by fraud and arms.

THE LAST SHAM DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN UPPER PROVIDENCE DISTRICT.—Just as the polls were about closing, it was announced *that* there was still one voter left who wished to declare his "*intintions*" against Free Labor, Free Soil, and Free Schools. With as much haste as possible, the anxious individual was furnished with a regular *Packer*. Upon his name being announced, the vote was most audaciously challenged; the voter was thereupon asked, where he hailed from; when he reported himself from the *Blue Hells*. Whether it was the brogue, or the locality, that proved a sufficient guarantee in the mind of the Judge of the election, that all was not right, the writer cannot say; but so it was. Slap went the ticket incontinently into the ballot-box, meanwhile the challenge was repeated in the room of the officers; and being insisted upon Patrick was called in, and being interrogated, made answer that "he had no papers nor ever had any, except them as he had put intil the winder," "and them was given til him by a gintleman; that he had been in the country about four years.—Here was a quandary for the Judge; how to get out of it he did not know, until advised by the *Americus Curiæ*, to take *one* (*only one*) Democratic ticket out of the box, and that would set matters *straight*. Where the *straights* were, all this time it was hard to say; possibly resting after their labors of the day in hunting up all the votes of *any* kind, that would help to lick the Republicans; for it seems to be the firm belief of some of them that if they can only lick the Republicans of Delaware county this time, the party will be utterly extinguished *everywhere*. Oh, my! what a pity that would be! Who was "sold" that time?

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight took place in Canada, opposite Buffalo, on the 10th inst., between Lazarus and Harrigan. They fought one hundred and twenty-eight rounds, occupying two hours and fifty-eight minutes, when neither conquering, the fight was terminated and the stakes withdrawn.

The cotton market has further declined one cent per pound since Wednesday, and middling is freely offered at 12 cents. The total decline within the past ten days has been 4½ cents per pound.

There is said to be a scarcity of journeymen mechanics in Charleston, S. C. Carpenters are in demand at $2 per day, while blacksmiths and moulders command $250.

Anecdotes of Western life are somewhat stale, yet a correspondent ventures to mention a real occurrence which took place the other day on board a steamer from Prairie du Chien. In the long saloon of the boat a singular scene was presented. At one end a clergyman was praaching to a small crowd gathered around him. In the middle, gambling was in busy process, and at the other extremity of the saloon there was music and dancing! Between the several parties thus variously engaged the most perfect civility prevailed.

Our Hartford correspondent recently told a capital story of Medical Clairvoyance, considered from the anti-clairvoyant stand-point. The last *Spiritual Telegraph* tells another Connecticut Clairvoyant story, which is as good of its kind, though from the other side of the house. We give it without avouching its authenticity, as follows:

Dr. A. C. Stiles, of Bridgeport, Conn., claims to have, from a boy, possessed the faculty of perceiving, by a clairvoyant sense, the interior conditions of the human system, pointing out its local and general diseases, &c. In his medical practice he has sometimes given diagnosis of the diseases of distant persons by holding a lock of their hair in his hand—In order to put his pretensions to the *experimental test*, Mr. Wm. Clarke, of Westville, Conn., cut off a lock of hair from an ox that appeared to be ailing. The hair was taken from under the ox's chin, and so nearly resembled human hair as not to be distinguishable from it by any ordinary observation. This, without any intimation as to where he obtained it, he forwarded in a letter to Dr. Stiles with a request that he should give a diagnosis of the condition of the patient. Dr. Stiles received the letter, examined the hair, and as the result of his impressions wrote substantially as follows:—"As for your ox, I would advise you to slaughter him, especially as I perceive that he is fat. He will not be able to work much more in consequence of a blow which he has received across the back, which has both injured the kidney and the spine."

Mr. C. accordingly killed his ox, and found in one of the kidneys and in the spine the evident marks of injury which he had recived from a heavy blow or contusion.

By a letter from Kansas, we are informed that on the 14th of August last, at 2 P. M., a cloud of a singular yellowish appearance arose in the north, near the village of Manhattan, and soon the storm burst upon the inhabitants. It was neither rain, hail, nor snow, but grasshoppers, and in about ten minutes the ground was covered with them. They came in droves, and struck the houses like large hail-stones. Soon the ground was strewn with corn leaves and ears, some of which, two inches through, were eaten off half their length, some with the husks and corn trimmed as with a knife, leaving the bare cob standing.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have enlivened the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn*.

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading:

"On the 28th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside*, and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrel & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK, } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading.

The above Safes can be inspected at 31 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up Fissile Iron Door Safes made under."

FARREL & HERRING,
No. 31 Walnut street, Phila.

Oil ymakers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. sp. 15 1y

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. 504 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. 504. Philada. ap15 JONES & CO.

MARRIED.

In Chester, on the 1st inst., by Rev. J. W. Arthur, Mr. JOHN CLARK of Glen, Riddle, to Miss SUSAN LOVELAND of Waterville, all of this county.

On the 15th of August, by Davis Kemble, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. TEMPLE, of West Bradford, Chester county, to Miss REBECCA W. MARSHALL, of Delaware co.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, Capt. Peter Boon, in Chester, on the 9th inst., Mrs. RACHEL BOON, relict of Andrew Boon, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 91 years.

In Haverford, on the 25th ult., CHARLES FREE, in the 53d year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., at the residence of her grand-father, Edward H. Engle, in Chester township, LAURA HINKSON, daughter of William and Ann Hinkson, aged 3 years and 6 months.

At his residence in Chester township, on Thursday evening last, Hon. JOSEPH ENGLE, in the 68th year of his age.

On Monday morning, the 4th inst., at his residence at Lenni, PETER HILL, in the 76th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The receipts of flour continue moderate, prices generally showing a falling off of fully 25c. per bbl. The sales comprise about 4500 bbls. in lots, at $5 25 for standard supe. fine, $5 75@6 for extra, the former of good western, and $6@6 25 per bbl. for extra family. The home demand has also been moderate within the range of $5 25@6 for common to choice brands, $5 75@6 for extra, and $6@7 50 and 8 per bbl. for extra family and fancy lots. Rye flour is quiet at $4 25@4 37½ per bbl. Corn meal has been dull at previous quoted rates.

GRAIN.—Prices of wheat are fully 5c. per bushel lower. About 30,000 bushels have found buyers at $1 12@1 25 for inferior to choice reds, and $1 15@1 31 for white prime Tennessee at $1 20 for red, and $1 30 for white, which are the top prices at the close, and the market dull. Rye is scarce at 72@73c. mostly at 73c. for Delaware. Corn—Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania yellow at 72@73c., chiefly 74c. afloat.—White at the same prices. Oats are dull. Sales of 20,000 bushels at 40@42c. for southern.

FERTILIZERS.

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

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelphia, July 30, 3m

Fire Brick and Cement,

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

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelp'a, July 30, 6m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Build, ing, 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.

ANOTHER DIPLOMA FOR HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, awarded at the county Exhibition last week, now is the time to use it: price ten cents per square yard, for sale by

R. M JOHNSON.

Chester, Sept. 23 Market and Work sts.

A superior article of burning Fluid and Camphin in Store and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON.

May 6 Druggist, Media.

THE MEDIA ACADEMY

The subscriber, having made arrangements for re-opening this Institution—the same under the care of THOMAS CHEYNEY—would announce that it 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
For Classics, (both extra,) per quarter of 11 weeks, 15 00
For Elementary branches, 4 00
For higher branches and Mathematics, 5 00

One half the expense to be paid in advance.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Ths. J. Mapes, Newark, New Jersey.
H. C. Vail, West Chester Farm School, Maine.
Rev. [illegible]
Dr. Edward Maris, Edgmont, Delaware county.

The character of its former patrons is respectfully solicited.

For further particulars at present, address the subscriber by mail at Rahway, New Jersey.

Oct. 1. JOSEPH S. TOWNSEND.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY,
VILLAGE GREEN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN'A.

The Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, NOVEMBER 16th, 1857. Terms, per session of 22 weeks, $70—one half in advance. $60 for pupils spending their Saturdays at home.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.

Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by lectures, in connection with an

EXTENSIVE, PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.

Practical lessons given in Surveying.

Piano Music, $10 00 extra. French and German, each, $5 00 extra.

For the better accommodation of pupils a commodious building has been erected, adjoining the one used during the past year.

In point of location it is unsurpassed, in the beauty of the surrounding scene y and the freedom from all opportunities of dissipation and immorality.

Monthly reports sent to parents.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

Oct. 14. J. HARVEY BARTON, A. B.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 3d day of November, next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Messuage and Tenement, and Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nether Providence, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania: Bounded and described as follows, viz: by lands of William Evens, John Williams, Patrick Scary, and by the Providence great road; containing 18 acres and 18 perches of land.

The improvements are a substantial STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 25 by 22 feet, 2½ stories high, divided into convenient rooms, with Piazza in front, cellared under, Stone Kitchen attached, 32 by 22 feet, Stone Milk House 8 by 20 feet, Pump House, with a Well of excellent water, large Stone Cistern, holding 90 barrels of water, which is kept filled by a wind mill pump, with Lead Pipes attached, leading to the Barn for watering Stock. Frame Barn (Stone Stable high) 26 by 60 feet, with Over Shoot in front, 17 feet in width, Straw House, Wagon House, Ice House, and other out buildings

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

THE POTATOE ROT.—The following sensible remarks in regard to the potato rot and potato crop, from the Boston Herald, are worthy of notice:

Every season, since 1836, the papers have given currency to the most exaggerated reports of the prevalence of the potato rot, thereby doing great harm to producers and consumers alike, and benefiting only the speculator. The speculator makes use of the rot humbug in buying of farmers, on the ground that there is risk of potatoes decaying on his hands, and so he buys cheap. He in turn makes use of the same productive rot when he sells, pleading a scarcity and consequent high price. But year after year amid the most alarming reports of the destruction of potatoes, the people have never known a scarcity. So far from it, hundreds of thousands of bushels have been left over every season, and have perished on the hands of holders.

These reports of the ravages done and threatened by the rot, when they are not invented and circulated by speculators, are usually set afloat by cultivators of small patches in different localities, who are disappointed in the appearance and yield of their especial rows. They find a diseased tuber in a hill, and straightway write a note to an editor, stating that the potato rot has appeared in that section of the country, and is doing extensive damage. In this way a querulous fellow is made the basis of a report that is sent throughout the country. This habit of generalizing is a most mischievous one.—It injures every one but wide-a-wake speculators, who are too knowing to be caught with such reports, but who are, at the same time too shrewd not to appear to believe them.

It is not a strange and unheard of thing for crops of various kinds to prove occasionally unproductive—for certain fields to fail in certain localities, or for whole sections of country to be visited by a blight. But we do not, therefore, feel justified in reporting that a given crop has universally suffered. Why should a different course be followed in regard to every other crop? We want; instead of the partial results of disappointed men, whose experience is bounded by their own fields, a comprehensive view of the condition of different crops throughout a county or state, throughout a section of country—throughout the Union. If a crop fails in one section, is it the common lot? The important question for the public is, how does a given crop promise or yield, throughout large territories? This question applied to the potato will show that it is and has been one of the best and most profitable crops in New England cultivation.

Take Massachusetts, for instance, and the statistics furnished by the Secretary of State for 1855. In that year 42,000 acres were put in potatoes which yielded on an average 100 bushels per acre, and produced at 60 cents a bushel, upwards of $2,500 000—a very pretty sum for a decayed and decaying plant. The value of the potato crop in that year was nearly equal to the corn crop, and was a million dollars more than the value of the entire wheat, rye, barley, oats, onion, turnip, and carrot crops of the State combined.

The statistics of Massachusetts for potatoes will be much exceeded in Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. The total of potato production for these three states in a year cannot be less than $10,000,000. With these facts before us, is it not apparent that the potato swindle is one of the most barefaced impositions that was ever practiced upon a long suffering community. The sugar swindle was bad enough. It attracted, justly, the severe comments of the press. But the potato swindle, which has been successfully practiced for the last fifteen years, completely overshadows it.

ADVICE TO THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.—The revolt in India is the harbinger of famine; 180 millions of human creatures will need large supplies of food from the products of other regions. The army of India, the transport fleet for that army and its supplies, the necessities growing out of the disturbed state of that great English dependency, will call for much of our surplus beef, pork and flour. The two last named articles are the product of every year, but beef requires years of nourishment before it is ready for use. The wicked, wanton waste of breeding power, which is the besetting sin of American farmers, ought to be checked. Every farmer ought to be required to give an account of himself, who kills a female calf. We ought to preserve every "cow calf" that is dropped, for five years to come. By this method we might soon have a supply of beef, not only for ourselves, but for any emergency abroad.

Beef, mutton, sugar, eggs and butter, are expensive items of life, are shamefully neglected by the general farming interest of the whole country. Calves are slaughtered without regard to sex or the price of food.—Mutton is neglected every where, north and northeast. Fleece, without regard to meat, is the hobby, and farmers prefer to make shoes rather than feed "oats" to sheep.

Hens are left like prairie chickens, to take care of themselves. A farmer who has twenty hens lets them feed themselves, and buys or goes without eggs. One rainy day devoted to giving them shelter, and five minutes to direct proper food, would give him eggs to eat and eggs to sell.

Care in making butter is necessary. It is now, as a business, neglected, or, in most instances, done in so slovenly a matter that it is impossible to get a good article at reasonable rates. An immense quantity of butter is made which has to be sold low, because of the want of care in putting it up for market. The few careful farmers get large profits, thousands are disgusted with the result of their dairies, who are themselves alone to blame.

A little attention to these suggestions would produce millions of dollars now lost to our farmers, and would help to make labor light, and the ways of life more cheeful to multitudes.—*New York Evening Post.*

MACHINE FOR FELLING TREES.—The September number of the *Scientific American* contains a diagram with a description of a machine for the above purpose. From it we extract the following:

"The labor required in felling trees by the axe, in the ordinary manner, is considerably greater than would be required in severing the trunk, under favorable circumstances, by an ordinary cross-cut saw; but the unfavorable position of the work for operating a saw goes far to counter-balance this advantage, and to compel an adhesion to the old system of chopping. It is evident that the absolute amount of power required to excavate a thin kerf by a saw, is far less than that to remove two large wedge-shaped sections, as is required in felling by the axe; the problem is to so mount the saw that it may be moved with facility, and that it may be operated by a motion which is easy for the muscles.

This simple apparatus has been invented by Matthew Ludwig, of Boston, a gentleman of considerable experience in adapting saws to this and analogous uses. The power of the man or men is applied to the crank or cranks on a suitable frame, and the saw is made capable of being worked thereby with a rapid motion, either in making a horizontal cut, such as is required for cutting off a standing tree, or invertical cuts, such as are adapted to cut up the log into suitable lengths after it has been felled.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857.
On and after the 14th of September the Cars will
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7½ and 11½ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9½ A. M., and 1½ and 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
R. JONES BROOKE, *Supt.* ap8.

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 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 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.

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-locking 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-tete; 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.*

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 13th 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

THE CHEAPEST
CEDAR & CYPRESS SHINGLES in the CITY.
Also,
Flooring and Seasoned Lumber of every kind,
Yard, corner of 7th and Carpenter streets.
R. L. & C. NICHOLSON,
aug. 26. Second Ward Philadelphia.

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 $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.

Boots, Shoes, Trunks and CARPET-BAGS.—The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the reader to their large and well assorted stock of the above named articles, as we profess to keep everything in the shape of a Ladies' or Gentleman's useful shoe, we think it unnecessary to particularize, but invite the public to examine for themselves. All we ask is a trial, as we feel confident we can sell "Good Goods" at as low prices as can be had elsewhere. LARE & WALKER,
1604, Market street, 3d door west of 16th street.
Philadelphia, July 9-3m.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS. VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid assortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warrented not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail. N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1857-1y. I. C. WORTH & CO.

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, 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 materials 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.

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.

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

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to Dealers.
Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
It has no superior as a MANURE for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all other crops requiring a vigorous and
LASTING FERTILIZER,
producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.
GRASS SEED
rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.
We have a small quantity still in store.
FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this valuable article for sale.
Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)
No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale at the lowest rates.
☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29.

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 $50 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. 10, 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. GEO. 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Demuth's original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to Nova Scotia, for sale, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
6,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "
PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Poudrette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept 23-2m.

URATE! URATE!!—A new and superior Fertilizer, the cheapest and best substitute for Peruvian Guano. This article is exceedingly rich in nitrogen and in soluble phosphate, has been used for years, with the greatest success in Europe. It has been lately introduced into this country, but it cannot fail to give satisfaction wherever it is tried. It contains all the elements withdrawn from the soil by the most nutritive crops. For sale at two cents per lb. by CLINTON GILLINGHAM,
293 North Front st., below Malden.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2-1m.

FARMERS READ, UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER.—Prof. J. C. Booth's Universal Fertilizer, a new article, which has proved its superiority over Guano's and other compositions manures, by its great concentration in strength, purity and uniformity. Its properties (phosphates, amonia, alkali, &c.,) are such as to certainly adapt it to the fertilization of every soil, and cultivation of all kinds of crops. A great feature exists in its cheapness, compared with other Fertilizers, it only requiring from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, to obtain highly profitable productions from the poorest lands. Farmers are solicited to make a trial of its qualities by the side of other manures, and particularly to test its excellence on poor soil. Price, $45 per ton, it is well packed in good barrels, or bags (of about 8 barrels, or 12 bags to the ton,) and delivered free of charge, at any of the railroad depots, or wharves in Phila. For sale by
JOHN W. WEAVER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
sep9-1m S. W. cor. 2d and Pine sts., Phila.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO,---A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs., each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

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.

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, Harness, Gig, Carriage and Draft Collars, Horse Blankets, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs and Cards, Black and Russet Dilving and Riding Bridles, Plow Chains, Plow Hames with Patent Fastenings, Fancy colored Wool Mats, Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, 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.
March 18, 1855-1y WM. T. INNES,
Fashionable Tailor.

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

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 *Market street, above 16th,*
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

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 Warehouse* 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.

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side. Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Wholesale and Retail. ap22-1y.

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, 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 all clear of all incumbrance and title 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, gold 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 will 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.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the sea shell, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect complete cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating base, is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new cast top cannon, and the comet of 1857. For parlors, chambers, &c., these stoves cannot be excelled. The Persian Vesuvian and Peruvian, are wood stoves of excellent design and finish; as also a large assortment of stoves for churches, school houses, stores, offices, hotels, railway cars, depots, &c., &c. We have also on hand a large assortment of odd castings, Grates, Brick, &c., for repairs of stoves. Persons in want of repairs will be particular to bring the name and number of the stove.
I would recommend to persons in want of stoves, to make their purchases in warm weather, as they can be better suited, and stoves for the country can be sent in a much better condition than in cold or damp weather All goods purchased at our establishment, will be delived at the depots, steamboats, &c., free of charge, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.
Please call and examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. You will find our prices ten per cent lower than those of any other stove house
JAMES SPEAR,
New No. 1116 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North, 390 Market st. Phila.
Country Merchants, who buy for cash, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. sep21m.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call attention to their stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest "living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 94, $1, $ 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap. Irish Linens of our own Importation, Linen Table cloths, Napkins, Doylies &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large 4-our Story White Building."
THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-3m.

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 338 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable article for "round sleepers," and all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."
Clocks, Time pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

M. AVISES CHEAP WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE. No. 72 North 2d st., (opposite the Mount Vernon House,) Philada.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 K. cases, $22; Silver Lever do., do., $12; Silver Lepine. do, $9 Quartier, $5 to $7, Gold Spectacles, $4 50 to $10; silver do., $1 50, silver table spoons, per set, $14 to $18; silver desert do., $9 to $11; silver tea do., $4.75 to $7 50; Gold Pens and Gold Cases, $3 25 to $5; Gold pens and silver do. $1; together with a variety of fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Curb, Guard and Fob Chains. All goods warranted to be as represented. Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner. Also, Masonic Marks, Pins, &c., made to order.
N. B.—All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. aug 1-1y

200,000 BEST QUALITY of WHITE PINE SHINGLES, just received by
J. & C. D. PENNELL.

JUST PUBLISHED—The impending Crisis of the South. By Hinton Rowan Helper. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price $1, at CUMMINS & CO.'S
Media, Sept. 23. Booksellers.

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 25
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 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. NICOLL.
JAMES MILLHOLLAND.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.
ap 15.
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 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 ter

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 35 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1857. WHOLE NO 139.

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

WARREN HOTEL,
1621 *Market st., bet. 16th and 17th North sides,*
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.

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 20, '56.

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307. *Philadelphia*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B,—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.—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 soldon reasonable terms, those in want will pleaese 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 ISAIAH SCHEB'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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 29,57

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS of every description, at the Emporium of
Sep. 19. J. HALDEMAN & SONS.

A supply for article of burning Fluid and Camphin in store and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6, Druggist, Media.

THINKS I, I'LL GO A COURTIN'.

BY INVISIBLE GREEN, ESQ.

Once on a time, when I was young,
Thinks I, I'll go a courtin',
I saw the other fellars round
With pretty gals a sportin';
The gals did look so fired nice
They set my soul on fire,
And made me "feel all over so,"
If they didn't, I'm a liar.

I'm old enough thinks I, I am;
My beard is fast a shootin'—
I've larnin' too enough of it]
To speak out hi-fa-lu-tin;
I've got a go-to meetin' suit,
Throughout a bran new fixin',
A watch and seal that's grand enough
In any crowd to mix in.

I donned my duds, and off I packed,
As every fellar orter,
Determined on that night to "hold,"
Old Deacon Pigtail's daughter,
You should have seen me strut along
As proud as any squire;
Held my head as high as I could—
I couldn't hold it higher.

At length the house hove up to view
Where dwelt the darling critter;
At sight of it I skittish felt—
My heart got in a fitter,
And beat and thumped so tarnal hard,
It almost made me hollar—
I, George! I almost felt it in my throat
A-bumpitig 'gainst my collar!

A moment more the door I reached—
I tapped—amidst the din,
A voice inside—a charming voice
Cried out to me—"Come in!"
And in I went—ha! sure enough,
And there sat Suke so prim—
I swow! I'd gin the world for her;
From centre out to rim!

"Invisible, how do you do?"
She asked in accents sweet;
"Haul up that chair beside the fire,
And on it take a seat."
I seized the chair; but, much confused,
I acted somewhat rash,
I missed the same—Oh, lack-a-day!
And down ker-whellup smash.

Into a mush-pot on the hearth,
I came—O, what a state!
Was e'r poor devil in such a plight,
Or cursed with such a fate?
The mush was hot and to my *seat*
It stuck like forty-hundred,
While like an engine broken loose,
Around the room I thundered.

"Why, what a goose!" Suke yelled aloud;
"O, what a clumsy lout!
You awkward calf, I don't believe
Your mammy knows your out.
Go home to her, some "titty" get,
You whining, snivling pup;
But on the road take care, or else
The cows will eat you up!"

Dod blast her eyes! and drat her skin,
To thus insult me so;
I out the house, and "homeward bound,"
A skulking I did go.
I ne'er went back, I tell you now;
At this you will not wonder.
I thought I'd go to church next time,
And she might go to thunder!

THE DEATH-SCRENE.

BY SYNUS, THE PILGRIM.

Civita Vecchia is quite an important seaport of Italy, situated in the Patrimony of St. Peter, and within the States of the Church. Like most of the Italian cities which have not received the renovating touch of foreign dwellers, it wears an old, decayed look, and is anything but clean in its internal arrangements. It is a free port, and consequently many vessels often put in there for safety and succor, the harbor within the mole being very good. One other thing gives Civita Vecchia an air of importance.—It is the rendezvous of the Pope's galleys, and men-of war, and so the Roman clerico-naval men flourish there to a great extent.—I spent a week in the place, during the month of May, '43, our ship having put in there on business with some of the Papal worthies who happened to be there. There are no curiosities to be seen in the city, and hence foreigners are not apt to be bored so much with the avarice of the priests as in other places. But this is by no means the result of a scarcity of that article, for priests and monks flourish here like locusts. I saw Cardinal Ney here, and he was followed in his visits by a crowd of priests that were really beyond counting. The people cringed and bowed before him as though he had been some diety, and even the oldest of the priests and monks behaved more like condemned criminals in his presence, than like men.

While waiting here, a circumstance transpired, which is worth relating, which may serve to assist in showing up a picture of the moral and social workings of Romanism.

Just outside the wall of the mole, to the northward, lived a poor fisherman, named Sofilli. His wife, his daughter and himself lived alone in a small hut upon the shore, and while he caught the fish, his wife cleaned them, and his daughter, whose name was Minna, took them into the city and sold them. Minna, was a very pretty girl, about seventeen years of age, and though constant exposure, had tanned her delicate skin, yet it detracted not from her beauty. Her bare feet were small and pretty, her ankles well turned and delicate, and her whole form voluptuous and graceful, just as nature had made it. She used to go to the church of St. Joseph to confess, and the priests there were in the habit of detaining her longer at the confessional than they did others. After she had seen her sixteenth year, the confessor began to whisper strange things into her ear, and she told it all to her father—for she had not yet learned that her father might not know her inmost secrets. To be sure the priest had told her that damnation would surely follow such an exposure, but then Minna possessed a sort of instinctive sense of justice and right, and she told these things to her father without much fear. He saw through it all, but he was a devout Catholic, and he believed the confessional to be one of the essentials to salvation. So he bade her to go to another church to confess, and she did so, and for a while she was free from annoyance.

But Minna Sofilli soon found that the same evil was still following her, only it had been cloaked for a while. The priest at the church of St. Peter at length began to whisper the same strange things in her ear that she had heard at the church of St. Joseph, and she became frightened, for she had a very sensitive idea of maidenly virtue, and she had no thoughts of surrendering the jewel up to a passionate priest. Minna had an intuitive perception of the libertine's meaning, and his words, chosen carefully as they were, struck upon her ear as chillingly as would the most bold and wicked proposition have done. Again she told her father what had happened, and for more than two months she went not to the confessional again. At length however, she learned that her old confessor had left the church of St. Joseph, and she went there and confessed.—Twice she went there in safety, but on the third time she found her old confessor in the box. She would have left the church at once, but the priest called her back. So she went into the confessional and sat down.

Minna had been carrying around the fish which her father had taken that very morning, and when she came to the church it was almost dark. She went back to the confessional, as I have said, when the priest called her, and he put to her so many questions, that it was fairly dark before he finished.—When she arose to leave the church the confessor came out from the box, and laid his hand upon her shoulder, and asked her if she would not kneel at the shrine of the Virgin. She hesitated at first, but finally consented, and followed the priest to another department of the church, but instead of leading her to the shrine, he led her to a small yard which communicated with a set of buildings back of the church, and when she was here the priest threw his robe over her head, and then lifting her into his arms, he carried her away into one of the distant houses.

That night Minna Sofilli did not return to her home. Nor did she come the next night—nor the next—nor the next. A whole week passed away, and the poor old man hunted for his child in vain. He searched the city all through without effect. He asked assistance of the civil officers, but they would not give it. What had they to do with the affairs of a poor fisherman?—They were the guardians of the Church, and of the State, only so far as the interests of the priesthood might be concerned. Sofilli told all he knew concerning his child, and of course those priestly officers knew well enough the nature of the fate that had befallen her. For be it known that all the civil officers there are of priestly orders.

At the end of a week the poor fisherman gave up the search in despair. I saw him wandering about upon the beach inside the mole—for his last thoughts of search were of finding her dead body washed up somewhere—and he was the very picture of despair and misery, though I knew not then the whole cause of his grief, supposing from what few words I heard him speak, that his child had been really drowned by accident.

One evening, at about nine o'clock, two of our ship's crew were in a small cafe on the street leading to the arsenal, drinking new wine, and eating dried figs. They were in a sort of alcove, and the only other occupant of the place was a sailor belonging to one of the papal galleys. Suddenly a girl came rushing into the place, with her hair all loose, and floating wildly over her shoulders, and her dress much torn and disheveled. She caught the sailor by the arm, and begged of him to save her, and when he asked her what she meant, she told him, the old fisherman, Sofilli, was her father, and that a priest had seized upon her, and carried her away from the Church of St. Joseph, over a week before, and that she had been confined ever since, and SIX PRIESTS HAD BEEN WITH HER. * * * * * *

(She told, in her phrenzy, the whole damnable truth, but even a devil would not have a heart to put it on paper.)

The sailor was debating what he should do, when three Romish priests rushed into the cafe and seized the girl. She struggled and screamed, and as they got her to the door, our two Yankee sailors sprang out, and would have gone to her assistance, but the Italian detained them. He told them that it would be of no use, for an hundred priests would be on the spot in a moment if needed, and, moreover, that the officers would all be against them. So our men had to see the poor girl borne away without the power to assist her. Half an hour afterwards, when they were returning towards the mole, they saw a crowd at the corner of one of the streets and on going up to the spot they found the object of attraction to be the body of a murdered female. By the light of a lamp, our men saw that it was the fisherman's daughter. She had been stabbed in four places, and was already cold!—There were three priests there, and they were praying most fervently. While our two Americans were standing there the Italian sailor came up—the one to whom Minna had told her story in the cafe, and he uttered an ex lamation of astonishment, and before he thought who were by to hear him, he said enough to show that he knew the girl's story. One of the priests started upon hearing him thus speak, and in a moment more he took one of his priest-companions by the arm and drew him one side, and whispered to him, and then they both looked towards the sailor. Shortly afterwards the priest spoke with the officers, and when the Italian sailor turned to go away he was arrested.

Our two men saw it all, but they could do nothing. One of them was a clergyman's son belonging in Baltimore, and he knew well enough what that sailor's arrest meant. He knew that these very priests had murdered that girl to hide their own crime; and that now they had caused that poor sailor's arrest because he knew their secret. But what could they do? Nothing. They knew that if they even hinted at the facts which had thus strangely come to their knowledge, their own lives would be in danger, and as soon as the corpse was carried away, they started on again towards their ship.

The next day one of our men saw the old fisherman again upon the beach, and then the latter told the whole story of his child's experience at the confessional, and it was from one of men that he first learned of his daughter's death.

Just six months after that I was in Civita Vecchia again, and one day, while strolling along the beach outside of the mole, I fell in with old Sofilli. He had somewhat recovered from the shock occasioned by the loss of his child, and spoke calmly of her. He told me that an Italian sailor, belonging to one of the Pope's galleys, had been executed for murdering her, and that five priests had testified to seeing him do the deed! I asked the old man if he thought that the sailor did really do the murder. He said that he didn't know, "But," he added, with a shrug of his shoulder, "some of those sailors are very bad men."

Of course I did not undeceive him, for to have known the truth would have done him no good, and might have involved in difficulty. But I knew the whole story now from beginning to end. I could see through the whole villianous plot. I had no idea that the priests originally meant to murder poor Minna: but when they found that she was escaping from them, and that in her phrenzy she would expose the whole affair, they took the only means in their power to silence her. And then the death of the ill-fated sailor must come next. And when this was accomplished, they were ready once more to sit at ease in the confessional, just as great black spiders and scorpions lie in wait for their prey.

This "picture" I have just given as I KNOW it, only the whole fearful truth can be neither written nor told.

WHAT IS TROUBLE?

A company of Southern ladies were one day assembled in a lady's parlor, when the conversation chanced to turn on the subject of earthly affliction. Each had her story of peculiar trial and bereavement to relate except one pale, sad looking woman, whose lustreless eye and dejected air showed that she was a prey to the deepest melancholy; Suddenly rousing herself, she said in a hollow voice, "Not one of you know what trouble is."

"Will you please, Mrs. Gray," said the kind voice of a lady, who well knew her story, "tell the ladies what you call trouble?"

"I will, if you will desire it," she replied, "for I have seen it. My parents possessed a competence, and my girlhood was surrounded by all the comforts of life. I seldom knew an ungratified wish, and was always gay and light-hearted. I married atn meteen one I loved more than all the world besides. Our home was retired; but the sunlight never shown on a lovelier one, or a happier household. Years rolled on peacefully.—Five children sat around our table, and a little curly head still nestled in my bosom.—One night, about sundown, one of those fierce black storms came on, which are so common to our Southern climate. For many hours the rain poured down incessantly.—Morning dawned, but still the elements raged. The whole Savannah seemed afloat. The little stream near our dwelling became a raging torrent. Before we were aware of it, our house was surrounded by water; I managed with my babe to reach a little elevated spot, on which a few wide-spreading trees were standing, whose dense foliage afforded some protection, while my husband and sons strove to save what they could of our property. At last a fearful surge swept away my husband, and he never rose again. Ladies—no one eves loved a husband more, but that was not trouble.

"Presently my sons saw their danger, and the struggle for life became the only consideration. They were as brave, loving boys as ever blessed a mother's heart, and I watched their efforts to escape with such agony as only mothers can feel. They were so far off I could not speak to them, but I could see them closing nearer and nearer to each other, any their little island grew smaller and smaller.

"The sullen river raged around the huge trees; dead branches, upturned trunks, wrecks of houses, drowning cattle, masses of rubbish, all went floating past us. My boys waved their hands to me, and then pointed upward. I knew it was a farewell signal, and you, mothers, can imagine my anguish. I saw them all perish yet that was not trouble.

"I nugged my baby close to my heart, and when the water rose to my feet, I climbed into the low branches of the tree, and so kept retiring before it, till an All-powerful hand staid the waves, that they should come no further. I was saved. All my worldly possessions were swept away; all my earthly hopes blighted—yet that was not trouble.

"My baby was all I had left on earth. I labored night and day to support him and myself, and sought to train him in the right way; but as he grew older, evil companions won him away from me. He ceased to care for his mother's counsel; he would sneer at her entreaties and agonizing prayers. He left my humble roof that he might be unrestramed in the pursuit of evil, and, at last, when heated by wine one night, he took the life of a fellow-being, and ended his own upon the scaffold. My heavenly Father had filled my cup of sorrow before; now it ran over. That was trouble ladies, such as I hope His mercy will spare you from ever experiencing."

There was no dry eye among her listeners and the warmest sympathy was expressed for the bereaved mother, whose sad history had taught them a useful lesson.

HOW OLD NICK LOST IT.

The following is too good to be lost. We clip it from an exchange paper, and respectfully call the attention to it of certain persons who feel disposed to spread in the newspaper life:—

"A young man who ardently desired wealth, was visited by his Satanic majesty, who tempted him to promise his soul for eternity, if he could be supplied on this earth with all the money he could use. The bargain was concluded—the devil was to supply the money, and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more money than the devil could furnish. Years passed away—the man married, was extravagant in his living, built palaces, speculated widely—lost and gave away fortunes, and yet his coffers were always full. He turned politician, and bribed his way to power and fame, without reducing his 'pile' of gold.—He became a 'fillibuster,' and fitted out ships and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He went to St. Paul to live, and paid the usual rates of interest for all the money he could borrow, but though the devil made wry faces when he came to pay the bills, yet they were all paid. One expedient after another failed—the devil counted the time, only two years that he must wait for the soul, and mocked the efforts of the despairing man.

"One more trial was resolved upon; the man started a newspaper! The devil growled at the bill at the end of the first quarter, was savage in six months, melancholy in nine, and broke, 'dead broke,' at the end of the year. So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved."

Young men who would prosper in love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take *ardent spirits.*

CHINESE MORALITY.—Bayard Taylor, who, from his general acquaintance with the nations of the world, and his quick insight into character, may be considered an intelligent judge, gives a deplorable account of Chinese morals. He thinks they occupy the lowest point in the scale of morals:

It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are morally the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice which, in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface level, and below them there are deeps on deeps of depravity so shocking and horrible that their character even cannot be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating; and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; but there were enough in things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race.—Their touch is pollution, and harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil. Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the past centuries.

THE LAW OF THE RAIL.—The Court of appeals has recently made some important decisions in railroad cases, which we will state in brief.

Dead-heads, it seems, can sue for injuries resulting from accidents. The Court holds that in all cases where a railroad company voluntarily undertakes, to convey a passenger upon their road, whether with or without compensation, if such passenger is injured by the culpable negligence or want of skill of the agents of the company, the court holds the latter is liable.—Nolton vs. Western Rail Road.

The bodily pain and suffering of the victim of a rail road accident, as well as his medical expenses, and direct pecuniary loss, are proper subjects for compensation.—Ransom vs. the Erie Rail Road.

A carriage meeting a city car is not bound to turn to the right, the statute requiring carriages, when meeting in the highway, to turn to the right, having no application to the meeting of railroad cars with common vehicles in the streets of a city.—Hogan vs. 8th Avenue Railroad.

A Conductor can eject a passenger for refusing to show his passage-ticket, even if the conductor knows that the party has paid his fare.—Hillard vs. Erie Railroad.

RAILROAD WIT.—We recently (says an exchange) took a trip West, and while passing over one of the railroads on the route, and being fond of 'the weed,' had taken a seat in the baggage car for the purpose of indulging in a good Havana, a nervous individual entered the car and commenced overhauling the baggage. The baggage master, after eyeing him for a moment, accosted him with—

'What's wanting, sir?'

'I'm looking for my trunk,' demurely answered the nervous man.

'I will take care of your trunk, sir—that is *my* business,' retorted the baggage-master.

'Oh, I am aware of that, sir; but I would always much rather keep my trunk *under my eye.*"

"Well, then, sir, you should have been born an elephant.'

A Florida paper tells of a negro who was thrown from his horse, and whose head struck the leg of Capt Parkhill's horse as he fell and broke it. The head then glanced and struck a tree on the side of the road, peeling off the bark for several feet. The negro was slightly stupefied for a moment but received no injury. He is supposed to be a hardshell.

At Dieppe, in France, a famous bathing place, there is a police to rescue persons from danger. The following notice was recently issued to them:—"The bathing police are requested, when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in their grasp."

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass, "Pat, did you ever see one so thin as that before?" "Thin!" replied the other, "botherashun! I seen a woman as thin as two of her put together, I have."

Charles the Second, hearing Vossius, a celebrated free-thinker, repeating some incredible stories about the Chinese, said,—this is a very strange man. He believes everything but the Bible!"

The poet must feel flattered by the editor of a New London paper who declined some of his proffered contributions thus; "Your lines entitled 'Sympathy' are respectfully declined. The sentiment is excellent, rhythm sounds like rolling frozen pumpkins on a barn floor, and the measure is not what it should be."

The woman who made a pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness, has since washed the close of a year, and hung 'em to dry on a bee line.

Lost, a brindle pup belonging to Patrick McNeil with his ears slit. How McNeil got his ears slit is not stated.

The science of getting on well with a woman is like violin playing. It depends principally on the beauing.

The Buffalo Times heads an article on General Hitchcock's recent reply to General Pillow's silly letter, "The other side of the pillow-case."

The Press, the Pulpit, and the Petticoats. The first spreads the news, the second the Gospel, and the last spread—all over the walk.

Among the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that 'Two sisters want washing!"

The Western papers say that the Illinois River has lowered a foot. When it lowers the other foot, we suppose it will cease to run.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Contributors to this column, should bear in mind that it is necessary that their articles should reach us at least one week prior to their publication, and we hope they will act accordingly. Now the political hubub has died away, and all the patizan battles been fought, let us endeavor to keep our cause before the people, until they all appreciate its importance. So far the Column has sustained itself nobly, and to copy the words of an exchange, "Speaks well for Delaware County." Let us then in the future, strive to keep up its interest, and not grow careless in the matter. The project has already enlisted the aid of a host of the friends of Education throughout the many counties in the State, and at the present time there are about twenty periodicals, bearing the caption of 'Educational Column,' carrying weekly to their tens of thousands of readers, their discussions upon the subject of Schools. Keep up this interest for a year—give the people "line upon line"—do not weary because you see no immediate return, and like bread upon the waters, in after days you shall behold your efforts rewarded. We say to the friends of the column, persevere—keep it going, as we certainly shall, notwithstanding the predictions of its early demise—and we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that if we have not accomplished *much* in the matter, we have at least made the effort.—ED.

MR. THOMSON.—*Dear Sir*:—I would not assume to be critical, and I hope that the observations which may follow, upon an article that appeared in the "column" a few weeks since, will not be held as pretentious, or be regarded as having been made with a view to find fault, or to set up a standard of my own, to which others are to conform. I trust, Sir, that the purposes of literary criticism will be better understood by your readers. As teachers, we should strive to make approaches to perfection in the quality, manner and style of our written opinions upon educational topics, as well as in the performance of our every day, school worn duties. The article referred to, was headed "Education"—a word, embracing sufficient, when considered in its full meaning and scope, to fill a score of volumes. And yet, we find it here, as the caption to a newspaper article, embracing a column, with apparent assumption, that the subject had been well analyzed, and fully developed. An attempt was indeed made to pass over the whole ground. But it was the flight of the eagle, which essayed to survey a hemisphere, by making one tour of observation through the air above it, and not the patient wandering of the traveller, who journyed for years, an attentive observer of its beauties. Almost everything was *hinted* at, which was supposed to be legitimate, but nothing *finished.*

In the selection of such general themes, it seems to us, there is a want of correct taste.

The principle of *unity* is outraged, whenever it is done, and the subject under consideration, mutilated. There seemed to be, also, in this piece, a strange commingling of the terms, *education, knowledge,* and *learning.* They seemed to have been used as if they were *one* and the same thing; though a little discrimination will disclose the wide difference in their nature and import. It is quite possible, we think to possess both learning and knowledge, and yet *lack* education. And, it is equally possible to be educated, without possessing a very large amount of learning or knowledge. But the latter, generally speaking, is a means to secure the former.

Notwithstanding this mixture, a great many good things were said, and said truly.—The article indeed abounded in good hints, and in even *wise* sayings, and contains many maxims, worthy of being treasured up.—There are however, *some* of the good things in it, which I will presume, at least, do not appear. Certainly the language in which they are couched, indicates that if there is any meaning at all in some of the sentences, it is a hidden one. The first passage gives the author's idea of what Education is which is certainly a very correct one. But I am totally at a loss to perceive the relation which the second sentence bears to the first.

Did the author mean anything by it?—Here it is:—"It is very possible for a woman to be totally ignorant of the ordinary but indispensable duties of common life, without knowing one word of Latin, thus assuming an ungenerous superiority of herself, and mortifying another by a sense of her comparative ignorance."

The ambiguity and bad construction of this sentence is only equalled by a few which immediately follow it. I expect they may be called *explanatory* sentences. Read them:—"But the good they do arise from the exertion of their piety, and not from the deficiency of their learning. Their labors are beneficial from the talent they exercise, and not from their want of another talent: if you want talents obtain a varied and inefficient book; but possess what talents you may, you will without knowledge, possess a crude and indigested one."

I would ask, concerning the last quotation, first, To what the pronoun *they* in the first sentence refers for an antecedent? 2d. What number is the noun, *good,* and what form should the verb *arise* have to agree to it? 3d. Should not a little more regard be paid to its punctuation? (Especially if such teacher were *teaching* composition.) I have heard of the effects, influences, &c., of piety. But the term, "*exertion* of piety," is, to say the least, harsh and unnatural. 4th. What is the idea conveyed by this sentence? Similar queries, and with equal reason, might be propounded with regard to each. But your readers can do it for themselves. I will ask *one—what* is meant by the last word in the last sentence? I have only given you a few specimens of what I term improprieties of style, and ambiguity of sentiment, with which this article abounds.

I have given enough, I trust, to induce a careful review of the article, by all interested. We hope that nothing said will be termed severe. It is all said in the kindest manner, and with an earnest desire to promote the improvement and prosperity of the column. D.

SABBATH READING.

ROWLAND HILL AND LADY ERSKINE.—The celebrated Rowland Hill was preaching in the open air in that suburban portion of the city of London denominated Moorefields.—An immense assemblage was present. His text was taken from the song of Solomon, i. 5: "I am black, but comely." The text, he regarded as having application to *the Church,* which, in the estimation of the world, was black—"black as the tents of Keder," but in the estimation of her glorified Head, comely as the curtains of Solomon." While discussing these themes with his accustomed earnestness, it so happened, in the providence of God, that Lady Anne Erskine, in an equipage corresponding with her high position in society, passed that way. Seeing the immense multitude, she asked one of her attendants the cause of that assemblage.—She was informed that the renowned Rowland Hill was preaching to the people. Lady Anne replied she had often wished to hear that eccentric preacher, and she would avail herself of the present opportunity to gratify that cherished desire, and requested her charioteer to place her carriage as near to preacher's stand as possible, so that she might hear every word that he uttered.—Accordingly, in a few moments she found herself accommodated immediately in the rear of the temporary pulpit from which the speaker addressed the listening throng; that being the only unoccupied position within reach of his voice. The splendor of the equipage, and the sparkling appearance of the illustrious personage that occupied it, soon attracted the attention of many of the people from the sermon to the gorgeous accession which had just been made to the audience by the advent of Lady Anne. The observant eye of Rowland Hill soon detected this diversion, and his inventive mind at once suggested a hazardous, but an effective remedy. Pausing in the discussion of his subject, and elevating his voice beyond its usual pitch, he exclaimed, "My Brethern, I am going to hold an auction or vendue, and beseak your attention for a few moments. I have here a lady and her equipage to expose to public sale; but the lady is the principal and the only object, indeed, that I wish to dispose of at this present; and there are already three honest bidders in the field. The first is the *world.* Well, and what will you give for her? I will give riches, honors, pleasure. *That will not do.* She is worth more than that; for she will live when riches, honors, pleasures of the world have passed away like a snow-wreath beneath a vernal shower. *You cannot have her.* The next bidder is *the devil.* Well, and what will you give for her? I will give all the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them.' *That will not do;* for she will continue to exist when the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them have vanished like the shadows of the night before the orient beams! *You cannot have her.*

"But list! I hear the voice of another bidder:—and who is that? Why, the *Lord Jesus Christ.* Well, what will you give for her? I will give grace here and glory hereafter; an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Well! well! (said the preacher,) blessed Jesus, it is just as I expected; just the noble generosity which thou art wont to display. I will place her at your disposal.' She is black, but comely,' and you shall be the purchaser.—Let heaven and earth authenticate this transaction." And then turning to Lady Anne, who had listened to this bold and adventurous digression with the commingled emotions of wonder and alarm, the speaker, with inimitable address, exclaimed, "Madam! madam! do you object to this bargain? Remember, you are Jesus Christ's property, from this time henceforth and for ever more.—Heaven and earth have attested the solemn and irreversible contract! Remember, you are the property of the son of God. He died for your rescue and your purchase. *Can you, will you, dare you object?*"

The arrow thus sped at a venture, under the guidance of the Divine Spirit, found its way to the heart of Lady Anne, and she was submissively led to the cross of Messiah, that the hand which was pierced for our salvation might extract the barbed shaft, and heal the wound which had been so unexpectedly inflicted. She became subsequently identified, to a considerable extent, with Lady Huntington in her deeds of noble charity, and having served her day and generation, she, like her illustrious associate, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

There is no work of art that does the genius and taste of woman more credit (and which she should daily polish and improve) than her daughters.

The pains of a noble soul are the May-frosts of life; the pains of the wicked are the frosts of autumn—they precede the punishment of winter.

Many flowers, open to the sun; but only one follows in his course. Heart, be thou the sunflower, be not only open to thy God, but obey him, too.

God is light, which, though never seen itself, makes everything else visible, while it disguises itself in a garment of colors.—Thine eye does not feel the ray, but thy heart its warmth.

Man often weeps in his sleep. When he awakens, he scarce remembers that he has shed tears. So regard life. In the second, thou wilt no longer know that thou hadst wept in the first.

Hope is the dawn of joy; and memory its twilight; but this prefers to shed the colorless dew or rain; and the day which the dawn promises breaks in; but on another earth, under another sun.

The triumphal arch of morality is a rainbow, beneath which no mortal has ever passed, and which none but one has ever had above his head—he who stands as a sun beneath the clouds.

Brave actions are the substance of life, and good sayings the ornament of it.

The trials of life are the tests which ascertain how much gold there is in us.

Most men employ their first years so as to make their last miserable.

There are reproaches which give praise, and praise which reproaches.

Never do that in prosperity wherof you may repent in adversity.

It is easier to reprove a thousand sins in others than to mortify one in ourselves.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION

HELD IN DELAWARE COUNTY, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1857.

CANDIDATES.	Aston,	Bethel,	Birmingham,	Concord,	Chester Borough,	Chester Township,	Upper Chichester,	Lower Chichester,	Darby Borough,	Darby,	Upper Darby,	Darby Township,	Edgmont,	Haverford,	Middletown,	Marple,	Newtown,	Upper Providence,	Lower Providence,	Radnor,	Ridley,	Springfield,	Thornbury,	Tinicum,	Whole Vote,	Majorities,
Governor.																										
David Wilmot,*	113	42	38	73	205	117	20	32	50	55	30	62	60	114	66	64	91	64	100	60	94	63	11	1624	26
William F. Packer,	98	20	37	56	235	89	21	41	23	110	35	64	84	105	29	22	97	86	85	162	38	41	20	1598	
Isaac Hazlehurst,†	53	31	5	30	60	25	20	35	3	69	5	1	28	29	35	21	43	42	19	8	36	2		600	
Canal Commissioner,																										
William Millward,*	113	42	37	73	205	118	26	31	50	55	30	59	60	114	67	66	94	65	103	59	94	62	11	1634	19
Nimrod Strickland,	103	20	37	57	236	89	21	42	24	110	35	66	84	106	29	22	101	87	84	163	38	41	20	1615	
John F. Linderman,†	49	31	6	30	59	25	14	35	3	69	5	1	27	28	32	19	35	39	16	8	35	2		568	
Judges Supreme Court,																										
Joseph J. Lewis,*	112	41	37	70	207	114	20	31	52	57	32	59	61	117	65	63	91	63	104	61	93	63	10	1623	41
James Veech,*	111	41	37	70	206	114	20	31	49	58	32	59	61	117	65	64	89	66	103	60	93	62	10	1618	36
William Strong,	102	20	37	55	234	86	21	43	21	107	32	65	83	104	30	22	98	85	81	156	39	41	20	1582	
James Thompson,	102	20	37	55	234	86	21	43	23	106	32	65	83	104	30	22	97	85	80	156	39	42	20	1582	
Jacob Broom,†	49	31	8	29	57	24	18	35	3	63	4	2	27	26	32	20	35	37	17	7	35	1		560	
Jasper E. Brady,†	50	31	8	29	56	24	18	35	3	63	4	2	27	26	32	20	34	38	16	7	35	1		559	
Senate,																										
Isaac Z. Coffman,*	109	42	37	73	204	118	21	31	50	55	30	57	60	116	68	64	94	64	102	59	93	61	10	1618	2
Thomas S. Bell,	105	19	37	57	236	90	21	42	24	109	35	69	84	105	29	22	98	90	84	162	38	43	21	1620	
Robert Parke,†	51	31	8	30	59	24	18	36	3	69	5	1	27	27	32	21	35	36	16	8	35	1		573	
Assembly,																										
Hiram Cleaver,*	107	42	37	55	205	120	23	31	50	56	30	61	60	112	67	64	95	64	103	59	93	55	9	1598	
Thomas P. Powell,	104	20	37	83	235	88	21	42	24	109	35	62	84	108	31	22	99	90	79	161	38	48	21	1641	43
Dr. Jno. Brooke,†	51	32	8	23	59	23	17	36	3	69	5	2	28	27	31	20	35	36	19	9	35	1		569	
Sheriff,																										
Henry F. Esrey,*	112	41	37	73	178	102	22	30	48	59	28	50	60	101	69	60	84	74	102	58	93	61	7	1549	
Jonothan Vernon,	113	27	37	59	249	103	26	51	26	107	36	74	83	118	27	28	119	110	87	164	40	43	24	1751	202
William L. Grubb,†	39	26	8	28	72	26	13	28	3	69	5	1	29	25	31	17	29	9	13	4	35	1		511	
County Treasurer,																										
Charles Johnson,*	120	41	37	74	202	122	23	31	50	55	30	56	57	130	69	62	80	65	102	60	92	59	10	1627	
Charles R. Williamson,	105	21	37	57	237	86	22	42	24	112	34	69	84	92	31	24	142	96	84	161	41	44	21	1666	39
William Y. Stackhouse,†	38	31	8	29	59	24	16	35	3	67	6	2	30	25	32	21	12	31	16	8	34	1		528	
Commissioner,																										
Thomas Reece,*	109	40	35	59	205	120	22	31	49	55	30	57	59	117	66	66	116	64	103	59	94	57	10	1623	
James Cloud,	105	21	39	77	236	88	22	42	24	109	35	69	84	102	31	22	84	88	83	161	37	46	21	1626	3
John Clayton,†	49	32	8	22	58	24	17	36	3	69	5	1	29	28	33	19	30	39	16	9	36	1		564	
Director of the Poor,																										
Samuel Johnson,*	114	41	37	73	204	119	21	31	51	52	30	59	58	115	66	66	97	64	104	55	88	59	10	1614	1
Jesse Noble,	101	20	37	56	237	89	22	42	22	105	35	66	84	105	30	22	101	88	83	166	38	43	21	1613	
Oborn Levis, Jr.,†	48	33	8	30	58	24	18	36	3	69	5	3	29	27	32	19	42	38	16	9	35	1		578	
Coroner,																										
Isaac Johnson,*	109	41	37	73	176	123	20	31	48	55	32	61	58	121	63	68	119	73	103	58	109	60	12	1650	124
Samuel Long, Sr.†	53	33	8	30	104	26	19	36	3	69	2	1	29	27	32	19	35	43	15	9	22	1	1	617	
John P. Worrall,	100	20	37	56	218	79	21	42	23	110	35	62	84	99	31	20	80	72	83	160	33	43	18	1526	
Auditor,																										
Jacob Painter,*	113	41	37	73	206	119	20	25	49	55	29	58	59	115	66	66	93	64	102	59	93	59	10	1611	
John D. White,	101	20	37	56	235	89	23	55	23	110	36	63	84	105	31	22	97	88	84	161	38	44	21	1623	12
Charles H. Shaw,†	49	33	8	30	59	24	18	29	3	69	5	3	29	27	32	19	42	38	16	9	35	1		578	
District Attorney,																										
Edward A. Price,*	112	43	40	78	238	120	21	31	51	57	34	58	64	119	64	69	87	65	104	64	96	66	12	1693	376
George E. Darlington,†	59	44	21	41	181	89	38	67	8	134	9	39	78	55	30	20	105	70	27	116	45	29	3	1317	
Charles D. Manley,					11																			11	
First Amendment,																										
For,	118	70	64	62	384	178	18	35	17	98	19	95	44	160	72	56	56	113	158	173	73	77	22	2162	1955
Against,	2	5	2	17	9	2	8		6	1	16	7	30	17	7	8	13	13	17	9	12	5	1	207	
Second Amendment,																										
For,	118	47	61	60	380	181	18	33	18	94	17	92	41	169	72	54	48	113	158	168	62	75	23	2102	1899	
Against,	3	3	2	18	7	2	7		5	1	16	7	35	18	7	7	12	9	17	10	11	5	1	203		
Third Amendment,																										
For,	118	43	62	60	377	178	18	33	18	93	17	91	44	169	74	56	48	118	158	166	60	75	4	2080	1877	
Against,	3	3	2	22	9	3	6		5	1	16	8	32	16	7	7	10	10	17	10	11	5		203		
Fourth Amendment,																										
For,	118	42	64	63	376	180	17	31	12	93	17	92	39	161	74	54	50	114	158	167	61	74	18	2075	1869	
Against,	3	3	1	18	8	3	7		9	2	16	8	32	16	7	7	11	11	16	10	11	6	1	206		

The candidates on the American Republican ticket are marked thus *, Democrats in Roman, and straight-Americans thus †.

BRITISH CRUELTIES IN IRELAND.

The British papers assert that the cruelties to which their countrymen and women are subjected in India find no parallel in the history of mankind, and not only ask, but demand, the sympathies of the civilized world in their present struggle for supremacy there.

The following record of atrocities committed by British soldiers may enlighten many as to what England can and ever does resort to when *she* seeks to *rob* other nations. Americans do not forget, or if they do they ought not forget, that when they fought for liberty, and won it, England subsidized the savages to butcher Americans indiscriminately, regardless of age or sex, and English soldiers looked on, and English gold rewarded the perpetrators of fouler deeds than those of which they now say history furnishes no parallel. What England has done elsewhere, let the following tell.

[From the Dublin Nation.]

BARBARITIES OF THE (BRITISH) SEPOYS.

The English journals in England and Ireland seem to abandon all attempts to justify British filibusterism in India, and fall back on appeals to us to be horrified at the barbarities of the Sepoys. But have not we, too, a right to call out "Avenge, oh, Lord! thy slaughtered," and demand vengeance upon the ruffians who perpetrated such crimes as these.

The burgesses and inhabitants of the town of Newry, meeting the English army on their march to besiege the castle of the said tower, were received into protection; and, after quarter given to the garrison of the said castle, the said inhabitants, and the soldiers of the said garrison, to the number of five hundred and upwards, men, women and children, were brought on the bridge of Newry, and thrown into the river, and such of them as endeavored to escape by swimming were murdered.

About the same time Captain Fleming and other officers of Sir William Stewart's regiment, commanding a party, smothered to death two hundred and twenty women and children, in two caves. And about the same time also the said Captain Cunningham murdered about sixty-three women and children in the isle of Ross.

In November, one Reading murdered the wife and three children of Shane O'Morghy, in a place called Ballykenny of Ramalton, and after her death cut off her breasts with his sword.

It was commonly known to all sides how cruel the Governor of Manor Hamilton was, in the county of Leitrim—how he usually invited gentlemen to dine with him, and hanged them after dinner, and caused their thighs to be broken with hatchets before execution.

About the beginning of November five poor men (whereof two were Protestants) coming from the market of Dublin, and lying that night at Santry, three miles from thence, were murdered in their beds by Captain Smith and a party of the garrison of Dublin, and their heads brought next day in triumph into the city.

In the same week fifty-six men, women, and children, of the village of Bologe, (being frightened at what was done at Clontarf,) took boats and went to sea, to shun the fury of a party of soldiers come out of Dublin, under the command of Colonel Grafford; but being pursued by the soldiers in other boats, were overtaken and thrown overboard.

About the same time a party of the garrison of Swords, having brought in thirty laborers, forced them to dig their own graves and then killed them. Much about that time one Bennet, sheriff of the county, killed sixteen men and women, coming from the market of Dublin. A party, under the command of C. Crafford, murdered one hundred and forty women and children, in Newcastle and Coolmain, being under protection.—Many thousands more of the poor innocent people of that county, shunning the fury of soldiers, fled into thicket of firs, which the soldiers did usually set on fire, killing as many as endeavored to escape, or forced them back again to be burned; and the rest of the inhabitants, for the most part, died of famine.

Sir Richard Greenville's troops killed forty-two men, women and children, and eighteen infants, at Dormas town. A woman under protection was, by Captain Murroe's soldiers, put into the stock of a tuck-mill, and so tucked to death, in the town of Steedalte.

Three women, whereof one gentlewoman big with child, and a boy, were hanged on the bridge of Neuragh, by command of Sir Charles Coote, in his first march to the county Wicklow; he caused his guide to blow into his pistol and so shot him dead. Mr. Den Conyam, of Glanely, (aged and unable to bear arms) was roasted to death by Captain Gee, of Colonel Crafford's regiment.

The English soldiers of the garrison of Ballenakill, burned an old woman of ninety years in her own house, in Idough. The said soldiers massacred 180 men, women and children, who were cutting their corn near the said garrison.

Forty families in protection were murdered by the garrison of Inchicronen. Several residing near Bunratty were murdered by the soldiers of that garrison, under the command of Lieutenant Adams.

In Conden's country, about two hundred laborers, women and children, were murdered by some of the new Earl of Orrery's soldiers. In the said county, among others, they gelded one Dennis Downy, and pulled out one of his eyes, and *sent him in that posture to his wife.* Fifty-six persons, or thereabouts, were brought prisoners to Castle Lyons, (most of them laborers, who did never bear arms) were put into a stable, and the women in that garrison, at night, fired their beards and the hair of their heads, which so disfigured them that that their nearest friends could not know them next day when they were hanging.

Cloglegh, being garrisoned by the Irish, surrendered upon quarter of life, to Sir Charles Vavasor, were all inhumanly murdered, and *the hearts of some of them pulled out and put into their mouths;* and many other massacres were committed the same there, on women and children. At Lisslee, 24 men in protection were murdered by Colonel Mynn's soldiers. At Bellauere, the same year, Teig O'Mungan, and David Broge, blowing by command into pistols, were shot by some of Captain Bridge's men; and eight pour laborers were killed by them, being in protection, and then employed in saving some harvest for Englishmen.

At Cloghnakilty about 238 men, women and children were murdered, of which number seventeen children were taken by the legs by soldiers, who knocked out their brains against the walls. At Garranne, near Ross, Conner Kennedy, who had protection for his tenants and himself to save their harvest, were murdered by the said garrison of Ross as they were ditching about their corn.

At Bandon-bridge, the garrison there tied 88 Irishman back to back, and threw them off the bridge into the river, where they were drowned.

The English party in the county Cork burned O'Sullivan Bearre's house in Bantry, and all the rest of that country, killing man, woman and child; turning many into their houses, then on fire, to be burned therein—among others, Thomas Bucke, a cooper, 80 years old, and his wife being little less; and all this was done without provocation, the said O'Sullivan being a known reliever of the English in that country.

There is this wide distinction between the victims in India and those of Ireland; the victims in India were invaders who, when they left their own country to conquer and rob their neighbors, must have elected to take the chances of conquerors and robbers. The victims in Ireland were the natives of the country—their murderers were foreign robbers. Reader, when you have read these things, turn to the news from India, and acknowledge that there is a God of Justice—a God of Retribution!

THE HOWL FOR VENGEANCE.

Horrible, unchristian, blasphemous, are the articles of the British press on the Indian mutiny. There is now in England a shrieking, and a howling, and a gnashing of teeth, unworthy of even a Pagan nation in a like disaster, and we are sorry to find the bruit is echoed from two or three dingy nooks in this country. There is, however, a national press still in Ireland. We have amongst us independent organs of honest public opinion, that refuse to join the demoniac chorus, and heed neither the thunder of the indignant *Times* nor the snarl of the *Evening Mail.* We have, it seems, given great offence by the sympathy we have expressed with the long oppressed but now uprisen and terrible people of India. We see it stated that we have no pity in us for the English women and children outraged or murdered by the Sepoys. This statement, however, is entirely untrue. Our cotemporaries are very ready to offer them so poor a thing as their compassion, and then turn round and accuse of utter callousness all who do not, like themselves, "make a shift to cry." But it is easy to expose their hypocrisy. Where were their fine feelings when the oft told tale of the wrongs and sufferings of Indian men and women were proved—proved before the British parliament? Why did they not raise a shout of horror, and call out, if not for "vengeance," at least for justice on the torturers? Human nature is pretty much the same here, and in Bengal; the nerves of a Hindoo are as sensitive as those of any other human being; the Indian will groan and quiver under torture as other people would, and tears will start into his eyes; the breasts of Indian women are as tender as those of the women of other nations; shame and insult they feel as keenly—yet there were no sentimentalities talked for them when the treatment dealt out to them by British officials was made public. The story is, indeed, extant, printed in a parliamentary blue book in the year of grace, 1855—a black book we should call it—a book with which, in his right hand, the Indian might look up to Heaven and ask for justice from the God of the Christians.—We print a short catalogue of the modes of torture employed to collect the taxes of the East India Company, omitting, however, to mention two or three methods which are too horrible and indecent for publication:

"Squeezing the thighs, and of women the breasts, with an instrument like a lemon-squeezer, called the kittee; placing men, under the noon-day sun, with their bodies bent nearly double, the head being tied down with heavy stones on their necks or on their backs; squeezing the tips of their fingers twisting the ears; tying up the legs with the head hanging downwards; twisting a rope tightly around an arm or leg so as to impede circulation; lifting up by the moustache; suspending by the arms while tied behind the back; searing with hot irons; placing scratching insects, such as the carpenter beetle, on the navel, scrotum, and other sensitive parts; dipping in wells and rivers, till the party is half suffocated; beating with sticks; prevention of sleep; nipping the flesh with pincers; putting pepper or red chillies in the eyes."

* * * *

All this the Indian people have had to endure, but no people will bend and bear forever. They have at length turned upon their oppressors, and are making a grand effort to rout them, one and all, out of the country, and now comes a roar from the British journals, now the bowels of compassion are touched, and the tongue is loosed, and there is a Babel of wretched brag and flat blasphemy all round us.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday night last. A bill was passed for the relief of the Banks and signed by the Governor. The Philada., Banks have accepted its provisions.

The enactments in favor of the banks are two-fold. *First:* A remission, until the second Monday of April next, of all penalties of forfeiture of charters or otherwise, incurred by the suspension of specie payments, in favor of all banks that may within thirty days accept the provisions of this act. And, *second:* An agreement on the part of the State to accept their bills in payment of taxes and tolls. That acceptance will carry with it the following obligations on the part of the banks, viz:—*First:* From and after January next a publication by the banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg (including also the adjoining city of Allegheny) of a weekly statement, and by all the other banks of the State of a monthly statement of their condition as to loans and discounts, specie, balances due from other banks, deposits, including balances due to other banks, and amount of notes outstanding. *Second:* So long as the suspension shall continue, the reception by the banks at par in payment of debts due to them of the notes of all the solvent banks of the State. All the banks which paid specie up to the first of September last are to be deemed solvent, and their notes are to be received until representations shall be made to the Governor by the President and Directors of some other bank, under oath, of their apprehension and belief that the bank so certified agains is insolvent. The Governor thereupon is to appoint a commission of three disinterested persons to investigate the affairs of the bank complained of, and to report within ten days. If they shall report it solvent, then its notes are to be received by the other banks as before, and the applicants are to pay the costs of the proceeding. If the bank shall refuse to permit the investigation, or shall be reported as in an unsafe condition, then the charter is to be forfeited, and the bank to cease operation and to assign for the benefit of its creditors, the expenses of the investigation to be paid out of the assets. *Third:* The banks are to redeem in specie their notes received by the State for taxes to an extent sufficient to enable the State Treasurer to meet the interest, as it becomes due, of the State debt. *Fourth:* The accepting banks are to pay into the State Treasury, in acknowledgment of the privileges granted to them, an amount equal to one-fourth of one per cent. on their capital.—*Fifth:* The Commonwealth also assumes the right of annulling at pleasure the charter of any bank accepting this act, whenever, in their opinion, it may prove injurious to the citizens; but this annulment is to be made so as to do no injustice to the incorporators.—This power of annulling the charters, and also the requirement of bank returns, appear to be without any limitation. The other obligations and restrictions imposed upon the banks expire with, or will be merged in, the resumption of specie payments.

Such are the provisions in favor of the banks. The section for the relief of individual debtors provides that whenever a judgment debtor has an estate in fee simple within the county in which the judgment is rendered, which shall be estimated by the Court rendering the judgment to be equivalent in value (making allowance for all incumbrances upon it) to the judgment rendered, or whenever such judgment creditor shall, within thirty days after the rendition of the judgment, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the payment of the amount, with interest and costs, he shall then be entitled to stay of execution. It is not to be granted in the case of mortgage debts unless the interest shall be kept paid up (with an allowance, however, of sixty days' grace within which to pay it), nor is it to apply to judgments for wages, nor to suits upon which stay of execution has already been taken under existing laws, nor to debts upon which stay of execution is expressly waived by the debtors.

It will be seen that the extension or relief granted by this act to private debtors is much greater than that granted to the banks. It amounts in fact to a suspension of the collection of debts for a twelve-month as to all creditors who are disposed to avail themselves of it.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA—THREE MEN SHOT.—One of the most disgraceful riots ever witnessed in Philadelphia occurred Monday afternoon in the Seventeenth ward, which resulted in the shooting of three men and seriously wounding several others. The difficulty commenced on the south side of Master street, between Cadwallader street and the Germantown road, in front of the house of the Hibernia Hose Company, which is composed exclusively of Irish Catholics, and continued till late last evening—the fight being renewed at intervals. Some of the former adherents of the Hibernia, known by the soubriquet of "Black Hawks," as well as several hundred persons, had assembled at the spot for the purpose of witnessing the parade of the firemen. As several companies passed along they were greeted with groans, and when the Franklin Hose, which is composed mostly of Irish Protestants, made its appearance, the crowd set up a series of groans, hisses, &c. It appears that an old feud has long existed between the Franklin and this gang, and the latter resolved on attacking the former when it came along. Soon after the insults the crowd rushed in among the members of the Franklin, and a general fight ensued, during which three shots were fired. The fight lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, causing the greatest consternation in the vicinity, and completely stopping the progress of the parade. One of the shots took effect on an Irishman named James Mulholland, inflicting a dangerous wound. It was ascertained that the ball had entered the left side, near the heart, and taken a downward course.—The wound was probed to the depth of four or five inches, but the ball was not found. A young Irishman named Peter McAnnany, was shot in the head. The ball took effect over one of his eyes, but glanced off, causing a severe wound. Another man was shot through the forearm. He got out of the crowd as early as possible, and started off. An Irishman named Arthur McGucken, received a serious cut over his right eye, with a silver horn, in the hands of one of the members of the Franklin. McGucken is one of the constables of the Seventeenth ward, and states that he had a man in custody, when he was struck and rushed upon by the crowd, who rescued the prisoner.

A lad about ten years of age, residing in the vicinity, was knocked down by the crowd and injured severely. He was taken home. James O'Neill, a young Irishman, also received a severe cut upon the face with a horn. Some three or four police officers were upon the ground, but found it impossible to arrest any of the participitants in the fight.—No sooner did they take hold of a man than they were set upon by the crowd, and their prisoner rescued.

Sophistry is like a window curtain—it pleases as an ornament, but its use is to keep out the light.

In order to live justly, and be respected, we must refrain from doing that we blame in others.

A DEATH SCENE IN MISSISSIPPI.

A thrilling account of the execution of Jefferson Gray, for shooting Robert Abernathy, in Pontotoc county, Miss., is thus given.

With a general hurrah and shouting, the crowd marched their victim off immediately to the woods. About half a mile from the town of Red Land, they halted at a hickory tree, at the roadside, tied a rope around the prisoner's neck, and threw the other end of the rope over a limb of the tree.

They then gave him a few moments to say his prayers, and speak what he had to say. He first called for a drink of water, which being given to him, he said, "They had one end of the rope around his neck and the other over the limb, but, as there was a God in heaven and a hell below, he was innocent of the charge against him." Some one cried out, "Hang him up, he is determined to die with the lie in his mouth." A motion was made to swing him up, when he cried out to hold on, and he would confess and tell the whole truth. A little time was given him. He then confessed that he shot Abernathy—that some difficulty had occurred between Abernathy, Jones and himself—that he went to Abernathy in the field, and attacked him on the subject.

Abernathy, having no gun, acknowledged himself in Gray's power—turned his back to him to walk off, when he shot him in the back. After he had fired the gun, Abernathy exclaimed, "You have killed me, Gray, but I am going to heaven." He further stated that no one else was implicated in the murder but himself, that his wife was a good woman, and he hoped she would be taken care of; that Abernathy was a good man and he believed had gone to heaven, as for himself he could see the flames of hell blazing under his feet like dry broom sage. He then prayed a while and called for some one to pray for him.

Whereupon Major Steel, by request of the company, prayed a very solemn and fervent prayer for the spiritual welfare of the prisoner, and for the sanction of Heaven upon their proceedings—the most respectful order and silence being observed by the crowd during the prayer. Some other remarks were then made by the prisoner, mingled with prayers &c. He then called up the brothers—who were present—of the man he had murdered, and desired them to shake hands and bid him farewell. They all—being three or four, we believe—came up and gave him their hands.

Here, or during the intervals of these proceedings, a contribution was made up by the company present of $200, for the benefit of the prisoner's wife and child, who were about to be left a widow and orphan. After which the prisoner was mounted upon a horse, a handkerchief tied over his eyes, made to stand on his feet upon the horse, the rope was tightened over the limb, the horse led out from under, and the unfortunate victim of the terrible vengeance of an outraged community left to swing and quiver between heaven and earth, as if unfit for either.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.—The Bastrop (Texas) Advertiser of the 23d ult. says: We learn from a creditable source that on Monday night, the 14th of September, a widow lady, Mrs. Hill, and a negro woman, were murdered near Berlin, Arkansas, by two negro men. After perpetratiag the horrible deed, the bodies of the poor unfortunate victims were thrown into the house by the murderers and miserable wretches, which was set on fire and burnt to the ground. It is supposed that the negro woman, from the evidence of blood and brains near the well, was the first victim, and the rest of the hellish deed was perpetrated either to conceal the crime or for purposes of plunder. Several negroes were arrested a short time after the murders were committed, and it was not known who were the guilty parties until last Friday, when two negroes, among the number who were arrested, confessed that they had committed the most atrocious act. A bonfire was made, and the miserable wretches were burnt up in it.

A hotel in San Francisco, Cal., that once let for $73,000 a year, is now let for $7000 a year.

MORMON OUTRAGES.—A letter has been received from W. P. Landon, one of the Clerks whom the late Surveyor General (Burr) left in the charge of the office when he, for his own safety, left the Territory of Utah last spring. He was, on the 18th of September, at Placerville, California. In giving an account of his escape from Salt Lake City, he says that while engaged in conversation with a party of emigrants, he was assaulted by a gang of Mormons, who severely beat him with stones and clubs.—He was scarcely able to reach home in consequence of his wounds. He and the Deputy Surveyor were driven from Salt Lake city by armed ruffians.

The Mormons are centering at Salt Lake city, for the purpose of defending it against the U. S. troops.

FLESH-EATING AND VEGETABLE-EATING.—To consider man anatomically, he is decidedly a vegetable eating animal. He is constructed like no flesh-eating animal, but like all vegetable-eating animals. He has not any claws like the lion, the tiger, or the cat, but his teeth are short and smooth, like those of the horse, cow, and the fruit eating animals, and his hand is evidently intended to pluck the fruit, not to seize his fellow animals. What animals does man most resemble in every respect? The ape tribes; frugiverous animals. Doves and sheep by being fed on animal food (and they may be, as it has been fully proved,) will come to refuse their natural food; thus it has been with man. On the contrary, even cats may be brought up to live on vegetable food, so that they may not touch any sort of flesh, and be quite vigorous and sleek. Such cats will kill their natural prey just as other cats, but will refuse them as food. Man is naturally a vegetable eating animal; how then could he possible be injured by abstinence from flesh? A man, by way of experiment, was made to live entirely on animal food; after having persevered ten days, symptoms of incipient putrefaction began to manifest themselves. Dr. Lambe, of London, has lived for the last thirty years on a diet of vegetable food. He commenced when he was about fifty years of age, so he is now about eighty, rather more, I believe, and is still healthy and vigorous. The writer of the Oriental Manual mentions that the Hindoos among whom he traveled, were so far from a tendency to inflammation, that he has seen compound fracture of skull among them, yet the patient to be at work as if nothing had ailed him, at the end of three days. How different is it with our flesh-eating, porter-swilling London brewers! a scratch is almost death to them.—*Ex.*

The Albany evening *Journal* says it is a little singular that while good flour sells by the load for $4.20 to $4,80, it is impossible to buy a single barrel of good flour for less than $5,50 or $7. Why is this? Why should there be such a wide difference between the wholesale and retail price of an article? If good flour can be bought for $4,80 by the boat load, it should be sold at retail for $5 or $5,25. Such is not the case, however. For the past eight weeks, sales by retail were $2 in advance of the wholesale rates. This is very wrong, and very oppressive, especially to those who are short of funds, or who have been thrown out of work.

The London Times says it will cost five hundred million dollars to put down the insurrection in India.

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.

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.

Morris' Ferry, April 28.

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.

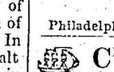
All goods warranted. JOHN J. GREEN.

Chester, August 26, 1857.

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.



AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEVIS WORRALL,



WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.



Media, March 18, 1757.

The Truth about Kansas!--Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 318 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor

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., OCTOBER 21, 1857.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN DELAWARE COUNTY—THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF OUR PARTY.—The result of the meeting of the return judges of the late election in Delaware County, will surprise many, for by the official returns by them made out, it will be seen that we have lost two officers—Commissioner and Auditor—which we had supposed, from the previously reported vote, were gained by members of our party. The vote is close, and they have been elected by the small majorties of 3 and 12. Thus the majority of the county officers have been gained by the Democrats, and as far as relates to these, our expectations have not been fully realized. Yet we have gained a victory, and one of which we may well be proud.—Our general ticket has been carried against the Democrats, notwithstanding the 600 votes which indirectly aided them. We have yet more than this. We know—and the figures prove it, beyond all cavil—that not one Democratic candidate (with the exception of Sheriff, whose personal popularity carried him through) could have been elected had the straight-out Americans stuck to their own ticket. Wherever a falling off occurs upon this ticket, there is a gain on the Democrats; to this fact four Democrats owe their election. And we have yet another fact to bear us out, viz:—We have gained 200 on the Democrats, and over 200 on the straight-outs upon the relative number of the votes of these parties. If we had not done it every man on our ticket would have been defeated by over 300 majority. Both of these parties have rapidly fallen off, and the gain is with us. Then of what have they to boast? The Democrats have, true, the prestige of office, but see such a rapid falling off in their vote that another year promises nothing but defeat. The straight-outs cannot boast of the aid they gave the Democrats, for if they do, then comes the galling reflection that that aid was not reciprocated, and their candidate for District Attorney suffered to be defeated by an overwhelmning majority. Their strenuous labors in behalf of Democracy were not returned by that party, and the result is, they are the most greviously disappointed of any party in the field. True it is that straigh-out votes elected four Democratic candidates, but it is not true that any Democratic vote elected a straight-out candidate. We repeat the reflection must be galling. We do not say it in reproof, nor do we wish to embitter the feelings of any; but the fact is undeniable, and its assertion first came from prominent members of that party, who did more than express mere disappointment—they vowed to revenge this ingratitude, and expressed a willingness to trust in future to their old friends. We could expect nothing else.—Their vote is not sufficient to stand off as an independent party, and they must fall in line. Most of them prefer to enter the ranks of that party whose banner this fall had inscribed upon it principles akin to their own. The Democratic party has no affiliation with them, as recently so palpably proven in this county, therefore, they have no thought of entering its ranks. If these presumptions are fair what may we not hope when another year rolls around. The sky of our future is bright, and is the harbinger of a great victory, not long delayed.

LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.—The disastrous result of the late election in this State, may in part be attributed to the manner in which the friends of the American Republican party conducted the campaign. This party, like the old Whig, lacks that working power possessed by the Democratic, and the leaders its generalship. Where is the error? It is here:—that we look too much to the result in the State, and too frequently overlook the int rests of the party in our own counties. Our members are more apt to spend their work upon the State than the county ticket, and this is the main cause of our losses. To remedy the defect we must look more to the interests of the party at home—take care of the counties, and the State will take care of itself. We have in the late election shameful instances of the local lethargy of the members of the party. In Allegheny county, where Wilmot received a majority of 1500, *the county ticket was defeated.* Both the State and county tickets should have had 5000 majority. Other counties in the western and interior might be mentioned; but we need only look at the returns of our own, which show us a clear majority on the State ticket, *yet with most of our county nominees defeated!* This is not to be ascribed to the popularity of the Democratic candidates; but to the want of work, of unity and organization in our ranks.—The future success of our principles demands speedy reform in this matter. We must attend more to our party organizations at home—first look to the home interests of the party—and after these are properly secured, there will be no risk in trying to extend our influence.

THE next Legislature of Pennsylvania, will be largely Democratic. From the complexion of the returns thus far received it will stand about as follows:—

	Opp.	Dem.
Senate	12	21
House of Representatives	31	69
Total	43	90
		43
Dem. maj. on joint ballot		47

THANKS.—Hon. John Hickman has our thanks for valuable public documents. Also, Senator Lewis and Hiram Cleaver, Esq., for keeping us posted on the doings of the recent Legislature.

THE NEXT OFFICERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—The principal offices of this county will for the coming year be in the hands of the successful democratic candidates. We believe they are all good men, and will fulfil their duties with credit to themselves and the county. We never asserted that these candidates were unfit for these offices; on the contrary we knew and said in the outstart of the campaign that they were fully capable and trustworthy, and that the only difference between the two rival tickets was Political. The democratic candidates for Assembly, Sheriff, Commissioner and Treasurer, have been shown by the vote they received to be quite popular; and it is but honest to say that they are deservedly so. We hope by their conduct in office, they will not cause the people to esteem them less than they now do.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The Baltimore papers announce that the municipal election in that place, on Tuesday the 13th inst., had been marked by bloody riots, and that the American candidates had been elected in every ward except one. The actual vote polled was only 14,667, against an aggregate of 26,771, at the Presidential election last November. Of this limited poll, the Americans candidates received 11,878, and the Democratic candidate 2789. In November the vote stood, for Fillmore, 16,900, Buchanan, 9,871. There is thus a loss of 5022 by the Americans, and 7082 by the Democrats.

It is well known that at the Presidential election, and for several years previous, a riotous terrorism kept thousands of citizens from voting, so that the present aggregate is but a small fraction of the entire suffrage of the city. The Baltimore papers of all parties pronounce the election a mere mockery of the elective franchise. But, strange to say, the disgrace attaches to both sides, though the Democrats got beaten.

It seems that the worst of all the rioting occurred in the Eighth Ward, where the Democratic candidates were elected by the following vote: American, 239; Democratic, 1014. The Baltimore American declares that in that ward it was a dangerous matter for a native born voter to approach the polls unless he were known to be a democrat. In fact the riots began there under the influence of the irritation thus produced, and gangs of Irish attacked the police, killing one officer and wounding a number of others. The rowdies of the other side were but too eager for such a fray, and in the end they thrashed out the Democrats essentially. The Mayor of the city had made the most extensive preparations to suppress disturbance by placing six policemen at every poll, and arming both them and the station houses.

By the result of the Minnesota election, as far as heard from. Alexander Ramsey is chosen Governor, and it is believed that the complexion of the legislature, which is to elect two U. S. Senators, will be Republican. The latter already claim the election of their three candidates to Congress—Wilkinson, Swift and Aldrick.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.—The result of the election in Kansas, although still uncertain, is sufficient to show that the Free State Party have elected a majority to both branches of the Legislature, and Marcus J. Parrott, as delegate to Congress, by six or seven thousand majority, notwithstanding every device of Gov. Walker and his border ruffian party, was brought to bear in opposition to the result.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK.—A rumor was prevalent on Saturday, that the Pennsylvania Bank had made an assignment. It caused much alarm, until authoratively contradicted by a director, who declares that the subject has never been broached in the Board, nor entertained by any member.

OHIO ELECTION.—The New York *Tribune* publishes returns from every county in Ohio, which show the following vote:

Chase, Rep.	25,275
Payne, Dem.	24,226
Chase's maj.	949

The official returns of the late election in Philadelphia City and County, show for Packer, 27,749; Hazlehurst, 14,445; Wilmot, 10,001. Wilmot received a larger vote than any other candidate exclusively belonging to the American Republican ticket. The vote is larger than any before polled by the Republican party in Philadelphia.

The steamship, Northern Light, has arrived at New York, from Aspinwall, with $1,660,000 in gold, and the California mails.

The attention of the civilized world is drawn towards India. The contest is terrible, and hundreds of women and children have been murdered in cold blood by both sides. It is the English Lion and Bengal Tiger rivalling each other in ferocity. The out break of the Sepoys is not to be despised, but will require much energy and tact on the part of the English to quell it. The native soldiery are well disciplined and trained, and the British government knows that it has no mean enemy to contend with.—That the rebellion will ultimately be quelled, we have little doubt, but it will be at a very heavy cost—of blood which will exceed any war of the century—of treasure that will cause a bill of expense far exceeding the Crimean campaign.

The election in Chester county, resulted in favor of the Democrats by some 200 majority, with the exception of the Republican candidate for Recorder. Thomas S. Bell has therefore been elected Senator to represent this district.

The amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which were voted upon by the people at the late election, seem to have been carried by large majorities.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following properties are advertised at Sheriff's sale.—A tract of land belonging to P. Worrall, containing forty acres, situated in East Media. To be sold on Satuday next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The property of Eli K. Flounders, in Upper Darby township, will be sold on Wednesday the fourth of November. It consists of one fourth of an acre of ground, stone house and wheelwright shop. Sale to take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Leiper property is again in the hands of the Sheriff, and to be sold on Thursday the 4th of November.

GOT INTO THE WRONG BED.—A blushing young widow, residing on Tunnel Hill, was very much astonished on Thursday night last, by receiving a severe thump on her nasal organ, which had the effect to awaken her out of a sound sleep, and very much to her surprise discovered lying by her side, a masculine specimen of the *genus homo*. After arousing the inmates of the house and a few of her neighbors, it was discovered that the intruder was a young tipperary gentleman, by the name of Michael Mellon, who gave as an excuse for the very peculiar situation in which he was found, that he had got on a bit of a bender the evening aforesaid, and had mistaken the residence of the widow for his own, and was perfectly ignorant of the blissful quarters into which he had moored. He was arrested by officer Jenkins, and brought before P. G. Cary, Esq., who, in default of bail, committed him to prison to answer the charge of the misdemeanor at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.—*Weekly Pœnix.*

SUSPENDED OPERATIONS.—J. Pusey & Sons discharged the hands in their factory, on Front street, on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the dull times, although they had not used up all the cotton they had on hand. Lammot & Son ceased operations at their large factory in Brandywine village, last week, for the same reason. Five of the flour mills at Brandywine have suspended operations—having a heavy stock of wheat and flour on hand, and we are informed that a man from Chester county, brought down a load of wheat a few days ago, and took it away, not being able to find a purchaser. As soon as the heavy stock on hand is disposed of however, these mills will become again as good a market for corn as any in the country.—*Wilmington Republican.*

MURDER IN BERKS COUNTY.—Over a week ago the body of a young woman was found in the water under Irish Creek Bridge, on the line of the Reading railroad, near Mohrsville. Her throat was cut. Her name was Adaline Bavor, about 21 years of age, well and favorably known in the neighborhood where she resided. She had left her home on foot, to visit some of her friends, intending to go on then to the agricultural fair at Reading. Nothing more was seen of her till the body was found as stated.

The victim must have been murdered and carried there, as the marks of the struggle were found in a thicket half a mile distant, and blood marks traced along the railroad to the creek. She had eighty dollars and much jewelry in her possession, of which she was robbed. The agitation in the vicinity of the murder is very great, and every effort is being made by the authorities to discover the perpetrator, but thus far without success.

HIGH PRICES OF LAND.—Notwithstanding the cry of hard times, and the consequent scarcity of money, real estate, within the last twenty years, has not sold at higher rates than at present. As a proof of this, we notice the following sales lately made in Lancaster county:

Isaac Swope's farm	38 acres,	$185	per ac.
John Bushong's do	108 "	200	"
D. S. Eby's do	107 "	162	"
M. Shriener's do	106 "	172	"
M. Hess' do	100 "	150	"

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a lad, named George Wagner, employed at Preston's woollen mill, Manayunk, had his left arm torn from his body, by having it caught in the machinery. He was taken to the Hospital. An act of Parliament requires the owners of mills in Great Britain, to have the machinery fenced in to prevent accidents. Such a law, we think, is equally necessary in Pennsylvania.

MORE SUSPENSIONS.—It will be seen that suspensions are the order of the day. The Boston banks have imitated the example of Philadelphia and New York, and the indications now are, that all the leading monetary institutions of the Union will suspend specie payments for the present.

LARGE CABBAGE LEAVES.—We were recently shown two large cabbage leaves, grown in the garden of Mary Ann Dicks, of this Borough, which were each nine feet in circumference. The "cabbage head" from which they were taken, is much larger than the samo thing on the shoulders of our "devil."

CUCUMBERS.—Edward Flounders, of Upper Providence, left at our office, on Monday last, four very fine cucumbers. They were just off the vines, which is rather uncommon at this season, for this vegetable. To some they would be a great rarity, but we think them extremely unwholesome food, and rarely make use of them as an article of diet.

THIRTY-ONE ROUNDS.—On Wednesday night last, the Democrats and a few of the remaining Straight-outers, of this Borough, had a great time rejoicing over *their* victory in *this* county. The "great gun" was fired thirty-one times. We wonder if their candidate for District Attorney paid for the powder.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.—The table of returns which we this week publish, is the only official table yet published. The return judges met on Friday last, made out the proper returns, which we have carefully copied. At future elections it will be a valuable reference.

FOR THE MEDIA ADVERTISER.

Friends Cooper & Vernon:—In my "complaint," as Y. S. Walter calls it, I did not suppose that either the Committee or Judges altered the names of the fruit, willows, &c., or transformed them—it was necessary to implicate them all to find out the guilty.—Y. S. W. assumes the charge, or rather endeavors to throw the blame on my ignorance of French and Latin. I have the best English, French and American authorities, that I quote from, and in neither of them is there such a willow or osier as "Salix Vinimales" do "Crembie" do "Mylloides" nor yet "*Seedling Grapes from Golden Beurre of Bilboa.*" No Committee, Judges, or *Printer* has a right to alter the name of any article deposited for exhibition, or say "with names not calculated to recommend them." *Their* province is to judge of the quality, not the name; and as to Y. S. having "in our office" French Scholars, and Latin Graduates, it amounts to nothing; they might be ignoramses after all. Y. S's object was to throw ridicule upon the depositor, and injure his character as a nurseryman, or why change the names and give his *classical* helps so much trouble to find out his error, and add seedling grapes from Golden Beurre of Bilboa. I have heard of shoulder clapper friends, that is, those that would knock you down, and say, "Oh! it was out of friendship." I want no apoligies from such, for I don't believe in their sincerity.

JACOB HEWES.

FIRE—*Barn Burnt.*—A large frame barn, belonging to Messrs. J. L. Darlington & Co., proprietors of the Morris Nurseries, in West Goshen township, adjoining the Borough of West Chester, was entirely consumed by fire, on Thursday evening last, the 8th inst. The fire broke out about 7½ o'clock, at the western end of the barn, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The contents of the barn, consisting of five or six tons of hay, and a large quantity of farming utensils, nursery tools and implements, stakes, labels, &c., were all consumed.—There was no stock or grain in it. Mr. Tanguey's father, an old gentleman, and two ladies, were the only persons at home, and they with great difficulty succeeded in getting a carriage out of the barn; one of the ladies' hands were badly burned. The loss will amount to about $1200; insured about one half. The engines were promptly on the ground, but the distance was so great, that water could not be obtained for a long time. The wind being favorable, no danger was apprehended to the dwelling. The light of the burning building was great, and was seen for many miles.—*Record.*

A RADNOR FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The property of Wm. Siter, dec'd., situated in Radnor township, within three quarters of a mile of the Penna. railroad, containing one hundred and fifteen acres, upon which there is a valuable water power, is advertised in to-day's paper. It is an excellent property and ought to command a good price.

BACK AGAIN.—We noticed several droves of cattle passing through this Borough, *from* Philadelphia, their owners being unable to find purchases at the price they wished.—Beef is falling rapidly in price, and it would be much better to be satisfied with present rates, than to rue the chance of getting still less.

NEW STORE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. Weaver, elsewhere in this paper, who has recently opened a new Millinery Store, on State street, nearly opposite the Charter House. She has a fine assortment of goods. Call and see them.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—There will be preaching in the Universalist Church, at Briggsburg, on next Sabbath. In the morning at half-past 10 o'clock; and half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Subject for discourse—"The parable of the rich man and Lazarus."

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD PLANK.—Sixty cords of old oak plank, will be sold at public sale, on the Chester and Darby Plank Road, at ten o'clock, to-morrow, (Thursday,) commencing at Leiperville, and continuing to Darby.

SNOW.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, we had a slight fall of snow at this place, the first of the season, and which, we suppose, will usher in cold weather.

TEN THOUSAND MINERS WANTED!—We hope it will be borne in mind these "hard times" that the Galena Lead Mines are among the richest and most productive in the world; that the quantity of lead ore is inexhaustible, and only wants the labor to "bring it into sight;" that mineral is worth thirty dollars per thousand in sovereigns as soon as it is on the top of the ground. The suspension of work on all the railroads of the country, and the general depression of all the great industrial interests, must throw tens of thousands of men out of employment. We say to them all, come to our lead mines—take your spades, picks and gads, and go to the "diggings." Within fifteen miles of Galena, ten thousand men can profitably employ themselves in mining this coming winter. The prices of living will be down to the lowest point, and a miner's outfit for the winter will cost but a trifle. Let no man complain of want of employment so long as our hills and valleys abound in lead ore, only awaiting the hand of industry to be converted into gold.—*Galena Advertiser.*

A DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS.—The New York *Courier* says:—"Among the items of intelligence from abroad, it appears that the potato disease is as general as at any former period. This of itself will create a larger demand, for eight months, at least, for American provisions. Breadstuffs are fortunately abundant throughout this country, and will prove a powerful means for the restoration of credit. The present prices on the sea-board for wheat and corn, although far below those prices prevailing in 1856, are yet remunerative to the farmer and planter. Thus two important results will follow:—The West will have additional material to discharge their indebtedness to the Atlantic cities; and the latter, in turn, will find grain a capital substitute for gold in the discharge of indebtedness abroad."

GOODNESS GRACIOUS.—The Albany Express in speaking of the tremendous corruption of Legislative bodies generally says with reference to the New York House of Representatives that the speaker by granting the floor to certain members at certain times, when they are not entitled to it, can enrich himself to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars in a single session! Moreover we are told on the same authority, that "$10,000 is sometimes offered" to the speaker, "for the privilege of the floor." Goodness Gracious! what a people.

A gentleman in Cincinnati is said to have invented a motive power, which is capable of being applied to every use and purpose for which steam power is now employed. The invention, if what is stated be true, realizes the principal of perpetual motion; the moving principal being in the machine itself, requiring the assistance of no agency, save that of oil, to reduce the effect of friction.—When once set in motion, the machine will run as long as the materials of which it is composed, will last.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—One of the Professors in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, extirpated, a few days since, more than one half of the upper jaw bone of a man, because of its becoming necrossed or dead by the inhalation of the fumes of phosphorus, in a match factory.

MUST COME DOWN.—A New York exchange says:—"Yes, fellow-citizens, rents must come down. The high rates of the flush times of 1856 cannot long co-exist with the levelling tendencies of the revulsion of 1857. Rents must come down—fast horses must come down—fast young men must come down from their fast horses, and stretch their legs by a little wholesome walking. Provisions must come down—hotel charges must come down—the pews and other charges of our fashionable churches must come down—bread must come down, and the late enormous spread of crinolines must come down, notwithstanding the awful letting down in dry goods. Every luxury and almost every necessity must come to the new specie standard, excepting, perhaps, lager beer, which will probably remain at four, five and six cents a mug."

THE CASE OF MISS MADELEINE SMITH—*Startling Disclosures.*—The public may be prepared to hear an astounding disclosure in a few days, in connection with the case of Miss Madeleine Smith. We have been informed, by a most reliable authority, that one of the servants, in the house at Blythwood square, in March last, has just died rather suddenly; and that, on her death-bed, seized with remorse, she made a confession of the important fact that arsenic was mixed with the coffee given to l'Angelier on the night of his last visit to Miss Smith. On the trial it failed to be proved that l'Angelier was at the house of his betrothed on the night in question at all, although the servant, who has now made this disclosure, was examined for the prosecution at the trial. We trust to be enabled to lay further particulars before our readers shortly.—*Belfast Mercury.*

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—By the English papers just received, we learn, that the American horse Babylon, who was entered for the great Yorkshire Handicap, did not start, being struck out for that race, as well as Prioress, the American racer for the Doncaster plate. Prior and Prioress have accepted the weights placed upon them for the Cesari, in which stakes, 3½ miles, the latter having only 93 lbs., and the former 110 lbs to carry. In the Cambridgeshire stakes Prioress carrying 91 lbs. and Babylon 82 lbs., have accepted; and with the very favorable weights now placed upon them, they ought, certainly to redeem the high reputation which they enjoyed in this country, but forfeited by their disgraceful defeats in England.

A TOUGH CUSTOMER.—It is reported that a man stepped into one of the mills at Brandywine, a few days ago, and asked for some flour. He was told by the gentleman in charge, that he was not the owner of any.—The man replied you have plenty of it stacked up here. That is true, rejoined the other; but it belongs to other parties. The reply to this was, I am out of work, you will give no barrels to make, I am out of money, and it will not do to let my wife and children starve, and I will take some of that flour at any rate. Suiting the action to to the word, he threw a bag on his shoulder, and was suffered to march out of the mill unmolested.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT LAW.—Some of the New York papers are discussing the propriety of the adoption, by Congress, of another bankrupt law—one that shall be uniform throughout, and in strict conformity with the Constitution. The advantages and disadvantages of the former laws which were adopted are set forth, and the experience of England, which has always had a bankrupt law, is cited to prove the wisdom of such a measure.

A NOVEL BEVERAGE.—A Tennessee paper records the manufacture of a novel beverage, in the shape of wine, expressed from the juice of the tomato. Good judges pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne, having a light, transparent color, with a pleasant palatable flavor.

A TRIAL FOR THE ODD CENT.—The Washington *Star* of the 8th, says, that some days ago, a produce dealer in Washington sold a customer a half-peck of potatoes for a shilling, and in taking his pay from a quarter dollar, returned twelve cents change. This the customer declined to receive, claiming thirteen cents as his due. A dispute ensued, which ended in the customer getting out a warrant for the odd cent, and the case being tried, he recovered it.

Swimming is a passion with the ladies of Paris—and a sensible one, too. The Parisian belles are all diving-belles.

Snoring is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has not time to vent when awake.

Senator Douglas has lost very heavy in the revulsion, having been engaged in extensive speculations in Western lands and lots.

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.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn.*

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.

"On the 26th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside*, and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrel & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK, } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading, The above Safes can be inspected at 34 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring" Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "Inside Iron door Salamender."

FARREL & HERRING, No. 34 Walnut street, Phila.

Our lmakers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. ap. 15 1y

MARRIED.

On the 27th of August, by the Rev. John K. Murphy, CHARLES HAYCOCK, to ANNIE C. BAKER, both of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening, 8th inst, by Rev. William T. Brantly, EDWIN W. PAYNE, of Phila., to Alice P. SMEDLEY, of Bethel, Del. co.

In Chester, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Kendig, Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON to Miss ANN CHMABELL both of Chester.

In New York, on the 14th inst, EDWARD MARIS, M. D., of Howellville, Delaware county, to ELEANOR K., daughter of Dr. Stephen Wood, of New York.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilder, Mr. ALFRED MANCILL, to Miss LYDIA ANN TEMPLE, all of this county.

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

Media, Sept. 9.

DIED.

In Chester, on the 13th inst., LIZZIE, daughter of William and Susan Craig, aged 14 months.

In Chester township, on the 13th inst., JOHN M., son of George L. Neeld, eged 2 years, 1 month, and 24 days.

THE MARKETS.

Cattle Market.—This market was dull, and prices for beef cattle declined 50 cents on she 100 lbs. The Sheep market was lively. Hogs are selling from $8 to $9 per 100 lbs. Hide and tallow have fallen much in price.

Flour is selling at $5¼ to 5 per bbl; and family brands from $6¼ to 7¼. Good white wheat brings $1,50; rye, 75 cts; corn 78 cts; oats 33 cts.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles and Mitchell & Croosdale's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD, West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelphia, July 30, 3m.

Fire Brick and Cement,

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

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD, West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelp, a July 30, 9m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same 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.

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the subscriber, in August last, a dark red Heifer, she is about 18 months old and has a white mark in the face and also under the belly. Any person giving information as to its whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

Haverford, Oct. 21-3t* JOHN LEEDOM.

CARD.

JOHN C. BAKER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 154, *North Third street, Philadelphia,*

Offers for sale their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Spices of every description, with every article in their line. Being determined to sell their goods for Cash, until their present stock is disposed of, all will be sold regardless of cost. oct. 21-1m.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A FARM OF twenty to twenty-five acres, within 2 miles of any Station on the Media Railroad. Address,

T. BISHOP,
Oct. 21-3w. 1202 Filbert st. Philadelphia.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FINISHING AND Seating the M. E. Church, in Media, will be received at the Charter House, until Monday next, the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock. (noon.) The Specifications and plans will be furnished to contractors, on application to D. R. HAWKINS.

Media, October 41-1w.

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY. The subscriber, would inform the ladies of Media and vicinity, that she has recently opened a MILLINERY STORE,

on State street, nearly opposite the Charter House, where she will constantly keep a fine assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Feathers, Satins, Velvets, and every material for bonnets. She respectfully invites the attention of ladies in want of Goods in her line, to call and examine.

C. WEAVER.

N. B.—Ladies Dress Caps are constantly on hand. Media, October 21-3w*.

Office of the Del. co., Mutual Insurance Co. MEDIA, October 20, 1857

A Special meeting of the Directors of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, will be held at the Insurance Office, in the Borough of Media, on Monday, the 2d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. Punctual attendance is desired.

EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*

October 21-2w.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!! 3000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.

October 21, 1857.

FALL AND SPRING GOODS,

WILLIAM C. GRAY,

Corner of James street and Edgmont Road, Chester, Pa., has just received a large assortment of

FALL AND SPRING 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.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Monday, the 16th day of November*, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1—A valuable dairy farm, situated in the township of Radnor, Delaware county, Pa., late the estate of William Siter, deceased, within ¼ of a mile of the Eagle Station, on the Penna. Railroad, and ¼ a mile of the Phila. and Lancaster Turnpike. Bounded and described as follows: By lands of Charles Pugh, Jesse Brooke, Joseph C. Smith and others, containing 80 acres, 3 roods and 32 perches. The Improvements are a substantial STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 45 by 33 feet two stories high 4 rooms and a hall on the first floor, 5 rooms on the 2d floor, and good cellars, with a piazza front and back, and a never failing well of water at the door with a pump therein; a double decker Stone Barn, 66 by 42 feet, overshoot in front, with wagon house, Corn crib and granaries in the rear; two Stone houses over never-failing springs of water, with shedding for 24 head of cows; Smoke house, Ice house, Cider house, Carriage house, and other out-buildings. There are about ten acres of WOODLAND, six acres of APPLE ORCHARD in bearing order, the residue is arable land, in a good state of cultivation and productive, divided into convenient fields and well watered.

No. 2—Contains 26 acres, 1 rood and 2 perches: Bounded by No. 1, and lands of Jesse Brooke Joseph C. Smith and others, on which is a good water power, improved by a substantial SAW MILL, with upright and circular saws, there is also on the premises a substantial STONE HOUSE, 2 stories high, with 3 rooms on the 1st floor and 3 rooms on the 2d floor, a good well of water at the door with an endless chain pump, a Stone Spring house, Wash house, and a Frame Stable, a large portion of this land is covered with valuable TIMBER. This property is situate about 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to mills, schools, and places of worship of different denominations.

Persons wishing to view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on Wilmer Siter, residing on property No. 1.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

EMILY SITER, *Executrix.*
WILMER SITER, *Executor.*

Radnor, October 21-ts*.

New Philadelphia Dry Goods;

SHARPLESS & BROTHERS,

Late TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SONS, have removed to their New Store, *N. W. corner of 8th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia*, and have opened their usual full assortment of Autumn and Winter

DRY GOODS,

which they offer *at very low prices*; their stock includes Shawls, Black and fancy Silks, Merinoes and other Dress Goods, Men's and Boy's wear, Blankets, Housekeeping Goods, and goods for "Friends Wear."

Philadelphia, Ootober 14-2m.

DARBY AND CHESTER PLANK ROAD OR TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election will be held at the house of John G. Dyer, in the Borough of Chester, on Second-day, (Monday) the 2d of 11th mo., (Nov.) next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5 P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the above named company.

JACOB HEWES, *Secretary.*

10th mo., 14, 3w.

CONCENTRATED LEY FOR MAKING SOAP, a very economical and labor saving article; for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY, Chester, October 7. Market and Work sts.

PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTES taken at par, for every article in our establishment, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paint Brushes, Lamp Wicks, Paints of every description, Window Glass, Lamp Glasses, and Varnishes for sale lower than any other establishment in the county.

ALLEN & BICKLEY, Druggists & Chemists. Chester, Oct. 7. Market and Work sts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing, between Thomas T. Williams and Edward Farrand, trading as WILLIAMS & FARRAND, Blacksmiths, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against or in favor of he late firm, will be settled by Thos. T. Williams.

THOMAS T. WILLIAMS
Media, sept. 5-6w. EDWARD FARRAND

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS! C.—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.

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 23d 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 Mathematics, 5 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.
Prof. Jos. G. Harlan, Haverford College, Del. co.
Dr. Edward Maris, 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.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY, VILLAGE GREEN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA. The Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, NOVEMBER 15th, 1857.

Terms, both sexes, per session of *twenty-two weeks*, $70—one half in advance—$60 for pupils spending their Sabbaths at home.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.

Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by lectures, in connection with an

EXTENSIVE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.

Practical lessons given in Surveying.

Piano Music, $10 00 extra. French and German, each, $5 00 extra.

For the better accommodation of pupils a commodious building has been erected, adjoining the one used during the past year.

In point of location it is unsurpassed in the beauty of the surrounding scene y and the freedom from all opportunities of dissipation and immorality.

Monthly reports sent to parents.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

Oct. 14. J. HARVEY BARTON, A. B.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF DARBY.—The subscriber returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been established in the above business, at his old stand, and informs them that he will be pleased to execute at all times, any and all orders in his line of business, using none but the best materials and finishing work in a manner unsurpassed by none. Repairing in all its branches executed with neatne, s and dispatch.

Darby, April 32-6m. MARIS W. LEWIS

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

HINTS UPON SUGAR MAKING, ETC.—We have not much to add to last month's suggestions. Many persons have applied to us to procure them a simple, low priced mill for pressing out the juice on a small scale. We have spent considerable time with several mechanics, trying to contrive some simple apparatus, which could be sold for $12 to $15 and yet suffice to extract the juice from a few thousand canes. In this effort we have thus far been unsuccessful. A mill with iron rollers 3½ inches in diameter was first tried, but when these were brought together near enough to press out any considerable portion of the juice, they would not feed or draw in the canes freely, and if they did this, it was next to impossible to turn the crank when a cane joint passed in, even with a multiplying wheel to increase the power.

A somewhat larger mill, made at the Speedwell Iron Works, Morristown, N. J., which we found on sale at R. L. Allen's, in this city, was tried with unripe canes from our field. This has rollers 8 inches in diameter, with cogs working into each other at one end, and a large cogwheel, pinion and crank at the other, all set in a strong iron frame. This presses out the juice finely, but it requires more force than man-power to work it. It attached to a horse-power by a large band-wheel, as they are now being made, this is the best mill we have seen at so low a price as $75. For our own use, we have calculated that, in the end, it will be cheapest to purchase a regular sugar cane mill, of large size, which can be used the present year, and if not wanted afterwards, be sold to some one going into the business largely, at the South if not North.

It will not be difficult to get up an extempore hand-press, where only a few dozens or hundreds of the canes are to be tried, for the curiosity of the thing. We suggest the following: take a round, smooth, hard-wood log, 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and saw off two rollers 10 inches long, set these between two planks, supported or kept apart at each end by heavy blocks cut 10½ inches long, to allow an eighth of an inch play for the rollers. Hoop the rollers at each end with strong iron bands, put on like wagon tires, by the blacksmith. For axles take an iron rod 16 inches long and at least 1¼ inches in diameter, and drive it firmly through the centre of one of the rollers previously bored with an augur, letting the ends extend through the planks to form gudgeons. Put a similar rod through the other roller, but let it extend five or six feet above the frame, and bend it over at right angles for a lever to turn with. The rollers being put in place, spike the planks firmly upon the 10 inch blocks at each end. To prevent the crank rod from turning in the roller, wedge it tightly, and also put a cross key or pin through it, at the points where it leaves the end of the rollers, and drive these into the wood. Make a little duct in the lower plank to conduct the juice to one side, and into a vessel underneath. To prevent the axles wearing into the wood, nail two or three pieces of flat iron around them upon the upper and lower sides of the plank frame.—Any one, with a little assistance from a blacksmith, can construct a simple apparatus like this in a single day, and the whole cost need not exceed five dollars.

We recently conversed with Mr. A Stoutenborough, of Dallas Co., Ala., who has been making syrup successfully this year, and we give his experience, writing from memory.—He planted several acres of Chinese Sugar Cane, in drills, putting one seed in a place. Each seed produced one large central stalk, with a number of suckers. The suckers not being so forward as the main stalks, he commenced out and grinding the latter towards the close of August, or as soon as the seed began to ripen. The suckers are to be pressed as they mature. He constructed two upright wooden rollers, of large size, putting an iron band around the ends of them and fitting with wooden cogs to make them turn together. They were set in a strong frame, one of them projecting up for the attachment of a lever for driving by horse.—With this mill he pressed out about 70 gallons of juice in the ferepart of the day, which was put into a 120 gallon cauldron, or iron kettle, and boiled down *just as he would sap for maple sugar.* The scum rising from time to time was skimmed off, and when it had become clear he added to it 14 or 15 teaspoonsful of slaked lime, first stirring it in water to the consistence of milk. The boiling was continued, skimming when needed, and with a slower heat towards the close of the process. The result was, 12 to 14 gallons of thick syrup of very superior quality from each 70 gallons of juice.

This experiment, on a rough scale, by one without previous experience in sugar making will be suggestive to others in like circumstances. In boiling down it is important to heat it soon after it is expressed. The heat should be kept just below boiling until most of the scum rises, when it may be taken off, the lime added as previously described, and the boiling be continued as long as desired, removing from time to time all scum that accumulates. The syrup will be improved by letting it cool after boiling down, say one-half; then strain it through a woolen cloth; stir in some whites of eggs; heat it again gradually and skim, and then complete the boiling.—*American Agriculturist.*

IMPROVING STOCK.—The following extract in the "Year Book of Agriculture," from an Agricultural Report in England, appears to me of importance and true: "There is no circumstance relative to the introduction of new breeds, which must not be passed over in silence, because no farmer can neglect it without certain loss. Every kind of pasture is fitted to raise animals to a particular size. When beasts of a larger size are brought in than the quality of the food is calculated to support, these animals whatever they are, will *degenerate* apace and never prove useful until they come down to that standard, size, adapted to their situation and food. On the other hand when a smaller breed than ordinary is brought in, they continue to increase in bulk until they come up to the pitch which is suited to their nourishment. But there is this remarkable difference between the two progressions, in respect to profit, that in the *retrograde* process, where animals are brought from rich pasture, and a comfortable situation, to the reverse; they are, in every instance, worse than the indigenous breed; whereas, the animals which are brought from worse to better, continue to improve until they arrive at that perfection which the change in their situation is calulated to produce. These causes may not immediately have their full effect, but in a certain period they certainly and evidently will, for this reason, it is a much safer experiment from *worse to better* than from *better to worse.*

SUGAR CANE.—The Patent Office, at Washington distributed last season seeds enough of the Chinese Sugar Cane to plant more than eight thousand acres. A bushel of the seed will plant thirty acres of ground, the Commissioner says, and each acre will yield forty bushels of seed. Ten acres, he says, can be planted next year with the Chinese sugar cane from this year's growth, if all the seed is harvested for that purpose. Further distributions from the Patent Office, of this kind of seed, will not be required. The office confines itself to the introduction and dissimination of seeds of new and improved varieties of plants. The purpose is not to supply gratuitously the public at large with seeds which they may procure at any seed store, but is to propagate that which is new for the public benefit; and those who receive the favors of the office are bound to extend them, in turn, to others.

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

FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857:
On and after the 14th of September the Cars will
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7¼ and 11½ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9¾ A. M., and 1¾ and 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

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 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.

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. 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 Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Hook-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 of 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

THE CHEAPEST
CEDAR & CYPRESS SHINGLES in the CITY.
ALSO,
Flooring and Seasoned Lumber of every kind,
Yard, corner of 7th and Carpenter streets,
R. L. & C. NICHOLSON,
aug. 26. Second Ward Philadelphia.

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 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.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid asssortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warranted not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1857-1y. I. C. WORTH & CO.

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 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.

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 9. ISAAC TUSSEY.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2¼ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to Dealers.
Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
It has no superior as a MANURE for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all other crops requiring a vigorous and
LASTING FERTILIZER,
producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.
GRASS SEED
rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.
We have a small quantity still in store.
FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this valuable article for sale.
Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)
No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale at the lowest rates.
☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29.

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 $50 a Ton; or use LEINAU'S American Fertilizer, at $2.50 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 city of Philadelphia.
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' farm, 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBURE'S original and genuine, warrant d of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "
PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Poudrette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill st. eet, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept 23-2m.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO.—A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs.; each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

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.

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 Mats,
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. } KOEHLER & KAHN.
S. KAHN. }
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug Store of WM. T. SIMPSON, Media.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices:
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 099 *Market street, above 16th,*
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

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.

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours. In fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 399 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

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, 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,
june 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut, Phila.
Jos. G. Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the sea shell, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect complete cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating base; is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new cast top cannon, and the comet of 1857. For parlors, chambers, &c., these stoves cannot be excelled. The Persian Vesuvian and Peruvian, are wood stoves of excellent design and finish; as also a large assortment of stoves for churches, school houses, stores, offices, hotels, railway cars, depots, &c., &c. We have also on hand a large assortment of odd castings, Grates, Backs, &c., for repairs of stoves. Persons in want of repairs will be particular to bring the name and number of the stove.
I would recommend to persons in want of stoves, to make their purchases in warm weather, as they can be better suited, and stoves for the country can be sent in a much better condition than in cold or damp weather All goods purchased at our establishment, will be delivered at the depots, steamboats, &c., free of charge, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.
Please call and examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. You will find our prices ten per cent lower than those of any other stove house
JAMES SPEAR.
New No. 1116 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North, 390 Market st Phila.
Country Merchants, who buy for cash, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. sep21m.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call attention to their Stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest "living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 94, $1, $ 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $125, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap! Irish Linens of our own importation, Linen Table cloths, Diapers, Napkins, Crashes &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large Dry Goods Store with the Large Sign."
THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept 9-3m.

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *CLOCK, TIME PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELRY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 388 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*
My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.
E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles, and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable article for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."
Clocks, Time pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

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.*
TRUSTEE—Hon. Sketchley Morton.
SUPERINTENDENT—James Howard.
Or, Joseph Rowland, M. D., C. R. Williamson, D. A. Middleton and Jesse Bishop. mai

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.

CEDAR RAILS, PICKETS AND PAILINGS.
12,000 Extra quality Cedar Rails.
20,000 Palesfour feet long Nos. 1 and 2.
10,000 do 3½ " "
10,000 Chestnut Posts. For sale by
Darby, May 26. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.

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 25
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,
Lewis 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 2¾ 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 MILLIGLAND.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.
ap 15.
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

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 36 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1857. WHOLE NO 140

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
Mayö. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia.*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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, June3. 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 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 29,57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

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

A superior article of burning Fluid and Camphin in Store and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Druggist, Media.

From Harper's Weekly.

THE OLD COUNTRY WIFE.

Wrapt in the golden woof
Of her contented life,
Under the olden roof,
Sits the old Country Wife,
Turning the pages of memory o'er,
Bright with affection and love songs of yore!
Thus from the morning balm
Till evening's purple calm,
Conning old memories o'er and o'er;
She cheerily sitteth,
And merrily knitteth,
In the calm light of the farm house door!

She sings a defiance,
With glad songs of yore,
To the sorrows of science,
The sad things of lore;—
Her hopes, her reliance,
Are not in their store,
In the search of neologies
She is not bent—
Her wisdom, her knowledge, is
Simple CONTENT!
With her station content,
When content she hath trod—
With her Bible content,
And content with her God!
And conning old memories o'er and o'er,
Contentedly sitting,
And merrily knitting,
She basks in the light of the farm-house door!

Ah! little she knows
Of the world and its woes:
Of its follies of fashion,
Or the bleak storms of passion.
The phantom of Gain,
As he stalked through the land,
With his pomp and his pain,
She sought not to clasp;
So she felt not the grasp
Of rude Ruin's skeleton hand.
But the quiet within,
Undisturbed by the din
Of madness and sin,
Makes glad the dim light of the farm-house door,
Where she cheerily sitteth,
And merrily knitteth,
Conning old memories o'er and o'er!
Thus calmly her life,
Free from sorrow and strife,
Hath spun out its quiet thread;
And thus hath she knit,
In her simple wit,
Fond loves of the living and dead.
And though old age hath silvered
Her head, and bewildered
Her thoughts of the dim days of yore;
Yet, conning old memories o'er and o'er,
She cheerily sitteth,
And merrily knitteth,
In the calm light of the farm-house door!

Her loved ones of youth,
With their fondness and truth,
Have passed through that farm-house door
On Death's drooping plume,
But their mem'ries perfume
The tranquil content of the farm-house door;
And their musical feet
On the golden street,
By faith she can hear from the farm-house door!
And soon through that portal,
In raiment immortal,
Shall go the good wife of the farm-house door,
In pride--not in meekness,
In strength—not in weakness,
To join in God's love
With her dear ones above;
And we shall behold never more, as of yore,
The old Country Wife sitting,
And merrily knitting,
In the calm light of the farm-house door!

THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

The Cincinnati Gazette relates an amusing anecdote of a young gentleman of that city, who suffers from a peculiar antipathy to going to bed betimes, and who will never seek his couch when he can woo the drowsy god in an abnormal position whatever. A few evenings since he visited a young lady in whom he was specially interested, and, being attacked by her worthy mother with a long discourse on sewing societies, plans for relief of the poor, and the like, he experienced a drowsy fit, and fell into a profound nap. The good old lady prosed on, but finally saw the true state of affairs, and concluded to withdraw for the night with her daughter, saying, in her kindly way, "The poor boy is fatigued; he has applied himself too closely to his duties; let him sleep; it will refresh him."

About the second hour of the morning our hero awoke, but with a singularly confused recollection of time, place, and circumstance. Where was he? how came he there, and when? were questions he could not solve. He arose from the sofa and sat erect; all was darkness, not even a glimmer of light. He finally concluded he was in his own home, where he frequently threw himself in the parlor or hall and resigned his spirit to Somnus' guardianship. So he proceeded boldly up stairs to pass the remainder of the night in his bed. He passed through two rooms in the dark, (he now felt perfectly confident he was home) until he came, as he supposed, to his own chamber. Before disrobing he turned down the clothes from his couch, and in doing so touched what he supposed to be the smooth cheek and soft hair of a woman. Alarm seized upon him. Where was he? what could he do? how escape? He had no time for reflection; for, as he had permitted his hands, in his agitation, to rest upon the face of the fair sleeper, she awoke and screamed, in most piercing alto, at least twenty times in as many seconds.

He tried to calm her, but only increased her terror, and unluckily awoke also an elder sister, who started upon some vocal gymnastics that would have made her fortune as a prima donna. Both started from their couch, and the younger lady sought protection in the arms of our hero, mistaking him for her sister. While in this condition of confusion, the *pater*, and *mater*, and *frater familias* entered, and for a time danger threatened. An explanation was finally made; reason dawned upon the minds of the sisters, and the younger, blushing as an autumn morn, heard but a few words, and fell like a snow shower to the floor. She saw herself, in the picture of the few past minutes, so romantic and so strange a figure, that sweet oblivion kindly came and shut out for the time the blushing beauty of her own mistake.

It is said that the *contretemps* of that night mutually revealed the history of two hearts not understood before.

Among the suspensions of banks in Philadelphia was that of Eliza Banks, who hung herself on account of unrequited love; but she was cut down and redeemed.

THE SISTERS.

BY VIRGINIA DE FORREST.

Mr herome lived in a pretty village in Massachusetts. You could come from the city, within a mile of it, with a locomotive and train of cars; but, after you left the panting monster to carry his burthen further on, you could turn from the track up a shaded path, and be in the country. It was a pretty house, small, but large enough for the wants of the occupants. It stood back from the road, with the trees planted so thickly in front of it, that, but for the neat fence and little gate, you would never have dreamed of looking for a house in among the foliage; but there it was, a white cottage, covered with creeping plants, roses, honeysuckles, eglantine, and jasmine; and there, in the little porch, is the large chair for an hour's rest, under the vines, after the day's labor is over. When my story commences, there were six inmates of the pretty cottage; Mr. Grant, a tall, stately old gentleman, with white hair, and many, many wrinkles, but erect and unbent, even by the weight of the seventy years that had passed over him. There was his wife, Mary Grant, much younger than her husband, but, at thirty-six, pale, feeble and moving with a languid step, looking actually older than her stately lord. Next came the two children, Meta, the eldest, just completing her fifteenth year, and Lily, a tiny baby, only a few weeks old. Earnest Lovel, a guest of Mr. Grant's, and his ward, was the son of an old friend, the heir of an immense fortune, and attending an academy about a mile from the cottage, previous to entering college. These, with one servant, Martha, were the family at this pleasant home.

Mrs. Grant was so much of an invalid, that the entire charge of the baby fell upon Meta. Under her mother's directions, she tended and cared for the child, until Mary Grant herself scarsely loved her babe more tenderly than Meta. Lily was only two years old when Mrs. Grant laid down the weary burden of her earthly life, to enter into life eternal; and Lily became indeed Meta's charge. Faithfully and tenderly the loving sister supplied a mother's place, to the bereaved little one. Lily became the sunshine of the cottage. Her pale, waxen complexion, golden hair, and large, expressive blue eyes, with her fragile figure, made her name singularly appropriate. If Mr. Grant, shut up in his study, refused all comfort, denied admittance to the weeping Meta, and closed the door against Earnest, one accent of Lily's sweet, silvery voice, calling "Papa," was sure to open the door, and bring the heart-broken old man to his darling. Was Meta's heart heavy, brooding over her loss, Lily could cheer her, and, by her winning ways, bring a smile to her lips. Did Earnest pore too long over his books, Lily's invitation for a walk brought him into the garden; and, with Meta and Lily, many a pleasant hour was passed among the flowers and trees.

After his wife's death, a great change passed over Mr. Grant. The tall, erect figure, which had stood against the storms of seventy winters, was bowed by the weight of this great sorrow; the dark, piercing eye was dimmed; and old age came rapidly.—Meta, the loving daughter, watched her father with love, and strove, by every means in her power, to supply her mother's place in the household. Poor Meta! It was no easy task that lay before her. Lily, though lovely and patient, was a delicate child, requiring constant care. The little house must be kept in the beautiful order her mother had delighted in; and, when wear with care, the poor child had no gentle bosom to rest upon, no loving voice to cheer, comfort, and direct her, as her dear mother's had been wont to do.

Earnest watched Meta with a brother's anxiety, and loved to chat with and comfort her. Many a pleasant hour they passed together, talking of Mrs. Grant, to whom Earnest had been as a son, contriving plans for drawing Mr. Grant from the contemplation of his sorrow, and discussing Lily's education. There was no talk of love, no protestations; but Earnest vowed in his heart to win Meta for his wife; and Meta felt sorrowful and heavy whenever the thought of Earnest's departure for college occurred to her.

A year passed away; and Meta was packing Earnest's trunk for a long voyage. He had determined to finish his education at a German college, and was to start the next morning. She lingered over her task, the last she could do for him for many weary months; and the scalding tears fell more than once upon the neely folded clothes she was packing. A strong arm was passed around her waist; her head was drawn down upon Earnest's breast; and then he spoke to her.

"Meta, you are weeping for me. I must speak again. One little week ago, you told me you could not marry me until Lily was old enough to take your place, and be a companion to your father. How can I wait so long, Meta? Say you will be mine in three years, when I come home."

"Oh, I cannot promise, Earnest! My poor father would be so lonely; and he positively refuses to leave the cottage, and live with us. He is old, feeble, and sorrowful. Surely, my first duty is to him. You will find others more loveable than Meta. It would be better to go unfettered by any engagement, and forget me."

"You would not have me to do so. You are pale and trembling now at the idea of being forgotten. No! no! you will not promise; but I shall not forget. Darling, I shall never forget you—never love another."

After Earnest left, Mr. Grant seemed to fail even more rapidly. He missed the recreation of assisting the young man in his studies. He missed his cheerful voice, and delicate attentions, for Earnest had ever been a tender and respectful ward; and Meta was occupied with Lily and house cares, and unable, much as she desired it, fully to supply Earnest's place. Lily seemed to grow more frail as she grew older; and her golden head often rested on Meta's breast, while the elder sister sang to her, when a more robust child would have been playing.

Oh, the agony it was to the affectionate Meta to see her father fall before her eyes! Six weeks after Earnest left them, he was unable to leave his chair; and, in four months more, they laid him in the graveyard, beside his wife.

After her father's death, Lily seemed to cling more and more to Meta. Excepting the servant, they were alone in the cottage. The small income they had always found sufficient for their simple wants ceased at their father's death; and poverty was added to Meta's cares. The neighbors were very friendly; and she was able to keep the cottage, and clothe herself and Lily, by the liberal prices paid for her exquisite embroidery. The rich people of the village petted the pretty child; and Meta was filled with gratitude for many kind attentions to her frail little sister, such as a long ride in the open country, which would bring the roses to the pale cheeks, and make the blue eyes dance with delight.

Another year passed away. Earnest's letters were Meta's greatest comfort. He promised to return faithfully at the end of three years, and, calling Meta his dear wife, bade her be ready to receive her lord and master. He would be Lily's brother; and, after all her troubles, bright days were surely in store for her. But Meta's troubles were not yet over. The landlord of the little cottage, a hard man, had been offered a higher rent for it, and gave her warning, that unless she could bring the rent up to the sum he was offered, she must leave her home. She could not. It had taken all her time and constant labor to pay the present rent, and support herself and sister; and, with a bursting heart, Meta prepared to leave the place where her parents had died, and herself and sister been born. It is a bitter parting to leave a house so dear by association as this one was to the orphan girl; and she felt the keenest anguish at the prospect. Her friends advised her to leave the village, and go to the city, where her embroidery would command high prices; and her mother's aunt wrote to her, offering her a home. So the furniture was sold, everything, even her father's chair, and the low couch upon which her mother breathed her last sigh; and, with the money thus raised, Meta went to her aunt's. She wrote to Earnest, telling him of her removal; but the letter never reached him, for on that very day, he too removed, and left Germany to make the tour of Europe. He wrote to tell her of this change of plan; and the letter lay in the little village post-office, until the post-master, finding the person to whom it was directed had left the place, sent it to Washington to the Dead-Letter Office. So, in addition to her other sorrows, Earnest's letters failed her.

Little Lily pined in her city home, pined for the green fields and bright flowers, and for her accustomed walks and rides. Daily her step grew more languid; and she asked oftener to be cradled in Meta's arms, and hear the sweet songs she loved so well.—"Meta," she would say—"I love you, Meta. Sing to me, sister."

"Aunt Mary," said Meta, one day, when her aunt came in, and found Lily asleep on her bosom, "I want to see a doctor about Lily. She is not well; she was never strong; and now she seems wasting away. Her weight is scarcely more than half of what it was; and see how pale she looks. I cannot lose her, aunt. All the rest have gone; but I feel certain God will spare the Lily."

The doctor came. To Meta, he advised country air for the child. To her aunt, he said only one word—"Consumption!" One of Meta's kind friends, near her old home, cordially invited her to pass the summer with her; and she accepted the invitation.

Lily did not profit, as Meta had expected, by change of air. I must pass over the last scenes of the little one's life, and Meta's terrible grief and despair, as she let this last treasure go from her. A long, severe illness followed the loss of her sister; and Meta seemed about to follow her loved ones to heaven. But youth and a good constitution triumphed over sorrow and sickness. Again she was able to move about; but the weight of trouble pressed heavily; and she murmured. One evening, she went to visit the little grave beside her parents. Her heart was sore; and she was filled with bitter repinings. Bowing her head upon her knees, she wept uncontrollably. A low voice seemed sighing in her ears, "Sister;" and looking up, Lily appeared to be hovering above her, pointing upwards, no longer thin and pale, but radiant and lovely. "Sister, mourn not: look up; God is good, and tries us but to guide us aright. Those whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth."

Meta sat gazing upwards, until the lovely vision vanished, and the shades of evening fell around her. Was it a dream? If so, it was a comforting one, for her heart was filled with a new peace, as she retraced her steps to the farm-house. "God is good.—Those whom he loveth, he chasteneth."—The words seemed still ringing in her ears; and she eagerly hailed the comforters.

A light was burning in the parlor; and dreading to see strangers, she hastened to her own room. The window was open; and she heard, from the room below—"I must try to find her. It is very late; and I have waited very patiently."

The blood rushed to Meta's cheeks; and with a quick step, she sprang down stairs, and entered the parlor. She found what she sought.

"Earnest!"

"Meta!"

Now, reader, you and I will not intrude, just now; but I will tell you what happened later.

A week ago, we drove by the little cottrge, and accepted the invitation to stop and rest. Earnest and Meta consider themselves an old married couple, for it is now six years since they they were wedded in the little village church. They are rich, but prefer passing their summers in the dear little cottage, to building a finer residence. There were two dear children playing on the porch, Mary and Lily, the latter having her aunt's golden curls and blue eyes, but as healthy and beautiful a child of two years as one would desire to see. And, after all her trials, Meta is happy.

The following puns and jokes, which we have found straying around loose, are caught and impounded for the benefit of the public. The perpetrators are still at large:

What is the difference between a late breakfast for two at a boarding house and a port-monnaie?

One is 'cold hash for two,'—the other is 'for to hold cash.'

What is the difference between the Pope's barber and an insane circus rider?

One is 'shaving a Roman,' and the other is a 'raving showman.'

What is the difference between an earnest clergyman at camp-meeting and a gluttonous man?

One 'dins at sinners,' and the other 'sins at dinners.'

Woman is like the ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. A vile old bachelor adds: "Ivy is like woman—the closer it clings to you the more you are ruined. Poor rule that won't work both ways."

HOW THE CHINESE EAT.

It cannot be denied that there is nothing in which nations are more capricious than in their adoption and rejection of articles of diet. A Chinese cook in the service of a European at Macao sent up a dish of snipes without the trail. Host and guests, of whom M. Huc was one, rated him for his ignorance, and told him, to his astonishment, that he had committed a crime which could not be pardoned twice. A few days afterwards he had to dress some birds which were not snipes, and was careful to preserve their precious contents. He was dismissed, despairing ever to comprehend the culinary code of Europeans, and wondering as much at the gross taste which could venture upon the entrals of a bird, as we of the west can marvel at the Chinese relish for earth-worms. Frogs are esteemed throughout the empire. They are brought to the towns in tubs or baskets; and the frog-monger, in the intervals between serving his customers, chops off the heads of the animals and draws off their skins. They are sold, like everything in China, by weight.

Another custom, which at first found little favor with either M. Huc or Mr. Fortune, they discovered, upon experience, to be exceedingly agreeable. Towels, from which hot water has been wrung out, are brought round in trays after meals, and each of the guests wipes his face with the reeking cloth. The same process is gone through after journeys. It is, in fact, the Chinese mode of washing, and, though not the most effectual, Mr. Fortune pronounces it far more refreshing than cold bathing to a person who is hot and tired with walking. The natives rarely use soap."

When our party of six had seated themselves at the centre table, my attention was attracted by a covered dish, something unusual at a Chinese meal. On a certain signal, the cover was removed, and presently the face of the table was covered with juvenile crabs, which made their exodus from the dish with all possible rapidity. The crablets had been thrown into a plate of vinegar just as the company sat down—such an immersion making them more brisk and lively than usual. But the sprightly sport of the infant crabs was soon checked by each guest seizing which he could, dashing it into his mouth, crushing it between his teeth, and swallowing the whole morsel without ceremony. Determined to do as the Chinese did, I tried this novelty, also. With two of those I succeeded—finding the shell soft and gelatinous, for they were tiny creatures, not more than a day or two old. But I was compelled to give in to the third, which had resolved to take vengeance, and gave my lower lip a nip so sharp and severe as to make me relinquish my hold, and likewise desist from any further experiments of his nature.

PRINTER'S LANGUAGE.—In the following illustration of a printing office dialogue, there is decidedly more truth than poetry:

Foreman—You fellow with the big mouth, what are you at now?

Compositor—I'm setting 'a house on fire!' nearly done.

Foreman—What's Sterling about?

Compositor—He's engeged on a 'Horrible Murder.'

Foreman—Finish it as quick as you can, and help Morse through with his telegraph. Mullen what are you trying to get up?

Mullen—'A panic in the Money Market.'

Foreman—Bowden, what are you distributing?

Bowden—'Prizes in Ferham's Gift Enterprize.'

Foreman—Stop that, and take hold of this 'Runaway Horse.'

Foreman—Wilson, what are you doing with the 'Principles of Democracy?'

Wilson—Trying to justify them.

Foreman—You can't do that; so correct the errors in the 'Course of the Straight-outs.'

Jack, what in the thunder have you been about the last half hour?

Jack—Justifying the 'Compromise Measures,' which my sub set.

Foreman—You chap on the stool, what are you on?

Compositor—On the 'Table' you gave me.

Foreman—Lay it on the table for the present—have no room for it.

Mullen—Shall I lead these 'Men of Delaware County?'

Foreman—No. They're solid, of course.

Compositor—Do you want a bold-faced head to 'Jenny Lind's Family?'

Foreman—No: such things go in small caps. Devil Jack, have you got up that 'Capital Joke?'

Jack—No, sir—I'm out of sorts.

Foreman—Well, throw in this 'Million of California gold,' and when you get through with it, I'll give you some more. Wilson, have you finished the 'Coalition?'

Wilson—Yes, sir, the 'Coalition' was up, but it is now knocked into pi.

Foreman—Justify it if you can. Bowden, what have you got?

Bowden—'Nothing to Wear.'

Foreman—Well, then, never mind that—take this "Clothing for the Poor.'

Foreman to the Editor—Sir, we want more copy.

Editor—*Go to the 'devil.'*

And he went, but found the 'devil' had gone over to Hughie's after a cent's worth of molasses candy to treat the office, and yonder he is—(looks out at the window)—confound his ugly picture—playing marbles in the street. Exit the foreman down stairs, talking to himself.

A printer is necessarily a punster.

A French wit said of a man who was exceedingly fat, that nature only made him to show how the human skin would stretch without breaking.

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted that he was born without a shirt to his back.

The most recent case of absence of mind is that of an editor who lately copied from a hostile paper one of his own articles, and headed it, 'A wretched attempt at wit.'

The Boston Post perpetrates the following:—"It is said of Eugene Sue that, 'though a professed socialist, he lived like a prince.'—In the same way, some of our people, though professed Christians, live like the devil."

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. This may account for the many closed eyes that are seen in our churches.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Teachers' Institutes.—

MR. THOMSON—*Dear Sir:*—I was pleased to see in the "column" of last week, an article upon the subject of Teachers' Institutes. I was glad, as it disclosed the fact, that our organization is not forgotten, and that it is receiving due thought and attention, from at least a few, of the teaching profession. The article referred to, made a few allusions, to which you will allow the Co. Supt. to reply. It complains of a want of interest taken by teachers, and the public in Teachers' Institutes. It assigns, as a reason for this want of interest, two causes. 1st. *The want of skill in those who make the arrangements.* 2d. A lack of spirit among the teachers, in not taking the matter into their own hands. Many of the remarks and suggestions under this latter head were timely, and ought to receive attention. The Institute *is* really for the *teachers* composing it, and it is their right and duty to see that its affairs are managed properly. The Constitution of the Institute makes the officers the Ex-Committee, and upon them devolves all the arrangements.

Most of these arrangements have heretofore been made by the Co. Supt. as President of the Institute, or as an Ex-Officio member of the Committee. The responsibility thus devolved, renders it important for the Institute to make the proper selections of persons for officers. The Co. Supt. *claims* nothing, in this particular, by virtue of his office. He is content to be a *worker*, in some capacity, however humble, without any of the perplexity which the management of its affairs always imposes. To organize, and conduct properly a Teachers' Institute, is no easy labor. We have endeavored to make improvements at each session of our Institute. How far we have succeeded, it is for others to judge. Notwithstanding the opinion of the article to the contrary, we must still think, that a very large majority of the exercises at the last two sessions of the Institute were eminently practical; effecting in the main, *elementary* instruction—the thing most needed in our schools.

No skill in management, or care in arranging the exercises of an Institute, can always insure the result most to be desired.—It has always been the aim, and is still the aim of the Co. Supt. to engage teachers in the proceedings as far as possible. But it was found to be difficult to procure a sufficient number to assist him, upon whom he could depend. Resort was therefore had to foreign help. And in this, we have always been fortunate enough to secure the very best kind. No good judge of what the exercises of an Institute should be, can doubt this, after attending upon the instructions of W. A. Mowry, J. R. Grant and others, whom we have had. And the writer of the article referred to, I believe was one who recommended strongly the raising of a fund to procure instructors from abroad.

But the article was written in a good spirit; contained with all its errors, some good thoughts, and a very timely and earnest exhortation to the teachers of the county, to turn out, and make the next Institute what it ought to be. I can add my hearty Amen to this. The call for the Institute which is to be held in Radnor Hall, will soon be issued. Let every teacher in the county respond by his presence. The Supt. would be obliged, if teachers, who have topics they would wish presented, would hand them to him, and he will appoint some one to report thereupon at the Institute, after which the matter can be discussed or disposed of, as desired. This feature of the next Institute, it is hoped, will add to its interest, and relieve the members from the tediousness of *continued* instruction. CO. SUPT.

Teachers' Institutes.—

I read with pleasure the article on Teachers' Institutes, and thought it most opportune. The truths which it gave out were of much value at this time, as we are soon to have another Institute, and the writer deserves much credit for boldly speaking out what are the sentiments of the most of the teachers, but which they seemed afraid to give publicity to. As the writer says, we want *Teachers'* Institute meetings, that will edify the teachers as a body, and give them ample opportunity to express *their* views on the subjects presented. Some time since in an article signed B. the author took occasion to come down right severely upon *book peddlers*, for the manner in which they palmed off books upon school boards, and while I endorse every word of the writer, I will go still further and say, that if they will attend our Institutes, it should not be as invited guests, specially detailed to deliver long windy discourses; often without any practical bearing upon our occupation, and ending with the announcement that they have books to sell, at very low prices. I say we do not want these book men to come to our meetings, for the sole purpose of speculation, and under the assumed object of *teaching* us; to rob us of our time, and deprive us of the only opportunity we have for conferring together. If Teachers' Institutes are to produce any working good, this custom must be checked—If teachers are to play the audience, to New England peddlers, you will find they will not attend. They have become tired of this, in many districts, and as you no doubt have seen by reference to the Educational Columns in some of the newspapers, have determined to frown it down. About a month since, in one of the North Eastern counties, at a meeting of teachers, it was resolved, "That inasmuch as our Institute has for some time been merging into a book auction, and has at last become the property of New England Book Agents, we do not regard it henceforth as a Teachers' Institute, and will endeavor at an early day to get up a separate organization."

That shows spunk and independence, and is but the spark of a great fire—if you do not want it to spread, make the Institutes what they should be? Give them an interest.—Teachers are not interested in them now, and why should they be.

These remarks are not intended to apply to Delaware County, as I do not know how they are conducted with us; but if you have been in the same category, get out of it, or *you* will need a new organization, for teachers will not stand it. I am favorable to having good teachers, out of the district at these meetings. I think it is the duty of committees to procure the services of good men, who have the profession at heart, and who will come to instruct the members of the Institute, not to cheat them, and what is worse, impede their course with good-for-nothing books, palmed off on directors, and through them introduced into our common schools.

I understand that our Institute will soon meet, but have not yet seen the call. Now, in conclusion—when it comes, let us aid our Co. Supt. in making it a good association—*weed out all peddlers.* RADNOR.

SABBATH READING.

THE HOME MOTHER.—Some one writing for the Masonic Mirror has drawn a picture of a home-living, child-loving mother:

"We must draw a line, aye, a broad line, between her and the frivolous butterfly of fashion, who flits from ball to opera and party, decked in rich robes, and followed by a train as heartless as herself—she, who forgetful of the holy task assigned her, neglecting those who have been given in her charge, and leaves them to the care of hirelings, while she pursues her giddy round of amusements. Not so with our home mother—blessings be on her head. The heart warms to see her in her daily routine of pleasant duties.

"How pleasant she sits, day after day, shaping and sewing some little article for use and adornments for her little flock!—And how proud and pleased is each little recipient of her kindness! How the little faces dimple with pleasure, and the bright eyes grow still brighter as mamma decks them, with her own hands, in the new dress she has made! How much warmer and more comfortable they feel if mamma wraps them up before they go to school! No one but she can warm the mitts and overshoes, or the comforters around their necks,

"There is a peculiar charm about all she does, the precious mother. They could not sleep—nay, for that matter, she could not—if she failed to visit the chamber, and with her own soft hands arrange them comfortably before they slept. Her heart thrills with gratitude to her creator as she looks on those sweet, blooming faces, and when their prayers are done imprints a good-night kiss on each rosy mouth. It may be, too, a tear will start for the little nestling bird in its child-narrow bed, for whom her maternal care is no longer needed. It sleeps, though the sleet and snow descend, and the wild winter howls around its head. It needs no longer her tender care! A mightier arm enfolds it! It is at rest. She feels and knows that it is right, and bends meekly to the hand that sped the shaft, and turns with a warmer love, if it be possible, to those little ones who are left to love. How tenderly she guards them from danger, and with a strong, untiring love, she watches by their bedside when they are all ill.

"Blessings on the gentle, home-loving mother! Angels will look with love upon her acts. Her children will rise up and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindly deeds will enfold her as a garment.

HOW OUR GRACES GROW.—When we pray for religious progress, we rarely anticipate the manner of the answer. We think it will come directly, by filling us with love and joy; but God gives it to us circuitously by crossing our purposes, torturing our feelings, and thus killing the flesh that the spirit may live. Abraham's prayer for increasing faith was answered by the command to sacrifice his son; and Paul's prayer for humility was answered by the thorn in his flesh. Says Jeremy Taylor, "Isaac digged three wells: The first was called 'Contention:' for he drank the waters of strife, and digged the well with his sword. The second well was not altogether so bad a purchase, he got it with some trouble; but that being over he had some room, and his fortune swelled, and he called his well 'Enlargement.' But his third he called 'Abundance;' and then he dipped his foot in oil, and drank freely as out of a river. Every good man first 'sows in tears;' he first drinks of the bottle of his own tears, sorrow and trouble, labor and disquiet, strivings and temptations: but if they pass through a torrent, and virtues become easy and habitual, they find their hearts enlarged, and more sprightly by the visitations of God, and refreshment of His spirit; and when their hearts are enlarged, they know how to gather the down and softness from the sharpest thistles."

OBEDIENCE TO GOD.—Men are apt to feel as if it were strange that the trial of Adam was not by something of a more grand and dignified nature than that which was adopted. But, in this, as well as other things, we measure God by ourselves. His eye fixes on the state of the mind, and this is discovered in matters comparatively small, according to our views, as well as in those which strike us by their magnitude. The comparative littleness of that from which man was debarred, and its indifference, considered in itself, instead of lessening, actually increases the evil of the sin. Was it not a most flagrant and unworthy abuse of the mildness of the government of heaven; and did it not involve the most contemptuous insult, and the most degraded feelings, to hazard the loss of God's fellowship, and the result of his displeasure, for such a trifling indulgence? Man was explicitly informed that life and death were before him, the one tree being a symbol and pledge of immortality, in case of obedience, and the other a solemn warning that death was connected with the presumption of a taste of it. If he put the question "How can those things be?" ought not the word of his God to have satisfied him? It was for him to obey, and not to speculate. What so fit as a precept respecting a thing in itself indifferent, and in itself so small, to teach men the necessity and the blessedness of being wholly guided by the will of his God, to seek his happiness in him, and to rest satisfied with the whole of his appointments? And are not we most impressively taught to beware of those sophistical reasonings, and those vain speculations, which would lead us to neglect or disobey the commandment of heaven, whether from the fear of evil, or the hope of good consequences following? Where the will of God is made known, it is true wisdom implicitly to obey.

INFANCY.—Is there anything so lovely, so innocent and pure, as the smile of infancy? It is the good spirits which manifested their presence by the heavenly expression on the divine image. They act through the pure and innocent medium. And oh! how more than happy if in after life the engrossment of material things did not drive them away, that we would always smile as innocently as in infancy.

MORE SEPOY ATROCITIES.

A letterf rom Delhi says: "At Delhi, my dear grand-father, the diabolical cruelty of the Sepoys is horrible to relate; they paraded all the European heads up and down the city in a cart, and at Allahabab the 6th Native Infantry, who had received praise in the morning for their loyalty to the Government, fell on their officers in the evening while they were at mess, and killed seventeen of them. The adjutant of the regiment they nailed to an arm-rock and made a target of his body: another officer was pinioned to the ground with bayonets and a fire lit on his body. At another station there was one officer and his wife—he killed seven of the miscreants with his own hand, and when he saw there was no chance for himself or his wife he shot her and then himself, before he would let her fall into the hand of the Sepoys, because he was well aware what her fate would be—rape and then murder. At a station called Fyzabab two native regiments of foot and of horse, with a battery of guns, mutinied and killed some of their officers; one colonel's lady saw her husband shot in front of her eyes, she then went raving mad through the jungle with her two infants. I had this from a survivor, one that escaped in a boat with about twenty more Europeans, principally women and children; he saw the lady with her children on the bank, and called her to him, but she looked at them for a moment and then ran screaming away, dragging her children after her. They could not land to pursue, because the Sepoys were coming down on them at the time to murder them. I have since heard that the lady has been rescued, but is still a maniac. * * I think, grand-father, that there have been more European officers killed here than there were altogether in the Crimea.

"I will give you another instance of their horrible cruelty—one European officer, a commissioner at Delhi, with his wife (who was pregnant), and four children; they tied the husband in a chair, and then cut the heads off his four children, and ripped open his wife, and took the unborn babe from her and struck the husband across the face with it, and then shot him. My dear grandfather, you would scarcely credit all these awful things; but I can assure you it is all too true."

THE HANGING AT CAWNPORE.

A sergeant writes: "Our men had four fights. At Cawnpore, a cook-boy, who was with the G Company, by some means escaped: being a Bengalee of course he could mix with the remainder of his class without detection. He is but a lad; he told us that Mr. Saunders was nailed down, hands, feet, and knees; that these barbarians the first day cut off his feet, and ears, and nose, and so left him until the next day, when some other pieces were cut off him, and he died.—He had killed six men, and would have shot Nena Sahib also, that terrible ruffian, but his revolver did not go off. Poor Gildea shot five. One of the insurgent collectors took two of our ladies for his own private ends; but I had the pleasure of laughing in his countenance as he swung in front of our camp. He was an ugly-looking scoundrel. His death was, accidentally, a most painful one, for the rope was badly adjusted, and when he dropped the noose closed over his jaw. His hands then got loose, and he caught hold of the rope and struggled to get free, but two men took hold of his legs and jerked his body until his neck broke. These ladies had, of course, been killed, before we arrived. As for hanging, it is nothing; it is quite a common thing to have a few swung up every day; the least thing will do it.—We have a provost marshal and his staff here, and they would hang a European if they found him plundering, or give him a dozen on the spot if the found him half a mile from his camp; but as for a native the least thing is sufficient to hang him. We have had one European hung; but they are very loth to do anything to the Europeans. The fellows missing I hear had such a lot of rupees that they could not keep up, and they were too greedy to throw them away. Cawnpore was full of all kinds of liquors, from Champagne to bottled beer, and our fellows used it too freely. The authorities were enraged at this."

INCIDENTS OF AN ESCAPE FROM DELHI.

A lady who escaped from Delhi thus describes her adventures: "We had only proceeded a short distance on the Kurnaul road, when some men came to us and begged us not to proceed any farther on the road as the whole of the officers and ladies who had gone before us had been murdered, and that we would meet the same fate if we persisted on our journey. We knew not what to think; and at first resolved to go on our journey let what might follow, when a very neatly dressed native, a perfect boy, made his appearance; he made us a most respectful salaam, and told us that he was in the employ of Lieutenant Holland, of the 38th, and advised our taking the road he pointed out, and very kindly led us off the Grand Srunk road into some fields. We could not drive quickly as the land was perfectly rugged.—We had only walked our horses a short distance when the thought struck me that the men who were surrounding us were nothing less than robbers themselves. This thought was very soon confirmed by the men coming up to us and asking for rupees. I had a few rupees to my jewel box, but was afraid to open it lest they should see what it contained, and therefore told them to go to our house and take anything they took a fancy to. They, however, fancied we had money with us, and insisted on my showing them the seat of the buggy, and they searched every corner of it, but still I managed to keep my jewel box. Mrs. Wood had a black velvet head-dress on, and as it had some bigks about it, it glittered a good deal in the moonlight, and when they saw this they lost no time in tearing it from her head, and at the same time struck her rather heavily, with one of their sticks. We had by this again reached the Grand Trunk road. Here we met the two guns, which by the way, accompanied those who started before us out of the station. One of the cavalry men was riding by the side of the guns; and at first I was inclined to think that aid had reached us from Umballah or Meerut, instead of which it was the guns returning to the city. I called out to the trooper, fearless at the time of being murdered, to assist us by directing us our safest road. The answer I received was—'Go that way,' pointing to Kurnaul, 'you will get murdered. Come this, pointing to Delhi, 'and you will meet the same fate.'

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HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES.

"We started about 6 P. M. on the 12th,—As we knew not where to find the main road, one of the villagers took us in safety to the Grand Trunk road. Here he parted from us, and five or six horrible looking ruffians approached us. We told them that we had lost every thing, and that we were then on our way to Kurnaul. When they found, from making a search on our persons themselves, that we had nothing to be robbed of, one of the men inquired of one who had a tulwar, or sword, when he would take our lives. This I heard most distinctly, and, seeing him who made the above mentioned remark turn back with all but this one man who by the way assured his friend that he would murder us, to use his own word, a 'little way farther on the road,' I went boldly up to the man and told him to spare me as I had one little boy who had gone on ahead whither I knew not; and that I had left my husband on the parade ground at Delhi the night before, and had not heard of him since and as I wanted to hurry on in search of my child I begged of him to spare my life. He appeared decided, and I thought of my wedding ring, which I still posssessed, and at once took it off my finger and gave it to him. He took it, bade us good night, and went in the same direction as ourselves, in advance. We managed to get as far as the cross-roads at about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th. Here we were met at a serai or halting-place for native travelers. The men who here attacked us were very powerful looking fellows. One of them I noticed as having an officers sword, of which he appeared proud, for he drew it from its scabbard and told us that the King of Delhi had ordered every European murdered, either man, woman, or child, to be murdered. The doctor, who was very weak and exhausted, was then prostrate on the ground, and I fell on my knees with the drawn sword over my head, and begged of him to save us.—They insisted, before they allowed us to depart, on my giving up my dress. This I did, but after I had given it up to them I begged they would again return it to me, and, most astonishing to say, they did so. We then started off again, and during the daytime we thought it would be wise to hide ourselves under bridges; but then, again, we could not possibly have kept the doctor alive in his weak state without a little milk, and, therefore, seeing a village close by, we made bold and went to them to beg some milk for the doctor. The villagers were very kind, and not only gave us what we asked for the doctor, but gave us also some bread for ourselves but from fear of the Sepoys and troopers refused giving us shelter. We were, therefore compelled to go in search of some place of concealment for that day, and hot indeed we found it."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

FULL OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We have at length received the official returns from every county of the State, and subjoin the vote for Governor in full:

Counties.	Packer, Dem.	Wilmot, Rep.	Hazlehurst S. Am.
Adams,	2363	1900	58
Allegheny,	6610	7689	856
Armstrong,	2409	2106	111
Beaver,	1557	1999	20
Bedford,	2338	1568	398
Berks,	8722	2750	874
Blair,	1819	1450	569
Bradford,	2082	5642	6
Bucks,	5747	4801	101
Butler,	2361	2831	53
Cambria,	2379	1042	165
Carbon,	1567	672	153
Centre,	2603	2145	35
Chester,	5388	5269	424
Clarion,	2132	987	23
Clearfield,	1459	725	235
Clinton,	1464	1083	18
Columbia,	2410	1144	30
Crawford,	2576	3514	—
Cumberland,	3078	2466	58
Dauphin,	3109	2656	600
Delaware,	1598	1624	600
Elk,	502	276	3
Erie,	1985	3305	143
Fayette,	3104	2520	80
Forest,	65	79	—
Franklin,	3186	3058	91
Fulton,	817	570	9
Greene,	2034	1000	8
Huntington,	1749	1678	248
Indiana,	1438	2650	26
Jefferson,	1268	1125	54
Juniata,	1108	1035	20
Lancaster,	6486	7690	1236
Lawrence,	993	1992	50
Lebanon,	1980	2664	182
Lehigh,	3805	2957	9
Luzerne,	5208	3536	214
Lycoming,	2824	1684	347
McKean,	496	565	7
Mercer,	2539	2928	49
Mifflin,	1532	1217	104
Monroe,	2254	504	5
Montgomery,	5448	2668	1386
Montour,	1080	568	71
Northampton,	4066	1111	1010
Northumberland,	2621	974	490
Perry,	1965	1564	161
Philadelphia,	27749	10001	14335
Pike,	758	190	12
Potter,	495	957	4
Schuylkill,	5980	3079	581
Somerset,	1741	2277	5
Snyder,	999	989	81
Sullivan,	494	265	—
Susquehanna,	2419	3224	8
Tioga,	1193	3284	2
Union,	971	1275	162
Venango,	1900	1790	2
Warren,	899	1369	9
Washington,	3752	3614	142
Wayne,	1992	1691	50
Westmoreland,	4364	3448	24
Wyoming,	1226	995	12
York,	5314	1778	1332
Total,	188,890	146,147	28,160

We do not think it necessary to fill up our columns with the vote by counties for the rest of the State ticket, as it varies but little from the vote for Governor. The total vote for Canal Commissioner, Supreme Judges and on the amendments to the Constitution is as follows:

Canal Commissioner.

Nimrod Strickland, D.,	187.196
William Millward, R.,	144,428
John F. Linderman, A.,	26,638

Supreme Judges.

William Strong, D.,	186,823
James Thompson, D.,	187.023
Joseph J. Lewis, R.,	142.526
James Veech, R.,	142.377
Jacob Broom, A.,	27 246
Jasper E. Brady, A.,	26,954

Amendments to the Constitution.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
For	122.658	117.142	114.666	118,205
Against	13.653	21,412	20,305	14.332
Maj for	109,005	95;730	94,271	103,874

We compare the vote for Governor with that for President, last year, as follows:

Buchanan, D.,	230,500
Fremont, R.,	147.447
Fillmore, A.,	82,229
Total,	460,166

Decrease in the total vote, 96,979.
Decrease in the Democratic vote, 41.610.
Decrease in the Republican vote, 1.300
Decrease in the American vote, 54,069.

The straight-out American vote held its own, but the Union Fillmore vote of 54,000 was cast for Wilmot, which accounts for the slight falling off in his vote.

A WHITE BLACKBIRD.—The *Stockton* (Cal·) *Argus* reports the appearance, or rather the domiciliation of a white blackbird in that town. It says, among the flock of blackbirds that every morning make their rendezvous upon the levee, gathering the waste grain, and sending forth their notes of doubtful melody, has recently been observed a beautiful snow-white bird of the same species, who mingles in the company of its ebony companions, apparently unconscious of any distinction of color. The bird makes its home in the trees of Weber's garden, and when assembled with its companions in council, presents a contrast of color, that at once singles him out as a *rara avis*, who seems an embassador of Nature, to deny the truth of the old adage, that "Birds of a feather flock together."

Thomas Allibone, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania has resigned and gone to Europe. G. Philler, Cashier, has also resigned, and a large number of clerks have been discharged.

Wm. Wainright, President of the Commercial Bank, has, also resigned. This looks squally.

BURLESQUE ADVERTISEMENT.—The New York Evening Post publishes the following advertisement. It is a little out of the ordinary run of such documents. The sufferer tells his troubles feelingly, and leaves the imagination free to supply any deficiency.

"ELEGANTLY EMBELLISHED WALL PAPER SALE.—About thirteen bushels of engraved paper, ready to 'go to the wall,' consisting of railroad bonds, secured and unsecured by first, second and third mortgages, income, construction, interest, and sinking fund bonds with and without coupons, of an endless variety of patterns—perspectives, landscapes, and water views—liquidated and unliquidated.

Together with railroad share certificates, of every variety of color, design, pattern, size and hue, the par values ranging from $5, to a thousand.

Also the scrip and bonds of coal and iron life and trust, foreign steamship and inland navigation companies; stage coaches, consolidated and unconsolidated; city railways, telegraph, balloon, steam road-carriage, penny bridge, ferry, and every other known water conveyance association.

Also, powers of attorney, revocable and irrevocable; powers to collect dividends earned and unearned, and to transfer stocks; proxies to vote at regular and special meetings; Bull contracts and contracts for Bears, very spirited in style and execution, with horns, hoofs and jaws properly distributed, but without the 'roar,' and on all terms, from 'buyer sixty,' to 'seller ten.'

The signatures to these works of art are *recherche* and unique, and characteristic of the age we live in. The whole comprising an assortment of variegated shadows and style of figures, colored and plain, size and variety of line and mezzotint engraving probably never heretofore and positively never hereafter to be met with in any country, age or clime.

Some of the bonds are slightly erased by the eternal fold, which time and damp brush will eradicate, so that they will, with the institutions whose memory they perpetuate, go readily 'to the wall,' and take to it kindly.

The above assortment is the scrapings of a lifetime passed in the street, and comprises the crumbs of the 'bread of carefulness,' eaten by the advertiser.

They will be sold at wall paper prices for hard cash, and are recommended for the upholstery of Wall street offices, after the present crisis.

"For terms, &c., which will be reasonable address, in all confidence,

BYGONES."

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—The most singular affair that we have for some time recorded, came to our knowledge yesterday. The circumstances are as follows:

In Market street, above Sixth, a German has been keeping a confectionary store.—This German is a man of commanding presence and good address, and has, no doubt, received a very fair education in his own country. His professional forte is the manufacture of sugar ornaments and toys, for the excellence of which he was well known to the trade. Very much to the surprise of the usual hangers on about the Central Police Station, this very respectable looking personage was brought to that place yesterday afternoon, in custody of a special detective officer. It seems that George Ashmead, a grocer doing business in Market Street, next door to the accused, had recently missed sundry barrels of sugar, in a manner altogether unaccountable at first. Yesterday morning however, he observed dents and scratches upon the sill of a back window of his fourth story, which suggested the idea that some one had been tumbling the sugar barrels out of the window. Accordingly a warrant was procured, in order to search the German's premises. This resulted in the discovery of a missing barrel of the sugar, it appears, was removed at the imminent risk of life, by means of a board reaching from one window of the fourth story to that of Mr. Ashmeads store. The German, having nothing to say, was committed to answer.

A singular feature in the affair was that on entering the premises of the accused one of the first objects which attracted attention was a human skull. This Mr. Ashmead recognized as having been stolen from him some time previously. The skull had been used in the German's business since it had come into his possession, as a sugar scoop! This idea may possibly give people a distaste for confectionery, but we believe the fact to be as the officer stated. The name of the accused is J. Koenig. As a skull is worth about $4, while a tin scoop can be bought for fifty cents, the fancy which led to the adoption of the former article may be considered Byronic and slightly expensive.

A FLOWER GROWING FROM A TUMEFACTION.—We mentioned, a few days since, the case of the lad Northrop, at Ithaca, upon whose diseased limb there grew a singular formation, like to the passion flower. Dr. Hawley, formerly of Geneve College, has written a more detailed account of this case. The lad is from 13 to 14 years old, and has been subject to tenderness and disease of the hip joint, which, at two years of age, resulted in extensive tumefaction, three years later an abcess was formed, and finally the disease caused the dislocation of the hip joint. For four months the patient had been unable to move an inch in bed; abcesses have formed in the abdomen, through which the fecal contents of his intestines were discharged; and his nervous sensitiveness has been such that he would allow no one to touch him or to make an investigation, and careless walking across the floor, has caused him to cry out with pain. The prolongation of his life was regarded as a miracle. On the 4th inst, there was projected from the right limb, which for a long time had been greatly swollen, a stem, on the inner side, at the edge of the gastrocnemius muscle, rising at right angles with it, more than seven inches in hight a *flower* squarels set upon it, resembling the Passion Flower, or the China Aster. On Wednesday the boy felt an oozing from what had been expected to be an abcess, and expressed great relief. He did not permit any examination until Saturday afternoon, when a stem was seen arising at right angles with the limb, at about the hight of three inches, crowned with pure white buds, resembling the white buds of the orange. On being exposed to the light, the flower expanded, and assumed the color of a beautiful greyish purple.—*Rochester Dem.*

A Distinguished Party of Americans—The Yolo County, Cal., *Democrat*, gives the following notice of the arrival in its diggings of a distinguished party of the Digger Indian tribe, "The Digger warrior, Ti-whopperty, accompanied by several lesser luminaries of his tribe, and a bevy of the swarthy "fair sex," might have been seen "by the light of the moon" a few evenings ago, encamped picturesquely in the vicinity of the public square, the hotel—for the time being—of this branch of the "first families" of the country. They are not bad specimens of their tribe, and seem to have taken to the costume of the whites, with considerable *gusto* and some *luck*. One young blood, in particular, made a fine appearance in an elegant suit of summer clothes, consisting of one second-hand wool hat!".

CAUTION.—The Mobile (Ma.) Mercury cautions the public in regard to feeding stock with Chinese sugar cane. It says the blades and stalks are excellent forage, but that the seeds are poison.

SPIRITUALISM AND FREE LOVE.—The Spiritualists held a Convention at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 4th and 5th of August. The paper published in that place says:

"Mr. Kellogg, of Newton Falls, was exceedingly desirous to have it understood that he believed nothing in the Bible; that it was all a lie, and that only knaves and fools would pay any attention to its commands.—He believed reason and intelligence to be supreme, and was emphatically a higher-law man. He said that if "Jesus Christ were on earth, and should utter anything contrary to his views of right, he would not believe him any sooner than if the devil had told the same thing." One of the speakers said he would not exchange places with St. Paul, if he would give him heaven to boot. A Mr. Robinson said that he "could live just as well without God as God could without him. He didn't thank God for anything."

At the close of the discussion on Spiritualism, thus filled with the most terrible blasphemy, a Mrs. Coan protested against the incorporation of such doctrines into the spiritual organization, and expressed the opinion that "the Lord made one man for one woman, and one woman for one man." This excited the disapprobation of some of the "sisters." Accordingly one of them—

Mrs. Lewis, of Cleverland, replied to her by saying that "she was in favor of universal freedom, and that loving whomsover she choose was a part of that freedom, and to confine her to love one man was an abridgement of her rights." She said that "although she had one husband in Cleveland, *she considered herself married to the whole human race.* All men were husbands, and she had an undying love for them" She said also, "what business is it to the world whether one man is the father of my children or ten men are? I have a right to say who shall be the father of my offspring."

Madame Lewis appears to be decidedly a high old gal.

MORMON INTELLIGENCE.—The Mormons have invented a new alphabet. They are to have a newspaper of their own, set up in type that they only can read. The mormons are a separate type of people, and, as such, we see no harm in their having a separate type to themselves. On the contrary we are rejoiced that the good, honest type, which is generally used for the purposes of civilization may not be defiled by their foul fingers. In truth, we possessed no type that could have suited their base purposes. "Bourgeois," for a set of dissolute reprobates that have not a good *Bourgeois* amongst them, would have been far too respectable. "Minion" would have been about the most congenial representative of a minion race like them. We fervently hope that the Mormon characters are such as cannot possibly be met with in any other part of the world—characters of so base a cast that no respectable printer would think of admitting them into his establishment. It should be, with Englishmen, a great source of congratulation, that a people that have not a single thought in common with us, should have adopted a distinctive medium for giving shape to their thoughts on paper. It is a safe-guard, for which we should be grateful, as there will be less danger of our simple minded cooks and housemaids being, for the future corrupted by their dangerous doctrines.—*Punch.*

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have news from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, to the 29th ult. The provisional government had issued a decree, summarily expelling from the country every American who had sided with Walker. Under its operations, however, all Americans, even the most worthy and inoffensive, were being driven away, and not more than half a dozen, located at La Virgin and San Juan del Sur, remained in the so-called republic. Nicaragua was rapidly recovering from the effects of the late war. The election for President was to have taken place on the 26th, and it was thought Gen. Martinez would be chosen. It was believed that Walker still had many friends in Nicaragua, but all his influential native adherents had been either banished or sentenced to penal servitude. We have a confirmation of the news of the expulsion of Mr. Carey Jones from Costa Rica by President Mora, under the suspicion of his being a spy in the interest of the fillibusters. The Costa Ricans were in much alarm, having a wholesome dread of the projected Walker demonstration, and were making preparations for a stout resistance. Col. Schlessinger had left, *en route* for the United States.

HOW TO EMPLOY LABOR.—Those who have small mechanical jobs to be performed, that they mean to have done, and that they can afford to do at any time, would render the best possible assistance to worthy mechanics by having them done now, when work is slack and winter coming on. Families that have clothing to make up this winter could relieve many seamstresses waiting in want for employment, by putting the jobs immediately into their hands. There is scarcely a family in the place but has some job or other of work to do, which would not inconvenience them the least to have done now.—It is not required that people shall incur useless and idle expenditure to keep others employed, nor is it necessary. The ordinary wants of the season, if now required to be supplied, would go far to relieve labor, and restore a better condition of things.

IOWA ELECTION.—According to the returns received by the Hawk Eye, the Republican majority for Governor will be about 5000.—The Legislature so far stands thus:

	Rep.	Dem.	In doubt.
Senate,	22	12	2
House,	37	25	10

The Senate is composed of 36 members.—Of these 21 hold over, and 15 of these are Republicans and 6 Democrats.

The House is composed of 74 members.—Of these, we have already reports of the election of 37 Republicans and 25 Democrats. It requires 56 votes to make a majority on joint ballot. The Republicans have now 59 votes in both Houses and are therefore sure of the control of the Legislature, whatever may be the character of the members yet to be heard from.

NEGROES NOT CITIZENS.—The Springfield Republican, (Mass.) cites the following case:—Thomas Howland, a respectable colored citizen of Providence, R. I., being about to emigrate to Liberia with his wife and daughter, applied to the State Department at Washington for a passport, or a certificate of nationality. The answer returned to his notary was:—"Mr. Martin must certainly be aware that passports are not issued to persons of African extraction. Such persons are not deemed citizens of the United States. See the case of Dred Scott, recently decided by the Supreme Court."

BURIED TREASURE COMING TO LIGHT.—The Peninsular (Del.) News says:—"The people of the lower part of Sussex, continue to pick up silver coins along the coast. A friend informs us that, according to the best information he can collect, there have been from eight to nine thousand dollars collected altogether. The coin dates as far down as 1718, and is in circulation all over Baltimore Hundred. The prevailing opinion is that it is the money which was buried by Gibbs and Walmsley, the two notorious pirates, who, after conviction, confessed that they buried money in the sand in that neighborhood."

The Lake Superior Republican says: "Any amount of female help is wanted here, as girls to do housework are scarce. Good girls get from $12 to $30 per month.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 3d day of November, next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain Messuage and Tenement, and Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nether Providence, in the county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania: Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lands of William Ewen, John Williams, Patrick Seary, and by the Providence great road; containing 18 acres and 18 perches of land.



The Improvements are a substantial STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 25 by 27 feet, 2½ stories high, divided into convenient rooms, with Piazza in front, cellared under, Stone Kitchen attached, 13 by 22 feet, Stone Milk House 19 by 20 feet, Pump House, with a well of excellent water, large Stone Cistern, holding 90 barrels of water, which is kept filled by a wind mill pump, with Lead Pipes attached, leading to the Barn for watering Stock. Frame Barn (Stone Stable high) 26 by 69 feet, with over Shoot in front, 17 feet in width, Straw House, Wagon House, Ice House, and other out buildings, all in good order and complete repair. The Dwelling House is situated, fronting upon the Providence great road, presenting a very handsome view of the surrounding country, shaded by a great variety of Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. There is on the premises, a young and thriving Apple Orchard. The land is in a very high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields under good fences.



This property is situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and places of public worship, within ¾ of a mile of two Stations on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and distance from Philadelphia about 11 miles, from the Borough of Chester about 8½ miles, and from the Borough of Media the county seat of Delaware county, about 2 miles.

Persons desirous of purchasing a small farm or country residence should not neglect this opportunity, as properties of this kind are rarely in the market. The sale will be positive as the subscriber has recently purchased a large farm and wants to sell.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as the property will show for itself. Persons wishing to view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by Thomas D. Nelling, residing thereon. Terms easy. Conditions at sale by

Nether Providence, Oct. 14. JAMES DICKS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Monday, the 16th day of November*, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

No 1—A valuable dairy farm, situated in the township of Radnor, Delaware county, Pa., late the estate of William Siter, deceased, within ¾ of a mile of the Eagle Station, on the Penna. Railroad, and ½ a mile of the Philia. and Lancaster Turnpike. Bounded and described as follows: By lands of Charles Pugh, Jesse Brooke, Joseph C. Smith and others, containing 59 acres, 3 roods and 32 perches. The Improvements are a substantial STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 45 by 33 feet two stories high 4 rooms and a hall on the first floor, 5 rooms on the 2d floor, and good cellars, with a plazza front and back, and a never failing well of water at the door with a pump therein; a double decker Stone Barn, 66 by 42 feet, overshoot in front, with wagon house, Corn crib and granaries in the rear; two Stone houses over never-failing springs of water, with shedding for 24 head of cows; Smoke house, Ice house, Carriage house, and other out-buildings. There are about ten acres of WOODLAND, six acres of APPLE ORCHARD in bearing order, the residue is arable land, in a good state of cultivation and productive, divided into convenient fields and well watered.



No. 2—Contains 25 acres, 1 rood and 2 perches Bounded by No. 1, and lands of Jesse Brooke Joseph C. Smith and others, on which is a good water power, improved by a substantial SAW MILL, with upright and circular saws, there is also on the premises a substantial STONE HOUSE, 2 stories high, with 3 rooms on the 1st floor and 3 rooms on the 2d floor, a good well of water at the door with an endless chain pump, a Stone Spring house, Wash house, and a Frame Stable, a large portion of this land is covered with valuable Timber. This property is situate about 11 miles from Philadelphia in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to mills, schools, and places of worship of different denominations

Persons wishing to view the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on Wilmer Siter, residing on property No. 1.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

EMILY SITER, *Executrix.*
WILMER SITER, *Executor.*

Radnor, October 21-ts*

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, a valuable lot of ground, containing about half an acre, situate in the village of Concord, Delaware county, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of commodious dimensions. There are upon the premises, a variety of Fruit and Shade Trees. A pump and well of good water at the door. The house is in excellent condition, being newly done. This property is well worthy the attention of those desiring a comfortable home, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enquire of

August 25-2m*. JOSEPH FAIRLAMB, Village Green.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, in South Media Delaware county, a two and half story FRAME HOUSE, with two rooms on each floor, with a Kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water and a pump therein, in the kitchen. The house has been built within the last year. The lot is thirty feet front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth: within one-fourth of a mile of the Manchester Depot, on the direct Westchester Railroad. Any person wishing to view the property can call on Alfred Yarnall, residing near the premises, or the subscriber in Eddowes, Chester county, within 1¼ miles from the Leopard Tavern.

Sept 23-1m. PHILLIP S. BISHOP.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING.—The undersigned in connection with SAMUEL B. THOMAS, Esq., will attend to the business of conveyancing, surveying and the sale of Real Estate.

OFFICE—In the Court House, Media, next door north of the Prothonotary's office. For sale on accommodating terms:

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.
55 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 Newton
For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.
Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
Houses, 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.

JAS. R. CUMMINS.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold at private sale, Seven and a half acres of Land, about 1 acre of which is Woodland, in Newtown, adjoining lands of the estate of Levi Lewis, thereon is a Stone House, and Frame Stable, a stream of water runs through one corner. It is situate on a public road about a quarter of a mile from Levi Lewis' mill.

Also, 4 or 5 acres of woodleave, adjoining land of Enos Yarnall, principally chesnut and oak.

Also, about 4 acres of ditto, adjoining lands of Caleb Lewis and David Pratt, chiefly oak, poplar and hickory.

ROBERT M. THOMAS.

Newtown, 10th mo., 7th, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT, in the Borough of Media, a three story BRICK DWELLING, situate on Front Street, nearly opposite the Court House. For information enquire of the subscriber, residing in said Borough.

Media, May 13-tf. J. LEWIS WORRALL.

CHESTER LUMBER YARD. The subscribe s 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.

dec 21 J. & C. D. PENNELL.

New Philadelphia Dry Goods;

SHARPLESS & BROTHERS,

Late TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SONS, have removed to their New Store, *N. W. corner of 8th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia*, and have opened their usual full assortment of Autumn and Winter

DRY GOGDS,

which they offer *at very low prices*; their stock includes Shawls, Black and fancy Silks, Merinoes and other Dress Goods, Men's and Boy's wear, Blankets, Housekeeping Goods, and goods for "Friends Wear."

Philadelphia, October 14-2m.

DARBY AND CHESTER PLANK ROAD OR TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election will be held at the house of John G. Dyer, in the Borough of Chester, on Second-day, (Monday) the 2d of 11th mo., (Nov.) next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5 P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the above named company.

JACOB HEWES,
10th mo., 14, 3w. *Secretary.*

CONCENTRATED LEY FOR MAKING SOAP, a very economical and labor saving article; for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY, Chester, October 7. Market and Work sts.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM T. SIMPSON, May6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

ANOTHER DIPLOMA FOR HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, awarded at the county Exhibition last week, now is the time to use it: price ten cents per square yard, for sale by.

R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, Sept. 23. Market and Work sts.

THE MEDIA ACADEMY.

The subscriber, having made arrangements for reopening 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.
Prof. Jos. G. Harlan, Haverford College, Del. co.
Dr. Edward Maris, Edgmont, Delaware county.

The encouragement of its former patrons is respectfully solicited.

For further particulars at present, address the subscriber by mail, at Railway, New Jersey.

Oct. JOS. S. TOWNSEND.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.

VILLAGE GREEN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

The Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, NOVEMBER 15th, 1857.

Terms, BOTH SEXES, per session of *twenty-two weeks*, $70—one half in advance—$60 for pupils spending their Sabbaths at home.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.

Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by courses in connection with an EXTENSIVE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.

Practical lessons given in Surveying.

Piano Music, $10 00 extra. French and German, each, $5 00 extra.

For the better accommodation of pupils a commodious building has been erected, adjoining the one used during the past year.

In point of location it is unsurpassed in the beauty of the surrounding scenery and the freedom from all opportunities of dissipation and immorality.

Monthly reports sent to parents.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

Oct. 14. J. HARVEY BARTON, A. B.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTUING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF DARBY.—The subscriber returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been established in the above business, at his old stand, and informs them that he will be pleased to execute at all times, any and all orders in his line of business, using none but the best materials and finishing work in a manner unsurpassed by none. Repairing in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

Darby, April 32-6m. MARIS W. LEWIS.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!—A large assortment 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.

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, ere long the freezing winter win

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 until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., OCTOBER 28, 1857.

Business in this county as in other places has almost come to a stand still. The cry of hard times greet you from all quarters.—The greater part of the manufacturing establishments have ceased to work; the ballance with one or two exceptions are only running half and two-thirds time, and several of these will stop altogether as soon as the their stock on hand is all worked up. In Chester, one of Mr. Campbell's mills has stopped, and a number of hands in the other been discharged; it will cease operation in a week or two. The oil factory and the mill of Mr. Crook, haved also stopped operations.

This state of affairs must bring hard times to the operatives, and if there is not some means of relief adopted, those who have families to support must suffer. In Philadelphia the benevolent societies are making efforts to increase their usefulness, and appealing to those who have the wherewithal to do with for aid. In the country there will no doubt be many, especially in manufacturing sections like Delaware county, who will need relief, and there should be some means adopted, of ministering to their wants.

As the country, during the winter, will no doubt be filled with unprincipled persons, seeking to take advantage of the misfortunes of others, by more effectually appealing to the sympathies of the people, probably the best plan for protection from such would be to form a benevolent association, in the county, similar to those of the cities, and seek out those who need assistance, and give to none until their circumstances have been inquired into.

A NEW FEATURE OF THE HARD TIMES.—The newest feature of the present monetary pressure is the threatened revolt of those hapless creatures in our cities who can get no employment, and consequently no money to purchase the necessaries of life. The Germans of Philadelphia have already taken the foremost step by calling a meeting (an account of which will be found elsewhere,) having inflammatory addresses delivered, and threatening to have "either bread or battle!" Doubtless others will pursue the same course; if not now, when they are called to endure the hardships of winter, and when they see starvation staring them in the face, with no hope of obtaining succor by honest means. None are apt to anticipate misfortune, but if we were to assert that in all probabilty the scenes of the bread riot of 1844 will be enacted this winter, with tenfold more fury, and wider spread disasters, it would simply be—what every one who has given the matter thought—expects. Grim want and a cold winter stares the poor in the face on every side, life must be maintained at every hazzard, their suffering families must be looked after, and, when all other means have failed, precedent tells us but two plainly what will be resorted to for the sake of getting food.

GOOD ADVICE.—We do not know of any admonition for our readers at the present time better than the subjoinct:

"ADVERTISE.—Dull times are perhaps the very best for advertisers. What little trade is going on they get, and whilst others are grumbling, they pay their way, and with the newspeper as a life preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others are sinking all around. Advertise liberally, and you will hardly smell the hard times."

Every word of this is true, and it will be worth money to any business man who will act upon it. Reduce your prices to suit the times. Small profits and quick sales are much the best just now. It will be no advantage to stick to the rates asked in prosperous days, and thus fail to sell. Retrenchment is the order now. Therefore, advertise your goods liberally, and let the public know where cheap articles can be had. Advertise, and let the people see that your head is still above water, and that you go on selling on advantageous terms. There are plenty of cash buyers who make their appearance about these times.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival at New York on Sunday morning of the steamship Baltic, with Liverpool dates of the 14th, we have four days later news from Europe.

The American ship Lexington has been totally lost near Venetia. Later dates from India have been received at London. The reiege train was expected to reach Delhi on the 3d of September, when the assault would be commenced. Gen. Havelock remained at Cawnpore, but would be reinforced in a few days by Gen. Outram, who had reached Allahabed with a strong force. The garrison at Cawnpore was gallantly holding out, and would be relieved by the middle of September. Thirty-four horses ran for the Czarawitch cup, and the first trial resulted in a dead heat between Prioress, El Hakim and Queen Bess. *On the deciding heat Prioress, the American mare, won by a length and a half,* amid great cheering. Thus it will be seen that America has taken her turn to triumph, and the American sportsman will now throw up his hat in glee. The American horse, Lecompte, is dead. An excessive money pressure prevails in London, and a further advance in the rate of discount by the bank of England is anticipated. The Bank of Dublin has advanced the rate of discount to 7 per cent., and the Bank of France to 6½ per cent. The money pressure in Vienna is also severe.

A FEARFUL PICTURE.—The New York *Herald* publishes a list of ready made clothing establishments in that city, with the number of men, women and children usually employed, and those establishments usually employed 39.455 persons, but have recently discharged 25, 662, and now only employ 3098.

THE GERMAN LABORERS OF PHILADELPHIA. There has recently been a very important movement on the part of the laboring Germans of Philadelphia. They held a meeting in the Actien Saloon, Third street, near Callowhill, on Sunday last, agreeably to this inflammatory call:

Laborers! Brothers!!—It is every day getting worse! It is impossible to tell where the misery of the times will end. It cannot be known. Shall we die shamefully, without even raising a hand to save ourselves and children? The sages say we should endure our present misfortunes as an earthquake or hurricane—that help is impossible. Such talk is the acme of folly, or else it is the venal phrase of bribed hirelings, only to lull us into that death-like repose which is engendered by idleness.

Workmen! Brethern! We are no children—we are men, not women—men who know the stern reality of life, men who have a sacred duty to fulfil to their wives and children; who are men who know how to discharge their duties!

Workmen! Brethern! This misfortune is no necessity; it need not be borne as a dispensation of God.

Workmen! Brethern! The misfortune of the present time was foreseen years ago; it is the result of the recklessness of speculators, who have robbed hundreds of thousands of innocent people, careless of even our lives, after their own selfish ends are attained.

We have worked—we have suffered, for what? We are now miserable. We have amassed wealth, and our very self-deprivations are literally gone to the devil. It is ordained that if we help ourselves God will help us. We can help ourselves. We are determined to help ourselves. The workmen (brothers in a common cause) are called to a meeting on Sunday (to-day) at the Actien Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Be not prepared for any false delusion. We are determined to operate against any more humbug.

Come all! Let us remember that it was even the work of a Legislature of our own making that we endure the pangs of a bitter death.

Let us act—not speak. Let us strike while we can, or die fighting manfully.

MANY WORKMEN.

The hall was crowded to overflowing, and much sensation was manifested. About a dozen speakers addressed the meeting, all of whom laid the blame of the hard times upon the Democratic party and the general government. They condemned the present tariff, and desired a protective one, such as was approved by the old Whig party. They spoke with warmth upon the question of slavery, and said that the white man of the North received no more than the black man of the South. They urged upon working men the organization of a party against slavery, the Democracy, and in favor of a protective tariff. They called upon the government to do something for their relief, and declared that "THEY MUST HAVE BREAD OR BATTLE!" A meeting of the German and American laborers we presume will soon be held in Independence Square, to take action in the matter, as its calling was referred to a select committee.

If meetings of this character are now being held in our larger cities—now, when the poor only feel the first pinchings of want, what will they do when all the horrors of an unemployed winter come upon them? Everywhere excesses will be committed, and crimes be perpetrated, by not only those who are really needy, but those who will make it a shield to hide their villiany.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.—From the returns received at the office of Secretary Stanton up to the 18th inst., and which were counted by him as legal, the Legislature stands thus:

	Council	House Rep.
Free State,	8	26
Democrats,	4	13
Doubtful,	1	
	13	39

In consequence of the immense frauds which had been perpetrated by the judges in several of the Democratic precincts, the Governor and Secretaries had thrown out the votes of two whole counties and four precincts in other counties.

It Marshall county the judges and clerks sat in the second story of the house, and received tickets through a hole in the floor just large enough for a man's hand to pass through. Of course the judges could not see the person offering to vote, and one man could vote fifty times if he choose! By this plan the judges and clerks could swear that they did not see any illegal voting. Marshall is a back county, on the Nebraska line, where a sheriff, who was recently ordered to summon 36 free-holders as grand-jurors, reported that there were not 36 inhabitants in the county! Yet a Democratic majority of 400 was returned. Similar frauds were perpetrated in all parts of the territory.

PROVISIONS FALLING.—We notice that in many parts of the country provisions are falling in price; but here the old prices are kept up in defiance of the hard times. In Norristown, articles are advertised for sale at the following low prices:

Good refined sugar at 7 cents per lb.

Honey Syrup at 56 cts. per gallon.

New York Steam Syrup, 44 cents per gallon.

Best Sugar House molasses at 44 cents.

Common Sugar House at 32 cents.

Extra burning fluid at 60 cents per gallon.

It will be noticed that in these articles there has been a great diminution in price. There must soon be a fall in the price of all articles of home consumption.

At the last accounts the United States expedition against the Mormons was on the 22d of September, 230 miles east of Fort Lawrence; grass scarce, cattle dying, mules breaking, and a heavy snow storm on the route. On the 8th of October some of the supply trains were within 140 miles of Salt Lake Valley, while others were far behind, and not likely to arrive this season.

The Mormons take strong ground against the United States Government, and express a determination to resist its troops to the last extremity. The women and children are called upon to arm themselves, and the people generally exhorted to lay up their grain, and otherwise prepare for the conflict.

THANKSGIVING.—Connecticut has just been added to the list of States who will celebrate Thursday, November 26th, as a day of thanksgiving, which includes New Hampspire, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland. No doubt a majority of the States will join with us at the same time.

HON. N. P. BANKS, the distinguished speaker of the last House of Representatives, and at present a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, made a speech in Boston on Thursday last, of marked ability and power. It was a logical and philosophical discussion of the present financial crises, which was traceu *to the neglect, by the general government, of the industrial interests of the country.* The tariff of 1846 imposed a heavy burden upon the manufacturers in duties on raw materials. It imposed a like burden upon the business community by accumulating the coin of the country in the vaults of the sub-treasury. When the Pierce administration came into power, government had a surplus accumulation of $21,000,000, and it anticipated an increase of that surplus in 1857, and $44,000,000 in 1858. To check this alarming increase Mr. Guthrie (to whom Mr. Banks paid a high compliment for his faithfulness, ability, and fertility of resource) recommended a radical change in the tariff, making only two schedules, one of 25 per cent., embracing manufactured articles, &c., and the other *five*, which should contain the raw material used in manufacturing. This scheme was supported by President Pierce, but failed to pass Congress, although it was based on a principle which has been recognized by every administurtion from General Washington down to the present time—*a tariff for revenue with incidental protection.* The objections to this measure came from the Southern part of the country and from Southern statesmen, upon the ground that it was a protective measure! As a consequence of this defeat the manufacturers had to pay in '54, '55 and '56 as they had for years before. $8,000,000 annually into the treasury of the United States already overflowing with the coin of the country, there to lay idle to the embarrassment of every individual interest, and hanging, like an impending cloud over every section of the country. And our manufacturers have gone into the markets of the world after paying this tax of 25 per cent. on the raw materials, and entered into competition with the manufacturers of other countries who received the raw materials duty free.

Mr. Banks argued that had this modification of the tariff been made in '53, there would have been no accumulation of gold in the vaults of the treasury, and the present crises would have been indefinitely postponed. It was defeated then, and subsequently abandoned by President Pierce, because it was objectionable to his Southern friends.—The tariff was not modified until last winter, and then only under imperious necessity, in consequence of the alarming accumulation of coin in the sub-treasury. The alteration was a relief, but was not all that the industrial interests of the country should have received, and it had not been made with sufficient promptness. Mr. Banks strongly urged the principle of *specific* duties whenever it is possible, absolute from taxation of the raw materials used in manufactures, and such incidental protection as a revenue tariff can afford.

From this branch of his subject Mr. Banks went on to speak of the extravagance of the general government, whose example had been followed by States, communities and individuals. He argued that the extravagance of the times could be clearly traced to the lavish expenditures of the government. He alluded to the inexorable policy of slavery extension to which everything, even the interests of the industrial classes, had been made to bend. The prosperity of the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of this country have been paralyzed, crushed, and destroyed, but we have a government establishing for the first time in the history of man, the principle that where the constitution and the American flag go, there goes the institution of slavery, not only against the law of God, but against the laws of man. And all this was to give the slave labor of this country an absolute supremacy over the material interests, and over free labor.

OHIO AND HER POLITICS.—The Buckeye State is very changeable in her politics. In 1838 Shannon, Democrat, was elected Governor by a large majority. In 1840, Corwin, Whig, was chosen to succeed him by a large majority over Shannon, but in 1842 Shannon was again elected Governor by a heavy vote. In 1844 the Whigs were again in power, and elected Bartlett Governor. In 1846 the Democrats took their turn and elected Bebb, Democrat, Governor. In 1848 the Whigs elected Ford Governor over John B. Weller, Democrat. In 1850 Wood, Democrat, was chosen Governor. The disastrous campaign of 1852 swamped the Whig party everywhere, and it was not until the sudden and mysterious rise of the Know Nothings, combined with the great revulsion caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act, gave the opposition a chance, that the Democrats were again defeated in Ohio. This was in 1854, when the whole State gave a tremendous majority against the administration.—Next year came a reaction, which has been gaining ground ever since, until at the late contest, the Democrats elected a majority in both houses of the Legislature, and chose one of the State officers. The fact is that Ohio is by no means so largely anti-slavery as is generally supposed. The southern counties are heavily the other way. Since the Republican party became separate and distinct from the Americans their preponderance has been very doubtful. At the Presidential election the vote stood:—Fremont, 187,497; Buchanan 170,874; Fillmore 28,126, thus showing the Republicans to be in a minority of 11,503. At the late contest they succeeded on their State ticket by about 2000 majority, while the American ticket polls some 10,000 votes. It is clear that the more the coalition between the Americans and Democrats, the greater becomes the likelihood of an utter defeat of the Republicans. We agree with the *North American* in saying that had not the Republican party of Ohio ignored the existence of Americanism, it would have carried the State by at least 10,000 majority.

Thomas Crawford, the American sculptor, died in London on the 10th inst., at the age of 44 years. He was a native of New York city. At the age of 26 he was sent to Rome, where his artist career was entirely spent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORGERY—HORSE STEALING—SWINDLING, &c.—Our citizens have been amazed and bewildered this week, by the discovery that a citizen of this place had been guilty of a series of forgeries, horse stealing, swindling, &c. The circumstances, as near as we can tell at present, are as follows:—Milton Layman, a citizen of this Borough, and whose name is familiar to many of the citizens of this county, as one of the parties engaged in the arrest of Wm. Baugh in Uwchlan, some time since, has been very much embarrassed in financial matters for some time, and last week his property was taken into execution by the Sheriff. In order to raise funds, perhaps, to relieve him in his difficulties he has been endeavoring to obtain loans at different places. In some instances he was successful, but failing to obtain the amount requisite by honest means, he forged the names of some of our influential business men, to notes, and altered others, until, it is said, he succeeded in getting some four or five thousand dollars. On Saturday last, he hired a horse and carriage of Mr. Samuel Guss, since which time he has not been heard of. It is not necessary here to detail the names of those upon whom the forgeries were committed, but in one instance he succeeded in chiseling a lady out of about four hundred dollars. He also disposed of a horse and carriage to Bowen Menagh, and after receiving his money, again sold the same horse and carriage to a Mr. Hipple. Thus much has come to light: there may be more yet to follow. The officers are in pursuit, and it is to be hoped that he will be captured and receive the full reward of his mis-deeds. Nothing of great moment has heretofore been alleged against his character, but in this he has given evidence of being a finished rogue. —*Chester County Times.*

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Delaware county, will be held at the Banking house, in Chester, to-morrow, to take into consideration the propriety of accepting the late act of the Legislature, authorizing the suspension of specie payments, and which declares that they shall be renewed in April, on pain of the forfeiture of the Bank charters.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have recently given notice to the local transporters along the line of the Columbia Road, that they will each be required to give security to the Company to the amount of $3000, to meet any damages which may be incurred by reason of accidents happening at the private switches where the local transporters run their cars on the sidelings. This course will doubtless prevent many accidents along the line of the road.

THE PEOPLES' LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Rev. Alonza Potter, will lecture before the "People's Literary Institute at Rockdale, on Monday evening next. The Institution is in a prosperous condition and has already effected much good in that neighborhood. The library is still becoming more valuable and now numbers near three hundred volumes of choice books.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night, of last week, some burglars broke into the hotel at Howelville, stole the money drawer, carried it behind Dr. Pennock's barn, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, where they opened it, and found that it only contained *four cents.* The villians were too sure of "plenty of cash" that time.

RASPBERRIES.—We are indebted, says the *Record*, to Emmor Townsend, of this Borough, for a specimen of raspberries fresh from his garden. They are of extraordinary size, are known as the monthly raspberry. They have been very prolific during the seasons and the vines have grown 12 or 15 feet. We have never seen the fruit of such fine size.

BURGLARY.—One night last week, the house of James Erskine, of Haverford township, was entered and robbed of a gold watch, a quantity of silverware, clothing and bed clothing. The inmates were a leep at the time, and were not disturbed by any noise.

COURT.—The regular term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Chester County, commenced on Monday last. The most important case that will come up, will be that of Charles D. Phillips; there are besides two cases of arson, two of burglary, one of pocket-picking, and numerous assault and battery cases, &c.

The Farm of C. A. Walborn, in East Whiteland, Chester county, (the Tredennick property,) 135 acrers, was sold at public sale on the 15th inst., at $113 per acre.—Rev. Mr. Hazlehurst and Mr. Dunbar are the purchasers.

The property of Peter Worrall, in East Media, was sold by the Sheriff on Saturday last, for eleven thousand one hundred dollars. It was purchased by Thomas Pratt, of Middletown.

THE MEDIA EMPORIUM.—There is not a better stocked store in the county than that of I. Haldeman & Sons, of this Borough;—and none where the wants of purchasers can be better supplied.

In the Dry Goods department may be found Ladies' and Gentlemens' dress goods, trimmings and furnishing wears of almost every description, suitable for the season, both of foreign and domestic manufacture.

In the grocery and hardware department every article usually kept in a store of the kind, may be had, selected in the best and cheapest markets. In the whole, the establishment is the largest in the county, arranged the most conductive to the comfort of purchasers, conducted upon the cash principle in the most perfect system, and with the extensive assortment of goods, cheapness of prices, integrity, perseverance, and accommodating character of the proprietors, the wants of customers cannot fail to be supplied, and the interest of the citizens of Delaware County cannot fail to secure them a liberal patronage, and ultimate success.

We would invite the patronage of those of our farmers who attend market, to the public house of Talbot & McCall, No. 1621, Market Street; of John & Entriken, 15th and Market; and of Moses Clark, 13th and Market. The proprietors of these establishments are generally well known to our citizens, and those who have visited their houses can bear testimony to the good accommodations received. There are no better or more orderly hotels in the city than these.

SCRAPPLE AND SAUSAGE.—We, on Monday last received two fine messes of scrapple and suasage, made by Charles H. Shaw, grocer, of this Borough. These articles form a great part of our winter diet, and those in want of them through the season, should purchase of the above named gentleman.

M. E. CHURCH.—We understand that steps have been taken to finish the Church, of this Borough. The contract for finishing it was awarded to John G. Haddock.

The proprietors of the Girard House have reduced their charges 25 per cent. from $2 50 to $2 per day.

Flour is selling in Cincinnati at from $4 25 to $4 50, and large lots could not be sold except at a lower figure.

There is a fellow in Illinois so dirty that the assessors have put him down as "real estate."

FOR THE MEDIA ADVERTISER.

Friends Cooper & Vernon:—Who commenced the attack, is the question? There is no one but what will admit it was Y. S. Walter. Well, has he not read or heard the adage, that if he treads upon a worm, it will turn; will he deprive me of the right to defend *my* interests, and read *me* a homily. I hate controversy as much as any man, and will just say before he undertakes the subject again, to read in Christ's Sermon upon the Mount, *Matthew*, Chapter 7th, verse 3d, 4th and 5th. JACOB HEWES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—We propose hereafter, giving a weekly statement of the Philadelphia Markets, in this column. It will be found of much interest to all classes of readers. The following are the prices for this week:—

Breadstuffs—Of all kinds continue dull and drooping; the receipts are light, and the stocks much reduced, but the demand for Flour is limited, and prices favor the buyers, some 3,000 bbls. only having been taken for shipment at $5 25 a $5 50 for common and good straight brands of superfine, and $5 75 a $6 25 per bbl. for extra family flour, according to brand. The home trade has been, to a fair extent, within the range of $5 25 a $5 75 for common and choice brands, $5 75 a $6 50 for extra, and $6 75 a $7 50 per bbl. for fancy lots, as to brand and quality. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are nearly nominal, at $3 75 a $4 for the former, and $4 25 a $4 37½ per bbl. for the latter.—Wheat is rather lower, and about 28,000 bushels have been disposed of at 105 a 120c for Red, and 110 a 130c for White—the latter for strictly prime lots. Rye is in better demand, and rather scarce, and all offered sold at 73 a 75c, the latter for Pennsylvania. Corn has been in fair request, and not much offering, and 14,000 bushels, mostly good Southern Yellow, have been taken at 74 a 76c, chiefly at 75c. afloat. Oats have been arriving more freely, and prices have fallen off considerably; sales of about 33,000 bushels, chiefly Southern, having been made at 35 a 40c. closing at the lowest rate, for good Delaware afloat.

Provisions—Have been at a complete stand during the entire week. Stocks are very much reduced, and the prices of barrelled Meats unsettled and lower, Mess Pork being generally held at $24, and Mess Beef at $18 a $19 per bbl. the latter for city packed, but there are sellers at less. Bacon is taken in a small way, as wanted, at 14 a 15c for Hams, 15 a 15½c for Sides, and 12 a 12½c for Shoulders. Of Green Meats there is no stock to operate in. Lard remains about stationary, with limited sales of bbls. and tierces at 15 a 15½c, and kegs at 16 a 16½ per lb. Butter is dull, and solid packed sells slowly at 12 a 13c. Roll is beginning to arrive, and brings 16 a 17c. Cheese, not much doing, and prices are about the same. Eggs are bringing 14½ a 15c per dozen.

Groceries—Continue dull, and Sugar, in the absence of a demand, except in a small way for the home trade, is dull, and prices unsettled and drooping; the week's sales only reaching some 150 hhds., mostly Cuba, in lots, at from 7¼ a 8¾c, as in quality, on the usual terms. Nothing doing in Molasses to establish a quotation, and the market remains at a complete stand. The stock of Coffee has been increased, and holders are inclined to sell, but there is little or nothing doing, sales being confined to some 400 bags, at from 10¾ to 11¼c for Rio, and 13c for Laguayra, on time.

COINCIDENCE.—A remarkable feature in the election returns of this County, is that the candidates who ran highest on their respective tickets, each received precisely the same number of votes. Thomas S. Tayler, the Republican nominee for Recorder, and Amariah Strickland, the Democratic candidate for Register, each obtained 5,631 votes, the largest number given to any candidate in the county. *Press.*

A THING TO BE CONSIDERED.—We find in the Baltimore *Patriot*, the following timely suggestion upon a subject which just now is of much importance to all who have upon their shoulders the responsibility of carrying on successfully a business in which numbers of operatives are employed and paid:

"It is a fact well known, that with the inflated currency, great enterprise in business, and extensive speculations which have marked our career in the past twenty years of prosperity, compensation for labor in every department, has advanced in a ratio with the unreal and too highly estimated value of our nominal bank note (now non-specie paying) currency. Laborers, therefore, or those of the humbler industrial classes, must determine to lower the standard value of their services, to a par with the times and necessities thereof. That which they once somewhat indignantly refused to do for a dollar, must be done for fifty cents, and even less rather than be idle. "A half loaf of bread is better than none." This principle must be carried through all society. Agriculturists will be obliged to sell their produce cheaper, the butcher and baker and grocer, and all others must take less for their commodities. Merchants, manufactures, and those in every known pursuit, will see the necessity of curtailment.

"Thus things will in time assume an equilibrium, and the channels of industry gain renewed vigor. Fastidiousness upon such matters must give way. It will not do for laborers to refuse a moderate or reasonable equivalent for services, when misery, poverty, want, and the concomitant evils thereof, are staring them in the face. These are no times for parleying, or for operatives to stand upon dignity in expectation of prices such as heretofore obtained. The sooner their minds are made up decisively upon this subject, the better."

We do not know whether the working people, who are so ready to consider their own necessities in prosperous times, will now have the grace to take into view the terrible emergency in which all their employers find themselves. But unless the lowering of wages be done by somebody, a great many branches of industry must come to a dead stop.

THE PANIC AS AFFECTING THE CATTLE MARKET.—The Cambridge and Brighton markets at the present time present a curious anomaly. Here is to be found a class of men—the butchers solvent and wealthy—based upon a cash capital, who are usually, not, if ever very materially [affected by the financial crisis changes that periodically occur in the country; now they tremble before the present blast like a mariner in mid ocean without compass or rudder.

The yards and fields are full of the finest bullocks, sheep and lambs. Courage to bye, to trade, to speculate, all have vanished. The secret is rapidly being developed that an entire change in price of these commodities so inevitable, and by no means have they touched bottom. The theory entertained during the last three years, that cattle never again could become reasonably cheap, is now known to be a fallacy.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

EXCITING HORSE RACE.—A trotting race, of 26 miles, came off on Friday last, Bridgeport, Conn., between the Dalton horse and the Taylor horse, which was won by the former, performing the distance in one hour and thirty-two minutes and thirty-six seconds. The authorities of the city obliged Messrs. Dalton and Taylor to make oath that they had not and would not bet on the result, before they would permit the race to come off. The horses kept close together throughout the race.

NEW ISSUES.—The North American, in a lengthy article on the foregoing topic, uses the following strong language:—

"There are great questions of domestic policy naturally evolved from this crisis, which concerns all of us, in every pursuit and position, to investigate carefully, and to study with reference to our future actions and opinions. And the first of these is that which concerns the industry of the country, upon which more than other its advancement among civilized nations depends. The highest condition of prosperty is incident to the highest development of labor, and therefore that of all other subjects should most engross the thoughts of a people among whom labor is honorable. The policy of protecting, elevating and rewarding domestic industry, may be denounced as an exploded theory by those who, while protesting sympathy with the welfare of the toiling masses, are striving, and have striven, to grind them down to the debased condition of the pauper systems of Europe, by encouraging a ruinous competition at their expense, and throwing open the doors to fabrics which deprive them of wages and employment. Other wise and beneficial measures have been assailed in the same loose and ignorant spirit; but when tens of thousands of sturdy men, with willing hands and sad hearts, are walking the streets wanting work, with wives and children wanting bread, they will be apt to inquire for themselves what cause has produced this distress, and why it is the factories, and mines, and mills and workshops, which not long ago resounded with the hum of happy industry, are now closed and silent. And they will discover that the fundamental cause lies in a false policy engrafted upon our laws, adverse to their interests, and seemingly devised to benefit other interests, remote from all sympathy or identity with those they should cherish."

The mutiny in India is likely to affect disastrously a vast amount of progressive industry. Within the last twenty years, the amount of the product of other countries consumed in India has increased from $20, 006, 000, to $85,000,000, and her native productions have more than kept pace with it. Every nation which trades with her becomes her debtor. In 1835, the surplus produce of India was $40,000,000; in 1855 it exceeded $125,000,000. Last year the balance due India for the excess of the exports over the imports was $41,000,000. The specie importations have increased from $14.000,000 in 1846 to $62,000,000 in 1856. The present war puts a stop to all this trade.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The full official returns of the election in this State show, as was to have been expected, a large decrease in the popular vote. The largest apparent loser by this is the Democratic party, whose vote now is reduced to a little more than 180,090. Yet this is a strong rally, compared with that made by the opposition, the two divisions of which now only poll 169, 970, out of an aggregate which last fall reached, on the Union State ticket, some 205,900. For the straight American ticket there are cast substantially the same number of votes as went for the straight Fillmore ticket at the Presidential eiection, 28,000, and the aggregate of the American Republican ticket now is very near the total cast for Fremont.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.—During the session of the Congress, in New York, Mr. Paulsen played blind-folded. He first played four games in this manner, two of which he won; and last week he undertook to play five. The games were finished on Thursday night. Four of his adversaries resigned when nearly checkmated, while the fifth game resulted in a draw. This is by far the greatest feat ever accomplished in chess playing, and witness on the part of Mr. Paulsen a remarkable power of concentration of thought. He is quite young being only twenty-four years of age.

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.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn.*

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.

"On the 30th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside* and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrels & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK, } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading, The above Safes can be inspected at 31 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "inside iron door Salamander." FARREL & HERRING,
No. 31 Walnut street, Phila.

Onl ymakers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. ap. 15 ly

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. S. M. Gayley, *T. Gardner Gayley*, of Media, to *Ellen F.*, daughter of Ed. J. Horner, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.

In Media, on the 15th inst., by Frederick Fairlamb, Esq., *Benjamin H. Tomlinson* of Westtown, Chester county, to *Elizabeth D. Hannum* of Media.

In Ridley, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Isaac Gray, Mr. *Abraham Ward*, to Miss *Mary Trainer*, both of Ridley.

On the 15th of August last, by Davis Kimble, Esq., *John B. Temple* of West Bradford, Chester county, to *Rebecca Marshall* of this county.

FERTILIZERS.

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

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Philadelphia, July 30, 3m.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!

3000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.

October 21, 1857.

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.

MAPS! MAPS!!—Map of Delaware county and Map of Media, for sale at reduced prices, by

Media, Sept. 9. JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO. Booksellers.

Fire Brick and Cement,

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

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.

Ph Hadelp, a July 30, 3m.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same on demand with

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST.

from the day of deposit. For list of managers see daily papers

FRANKLIN FELL, *President.*
CHAS. M. MORRIS, *Treasurer.*
JAMES S. PRINGLE, *Secretary* apr. 22 1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Tuesday, the 10th of November next*, at the late residence of Peter Hill, deceased, in Aston township, Delaware county, the following described personal property, to wit:—21 head of dairy COWS, most of which will come into profit in the months of January and February, three Calves, 1 valuable road and draft work HORSE, 1 brown Mare and Colt, sired by Media Mink, 3 fat Hogs, heavy road Wagon, light farm Wagon, Fodder Cutter, Threshing Machine and horse Power, Winnowing Mill, market Wagon, one Sulkey, Horse rake, Roller, 2 Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Spades, Picks, Crow-bars, Gears of every description, grain Cradles, Scythes, Rakes and Forks, Cutting Box, Corn by the bushel, Wheat in the ground, Hay by the ton, a lot of Oats Straw and Cornfodder.

Dairy Fixtures:—Consisting of Butter Tubs, Milk Pans, Milk and Cream Cans, Churns and Stands, Butter Worker, Scales and Weights, together with a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, (noon) when conditions will be made known by

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
N. SELLARS HILL,
Administrators.

October 28.

Also, at the same time and place, three superior family HORSES, suitable for light and heavy work.

NOTICE.—The regular annual session of the "Delaware County Teachers' Institute," will be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Radnor, on *Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of November next*, commencing on Thursday at ten o'clock in the morning. The exercises of the Institute will consist of instruction, reports and the discussion of topics pertaining to the business of teaching, &c.

The following persons will report upon the subjects which stands in connection with their names.—Teachers are requested to suggest topics to the undersigned, that they may be included in the list:

School Recreations—O. F. Bullard, Chester.
Reading—John C. Lewis, Haverford.
Best Method of Teaching the Alphabet and Small Words—Nathan Stetson, Radnor.
Analysis of Sentences—James H. Kennedy, Middletown.
Spelling, and the different methods of Teaching it—D. B. Nice, Radnor.
Propriety of Awarding Prizes—W. W. James, Aston.
Mental Arithmetic—Thomas Bishop, Upper Providence.
School Government—Samuel Speakman, Haverford.
District Teachers' Association—W. W. James, Aston.
Influence of the Teacher—L. A. Tyler, Ridley.
The Press as a Means of Education Advancement—Joseph Ad. Thompson, Media.
The five fundamental rules of Arithmetic and the method of Teaching them—J. M. Sullivan Marcus Hook.

Other arrangements will be announced in time.—The teachers of the county may be assured of a cordial welcome from their friends in Radnor, and it is sincerely hoped that every teacher who has the advancement of his profession at heart, will make his arrangements to attend all the time, which is short at best.

CHAS. W. DEANS,
Pres. & Chair. of Ex. Com.

Oct. 28.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Oct. 22, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 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-fourth of November, 1857.

The account of Charles Baldwin and Thomas Ramsay, administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, one of the administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased, authorized and empowered by the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, to sell the real estate of said deceased.

The account of Rosanna Megowan and John Kugler, administrators of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edymont, deceased.

The account of Robert Bain, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas D. Anderson, late of the borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Johnson, administrator of Abraham Johnson, deceased, who was guardian of Caroline Thomas, Mary Jane Thomas and Hannah Thomas, minor children of John Y. Thomas, deceased.

The account of Annesley Newlin, administrator of John Noblet, late of the township of Ridley, deceased.

The account of Samuel L. Coffin, executor

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

Will our agricultural readers hand the following letter from the Agriculturist around among the weaker brethern?

MESSRS. EDS.—I took my pen in hand, to say a word about a class of farmers we have up here in our neighborhood. You see, in the church, they have a kind of members, that the minister calls "the weaker brethern."—They don't seem to have faith enough in them to make their religion of any account. They are always at the tail end of the heap, and like stragglers in a flock of sheep, under the wall, or stuck fast in the mud. They are a disgrace to the cause.

Now we have some Hookertown farmers, that make me think of these weaker brethern for all the world. They don't read the papers, and don't believe in good farming any more than such deciples believe the gospel. You cannot get them to take the agricultural journals and they laugh at all the new tools that have been invented to help farmers in their work. Instead of cleaning up their fields so as to use a mowing machine, they sweat over the scythe at the rate of an acre a day. Instead of having a barn cellar to save manure, it is mostly wasted in the yards and highways. Instead of sheltering cattle, in the cold snowy weather, they fodder them out at a stack all winter. I do not know but I am wicked, but I wish every one of them could have been out that cold night in January, when the mercury.—froze. I think they would have learned to pity dumb cattle. I find such farmers are always complaining of hard times, and are never able to pay ther debts. They are always running down farming, and talking about emigrating to the west, just as if a change of place was agoing to change their characters, and make such shiftless farmers, thriving men.

Now I have been thinking that these weaker brethern were living on "Missionary ground" as the saying is, and that the farmers who read the papers ought to come over and help them. It is no use for you to advertise your paper on this account, for such people do not take any paper either political or religious. If one of your agents were to come along, and ask them to subsribe, they would feel insulted, they could not get near enough to them to make their business known. I am going to propose to our Farmer's Club to go out among these weaker brethern and see if we cant get them to take the paper, and mend their ways. You see they can't say we are mere book-farmers, and that our notions are all moonshine, for they now see their, and that our farming pays, so that we have money to lend. After all, Mr. Editor, there is nothing like an argument with the hard coin at the end on't. It does weigh.—They appreciate the farming that brings the clean cash. That is the kind of farming we find your paper recommends, and as it is a poor rule that don't work both ways, I send you the clean cash for a dozen subscribers gathered among the weaker brethern.—Consider these as the first fruits.

HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER SWEET.—*Messrs. Editors.*—From time to time many ways have been recommended, and many directions given, to preserve and keep apple cider in a way that it will retain its freshness, and that peculiar flavor that it possesses when it is first manufactured, and also to prevent its becoming hard and sour. Of the various methods proposed, more or less expense and incoveniences attends them all; but the most simple, and the cheapest way that I have ever tried, is to scald the cider previous to its fermentation. My method of treating my cider, which I wish to keep sweet and fresh, is to heat it until it boils; then take it from the fire and cool it; put it in casks, and close them air-tight. In this way I have kept it without any apparent change until cider that was put up without scalding would be sour enough for vinegar. How long it may be preserved in this way I do not know, but any one can easily determine by trying the experiment.

By boiling down new cider from one-third to one-half, and excellent syrup can be made for culinary purposes, which can be kept for any length of time as well as molasses; and any family preserving cider in these ways, and also having a supply of dried apples to use when green ones fail, can supply themselves with many cheap and healthy dishes of food which they would otherwise be deprived of.

This apple syrup is valuable as a medicine, and is much used in this vicinity for the cure of colds and coughs, and I have known families who used no other article for their children when troubled in that way.

C. T. ALVORD, *Wilmington, Vt.*

No manure is so well worth saving in October and November as the now falling leaves of the season. According to the Payne, they contain nearly three times as much nitrogen as ordinary barn yard manure; and every gardener who has strewn and covered them in his trenches late in the fall or in December, must have noticed the next season how black and moist the soil is that adheres to the thrifty young beets he pulls. No vegetable substance yields its woody fibre and becomes soluble quicker than leaves, and from this very cause they are soon dried up, scattered to the winds and wasted, if not now gathered and trenched in, or composted before, the advent of severe winter.

White turnips, including the yellow stone Aberdeen and others, which, though yellow, are of the same nature, will safely endure but a moderate frost. The first effect of frost is to sweeten them, and render them more mild and pleasant for the table. The same cause induces them to sprout more readily, and to become corky or pithy at an early period. For table use they should be harvested early, before severe frosts, the crowns or tops cut off closely, and stowed in barrels or open bins in a dark cool cellar. A temperature below thirty degrees in the field or cellar will injure them and any growth they may make in the field after this degree of cold, seems to be of little value.—*Homestead.*

VEGETATION OF SEEDS.—It is often a wonder to novices in gardening, that their flower-seeds do not vegetate. They take infinite pains in digging, manuring, sowing, watering and mulching, but after all, many of their seeds will not come up. They blame the seedsman and the season. In many cases neither is to blame. The cause of the difficulty lies in the too early sowing of their seeds. There is a great difference in the habits of plants. The seeds of even some native plants do not start into growth at the first opening of Spring. And certainly, it would be strange if the seeds of tropical plants should do so. They need the warmth of the tropics to make them germinate. Now many of our finest annual flowers are natives of South America, California, Africa and Australia, and ought we to be surprised because their seeds will not germinate in the comparatively cold weather of our Springs? Give them their native warm weather, whether in the hot-house, or frame, or parlor window, or wait until the month of May or June brings it, then they will grow apace.

Jacob Strawn, the celebrated cattle dealer and landholder of Morgan county, Illinois, has recently sold off one corner of his farm in that county, being 3300 acres, at $30 per acre, amounting to the insignificant sum of $99,000. He has made several other sales of land, lately, and yet has ground enough left sufficient to raise enough to feed the whole population of Illinois.



Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857.
On and after the14th of September the Cars will
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7¼ and 11¼ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9¼ A.M., and 1¼ and 5 P.M.

ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9¼ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

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 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.

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 stock, will be procured at the shortest notice. Give him a call. June 3.

HOUSEKEEPERS' WAREHOUSE.
GEORGE BARGARSTER, Jr.—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 $15; 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 JUNEILLE,
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*, of various brands. He has also just received a superior article of CUTTING TOBACCO at a very low price. He is constantly receiving Tobacco, and is ready to fill orders at the shortest notice. nov 19-1y

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THE CHEAPEST
CEDAR & CYPRESS SHINGLES in the CITY.
ALSO,
Flooring and Seasoned Lumber of every kind,
Yard, corner of 7th and Carpenter streets;
R. L. & C. NICHOLSON,
aug. 26. Second Ward Philadelphia.

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELERS,
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 10 (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 Bodman, Gray & Co., Nunns & Clark, Hallet, Gilway & 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.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid asssortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

DOORS AND BLINDS,
SASH AND SHUTTERS,
ALSO GLAZED SASH OF ALL SIZES.
All of which are made of seasoned Lumber and warranted not to shrink. On hand at the Manufactory, either by the Wholesale or Retail. N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.
I. C. WORTH & CO.
Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1857-1y.

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. 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.

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of Coal from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 8. ISAAC TUSSEY.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.

CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a

GENUINE ARTICLE.

Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (24 cents per lb.)

A liberal deduction made to Dealers.

Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.

Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.

It has no superior as a MANURE for

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,

and all other crops requiring a vigorous and

LASTING FERTILIZER,

producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.

GRASS SEED

rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.

PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.

We have a small quantity still in store.

FISH MANURE.

A full supply of this valuable article for sale.

Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)

No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO

for sale at the lowest rates.

☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.

Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29.

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 sowed 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBURG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.

EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.

5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
Ground Bone Dust, &c., &c.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept 23-2m.

GUANO AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.—The subscriber having removed his place of business to the South side of Chester Bridge, on James street, is now prepared to sell Peruvian and Columbian Guano, and Allen & Needles Super-Phosphate of Lime at the lowest cash prices. WILLIAM BOOTH.
Chester, April 15, 1857.

GUANO.—A full supply of Colombian Guano, testing 70 to 80 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, in strong bags, containing about 160 lbs., each, in store and for sale at the Company's prices by
Chester, ap. 22-6m* R. STEVENSON.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constant 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.

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 Mats,
Curry Combs and Cards,	Powder Flasks,
Black and Russet Driving	Shot and Game Bags,
and Riding Bridles,	Calmois 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.
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. 90) 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, $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 Levers and 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

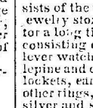
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

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.
E. KAHN. }
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug Store WM. T. SIMPSON, Media.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars. Philadelphia, March 26.



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.



BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.



CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Wholesale and Retail. ap22-1y.

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 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 $2,750 each, clear of all incumbrance and title indisputable; the other property consists of the whole stock in trade 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 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 soon as convenient, as the sale will be conducted expeditiously, and no expense of time will seem 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. B. BROOMALL
june 10-1y. 52 S. 2d st. above Chesnut. Phila.
Jos. G. Cummins, Media, Agent for Delaware county.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the new Oval, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect complete cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating base, is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new east top cannon, and the comet for 1857. For parlors, chambers, &c., these stoves cannot be excelled. The Persian Vesuvian and Peruvian, are wood stoves of excellent design and finish; as also a large assortment of stoves for churches, school houses, stores, offices, hotels, railway cars, depots, &c., &c. We have also on hand a large assortment of odd castings, Grates, Brick, &c., for repairs of stoves. Persons in want of repairs will be particular to bring the name and number of the stove.

I would recommend to persons in want of stoves, to make their purchases in warm weather, as they can be better suited, and stoves for the country can be sent in a much better condition than in cold or damp weather All goods purchased at our establishment, will be delived at the depots, steamboats, &c., free of charge, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.

Please call and examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. You will find our prices ten per cent lower than those of any other stove house
JAMES SPEAR,
New No. 1116 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North, 390 Market st. Phila.
Country Merchants, who buy for cash, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. sep24m.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call attention to their Stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest "living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 94, $1, $ 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap! Irish Linens of our own importation, Linen Table cloths, Diapers, Napkins, Crashes, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large 4 our Story White Building."
THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-3m.

AT THE OLD STAND.
ELI HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK, *VIATCH PIECE, WATCH* and *JEWELERY* Establishment, at his "old stand," *No. 238 Market street, between 7th and 8th, south side, Philadelphia.*

My store is constantly supplied with Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Superior Gold Pens of all kinds, with Gold and Silver Holders in variety, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, together with the largest and best variety of superior *Clocks* and *Time-Pieces,* ever offered in this market.

E. H. being a practical Time-piece and Watchmaker, with an experience of more than twenty years—ten years at his present location—is at all times prepared to furnish, by wholesale and retail, warranted "Time-keepers" of the very best quality, comprising Eight-day and Thirty Hour Clocks and Time-pieces, of plain and highly ornamental designs of all styles and adapted for Counting Houses, Parlors, Halls, Rail Cars, Churches, Steamboats, &c. Also, ALARM CLOCKS, a most desirable articles for "sound sleepers," and for all whose business requires to be "up in the morning early."

Clocks, Time pieces, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired with great care and warranted. Dealers supplied with Clocks and Clock Trimmings.

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
W. J. 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—Price Street, Chester, Penna.
October 8. 1856-1y.

CEDAR RAILS, PICKETS AND PAILINGS.
12,000 Extra quality Cedar Rails.
20,000 Pales four feet long Nos. 1 and 2.
10,000 do 3½ " "
10,000 Chestnut Posts. For sale by
Darby, May 26. HUGH P. LLOYD & SON.

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 25
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 Otley, Darby; Bartine Smith, Haverford; Isaac Yarnall, Middletown; John D. White, Lower Chichester; Isaac Watkin, Birmingham.

SKETCHLEY MORTON, *President.*
EDWARD A. PRICE, *Secretary.*
JOHN J. 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.



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 ½ 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 judgment, 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.
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 FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 37 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857. WHOLE NO 141

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

THOMAS OWENS,
Dealer in imported
WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 1003 *West Market street, two squres East* of the Media Depot, second door West of sixteenth, North side.
Philadelphia, October 29, '56.

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia.*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 soldon 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
GEORGE DUNN.
June 10.

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

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate security, Real Estate bought and sold, Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov. 19-'56.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 20,57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

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

A superior article of burning Fluid and Camphin in Store and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Druggist, Media.

THE SONG OF THE PEN.

(A PARODY ON HOOD'S "SONG OF THE SHIRT")

With fingers bespattered with ink,
And stumpy nibbed pen,
Which flew, with his thoughts, o'er the paper white,
And then was nibbed again:
Surrounded with parchment and "proof,"
In his literary den—
An editor sat in his easy chair,
And sang the Song of the Pen.

"Scratch! scratch! scratch!
From dawn till the midnight's chime;
And scratch! scratch! scratch!
Till the day bursts forth in its prime.
And it's oh! to drive a quill—
To flourish, and rave, and rant;
To please all tastes with a master's skill,
And to think for those who can't!

"Think! think! think!
Though the revered arteries beat;
And think! and write! and think!
Weaving a winding sheet.
Write! write! write!
On the rolling years of time,
A sounding name for the trump of fame,
To echo from clime to clime.

"Scratch! scratch! scratch!
The paper—then the head,
For a stray idea is loitering near,
But has to be coaxed ere led!
And it's—oh, to be a king!
And an inky sceptre sway—
While lords of the earth, and titled ones,
My mystic scratch obey."

With a brow of "D—l may care,"
And a face unlike other men,
The editor sat in his easy chair,
And sang the Song of the Pen.
Scratch! scratch! scratch!
There is truth in every word—
For nine out of ten will own that "the pen"
Is mightier than the sword!"

THE VALUE OF A GOOD WIFE.

We have been favor d with the following word-portrait of a good wife, which, for its chaste coloring and exquisite finish, deserves to be set in the heart of every man and every woman in our land. It is selected from a sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Philadelphia.—EDS.

The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil.—PROV. xxxi. 11.

The richest blessings are not always the most obvious. It is the hidden moisture which refreshes the flower. It is the hidden spring which supplies the well. It is the nutriment, buried in the earth, which feeds the fibres of the vine and tree, and thus develops the nourishing grape and the shady oak. The noisy cataract is not so benificent as the gentle rill that glides almost without a murmur, and is best known by the lively green of its border, and the flowers which deck its meandering course. In the lightning's flash there is sublimity; but in usefulness it fields to the gentle taper that lights up a cottage evening.

Mankind are moved by exhibitions of power. They are affected by social changes, which leave their mark in the world.—Hence, they pause to moralize over the death of statesmen and heroes; over scholars and millionaires; but few have ever devoted time, and thought, and eulogy to mark their estimate of the value of a good wife—a good mother—a good woman.

In this respect, as in most others, the Bible is in advance of human wisdom, and above human aptitude and tendency. It selects for its most elaborate, carefully worded, and emphatic eulogy, the domestic virtues of a faithful wife and mother. As the light of home is almost the only radiance which cheers the darkness of man's earthly lot. King Solomon turns aside to pronounce a benediction upon her who presides as a guardian angel at that altar.

There was sufficient reason for this.—What are the outside revellings of pleasure *worth* to him who is compelled to return to a filthy and disordered home? What is fame worth to him who meets discord and reproach at his own door and in his own chamber? What can wealth do for him whose household is devoid of taste, order, and comfort? What can the admiration of a crowd avail to him whose only fireside is heartless and desolate? It is not wonderful, then, that the wisest of men, King Solomon, estimating things at their real value, should ask, "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies."

Elsewhere, it is said: "A prudent wife is from the Lord;" and the gift is worthy of the giver.

The text, speaking of such a wife, says: "The heart of her husband doth safely *trust* in her." There is a peculiarity in this language. Ordinarily it is the office of divine truth to weaken our confidence in earthly blessings. Thus it is said: "He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool." "Put not your trust in princes." "Trust not in uncertain riches." Human friendships are treacherous. Wealth is too cold to fill a warm heart. Fame hangs on a breath of air, and comes and goes, rises and falls, by the caprices of a crowd. God ordinarily represents all earthly things as vanity. But in the text he seems to make an exception in favor of a virtuous woman—of a true and faithful wife. He says: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in *her*."

And for what may the husband trust in such a wife?

He may trust in her unselfish and permanent affection. I say it with reverence, God covets the love of his creatures; and man, made in God's image, craves the love of others, as essential to his own happiness.—The man that asks no love is a monster; the man who expects none is a child of despair. There may be hearts so frozen by selfishness, or ossified by pride and egotism, or paralyzed by disappointment, as to be indifferent to affection. But these are ice-bergs, drifting in darkness on Polar seas; cold, barren, desolate. In them no tree or shrub plants a root. No flower sheds its fragrance there. No melody of living joy is chanted there. God found that it was not good for man to be alone, chiefly because he needed the conscious affection of a woman's heart to soften the asperities of his own, and thus give completeness to his being.

In the deep, full affection of a wife's heart, the husband finds that appreciation and interest which every soul covets. This stimulates his enterprises. This makes him brave in peril. This cheers his hard labor. This comforts him under irritation, slander, reproach in the outside world. To meet this craving of man, woman is adapted.

She is not ambitious of wealth or fame.—She shrinks from great changes and great perils. She is not fitted for the struggles of the forum, the conflict of arms, or the labors of the field. Her home is her earthly heaven; and she holds a loving heart to cheer him, to whom God has given a loftier ambition, a deeper craving of earth's wealth, a stronger arm, and a higher courage. Subjected, by the ordinance of God and the laws of the land, to abide a sterner will than her own, she is furnished with a wealth of affection which makes her burden of subordination light, and melts and moulds to tenderness the controller of her destiny.

"I am loved at home," says the husband or the son; and this thought nerves his principle in the hour of temptation, and gives solace to hardships on the land or on the lone sea.

The treasure of a wife's affection, like the grace of God, is given, not bought. Gold is power. It can sweep down forests, raise cities, build roads, and deck houses. It can bribe silence or noisy praise. It can collect troops of flatterers, and inspire awe and fear; but, alas! wealth can never purchase love. Bonaparte essayed the subjugation of Europe under the influence of a genius almost inspired—an ambition insatiable—and backed by millions of armed men. He almost succeeded in swaying his sceptre from the straits of Dover to the Mediterranean;—from the Bay of Biscay to the Sea of Azoff. On many a bloody field his banner floated triumphant. But you will all bear witness that his greatest conquest was the unbought heart of Josephine—his sweetest and most priceless treasure, her outraged but unchanged love. If man has failed to estimate the affection of a true-hearted wife, he will be likely to mark the value in his loss, when the heart that loved him is stilled by death.

The heart of her husband doth safely trust in a faithful wife for companionship. The family relation gives retirement without solitude, and society without the rough intrusion of the world. It plants in the husband's dwelling a friend who can bear his silence without weariness; who can listen to the detail of his interests with sympathy;—who can appreciate his repetition of events, only important as they are embalmed in the heart. Common friends are linked to us by a slender thread. We must retain them by ministering in some way to their interest or their enjoyment. As we cannot always give novelty and interest to our conversation; as we cannot always make it for the interest, convenience, and pleasure of our friends to adhere to us, as we are liable to pecuniary and social vicissitudes which may tax their patience or their purses, our ordinary friends, like summer birds, are liable to come and go—to be coldest when we most need sympathy—and absent and indifferent, when we most need their support. What a luxury it is for a man to feel that in his own home there is a true and affectionate being, in whose presence he may throw off restraint without danger to his dignity; he may confide without the fear of treachery; and be sick or unfortunate without being abandoned. If in the outward world he grow weary of human selfishness, his heart can safely trust in one whose soul yearns for his happiness, and whose indulgence overlooks his defects. No wonder he says:—

"My every earthly joy to blend,
And harmonize my life,
Give me a true, a tender friend,
And be that friend *my wife.*"

The heart of a husband doth safely trust in a faithful wife for personal comfort.

Who is it that gives care and neatness, order and tidiness of our dwellings, our halls, our parlors, our bed-chambers? Who is it that consults our tastes, our affinities, our repellances; and so regulates our tables, our couches, our apparel, as to minister to our comfort? Who is it that supplies our lack of interest in ordinary things, and sends us out into society prepared to meet the claims of decency, taste, and propriety?—Who caters for our appetites, and swelters in heated kitchens for our indulgence? and often, unthanked and unblessed, plies the needle in the lone evening for our benefit?—Who is it that schemes by a rigid economy to get the most elegance and comfort from the least tax on our incomes? Who furnishes the ready pin, the napkin, the bandage for our wounds, the cup for our thirst, the friction for our aching head, the medicine for our pains? What angel of mercy is it that watches by our sick pillow, bears all our complaints and irritations, and moves with muffled step when we slumber? The assiduities of a faithful wife are so common, so various, so cheerful, so unexacting, that husbands are likely to regard her kindness as they do the sunlight and the dews of heaven—matters of course—to be received without gratitude. But the constancy which makes them familiar, to a rightly constituted mind, deepens the sense of obligation.—While the husband safely trusts in the companion of his years for personal comforts, she has a right to expect that her benificence shall be appreciated. If not, he will be likely to find her worth in her loss. Her absence, or death is, to the little world of home, like the loss of the glowing sun, which alone protects our earth from eternal darkness and frost.

The heart of a husband doth safely trust in a faithful wife for counsel.

It is difficult to find a friend who is so deeply interested in our welfare as to take the trouble to study our perplexity—so conversant with us and our affairs as to understand our wants and dangers—so morally brave as to venture to tell us unwelcome truths—so perfectly disinterested as to assure us that no selfishness prompts his advice—and so persevering as repetitiously to urge that which is our benefit. A wife is such a friend, and a wise man will often seek her counsel.

Her love casts out fear. Her confidence inspires boldness. She is always at hand with her aid. Her eyes have seen all. Her ears have heard all. Her heart has felt all that pertains to our interest or our reputation. She is the husband's other self, at a different angle of vision, watching with earnestness for his welfare.

And there is something in the ready, instinctive impressions of an intelligent wife, which no sane husband should ever despise. She does not pause to collect facts, weigh arguments, and draw inferences. Her impressive nature, which renders her indisposed slowly to reason, is furnished with an instinctive perception of the right, which is better than logic.

It is wonderful how often, in nicely balanced cases, when we appeal to the judgment of a wife, how instantly she decides the question for us, and how generally she is right. In ordinary affairs, within her province, the judgment of a wife is almost an instinct of propriety; or rather an inspiration from Him who ordained "that by her counsel she should be a helpmeet for man." Pilate was embarrassed in the struggle between his sense of justice and his desire of popularity; but his wife said at once:—"Have thou nothing to do with that just man." Had he heeded her counsel, Pilate's hands would not have been stained with the blood of the Son of God.

In questions affecting the health of a husband—his good name—his morals—his companionships—his business enterprises—his religion—how often has the ready counsel of a wife held him back from danger, disaster, and ruin.

The heart of her husband doth safely trust in a faithful wife for competence.

It is true, there are some wives who cannot thus be trusted. Actuated by a foolish vanity of dress, furniture and equipage, and reckless of a husband's toils, anxieties, and pecuniary embarrassments, they will sustain a certain style in the present, even if they have to trample on a husband's broken heart and ruined reputation in the process. These are the wives that drive husbands to wild speculation, to fraud and embezzlement, to debts never to be paid, to lottery gambling, to desperation, and a premature grave.

But I am happy to believe that such cases are few. As a general fact, the principle of justice, economy, and thrift is strong in the heart of a woman. Her home destiny qualifies her for a minute regard to the details of domestic economy; and her love for her husband and regard for the welfare of her children dispose her to use wisely and well the earnings entrusted to her control. She is the one that obeys Christ in "gathering up the fragments that nothing be lost."—Hers is no hireling's eye and hand. The husband lays his purse in her lap, assured that the comfort and respectability of his house, and the interest of his property are safe in her keeping. He hath, says the text, "no need of spoil." He has no need of false pretence, of tricks of trade, of grasping speculation, of over-trading and debt, of over-tasked energies and feverish dreams;—for his wife regulates his family expenditures by his fair income, and is contented with her lot.

The heart of a husband can safely trust a faithful wife in the care and training of his children.

A father regards his children as a heritage from the Lord. His sense of parental responsibility, his yearning, and absorbing affection, their dependence, their perils, their inexperience, their confidence—all combine to press them on his heart. But while these litte ones, dearer to him than his own life, demand constant tenderness and care, the father must be abroad for their support.—He is a soldier, and must dwell in camps.—He is a sea captain, and must for months and years make his home on the deep. He is a merchant, and from morn till night must go where merchants congregate. He is a banker and must be found at the desk. He is a mechanic, and must ply his trade. He is much abroad; when he returns he is too absorbed, too weary, too impatient, to sympathise with his little ones, to teach them their prayers and smooth the pillow for their slumbers.

He may be rich, but can money buy a heart to love these little ones as he loves them? Who will listen to their hundred grievances? Who will be unwearied by their clamor? Who will settle their little controversies? Who will answer their thousand questions? Who will watch their incipient ailments, and patiently abide their nights of fever? Who will guide their opening intellects and train to strength their forming minds Who will impress daily and hourly lessons of taste, refinement, self-control, benevolence, and piety? Who will teach their lisping tongues to pray? Who will bear them, in tears and entreaty, to the altar of Him who on earth took little children in his arms and blessed them?

The heart of a husband safely trusts all this to a faithful wife and mother. She represents all his affections, and more than all his patience and care.

The highest confidence ever implied by one human being in another is exhibited in the satisfied, confiding security with which a father gives up his children, his greatest treasures, to the sole guidance of a mother.

WOMAN AS A SPECULATOR.

A correspondent of the Richmond (Ind) Lily says of the pioneer women of the West:

"I know of several refined and educated women who have accumulated considerable fortunes by the usual modes of speculation, entirely unaided by the courtesy of men, or employment of them as agents.

"Women are quick and intuitional, and it is far from being a rare thing for them to have great tact and sagacity in business, as Chicago and St. Pauls, could tell if they would. How, then, are the means of a noble independence opened to those who make shirts a shilling a piece, or starve in garrets, while they manufacture sickly, abortive stuff "for the press." We are inundated with half-fledged trashy "literature," but the broad praries of the west await the cunning hand and the fine restless energy of woman to make them blossom like the rose. Perhaps those who "make shirts at a shilling a day may not have money to take them there, and that is the complaint many make to me. Thirty dollars will take any one from the New England States or Western States to St. Paul's, where almost any kind of female labor is in demand, at from two and a half to five dollars per week. To those who could not get so much as that, I would say *patience!* courage! economy! Some who have urged that objection own silk dresses that cost them as much as that. Silk dresses are nice and desirable things, but far less so than self-respect and independence.

I know German girls who laid by the proceeds of a few months' labor, or rather loaned them at thirty per cent per annum, or two and a half per cent. a month, and finally become owners of town lots, which are steadily and rapidly increasing in value.

POLITE TO THE LAST.—On his death-bed, a distinguished humorist requested that no one might be invited to his funeral. "Because," sighed the dying wag, "it is a civility I can never repay."

OUR IDOL.

Close the door lightly,
Bridle thy breath,
Our little earth-Angel
Is talking with Death.
Gently he woos her,
She wishes to stay,
His arms are about her—
He bears her away!
Music comes floating
Down from the dome;
Angels are chanting
The sweet welcome home.
Come, stricken weeper!
Come to the bed—
Gaze on the sleeper—
Our idol is dead!
Smooth out the ringlets,
Close the blue eye—
No wonder such beauty
Was claimed in the sky.
Cross the hands gently
O'er the white breast,
So like a child-spirit
Strayed out from the blest.
Bear her out softly,
This idol of ours;
Let her grave slumber
Be 'mid the flowers.

GO IT WHILE YOU'RE YOUNG.

This appears to be the motto of the youth of the present age, says some one. Yes, go it while you're young, no matter if you violate every law of nature; no matter if you palsy the nerves of youth; no matter whether you weaken the mind God has given you; no matter if you peril your immortal soul. Go it while you're young. Life is short at best, and a few years more or less makes no difference. Go it, and show your recklessness of life, by laughing to scorn all the the laws which should regulate your existence. Go it, peril your soul and scoff at the goodness of God, by showing that you entertain no fear for caloric, or, in the language of a drunken boy whom we met on the street a few nights ago, "Hurrah for h——ll; who's afraid of fire?"

Yes, go it while you're young—smoke your cigar, chew your tobacco, drink your whisky, spend your nights in licentiousness, and be a man. Yes, by all means go it—laugh at old fogies who tender you advice—tell your father he is not fast enough for the present age, and when your mother remonstrates with you upon late hours, inform the "old lady" that in your opinon women are weak-minded, and know very little of what is proper for a man.

Yes, by all means, "go it while you're young," or rest assured that "when you get old you can't." Plant the seeds of dissipation in the garden of your hearts, and if the devil don't reap the fruits of your husbandry, we are not a true prophet, that's all.—Go it while you're young.

WHY MAHOMMEDANS ABHOR PORK.—In Europe, for many centuries, the only animal food in general use was pork—beaf, veal and mutton being comparatively unknown. It was, therefore, with no small astonishment that the crusaders, on returning from the East, said they had been among people who, like the Jews, thought pork unclean, and refused to eat it. But the feelings of lively wonder which this intelligence excited were destroyed as soon as the cause of the fact was explained. This subject was taken up by Matthew Parrs, the most eminent historian during the thirteenth century, and one of the most eminent during the Middle Ages. This celebrated writer informs us that the Mohammedans refuse to eat pork on account of a singular circumstance which happened to their prophet. It appears that Mohammed having, on one occasion, gorged himself with food and drink till he was in a state of insensibility, fell asleep on a dunghill, and in this disgraceful position was seen by a litter of pigs. The pigs attacked the fallen prophet, and suffocated him to death; for which reason his followers abominate pigs, and refuse to partake of their flesh. This striking fact explains one great peculiarity of the Mohammedans; and another fact equally striking, explains how it was that their sect came into existence. For it was well known that Mohammed was originally a Cardinal, and only became a heretic because he failed in his design of being elected Pope.

THE POOR BOY.—Don't be ashamed, my good lad, if you have a patch on your elbow. It is no mark of disgrace. It speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part, we would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket than hear one profane or vulgar word escape from your lips, or smell the fumes of tobacco in your breath. No good boy will shun you because you cannot dress as well as your companions; and if a bad boy sometimes laughs at your appearance, say nothing my good lad, but walk on. We know many a rich and good man who was once as poor as you. Fear God, my boy, and if you are poor, but honest, you will be respected—a great deal more than if you were the son of a rich man, and were addicted to bad habits

The Sunday Atlas tells a good story of a one-legged political orator, named Jones, who was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him, "how he came to lose his leg?" "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree, and looking up my descent, I found there was some *Irish* blood in me, and, becoming convinced that it had all settled in that left leg, I had it cut off at once." "Be the gods," said Pat, "it 'ud ev been a domned good thing ef it had only settled in yer head."

Somebody, we don't exactly know who entertains the idea that some fast men very strongly resemble sheep, for, says he, they gamble in their youth, frequent the turf, and oftentimes blacklegs, and are invariably fleeced. What an insult to the memory of ram, lamb, sheep and mutton!

A LITTLE AIR.—"You need a little sun and air," said a physician to a maiden patient. "If I do," was the cute reply, "I'll wait till I get married." Bolus looked thoughtful, and thought it was best.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

We know a man, the tones of whose voice are so silvery, that his words pass for shillings.

Why are potatoes and corn like sins of old? Because having eyes they see not, and having ears they hear not.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Institute:--

It will be observed by the notice of the Co. Supt. that the Annual Session of the Institute will be held on the 12th, 13th and 14th of present month, at the Radnor Hall. The present session promises to be one of unusual interest, and as the programme, so far as made public indicates, will be a working one. We hope that each teacher will feel it to be his or her duty to be present on that occasion, and will make the necessary arrangements for so doing. Although the place of meeting is not as central as some might desire, yet the county is so small, that distance need not prevent any from attending. The people of Radnor will no doubt entertain us all hospitably, and leave us no room to regret that we held our Institute in their midst.

Mr. Deans is doing all in his power to make the present session all that it could be desired, and it is hoped that his efforts may be seconded by all. For our part, we believe it to be the duty of every teacher to attend these Institutes just as much as it is his duty to be present in his school room, and we further believe that it is just as much the duty of Directors to pay them for the time so employed, as though they had spent it in teaching; for as teachers must attend these gatherings for the purpose of maturing their skill in the profession, the people at large, in the end derive the benefit of it, and should pay for it. And further than this—in many counties these Institutes are supported by the State, but in ours the teachers themselves must support it. This then is a double reason why they should be allowed and paid for the time, inasmuch as it is very unreasonable to expect persons to "work for nothing and find themselves"—particularly in times like the present.

We believe that there is not a School Board in the county that will refuse to do so, and we hope that teachers will put the matter before their respective Boards at the meeting prior to the Institute.

Heretofore that "penny wise and proud foolish" idea has prevailed to some extent, but we presume it has passed away. It is so seldom that Teachers have the opportunity of meeting together, their business is like that of other professions, confining them so closely, and so much good may arise from thus commingling together, that we repeat it is unjust that the teachers should lose the time. Directors want efficient and enterprising teachers, let them aid us in becoming such. It is their gain as well as ours,

Nor should the attendance be confined to teachers alone. The friends of Education—Popular Education should be there. School Directors, Parents, Guardians, should be there. It is a mistaken notion that the School-master alone, is the educator of our children. It is a work that belongs to many. True it is the teacher stands most prominent amongst them, but there are auxiliaries, without which he cannot work to advantage. Home is a great school. Home is the primary school, where seeds are sown, where tender shoots are to be cultivated by the professional teacher. Home is the moral school—without which knowledge is too often a curse rather than a blessing. Oh Home, with all its endearing influence, is a great school—where fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters are all teachers and where love most completely holds its sway. This is the great aid, and these are all great teachers. You that exert such an influence, have a great interest in this matter; and we ask you to give us your presence at the Institute. Come and show the teachers you are with them in the great work. We want to see not an array of empty benches, but a full attendance, and we want every friend of Popular Education to feel it to be his or her duty to be present.—ED.

Teachers Institute:--

As much has already been said in relation to Teachers' Institutes, perhaps I am referring to a worn-out subject, when I attempt to add a few more words to what has already been said. There appears to be a diversity of opinion, as to the manner of conducting them; yet I am glad to observe that all agree upon one point. That they should elevate the standard of teaching—and make it really a profession. This in my opinion, is the great necessity at this time. Teaching, thanks to the Public School System, has been reduced to a science, and teaching should therefore be elevated to a profession. There are many who have taken up the duties of teaching with the intention of following that calling—as a calling. There are others who engage in teaching merely because they at present do not see any other employment, with the resolution of quitting it as soon as they can obtain another situation. In some places persons who follow other business through the pleasant portion of the year, take charge of a school through the winter months. Now it is partly from this cause that teachers have had to labor so long without a recompense, and liable to lose their post, because others could be found who would work cheaper than they. Many who have commenced teaching with a full determination to prosecute it through life have been *driven* out by this class of persons of whom I have spoken. Since the existence of County Superintendents this evil has considerably abated, but there is too much of of it yet. I am of the opinion that Teachers Institutes might effect much in this matter. Let them aid those who are really teachers, and hold them up in their resolution. If teaching is to be recognized as a profession the sooner we do it the better, and I would suggest that at the coming meeting that move be made. Cannot some measure be devised, making it to the advantage of every teacher to become united to it, and at the same time as carefully excluding those who are not really teachers, as medical men exclude those who are not the fortunate possessors of a collegial diploma. A profession is good for nothing, unless it carries with it the dignity of a profession, and I hope that something will be done more than has been, to give ours that character.—As regards the routine of business so much spoken of. I think we have had abundant opportunity to satisfy us that our Superintendent is amply capable for his post, and will do nothing at which teachers should complain. For my part I think he has much more cause to complain of teachers than we have of him, for at some of our meetings I have noticed teachers sitting back upon their dignity without offering to take any part in the exercises whatever. Perhaps the subjects under discussion were too trivial for their great capacities—*perhaps not.* At any rate I think Mr. Deans has fully met the expectations of the people, and I wish I could add that the teachers had done so. Yours,
E.

SABBATH READING.

A WIFE'S PRAYER.—If there is anything that comes nearer to the implorations of Ruth and Naomi than the subjoined, we have not seen it: "Lord bless and preserve that dear person whom Thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort to him, a sharer in all his sorrows, a help meet in all the accidents and changes in the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes and forever dear to him.—Unite his heart to me in the dearest love and holiness, and mine to him in all its sweetness, charity and complacency. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness and unreasonableness of passion and humor, and make me humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word; and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having for our portion the love and service of God forever."

LOVE FOR THE DEAD.—The love that survives the tomb, says Irving, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. It has woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsed agony is over, the present ruins of those we most loved are softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the day of its loveliness.—Who would root sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deep sadness over the hour of gloom? Yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No; there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

We saw an account lately of an elephant upon service in India, that, going to drink, fell into the broad deep tank or well constructed as a reservoir. To get him out they threw in great quantities of facines or hurdles, which the intelligent creature placed under his feet as fast as they were given to him, and thus raised himself not only to the level of the water, but to the brink of the well, and moved out without difficulty.—Now this is the way to conquer the world and rise above it when you have fallen into temptation, or into a sea of anxieties, or cares, or pleasures. Instead of being overwhelmed with them, tread them under feet, and you are soon raised superior to them, by the very means of them.

HAPPINESS.—Why should you not be happy? Are you writhing under the influence of poverty? Never mind, fifty years, and death, that constant laborer, will bring about a general levelling of the present generation. The rich and poor, great and small, high and low—the child of fame and the humble laborer, — will be slumbering together in the silent earth. Don't look back—look ahead—press onward -- don't repine—be cheerful—ye can't reverse the laws of nature the past you can't recall, the future you know nothing about, therefore do the best you can each moment, and leave the result with God.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.—When you lie down at night, compose your spirit as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more. And when you wake in the morning, consider the new day as your last, and act accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you shall never see the morning; or that day of which you shall never see the night; but which of your mornings and nights you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyment hang loose about you, that it may be safely dropped when death comes to carry you into another world.

THE TRUE MAN.—The true man is brave. He dares do all that may become a man.—No fear of censure, or presumption, or worldly loss, can hinder him from marching straight onward in the path of duty. He is a moral hero; and neither the ridicule nor the injuries of the world can make him swerve from the right. He is brave enough to disregard enmity; and has also the higher and more difficult courage to persevere against the allurements of friendship and the blandishments of love.

GOOD ADVICE.—Condemn no man for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree, to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason, or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If love will not compel him to come, leave him to God, the judge of all.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction than envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him, but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given him to till.—*Emerson.*

There is a world where no storms intrude—a haven of safety against the storms of life—a little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquility. Suspicions are not there, nor the venom of slander. When a man entereth it, he forgets his sorrows and cares, and disappointments; he openeth his heart to confidence and pleasures, not mingled with remorse. This world is the home of a virtuous and amiable mother.

Shall our gracious God watch over us through the trials and burdens of the day, and shall we devour the food which he provides for us at night, with hands we have never raised in prayer, and lips which have never praised him.

The soul needs a certain amount of intellectual enjoyment, to give it strength adequate for the daily struggle in which it is involved.

We do not despise all those who have no vices, but those who have not one redeeming virtue.

TRIAL
OF
CHARLES D. PHILLIPS.
FOR THE MURDER OF
J. CLEAVER BARTHOLOMEW.

This trial—in progress for the last week in the Chester County Court—is exciting universal attention. We have taken much trouble to give our readers a good report, and have crowded out much other matter of interest to give it place. The trial commenced on Wednesday of last week, and ended yesterday.

The Clerk of the Court proceeded to call a Jury in this case.

The Prosecuting Attorney proposed to ask the Jurors the following questions.

1st. Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?

2d. Have you such conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment as would prevent your finding a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, death being the penalty, should the evidence require such verdict.

The entire number, twelve, being thus sworn, the Clerk of the Court proceeded to read the various indictments upon which the prisoner had been arraigned.

The names of the witnesses were called by the prisoner's counsel; Henry Potter and a number of others being called and not answering, the Court ordered an Attachment to issue.

The Court directed the Jury to be kept separate and apart during the progress of the trial, and two officers were detailed to take them in the [illegible] and supply their wants.

The Jury are provided quarters at the White Hall Hotel. The following is the Jury:

John T. Worthington, West Chester.
Joseph Mackelduff, Honeybrooke.
William Arnold, West Nantmeal.
Nathan Baker, East Fallowfield.
Charles Bishop, Easttown.
Ebenezer Zane, Pocopson.
William Martin, Valley.
Samuel Lewis, East Brandywine.
Albert Hoopes, West Goshen.
Joseph Lahr, Warwick.
Washington Hagerty, E. Marlborough.
George Walton, East Fallowfield.

Mr. Butler opened the case to the Jury on behalf of the Commonwealth, in an elaborate address, expounding the nature of murder—murder in the 1st and 2d degree, and manslaughter—laying down the principles of the law, and going into the nature of the testimony which would be adduced by the witnesses on behalf of the Commonwealth.—Having concluded, he proceeded to call the witnesses.

THE TESTIMONY.

William S. Kirk, Scrivener—I measured the room of Phillips' house, [plot shown.] Leonard's rooms [where the shot was fired,] is 11 feet 6, by 8 feet 8; ceiling 7 feet 10 high; bed is 6 feet 6, by 4 feet 8; there was a mark on the cupboard such as a pistol ball would make; from the foot of the bed to the cupboard was 3 ft. 10; the mark was 5 ft. 7 inches from the floor. Allen Lewis' room adjoins Leonard's; I could readily hear in one room every word spoken in the outer;—the sitting room down stairs was 19 ft. 5; by 13 ft. 10; hall is 9 ft. wide by 31 ft. 10; the east end of the house faces the road.

Allen Lewis, a witness called.

Mr. Lewis, on part of prisoner, objected to the competency of the witness, on the ground of his religious belief. Mr. Lewis proposed to call a witness to prove declarations as to the declarations of the witness as to his religious belief. Mr. L. stated that his witness was not present.

The Court directed the witness to be qualified on his *voir dire*.

Mr. Lewis to witness—Do you believe in a state of future rewards and punishments.

Answer—Yes sir, I do.

The witness was then qualified, and testified as follows:

I was at work at Phillips'; on the day of the murder Phillips arrived from Philadelphia, between 4 and 5 o'clock; he came in a dearborn, and as he arrived, Bartholomew came home from the direction of the railroad; Phillips called B. to come to the road; afterwards they came to where I was at work;—Phillips called to the hired man in the field, and Charles went to him; P. told Charles to turn out and get feed ready for the railroad horses; P. and B. went back again to the bridgeway at the barn, where a mason, Francis Mitchell, was building an ice-house; after a while they came together to the house, I quit work at sunset; P. and B. were both at the house, and I saw them in and out, through the kitchen; I eat supper in the kitchen—they eat in the dining room; I saw nothing pass between them uncivil;—after supper B. came into the kitchen with a pitcher—he went to the cellar and returned to the sitting room; after a few minutes P. came and went to the cellar, got some ale, brought it up, and asked us to help ourselves to some ale. Afterwards P. asked if all had ale; they said not and he directed the housekeeper to get a bucket-full—ale was brought in the bucket; Lucy was at supper; B. filled Lucy's glass and cup and saucer with ale, and then took the ale to the dining room; recollect B. called the housekeeper and the girl during the evening, into the pump house and dining room; during the evening think I heard P. say to B. there was a letter found.

I went to bed about 9; the foot of my bed was but 4 or 5 feet from a door that led to Leonard's room; the door was shut—an opening under the door disclosed the light;—a candle; don't know whether the door was fast; it was generally loose; after retiring about half an hour, the first thing I heard, was Charles Phillips said to somebody, "Come in, and I'll square off, and I'll be done with you;" that was down stairs; I had not been asleep; the next I heard was up stairs; Phillips said to some person—"Clear out or by G—d I'll shoot you;" I heard the same words repeated over again; the next I heard a pistol cocked or some kind of fire arms; soon after I heard the pistol cocked I heard him repeat the same words, and very quick after heard the report of the pistol; Phillips spoke in a loud tone; heard no reply from B. I was confident I heard fire arms cocked; did not know at that time either possessed fire arms; they were in Leonard's room; the click of the pistol was strong; I could distinguish it from the striking of swords; I lay a few seconds after I heard the report of the pistol, heard some noise just inside of Leonard's room door, like a person groaning; feared something was not right—felt afraid; I jumped up, put on my pants and waistcoat; I started out, met Leonard on the stairs—he said Charles had shot Cleaver; met Charles in the kitchen; Phillips and I went up into the room right away; I stooped over the body to see if there was any signs of life;—saw no signs of life; the body was sunk down against the door that enters into my room; he was in a sitting posture, one leg straight out, the other drawn up a little, his arms were both hanging down, and his head drooping forward and hanging a little toward the left side; I rose up and stepped back; P. was standing by the side of the bed, with a pistol in his hand; told me he had shot Cleaver, but it was an accident; told me Cleaver made a pass with a sword, and the pistol went off accidentally; he showed me the pistol, and said the weapon in his hand done it; he asked me if I thought they would hang him; I said, oh no, I guess not; this is the pistol; [pistol shown;] he said he would give himself up, and I might alarm the neighbors; I then went to Edward Bartholomew's and called them up; he and his son and me went to John B's., the father of Cleaver, and then went back to Phillips'; found P. sitting in the kitchen with his head back as if he was asleep; I omitted to mention that one or both of the girls were in the room where the body was, going on and crying. "What shall we do, what shall we do;" I told her it couldn't be helped now; Charles said "that's the fruit of keeping weapons about the house." After the death, I thought Phillips' mind was as right as common—sober enough to know what he was doing; when he came from Philadelphia he appeared a good deal in liquor; before he went to bed thought he was getting better—during the evening he appeared to walk well enough.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Stevens—How long was the clicking of the pistol before the report? Some seconds. Did you hear P. and B. in the room of Leonard before this?—Can't say—can't say whether they were in before. Did you hear Mr. Leonard get up and open the door? Don't know that I did. Did you hear them have any words in the hall after they got into Leonard's room?—Nothing that I understood. At the foot of which stairs did you find Phillips? At the kitchen stairs.

B. F. Lewis.—I was at work at Phillips'; Witness saw Phillips come home, and saw him with B. they came to the bars at the orchard; they got on the bars; P. pushed B. back into the road, and fell himself in the orchard; they got up, laughed a little over it, and come on up to where we were at work; they talked with us, said something about the affray between P. and Cad. Evans; Phillips said he didn't care for all the men they could bring from the Paoli; he and B. could lick them all; P. picked up Allen Lewis' broad axe, and said he could throw it into the road; P. and B. then went towards the house; afterwards I saw them come out of the house and go into the barn yard; saw Phillips blow the horn on the porch for the men on the railroad to quit work; he got on the fence and whirled his hat as a signal to them; when I went to supper I met P. and a black man; after supper saw P. fetch a pitcher of ale, and gave the men a drink of ale from the pitcher; there was not enough to serve all the men, and he told the girls to drain a bucket-full; I went with one of them and drew between half a gallon and a gallon; P. began to talk about a letter he had got concerning some carryings on about the house; said he would not have such things about his house; he would break up and sell out to-morrow first; he said there had been improper conduct with the women about his house at one time, and he had been blamed (as the father;) Bartholomew was at the table; no other person in the room; I was in the kitchen; the door was open; Bortolomew said nothing, but sat there and smiled; Wm. Leary came to get an order for some flour; Phillips got some paper, and wrote the order; and went to the barn and got Leary a horse. When P. spoke of the letter, he spoke loud and impatiently; I saw P. call Margaret into the dining room several times; I saw P. call the other girl into the wash house and talk to her; Bartholomew remarked to P. during the evening, he didn't think he got any letter;—P. said he had, and named some place where it was. B. went to look for the letter, but couldn't find it, and said he didn't believe he got any letter. I slept in the big parlor down stairs, next the public road; from the kitchen you enter the dining room, then the hall, and then the parlor; I saw P. laying on the settee in the dining room, B. standing at his head; they were talking in a low tone—nobody else present; I went to bed. After I had been in bed about half an hour, not asleep, I heard the door out of the dining room into the hall, open; heard P. say he would have no d—n nonsence in his house; said something about licking; B. said lick me; P. said don't lay hold of me or he would shoot him; B. said again, "lick me." P. said "don't take hold of me or I'll shoot you." Bartholomew said again "lick me." Phillips spoke in a loud tone, B. spoke in a calm tone, they then went up stairs; I heard them walk across the floor pretty fast; then heard a rattling in the room over me. Phillips' room was right over my bed; then P. said go out of my house; then "go out of my house, or I'll shoot you;" then the same words he repeated over again; I heard no reply from B.; then heard a shot; after the last order to go out of the house it was not more than a minute before the shot, they heard something fall on the floor up stairs—then heard some person coming down stairs; at the bottom of the stairs, heard P. say "I have shot Cleaver (or Cleave) as dead as the devil." Heard Phillips say that's the fruits of having weapons in your house. I didn't get up until Allen Lewis came and told me. Anthony Still and Francis Mitchell slept in the room with me; they both got up when I did. It was two hours after the shot that I got up. I didn't go to sleep after the shot.

Cross-Examined by Stevens—Was the door of your room to the hall fastened?—Don't know. How far was your bed from the door? It was on the opposite side; the parlor is 15 or 18 feet wide. When you heard him say he would shoot, where was he? Don't know in what room it was; think it must have been in the entry that leads to Leonard's room. When P. came down stairs and spoke of having shot Cleaver, who was with him? Don't know—think I heard some one say "Oh! Cleaver!"

By Lewis—Can you tell whether the voice "O Cleaver," was a male or female voice? Can't say. Was the door open or shut when you heard the talk about the letter? The door stood open. Was the voice of Phillips loud? It was louder that night than common.

Ex. Resumed—Think B. was sober that evening; saw nothing out of the way; P. talked very loud up stairs; he spoke loud when talking about the letter.

Jacob Leonard—I commenced boarding with P. on the 1st of April; on the night of 13th of May, a little after nine, I come home, went from kitchen to dining room; Phillips and Bartholomew were in the act of taking a glass of ale; P. asked me to take a glass; P. poured out and handed me a glass; we all drank; P. remarked he was going to bed; said he had business in the kitchen and went there; B. and I were left in the dining room; we set down and conversed—did not think B. was drunk; I went to bed; left B. in the dining room; I heard P. coming up the steps; (in about 10 minutes) heard him say don't follow me; heard him say again don't follow me; then heard somebody at my door; I got up and opened it; the first thing I saw was P. with his back towards me. P. backed into the room; P. said "Clear out of my house;" heard him say clear out of my house again; P. was backing between the b d and the wall. P. said clear out of my house or I'll shoot you; they had come to a stand;—Bartholomew was following Phillips; when Phillips stopped Bartholomew stopped; when P. said he would shoot, B. said shoot. Then P. walked between B. and the wall, went out into his own room, and was followed by B. The next I saw, P. was backing again into my room; heard P. say clear out of my house; at that time they were at the sill of the door; they were both armed—P. had a pistol; B. was carrying a sword in each hand; they looked directly in each other's face; heard P. again tell him to clear out of his house; he again said clear out of my house or I'll shoot you; heard B. say shoot. In the act of taking my eyes off them, I saw P. reach with his left hand toward the point of the sword in the left hand of B. I was looking down to put my foot in my pantaloons, and heard the report, and when I looked up I saw the smoke; B. stepped back, and then stepped one or two steps towards me; he looked me right in the face;—he took his two hands and opened his breast; looked down and I saw the blood;—he looked me in the face again, and says—"*Jake, I am a dead man;*" he stepped one or two steps, and slipped down into the corner, between the bed and the corner; while I was in the act of looking at B. Mr. Phillips put his arm into mine, and we walked down stairs together; we met the girl in the dining-room door, and P. said I have shot Cleaver; I said I will go for the doctor; went up stairs, alarmed the house, came down and went for the doctor. They looked excited and agitated; B. spoke in his usual tone of voice; they did not smile; B's face had a frown on it; P. looked as if he was angry;—his voice was loud and quick; Phillips did not speak to me at any time before the pistol was fired.

Margaret Moran.—I kept house for Phillips between 8 and 9 months before B. was killed. I was there on the night he was killed; P. asked me to draw some ale; I refused and said I couldn't; P. told me to take Cleave and he would draw it; I took the lamp and asked Cleave if he would draw the ale, and he said the men had enough; I turned from their door; I said I wouldn't do it; Francis Lewis said he'd do it; he drew it; I was in the slting room several times; and waited on them at supper; during the evening saw Cleaver go to the kitchen door and say "Charlie, I am going home;" Charles said no, you're not going home; Cleave said he was but would be back in the morning;—Charles said no, you won't be up early enough, and I want to go with you in the morning; he brought him in, and they went to the sitting room; this was between 8 and 9; heard them laughing and amusing themselves; P. came out about 10, before I went to bed; he came out and said "I'm tight, Margaret;" he asked me if he'd said anything to insult me, during the evening; I told him he had said nothing I cared about; he said I looked mad; I said I wasn't mad;—he said I was; Cleave had insulted me; told him he had not done anything of the kind; he said Cleave told him so himself; I said I didn't care what he said, that if Cleave said so that was all I knew about it, for he had said nothing to insult me; before Cleave came out he said he would clear him out of the house and all that was belonging to him; Cleave came out in the kitchen; he asked me if Peter had come home; he sat down on a bench, and laid down; I said the boy had not come home; P. made answer that "Margaret was mad; you have insulted her;"—Cleave said he hadn't; P. said to Cleaver, "you told me so;" he said "d—n you, Charley, you're lying like h—l;" it was said in his usual voice; I noticed no anger; he continued to lay on the bench; I went to my bed-room; I slept over the kitchen; heard nothing but the loud voice 3 minutes after in the sitting room and entry; as I heard them going up the main stairs, I returned down to the kitchen; I could understand nothing but the words "clear out of my house;" heard nothing after that but the report of the pistol; I staid there till Leonard and P. came down; P. said "I have shot Cleave." P. said alarm the neighbors; I think P. afterwards called for a knife and fork; he said he would show how it was done; don't know who he spoke to; Cleaver slept with P. in the same bed.

This is all the important testimony on behalf of the Commonwealth.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Lewis opened the case on behalf of the defence, setting forth the principles of law and the testimony upon which they should rely.

Richard A. Gilpin called—Witness deposed that he had made accurate measurements of the first and second stories of the house of Phillips, and the draft here exhibited is from these measurements. The draft embraces all the rooms and all the furniture and the position of the furniture. It required at least four hours to measure.

Daniel Smith—I saw Phillips in Philadelphia on the 12th and 13th of May; early in the morning of the 13th; he appeared to be laboring under intoxication; he had been drinking the day and night before; I was with him until half-past eleven on the morning of the 13th; parted with him at the Girard House, Philadelphia; judging from the number of drinks, I think he was intoxicated; saw him drink when he got up, again before breakfast in the bar, again after breakfast; we then went down Chestnut street; he drank what they called brandy; what they sell for brandy; think we stopped at Jones' hotel; can't be positive; I then left him to meet at Bloodgood's hotel, near the wharf, and took something to drink; we then came up Market street, and passed into a drinking saloon, and P. took a drink of brandy or ale; we then went back to the Girard House, went up stairs and took a drink of brandy, and I then left. He took what I consider large drinks; nearly half filled the glass of brandy; drank the glass of ale full; on the evening of the 12th, and until I left him, he was uninterruptedly drunk. I was a partner as a contractor with Leonard in building the railroad.

Daniel Beaaer—I was in the car on the 13th of May, when I came from Philadelphia; at the corner of 11th and Market I was attracted by a loud voice on the platform in the car house, looked out and saw Phillips; my fisrt impression was he had been dissipating from his appearance; he came in and took a seat alongside of me; from his conversation and behavior, and the perfume of his breath, I am well satisfied he was much under the influence of liquor; he pulled a memorandum book from his pocket, and talked of difficulties he had had in collecting money for work he had done on the railroad; he said they had refused to pay him for all his work, and he had gone out, bought a bottle of brandy, returned to the office, kicked over the stove, and threatened to kick out the officers, and that brought them to, and they paid him his money; more conversation passed; John W. Davis came in at West Philadelphia, and sat down two seats behind us; P. got up and took a seat by the side of Davis; after a little time he drew a bottle from a light summer coat he had on his arm; from his actions he was insisting upon Davis taking a drink; both drank or put the bottle to their mouth; P. insisted upon the man on the opposite side drinking, and P. drank again; Davis got up and took a seat facing me; after a short time Phillips passed me, held up the bottle, and said, "look at it—56 years old—labelled 1807;" he observed that Davis was in the habit of making fun of him when he was drunk; but if he could get him to take three sucks out of that bottle he would have him good enough; he pushed the bottle up to Davis and urged him to drink again; D. did not drink but Phillips did; the car stopped at Paoli; P. got out—and I did; when I went into Palo he met Robison Beaver and asked him to drink, but don't know whether they drank or not.

John Lucy—I worked for Phillips and lived in the house; was driving team on the railroad; got supper and went to bed; when in bed I heard P. and Margaret have conversation; heard P. say to Margaret he would'nt have it; Margaret talked of leaving; soon after P. said to B. he would'nt have such conduct in his house; heard P. say to B. go out of his house; one said he'd lick the other; the reply was he wasn't fit; heard nothing more till the shot was fired; I lay still in bed for some time, then went down stairs; met P. coming across the room; in a crying voice he said "Cleve is dead, come up and see him;" said he had shot him and he was sorry for it; said he'd give himself up to the law, and bid me report to some of the neighbors; he said he shot him and could'nt help it; P. went out and staid so long I went after him; found him either asleep or stupid; I brought him in.

The evidence having closed, Mr. Hickman addressed the Court and Jury in behalf of the defence. He was followed by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Butler spoke in behalf of the Commonwealth, concluding the argument. Messrs. Hickman and Stevens occupied the morning, and Mr. Butler spoke in the afternoon. The Court House was densely crowded during the day—a large number of ladies being present—manifesting the deep interest felt in the cause.

The prisoner manifested a watchful attention to all the proceedings during the trial. Naturally robust he has grown even more fleshy during his confinement in prison. He was attended by his father and sister during the trial, and on Saturday his mother was also present.

We noticed during the trial the presence of John Bartholomew, the father, and also Benjamin, a brother of the deceased.

The entire case was conducted throughout with great propriety and ability on both sides.

REMARKS OF MR. STEVENS.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—With the utmost confidence in the intelligence and integrity of this Court and Jury, and honest belief of the innocence of the prisoner, I shall proceed to discuss the merits of this case within the brief period allotted to me.

We have a right to expect that where there may arise a doubt upon facts or motives, the prisoner shall have the benefit of that doubt. I have no fears that you will not mistake as far as a human being can imitate the conduct of that great Judge who always administers the law in charity.

The prisoner is accused of the highest crime known to human laws. The most satisfactory proof must be adduced. It is dot for him to defend himself. He is accused of murder and manslaughter. In England, whence we derive the definition of murder, there is but one definition.

Murder means where one human being kills another rational being in the peace of the Commonwealth with malice expressed or implied. The principles of the law are so simple that a mere reference is all that is necessary for Court and Juror—[murder described by poison, robbery, arson, &c.

This case cannot be brought within these crimes. If it be murder of the first degree, it must be for some other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing. If it does not come under this description, it cannot be murder in the first degree. As it did not happen in perpetration of other felonies, it is not murder in the second degree.

I admit therefore, that if it is murder at all, it is murder in the first degree.

Can it be brought within the aspect of murder of first degree? If it is not committed with the malice alluded to, it cannot be murder at all. The jury is the judge of the law and facts, which it is necessary for the Court to lay down? What is deliberate, wilful, premeditated? When the mind is calm, unexcited. I deny that all intentional killing is murder. Where two men quarrel suddenly, and the one thrusts the other through the body, it is not murder. So, where upon sudden quarrel, they go out and shoot each other in the field. Manslaughter is when a man kills another when his blood is up, his passions wild, excited by sufficient provocation. I do not deny defendant is guilty of involuntary manslaughter, but he is not indicted for that.

Let us look at the body of the evidence. The prisoner and his cousin lived near each other—worked on railroad, they eat and slept together—they operated together. They sometimes indulged in sport such as staid and quiet men would not approve of.

On this occasion the prisoner had been in Philadelphia—had indulged in intoxicating drink—he was drunk on the 12th, and when he got up on the 13th. He rose drunk—drank at the bar twice before breakfast—before 11 o'clock drank 8 times—drank 3 or 4 glasses before going to Paoli—once at Paoli and commenced at his arrival home. There they brought it in pitchers, until they went at last to drawing it in buckets, and both ten. I admit that the prisoner was the most intoxicated. I hope the learned officer of commonwealth will not say that though he could walk he was not drunk.

He gave a written order; the miller tells you it was the most illegiable scroll over written—thus accumulating the evidence of drunkenness.

P. ordered B. to leave the house; P. had a right to order him out; it was the duty of B. to leave when ordered; but in the most tantalizing manner he said "you lick *me*?"—That was all that was heard before going up stairs; he said 'don't follow me;' wasn't that enough for a man who wished to live in peace? It was very plain that this accusation of Phillips had induced C. to assail him before he went up stairs, for P. was heard to say 'don't take hold of me.—Was he about to take hold of P? C. in defiance of orders followed him to Leonard's room. P. had warned him not to touch or follow him—he backed—was followed—said leave my house—Cleaver still pressed on, and, after repeated warnings; at the foot of the bed deft turned, went to his own room, the most proper place for him to go. If Cleaver meant no harm, no mischief, he would have gone somewhere else.

I do not wish to speak much of the dec'd; he has gone to his account; but we must tell the truth. The crime, the folly, was all on the part of Cleaver. No one was there to know what occurred in the chamber of Phillips. There were deadly weapons, swords and pistols. The next we see in a few minutes; the prisoner returning before his assailant, who had a stern and frowning countenance—as when wild animals meet—a sword in each hand, the hand at the nip.

In this attitude, does any man believe that if Cleaver had run the sword into P. it would not have been murder in the first degree? The doctrine of self-defence does not require a wound to be first inflicted. A man could make a poor defence after being run through the body with the sword. Let any man be pursued thus, in his own house, with drawn swords, and would he show anger? And yet my learned friend says it was murder.

There is another theory by which this transaction may be explained. These men were frolicking—roistering—they were telling boisterous stories. They might have wished to create the impression in Leonard that there was a fight—a sham fight for the amusement of themselves and to frighten the house—with no intention to do bodily harm, although both had weapons. If so, I do not hold the prisoner entirely harmless, he might be guilt of the crime of involuntary manslaughter, and this trial will not preclude him from being indicted for that offence. I have no doubt the facts would justify punishment for a minor offence.

What is our object? To bring the facts candidly before this tribunal and to bring the law to bear upon them. There is a great deal of conflicting testimony. Can you think of cutting off the defendant or shutting him up from the world under these circumstances? I have no sympathy with crime. I feel as much for the relatives of deceased as for the aged parents of the prisoner here present. What satisfaction will it be to the dead that another victim should be added to the grave? Would the turf lie more lightly upon him? or would it soothe the feelings of his sorrowing relations? If so, it would be the feelings of revenge.

I have nothing more to say, but that it is clear that this was an involuntary manslaughter or justifiable homicide.

EXTRACT FROM BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—You have heard the prisoner's case presented by the ablest counsel. I must say I listened to their positions with sad disappointment. It was a plea to your feelings—an appeal for mercy rather than for justice.

In this case a homicide is admitted; that the prisoner killed Bartholomew is not de-

[*Continued on Third Page.*]

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, on *Tuesday, the 10th of November next*, at the late residence of Peter Hill, deceased, in Aston township, Delaware county, the following described personal property, to wit:—21 head of dairy COWS, most of which will come into profit in the months of January and February, three Calves, 1 valuable road and light two year old HORSE, 1 brown Mare and Colt, 1 sired by Media Mink, 3 fat Hogs, heavy road Wagon, light farm Wagon, Fodder Cutter, Threshing Machine and horse Power, Winnowing Mill, market Wagon, one Sulkey, Horse rake, Roller, 2 Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Spades, Picks, Crow-bars, Gears of every description, grain Cradles, Scythes, Rakes and Forks, Cutting Box. Corn by the Bushel, Wheat in the ground, Hay by the ton, a lot of Oats Straw and Cornfodder.

Dairy Fixtures:—Consisting of Butter Tubs, Milk Pans, Milk and Cream Cans, Churns and Stands, Butter Worker, Scales and Weights, together with a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, (noon) when conditions will be made known by

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
N. SELLARS HILL,
October 28. *Administrators.*

Also, at the same time and place, three superior family HORSES, suitable for light and heavy work.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Monday, the 16th day of November*, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1—A valuable dairy farm, situated in the township of Radnor, Delaware county, Pa., late the estate of William Siter, deceased, within ¾ of a mile of the Eagle Station, on the Penna. Railroad, and ½ a mile of the Phila. and Lancaster Turnpike. Bounded and described as follows: By lands of Charles Pugh, Jesse Brooke, Joseph C. Smith and others, containing 99 acres, 3 roods and 32 perches. The Improvements are a substantial STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 45 by 33 feet two stories high 4 rooms and a hall on the first floor, 5 rooms on the 2d floor, and good cellars, with a piazza front and back, and a never failing well of water at the door with a pump therein; a double decker Stone Barn, 60 by 42 feet, overshoot in front, with wagon house, Corn crib and granaries in the rear; two Stone houses over never-failing springs of water, with shedding for 24 head of cows; Smoke house, Ice house, Cider house, Carriage house, and other out-buildings. There are about ten acres of WOODLAND, six acres of APPLE ORCHARD, [illegible] in bearing order, the residue is arable land, in a good state of cultivation and productive, divided into convenient fields and well watered.

No. 2—Contains 26 acres, 1 rood and 2 perches: Bounded by No. 1, and lands of Jesse Brooke Joseph C. Smith and others, on which is a good water power, improved by a substantial SAW MILL, with upright and circular saws, there is also on the premises a substantial STONE HOUSE, 2 stories high, with 3 rooms on the 1st floor and 3 rooms on the 2d floor, a good well of water at the door with an endless chain pump. a Stone Spring house, Wash house, and a Frame Stable, a large portion of this land is covered with valuable TIMBER. This property is situate about 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to mills, schools, and places of worship of different denominations

Persons wishing to vtew the premises previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on Wilmer Siter, residing on property No. 1.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

EMILY SITER, *Executrix.*
WILMER SITER, *Executor.*
Radnor, October 21-ts*

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, a valuable lot of ground, containing about half an acre, situate in the village of Concord, Delaware county, upon which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of commodious dimensions. There are upon the premises, a variety of Fruit and Shade Trees. A pump and well of good water at the door. The house is in excellent condition, being nearly new. The property is well worthy the attention of those desiring a comfortable home, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enqire of

JOSEPH FAIRLAMB,
August 26-2m*. Village Green.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, in South Media, Delaware county, a two and half story FRAME HOUSE, with two rooms on each floor, with a Kitchen adjoining, with a well of excellent water and a pump therein, in the kitchen. The house has been built within the last year. The lot is thirty feet front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth; within one-half mile of the Manchester Depot, on the direct Westchester Railroad. Any person wishing to view the property can call on Alfred Yarnall, residing near the same, or, on the subscriber, in Easttown, Chester county, within 1½ miles from the Leopard Tavern.

Sept. 23-1m. PHILLIP S. BISHOP.

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the subscriber, in August last, a dark red Heifer, she is about 18 months old and has a white mark in the face and also under the belly. Any person giving information as to its whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

Haverford, Oct. 21-3t* JOHN LEEDOM.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A FARM OF twenty to twenty-five acres, within 2 miles of any Station on the Media Railroad. Address,

Oct. 21-3w. 1202 Filbert st. Philadelphia. T. BISHOP,

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.

ANOTHER DIPLOMA FOR HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, awarded at the county Exhibition last week, now is the time to use it: price ten cents per square yard, for sale by.

R. M JOHNSON.
Chester, Sept. 23. Marketand Work sts.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold at private sale, Seven and a half acres of Land, about 1 acre of which is Woodland, in Newtown, adjoining lands of the estate of Levi Lewis, thereon is a Stone House, and Frame Stable, a stream of water runs through one corner. It is situate on a public road about a quarter of a mile from Levi Lewis' mill.

Also, 4 or 5 acres of woodleave, adjoining land of Enos Yarnall, principally chesnut and oak.

Also, about 4 acres of ditto, adjoining lands of Caleb Lewis and David Pratt, chiefly oak, poplar and hickory.

ROBERT M. THOMAS.
Newtown, 10th mo., 7th, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT, in the Borough of Media, a threestory BRICK DWELLING, situate on Front Street, nearly opposite the Court House. For information enquire of the subscriber, residing in said Borough.

Media, May 13-tf. J. LEVIS WORRALL.

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.

Morris' Ferry, April 28.

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.

MEDIA LUMBER YARD. The subscriber respectfully announces to Carpenters and Builders, and all others in want for 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.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
J. LEVIS WORRALL,
WOULD inform the citizens of Delaware county that he has opened LIVERY STABLES in the Borough of Media, where he will constantly keep for hire fine and gentle Horses, Carriages, &c.—The Stables are situated on the corner of Baker and Orange sts. The subscriber feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to his customers, both in cheapness of the articles hired, and their quality.

Media, March 16, 1757.

MAPS! MAPS!!—Map of Delaware county and Map of Media, for sale at reduced prices, by

JOS. G. CUMMINS & CO.
Media, Sept. 9. Booksellers.

NOTICE.—The regular annual session of the "Delaware County Teachers' Institute," will be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Radnor, on *Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of November next*, commencing on Thursday at ten o'clock in the morning. The exercises of the Institute will consist of instruction, reports and the discussion of topics pertaining to the business of teaching, &c.

The following persons will report upon the subjects which stands in connection with their names.—Teachers are requested to suggest topics to the undersigned, that they may be included in the list:

School Recreations—O. F. Bullard, Chester.
Reading—John C. Lewis, Haverford.
Best Method of Teaching the Alphabet and Small Words—Nathan Stetson, Radnor.
Analysis of Sentences—James H. Kennedy, Middletown.
Spelling, and the different methods of Teaching it—D. B. Nice, Radnor.
Propriety of Awarding Prizes—W. W. James, Aston.
Mental Arithmetic—Thomas Bishop, Upper Providence.
School Government—Samuel Speakman, Haverford.
District Teachers' Association—W. W. James, Aston.
Influence of the Teacher—L. A. Tyler, Ridley.
The Press as a Means of Education Advancement—Joseph Ad. Thompson, Media.
The five fundamental rules of Arithmetic and the method of Teaching them—J. M. Sullivan Marcus Hook.

Other arrangements will be announced in time.—The teachers of the county may be assured of a cordial welcome from their friends in Radnor, and it is sincerely hoped that every teacher who has the advancement of his profession at heart, will make his arrangements to attend all the time, which is short at best.

CHAS. W. DEANS,
Oct. 28. *Pres. & Chair. of Ex. Com.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Oct. 22, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 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-fourth of November, 1857.

The account of Charles Baldwin and Thomas Ramsay, administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, one of the administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased, authorized and empowered by the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, to sell the real estate of said deceased.

The account of Rowland Megowan and John Kugler, administrators of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Robert Beale, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas D. Anderson, late of the borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Johnson, administrator of Abraham Johnson, deceased, who was guardian of Caroline Thomas, Henry Thomas and Hannah Thomas, minor children of John Y. Thomas, deceased.

The account of Annesley Newlin, administrator of John Noblet, late of the township of Ridley, deceased.

The account of Samuel L. Coffin, executor of the last will and testament of Albert Coffin, late of the township of Chester, deceased, as filed by Henry Bickley, executor of the said Samuel L. Coffin, also deceased.

The account of Jesse Russell, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Russell, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Morris, administrator of Edward Makin, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

The account of Sidney Williamson and Charles R. Williamson, administrators of Charles Williamson, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

oct. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Register.*

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 next*, 1857.

Terms per session of 22 weeks, for Board and Tu

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., NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

WILL THE OLD ISSUES BE REVIVED.—It is said that the leading men of Philadelphia, especially the Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, are doing their best in correspondence with the Protectionists and Southern ex-Whigs to open the eyes of politicians to the necessity of coming to the rescue and giving us the old flag of '52. That a party movement of this kind would be successful at this time, there is much room to doubt—not that the provisions of the tariff of 1842 are unjust and impolitic—(they are good and sound)—but because the people now cannot well be divided upon the issues of that day, the people of the whole Union, for reasons which must be conclusive. A new generation of voters is now in existence. Millions of new ones have either been born or imported, and millions who were voters in 1842 have since passed away. Would it not take more labor and more agitation to make these new-born voters meet the issue, than the chances of success would warrant?

The people of the two great sections of the Union are now politically divided upon a question of the first importance, the agitation of which cannot be allayed by the intervention of any other, and which for the time would go far to prevent any union of sentiment between the two parties. We see the people of the North arrayed upon the side of freedom, those of the South upon the side of slavery. The question for settlement now is the extension or non-extension of this institution, and while Northern Republicans and Southern Pro-Slaveryists may agree upon the tariff policy, their antagonism upon the question of slavery would prevent their acting together. Therefore it is that we believe the policy of the tariff will be no other than a side issue, or that the question of Protection will not be paramount with any party for some time to come. After the policy of the government with regard to slavery has been definitely settled, then we have little doubt that the tariff issues will be revived, with those who are now Republicans, and many Southerners in favor of the protective policy; and the Democratic party then, as it always has been, the friend of British Free Trade, or the tariff which is now scourging the country, causing the present bankruptcy, and destroying our manufacturing interests.

The friends of protection must bide their time. A bitter experience will teach the new voters of the country which of the two is right and which wrong—whether we can have Free Trade with Britain to the detriment of the manufacturing interests and the working classes, or that protection of our own industry indispensable to the well-being of the free laborer. Time and a continuation of the hard times, will do more to hasten a change in the policy of the goverament than the labors of politicians.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.—The news from the Pacific coast, compels us to the belief that the Democracy, who are in the ascendant in that Territory, have serious intentions of trying to make Oregon a Slave State. The Portland Oregonian, the editor of which is a member of the Constitutional Convention, now in session, directly charges this purpose on that party, and substantiates the charge with specific reasons. While the canvass was going on, but one of the Democratic delegates elect expressly declared himself in favor of slavery. That man is chosen President of the Convention. There are 'scores' of leading men in the party who now openly favor the legalization of slavery. Before the election there was no paper which advocated slavery; but since, five out of the eight that are published, 'directly or indirectly favor that institution."

Among the ardent supporters of a slave Constitution is General Lane, the delegate to Congress elect.

Here is a straw from the *Occidental Messenger*, (Dem.,) published under the head of "CHEERING.—We learn from Col. Kelsey that the Pro-Slavery cause in the counties of Douglass, Josephine and Jackson, is sweeping everything before it. He says that changes are constantly taking place, and that Jackson, Douglass and Lane are sure to give large majorities in favor of slavery. He met Gen. Lane while on his tour. The old General informed him that he was fairly in the field on the question, and should give it a cordial support."

"After the organizatinn of the Convention, there was an early introduction of the slavery question, accompanied by violent demonstrations on the part of the Democracy. The matter was not disposed of at the latest dates.

Stirring news continues to come from Kansas. A private dispatch from Lawrence received at New York, says that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton had been obliged to flee from Lecompton to Benicia, on account of threats by the ultra pro-slavery men; that Sheriff Walker, of Douglass county, was with a posse of men at Benicia, protecting the officials; that a special messenger had been sent for Col. Sumner's command, and that a document was circulating at Lawrence, inviting Walker to come to that town and pledging him protection.—Despatches from Washington repeat that the administration is opposed to Walker's course and will censure him in such a way as to cause both his resignation and that of Stanton, but it is generally believed that this is mere rumor.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a first class Pictorial Weekly Journal, devoted to entertainment, improvement, and progress, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-reliance, and activity; to illustrate life in all its phases. It is an elegant quarto of eight beautiful pages— a trifle larger than the *Illustrated London News*—a perfect model of excellence in size, shape and sentiment, and is, altogether, one of the most sound and sensible of live papers. It is a high-toned Pictorial Weekly, which ought to be read by every family. Published at $2 a year, $1 for one half a year, and to Clubs of four, it will be sent three months for $1, by Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway, New York.

HALLOW-EEN.—Saturday night being Hallow-Een, the mischievous boys considered themselves licensed to play all kinds of tricks upon the people generally. However, in this neighborhood, we do not know that much harm was done.

Sunday was duly commemorated by the Episcopal and Catholic Churches—it being a festival with them, although not of very modern canonization. All Saints' Day, if we remember correctly, is observed in honor of the martyrs who suffered for the cause of Christianity, the day being taken by a believing Emperor from the Pagans, who dedicated the Pantheon, as its name implies, to the entire catalogue of divinities which comprised the ancient Roman system of mythology. According to the Encyclopedia, until the year 1334 the day was annually commemorated as the feast of All Martyrs, and was celebrated on the first of May. Pope Gregory IV., however, saw proper to substitute the first of November, and also changed its nomenclature to the Feast of All Saints.

In England the day is sacred to the eating of nuts and apples, and to hammering by night upon people's doors, while to young ladies a peep into futurity is permitted through the inspiration of hands full of salt and mouths full of water. In the interior of this State, among the German settlements, Hallow Eve is a great occasion, inasmuch as a belief exists—almost amounting to superstition—that in order to secure the proper "schmell" to the sour krout when it reaches maturity, it must duly be "put down" on Hollow Eve. Thus a goodly part of the day is always spent in the manufacture of this great staple, and the knife and pounder are hard clipping and pounding until all is completed. The banquet spread at the close of this labor, in the broad kitchen of the thrifty German farmers would appal even a metropolitan hotel keeper. No matter how large the table, it is literally covered with viands, and of a substantiality too that would cause a dyspeptic to abandon himself to despair. Huge pies, mammoth cakes, great dishes of fricased poultry of all varieties, big bellied pitchers of cider, pyramids of vegetables and mounds of fruit—all provided at the rate of about eight persons allowance for every guest. The entertainers invariably "help you as they love you," for the party can always judge of the heartiness of their welcome by the aggregation of the edibles upon their trenchers at the hand of their host. Take it altogether, a krout making party at Hallow Eve in the country carries with it, we verily believe, more undiluted pleasure to the young people who participate in its exercises than ever was derived by the most brilliant city party at the most brilliant city ball or opera.

But in the city also a feeble reflex of the above scenes was observable. Throughout the Northern Liberties, in Philadelphia, where German people most do congregate, the only cabbages to be found were being borne on the backs of the exulting Germans to their homes, to be converted into that mystic condiment which to the German palate adds zest to the pork or beef with which it is boiled. The market was stripped in a twinkling, and anon might he seen the belated purchasers wending their way to more distant points in search of the article. How many thousands of the esculent were converted into incipient sourkrout we cannot say, but the quantity must have been enormous.

There is one other feature about Hallow Eve. It is that an old superstition taught that, on that evening, ghosts were especially fond of taking the nocturnal air. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, it was said to be on this Eve that a certain uncomfortable personage, having a beard sable silvered, appeared to Marcellis and Doratio, but refused to open a conversation with any other person than the youthful Hamlet. The story, however, lacks confirmation, and may be safely doubted. We wish we could say the same as to the reality of the urchins who made night hideous by pounding upon every species of portals in our dwelling houses, beginning with alley gates and leaving off with imitation bronze front doors. The fact, however, cannot be disputed, that this feature in the observance of the day is a nuisance, and we do not feel a single pang of regret that it visits us but once a year.

The emancipation of the serfs of Russia will soon take place on a great scale. It is well known that both Alexander and Nicholas several times tried to emancipate the serfs of the crown, but that very few of the latter would avail themselves of the facility to become free. The serfs in Russia are obliged to work only ten hours a day three times a week for their lord; the remainder of the week, including the Sabbath, belongs to themselves, and under no pretext can their lord compel them to do more work than is owing to him. The lord is besides obliged to furnish them with everything they want. It is easy to understand that many of the serfs care little about the liberty offered to them, and will accept it with reluctance.

No Russian Czar was ever received in Poland with so great a manifestation of joy as Alexander II. This is partly due to the ukase respecting the emancipation of the serfs, and to the pardon granted to many exiles, and the permission to return to their country.

We find in the Washington *States* the following announcement;

"We have on hand a singular piece of information respecting a peculiar system of infernal machines with which the Mormons contemplate defending their valleys against the advance of the United States troops. If we understand it aright, it is a kind of land torpedo; but we refrain from particulars until we can investigate the affair more thoroughly. Whatever the facts may be of this extraordinary Mormon scheme, we shall have it in our power to lay it before our readers in a day or two in an authentic form."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This is the title of a new monthly, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, devoted to Literature, Art and Politics. The first number is a wonder for beauty of print and excellency of getting up. The contents are in admirable keeping with the mechanical execution of the work. We have rarely ever seen a first number of a work of such magnitude so complete in its details We notice among its contributors the first talent in the land, such as Prescott, Emmerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Curtis, Child, Whipple, Stone, &c. The terms are $3 per annum, or 25 cents a number.

The latest St. Paul papers give the following totals of the gubernatorial votes in Minnesota at the recent election:—Ramsey, Republican, 13,394; Sibley, Democrat, 12,735. The returns already received at the office of the Territorial Secretary foot up 30,000 votes, and it is believed that the entire sum will reach over 40,000. At the election for delegate to Congress, two years ago, the vote was only 9000.

At Jacksonville, Florida, the yellow fever is raging fatally, there having been fifty deaths since the first of October. In consequence the streets of the town were deserted, the Court had adjourned, and a day of fasting and prayer had been observed.

The Postmaster General has recently decided that if postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when papers remain in the post office without being taken out by subscribers within *five weeks*, they are liable for the pay.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.—During the past week, there has been quite an excitement produced, in consequence of the action of the Governor of Maryland, in issuing a proclamation, ordering the City of Baltimore, to be put under martial law, during the election which takes place to-day, and summoning four thousand men to arms, under the pretense of preserving the peace; and also calling upon the christless Governer of Virginia, for three thousand muskets.

It will be remembered that during the late elections, Baltimore has been the scene of bloody riots, but the local authorities had sufficient power to put them down, and when the steps which the Governor had taken come to the knowledge of the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore, it produced great excitement and a sharp controversy ensued between the two functionaries, the Governor being forced to withdraw his insulting manifesto, and things have again assumed a quiet and peaceable aspect. Some may enquire why it was that the Governor took upon himself so much, when his services were not required! We answer, he belongs to the so-called democracy, who, like the ruffians in Kansas, when they become satisfied that they could not keep pace with their opponents, they resort to arms. "It is lamentable, under a form of goverament like ours, that a chief magistrate of a sovereign State, identified with that Democratic party which is so eager to claim the utmost sympathy with popular liberty, should have resorted to an extremity which no language is too strong to condemn. Where are we drifting, when Democratic Administrations and Democratic Governors on every pretext summon their satrap to supervise our elections in the Territories and States? If the object be to convert these republican institutions into a military despotism of the worst form, let us not be cheated with the false symbols of freedom by which our slavery is only the more riveted. These signs and others strike us painfully, for they discover how hollow is the profession of democracy, and reveal how a name of potency may be prostituted to the most tyranical of purposes."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE.—Park Benjamin recited his Poem on Hard Times, to a large audience in Chester on Monday evening. One of our townsmen, who was present, describes it as being a great production, abounding in graphic pictures. His hits at the aristocracy brought down the house, while his description of some "bipeds" yclept hairy, caused those who sported a moustache, to take extraordinary pains to hide them. Amongst many we noted one of our citizens using extraordinary exertions to keep an infantile one from being observable. We believe he succeeded in so doing. Persons who wear hair on the upper lip, and feel a "leetle" ashamed of it, should not go to hear Park Benjamin's discourse on the Times.

LAYMAN.—We last week gave an account of the forgeries and swindlings of C. M. Layman, of West Chester, without giving the names of those who were victimized.—He was discovered by forging the signature of his brother-in-law, Geo. Bugless, a man of some property. The second was upon Levi A. Gheen, and altogether it is said he forged notes to the amount of $5000. He hired a horse and wagon from Samuel Guss, and accompanied by an unmarried female, drove to Parkesburg, where he left the horse and wagon, and took to the cars. No tidings have since been had of him.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the horse and wagon has been found at Parkesburg. It was left there by Layman on the night of the 17th, the day on which he left West Chester. From that point he took the cars to Lancaster. He was seen at Havre de Grace, Md., on Monday. He has probably gone South.

"On Thursday last," says a Radnor correspondent, "E—— B——, a citizen of Eastown township, Chester Co., having an occasion to visit a new house, about being erected by Mr. Benj. Kirk, at the Spread Eagle, for the purpose of borrowing a sand sieve, he was informed that it was in the cellar, where he went, and while searching for it, fell into an unwalled well, about 30 feet deep, with about 10 ft. of water. After swimming and strangling for awhile, his cries were heard by Mr. Kirk, when a rope was obtained, and he was soon rescued. Happily he escaped injury, with the exception of a good ducking. He repaired to the Eagle, followed by his rescuers to wet their whistles, when to their disappointment he got a drink for himself and departed without even saying he was much obliged. The times are shocking hard, when a man values his life only at six cents."

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.—In Phila., the enterprising buisness men, in order to stimulate trade, are making tremendnous sacrifices in the price of goods: Now is the time to buy cheap! Those who wish bargains in dry goods are refered to the advertisement of Cooper & Conard, to be found elsewhere in our columns. These gentlemen have reduced their prices to the lowest possible cent, and as a consequence there is a great rush to their store. They are undoubtedly among the most liberal dealers in the Philadelphia market, and those who purchase in the city, should by all means go to their store, S. E. cor. of Ninth and Market streets.

OUT OF WORK.—Within the last few days we have noticed many men passing through this Borough in quest of employment. They had left Philadelphia because they were unable to get work there, and are now searching for it in the country. We doubt not that the citizens of every village contiguous to a city, have witnessed the same thing.—As the winter draws on, there will daily be presented to our view scenes far more sad than this.

NASTURTIONS.—Mrs. Julianna Garrett, of Springfield, informs us that, she, during the past season, raised and marketed one hundred and forty-four quarts of nasturtions.—They were gathered from vines growing around her yard and garden. It is undoubtedly a large yield, and shows what can be grown from the small pieces of waste ground to be found about the premises of persons generally.

A REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT.—By reference to an advertisement published in another column, it will be seen that George G. Baker, of Chester, offers a reduction of ten per cent for cash on all goods purchased at his store. He has on hand a very heavy stock of dry goods, and those who wish bargains should give him a call.

REMOVAL.—We ask the attention of our readers to the card of Henry A. Brnsineger, who has recently removed his carpet weaving establishment to his new building on the Manchester road. He is one of the best weavers in the county, and deserves the patronage of all.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday night last, one of mills of Samuel Bancroft, of Lower Providence, was entered and robbed of a piece of flannel measuring one thousand yards. It was of the very finest quality, and worth about four hundred dollars.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of Upper Chichester will meet at school house No. 2, to-morrow, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of employing three male teachers, to take charge of the schools in said township during the winter.

DEL. CO. BANK.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held in Chester, on Thursday the 29th ult., the following resolution was passed in relation to the new law:

Resolved, That no final action of this meeting be had before Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to which time this meeting will adjourn.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Mr. John B. West, residing near the Spread Eagle, in Radnor, was so severely injured by the kick of a horse, that he has since been unable to leave the house. He was struck upon the cheek, cutting a gash about two inches in length.

PHILLIPS' TRIAL.

CONTINUED FROM 2ND PAGE.

nied. This makes out the case of the commonwealth. The presumption of innocence is gone—the defendant's shield is gone.

[He here in a logical manner reviewed the entire testimony, to prove the indictments of the commonwealth, and continued—

It is said by the prisoner's counsel, that if you have doubt as to the motive you must acquit. Where it is shown that a crime has been committed you have nothing to do with the motive. Would you look for the same motive for the conduct of such a man as this, as you would expect to find in ordinary men? To do so would be a fatal error. What is his mind and disposition, as exhibited by the facts of the case? See him in Philadelphia, on the morning preceding the murder, kicking over a stove and destroying property—exhibiting a "heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief." See him upon his return home, recklessly throwing Bartholomew from the top of the fence, endangering his life. And see his heart as exhibited by the conduct of the following night. Suppose any other man you know had shot one who had been his best friend, when he saw him stagger under the heavy blow—let it have been given him from necessity or accident—he would have caught him in his arms, would have fallen upon his neck, and prayed God to stay the departing life. But what did the prisoner do? He shot, and when he saw Bartholomew stagger under the mortal blow, heard him say he must die, saw the warm blood of his heart flowing out, saw him sinking down in the terrible agonies of a strong man's death, he said nothing, he did nothing. No word of sorrow, not a sigh nor a tear escaped him; but with a coldness and stolidity of heart, that marks the brute, he took Leonard, who was petrified by the atrocity of the deed, and with a steady, unfaltering step, led him away, leaving Bartholomew to die alone in his blood,—and when he reaches the kitchen, recounts his deed in words that chill the blood, turns like a sensual beast to his pot of ale, and drinks himself dead drunk. And from that day to this exhibiting no sorrow or regret, but even in the solitude of his cell growing fat upon the recollection of his crime. And now while young Bartholomew sleeps in his early grave, moistened as it is by the tears of stricken friends, he turns upon his memory and with a fierce barbarity that swells the heart and shocks the senses, tears and knaws at his reputation, calls him a roistering sot, a libertine, and a criminal—terms that no man dared to apply to him when he breathed.

And yet it is said you are to seek for a motive for this man's conduct such as influence ordinary men. Could you but know the motives that shape the conduct of devils, you would have a better guide to this man's heart.

The counsel have told you they tremble for the result. I tremble also. Your impartiality has been attacked, an array of counsel has been before you on prisoner's behalf such as you have rarely witnessed—nothing that money could do for the prisoner has been left undone; the sorrowful face of the mother of the prisoner was exhibited to you, and the warmest sympathies of my heart go out to that mother, while the indignation of my soul turns upon him who has driven the iron into her heart. But she is not the only mother whose heart the iron has entered; there is another who is breaking heart morning and evening, and in the wild dreams of the night, calls vainly, for her murdered boy. You were appealed to for mercy.

With mercy you have nothing to do.—With the punishment you have no connection—you are simply to determine the question of his guilt.

Mob law, you have been told, menaces our institutions. This does not arise from the enforcement of the law, but from the neglect to do so. Let the public confidence in the fair and impartial administration of justice, be destroyed—let it be seen that the gilded criminal may commit crime with impunity—trample upon the rights of others—may violate law, and go "unwhipped of justice," and mobs will set in the places of your Courts and Juries. You have some interest in the future welfare of the state; you are men of property with families, who may live after you, and all your rights—all that is most dear to you—depends upon the fair, impartial, stern administration of the law. Upon those occupying your present position—those administering the law in the low places and by-ways; upon the Court and Juries of the country depend the preservation of our Institutions, more than upon Presidents and Senates. I invoke you to determine this case with that intelligent courage that looks to duty, regardless of consequences—to disregard the seductive blandishment of the tongue, or the appealing tears of sorrowful women, to do your duty, in such a way, as will satisfy your own consciences and stamp you as good and true men.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—The case you have attended to with so much patience for the last four days, and which is about to be handed over to you for your decision, is one of no ordinary weight. In addition to the importance usually attending issues involving life or liberty, the circumstances surrondning this transaction; the respectability of the names of the parties; the singular features of the homicide itself, and the notoriety given to the affair; mark it out as one requiring of the Court and Jury the utmost care and deliberation. Passion should have nothing to do with your verdict. The exasperated feelings of a neighborhood, if any such exist; the whispers that would poison the ear of justice by allusions to ether supposed misconduct; the tears of friends or relations upon the one side or the other; these should be sedulously excluded from every consideration connected with your determination. Justice to the Commonwealth, to the community, and more especially to the prisoner, demand that the law and the evidence alone, should enter the jury-box. To these sources you should look for whatever of *truth* may be discovered; for such light as shall enable you to walk steadily to your ultimate decision. All outside of these is delusion.

The defence set up by the prisoner would seem to embrace three distinct parts: 1st. The killing was accidental. 2d. It was done in self-defence; in either of which the prisoner would be guiltless; and thirdly, if any crime has been committed, that crime is *manslaughter*, and not *murder*, either in the first or second degree.

I will not detain you with a critical examination of the question, whether the homicide was, or was not, *accidental*. If the testimony be believed, I do not not see how any rational mind can conclude that the killing of Bartholomew was accidental. He was killed with a weapon likely to take life; a pistol, which the prisoner knew was loaded, with the threat upon his lips that he would shoot the deceased unless he cleared out of the house. The deceased was killed, in conformity with a threat made by the prisoner before either of the parties were armed, and in conformity with a threat repeated after they were armed, and I do not find any evidence in the cause to sustain the averment of accidental killing. It is true, the prisoner stated to one or more of the witnesses that they were fooling and playing when the pistol was discharged, and an attempt was made by one of the counsel for the prisoner, to draw your minds to the probability of the discharge, having been made on account of the weapon being interfered with by the sword, but there is no evidence to corroborate the statement of the prisoner, or to raise even a reasonable inference that the sword, at any time interfered with the perfect control of the pistol. Besides, the testimony of Leonard—the only witness present when the wound was inflicted, describes the parties, their appearance and conduct, in a way to repel any inference of accident. I cannot see how you can come to a conclusion of accidental killing, but it is for you, who have the responsibility of the verdict, to decide for yourselves.

Should you believe that the killing was not accidental, the next inquiry will be, was it in self-defence? It is undoubted, that a man may be placed in such a position as to excuse the act of taking away the life of his adversary.

As an illustration of the third point herein stated, it is said that a man in the peaceable pursuit of his affairs, sees another rushing rapidly towards him with an outstretched arm, and a pistol in his hand, and using violent menaces against his life as he advances. Having approached near enough in the same attitude, the other who has a club in his hand strikes the assailant over the head, before, or at the instant the pistol is discharged, and of the blow he dies. It turns out that the pistol was loaded with powder only, and that the real design was to terrify. Will any reasonable man say that the slayer is more criminal than he would have been if there had been a bullet in the pistol?—Those who hold such doctrine must require that a man so attacked, must, before he strikes the assailant, stop and ascertain how the pistol was loaded, a doctrine which would entirely take away the right of self-defence. And when it is considered that the Jury who try the cause, and not the party killing, are to judge of the reasonable grounds of his apprehension, no danger can be supposed to flow from this principle. I recognize these principles as the settled law of the country, by the highest judicial authority, and by which courts and juries are, or ought to be bound. In connection with this subject the inquiry arises whether the prisoner could have escaped his adversary's vengeance if such is supposed to have existed, at the time of the attack, without killing him. Applying these principles to the case before us, how does it stand? Was the prisoner in the pursuit of his lawful business,—was he attacked by the dec'd under circumstances which denoted an intention to take away his life—did he use all the means in his power, otherwise to save his own life or prevent the threatened harm—or was there reasonable ground to believe, from the nature of the attack that a design was formed to destroy his life. These questions must be answered by the evidence. Should you come to the conclusion that they should be answered in the affirmative, it will be your duty to acquit the prisoner.

Before doing so, however, you will make the inquiry of the evidence, whether a state of facts did or did not exist totally at variance with the principles here laid down.—On the part of the deceased, the evidence discloses no threats, no menaces towards the prisoner, nor through the whole evening was there personal abuse or controversy from his lips.

Two expressions of Bartholomew, one admitted and the other denied the existence of the alleged letter, and the other a denial of any insult to Margaret Moran,—make up the sum of the controversy on the part of the deceased. It is true when the prisoner talked about licking Bartholomew, the deceased walked after Phillips, with the observation—"lick me"—when the prisoner directed the deceased to leave the house or he would shoot him—Bartholomew did not leave the house, but followed the prisoner from room to room with the observation "shoot me," and when the prisoner armed himself, the deceased armed himself also, and still following Phillips answered the threat to shoot, with the observation "shoot me."—In all this conduct it would be difficult for the court to discover any evidence which would induce a reasonable ground of belief that the deceased entertained a design to destroy the life of the prisoner. This consideration is also for the jury, and they will determine the question as the evidence and the law will require.

Having passed over the two points raised by the prisoner's counsel, to wit, accident and selfdefence, should the Jury, determine that neither can avail the prisoner, the question recurs, of what crime is he guilty? The three offences included in the indictment, either of which, should the evidence warrant it, he may be found guilty are murder in the 1st degree, murder in the 2nd degree, and manslaughter.—Before turning to the examination of these questions, it will be proper to notice certain points furnished to me by the prisoner's counsel, as well in regard to questions already discussed, as to another I am about to examine. 1st. If the jury believe that the whole transaction above stairs between the prisoner and the deceased, was but the rough and riotous acting and play of the parties excited by liquor, and that they used deadly weapons under the pretence of making battle each other, and in the midst of such actions and play, the pistol in the hands of the prisoner, was accidentally discharged, then the defence is neither murder nor voluntary manslaughter, but only involuntary manslaughter if the pistol was negligently used, and the prisoner must be acquitted. This is affirmed, but I have already said I see no evidence to warrant such a belief. 2d. If the Jury believe that the deceased pursued the prisoner with deadly weapons within striking distance, and that the prisoner retreated as far as the wall would permit, and had reason to believe and did believe that he was in danger of great bodily harm, to prevent which he discharged the pistol, the law will excuse the killing and he ought to be acquitted. This also may be admitted but I have in a former sheet given to the Jury the opinion of the court upon this point of the case. 3d. If the Jury believe that the deceased and the prisoner, during the evening of the 19th of May last, had a misunderstanding, in consequence of which the prisoner requested the deceased to leave his house, and when he was about to retire to bed told the deceased not to take hold of him, yet that the deceased did nevertheless pursue the prisoner up stairs into Leonard's room, and when the prisoner had escaped from him and had gone in his own room, the deceased followed notwithstanding repeated warnings to leave the house, and also that the deceased armed himself with two drawn swords, and continued to pursue the prisoner, who had a pistol in his hand, and pressed upon him to the extreme end of Leonard's room, within striking distance, and in an excited, agitated and frowning manner, and that the prisoner, thereupon being excited, agitated and angry, in consequence of said assault, intentionally shot the deceased, it is not murder but only manslaughter, whether the deceased intended to do great bodily harm to the prisoner or not. This point I will answer presently, merely observing in this place, that in the opinion of the court, the evidence is not properly stated.

The next question which must be examined, may be stated thus—Is the prisoner guilty of murder or of voluntary manslaughter only. To determine this point it will be necessary to turn to these several offences, and briefly to examine the law applicable to each.

Malice is the grand criterion of murder, and is either expressed or implied. Express malice is defined to be when one person kills another with a sedate, deliberate mind and formed design. Such formed design may be evidenced by external circumstances, discovering the intention, as lying in wait, antecedent menaces, former grudges, and concerted schemes to do the party some bodily harm. Malice is implied by law from any deliberate cruel act committed by one person against another however sudden. Thus where a man kills another suddenly, without any, or without a considerable provocation, the law implies malice, for no person, say the authorities, unless of an abandoned heart, would be guilty of such an act upon a slight or no apparent cause. Malice may be stated in its legal sense, to denote a wrongful act done intentionly, or without any just cause, or excuse.

Wherever a homicide has been committed with deliberate intent, unless it be in the discharge of a duty imposed by the public authorities, the law implies malice, and the offence must be murder at common law. Malice is an ingredient as necessary in murder of the second, as in murder in the first degree. As the distinguishing character of murder is malice, so the intention with which the homicide is committed, constitutes the distinction between murder of the first, and murder of the second degree. Under murder in the second degree may be included those cases of constructive murder, which abound in the English authorities, and which in that country are followed by capital punishment. A man shooting at a tame fowl with intent to steal it, kills a person, that in Edgland is murder, but in Pennsylvania it would be murder in the second degree. A person throws a stone or piece of timber from a house into a street, where he knows many people are passing and re-passing, and kills another, this in England is murder, but in Pennsylvania it is murder in the second degree. If a man in a temporary insanity produced by the immediate effects of intoxication, and while under the influence of liquor kills a man; that in England, in Massachusetts, in New York, and under the acts of Congress where there is no division into degrees, is murder, but in Pennsylvania it is murder of the second degree. In fine, wherever the deliberate intention is to take life, and death ensues, it is murder of the first degree. All murders where there is no intention to kill, but which happens in perpetrating any other felony than those enumerated in the act of 1794, or in the deliberate perpetration of acts of cruelty or mischief which manifestly endangers life, or in their consequence lead to bloodshed, is murder of the second degree.

Leaving the crime of murder with the distinction thus drawn, for the present, we turn to voluntary manslaughter. Of involuntary manslaughter we have nothing to say, as it stands out of the line of our present inquiry. Voluntary manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another, without malice aforethought either expressed or implied. Where upon sudden quarrel two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is voluntary manslaughter. So also, if they upon such occasion go out and fight in a field, for this is one continued act of passion. So also, if a man be greatly provoked by any gross indignity, and immediately kills his agressor, it is voluntary manslaughter. In these, and such-like cases, the law, kindly appreciating the infirmities of human nature, extenuates the offence committed, and mercifully hesitates to put on the same footing of guilt, the cool deliberate act, and the result of hasty passion. But there must be some cause for passion. To extenuate a homicide from murder to manslaughter, both provocation and passion must exist. Provocation without passion will not extenuate the offence, nor will passion without provocation. This provocation must be such as is deemed in law sufficient to deprive the party of deliberation. If a party in passion, but without provocation, or with slight provication, kill another, with a weapon likely to take life, as with a pistol, it is murder and not manslaughter. Take these principles with you and apply them to the evidence, and judge for yourselves whether the case you are trying fall under the denomination of murder or manslaughter. If the facts assumed in the prisoner's third point, which I have already quoted, be shown by the evidence; whatever doubt may exist on the subject, leaning to mercy I might affirm it, and in this view I do affirm it; but the jury will remember upon this question of manslaughter, the whole circumstance of the case should be taken into consideration. They will not fail to remember that Cleaver Bartholomew was notoriously possessed by the prisoner to stay all night at the house, but that he was boarder in the house, and slept in the same room with the prisoner. In itself, therefore there was no imposition, no trespass even in his going up stairs, unless with the design to commit som felony or to do the prisoner some bodily injury. The jury will call to mind the fact of the parties, both unarmed, going into Leonard's room, the threat of the prisoner that he would shoot the deceased if he didn't leave the house, of his passing by the side of the deceased within reaching distance, unharmed, and say whether in the words of the point furnished me the prisoner escaped from the deceased.

In the instance before us, where a condition of mind produced by intoxication, such as the evidence unfolds, was goaded to fury by improper bravado and insult, to say nothing more, on the part of the deceased, it would scarcely be reasonable to expect deliberation. I feel bound therefore to say, that in the opinion of the Court, this aspect of the case absolves the prisoner from the guilt of murder in the first degree.

Thaddeus Stevens, Hickman and Lewis for defendant, and Butler for the Commonwealth.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury, at five o'clock on Monday afternoon, returned a verdict of manslaughter.—The sentence of Judge Haines, has not yet been given.

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 Media, on Fifth-day, the 29th ult., by Friends' Ceremony, *Penelon Darlington*, of Pocopsin, Chester county, to *Hannah Tussey*, of this Borough.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. Henry G. King, *Mr. George Lynch* to *Miss Sallie E. Pyle*, both of this county.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. W. Sterrett, *Mr. James Anderson* to *Miss Mary Ann McBride*, both of Leiperville.

In Chester, on the 27th ult., by Rev. John Thompson, *Mr. James Palmer* of Elkton, Md., to *Miss Harriet B.*, daughter of Joseph Taylor, of Chester.

DIED.

At the Spread Eagle, Chester county, on the 23d ult., of congestion of the brain, *Miffin Lewis*.

In Philadelphia, on the the 28th ult., *Mr. David R. Green*, formerly of Edgmont, Del. county, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 25th ult., *George Green*, son of Peter W. and Rachel Green, in the 11th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., at his residence in Sweedsboro', New Jersey, *Martin W. Rulon*, formerly of Chester, in the 47th year of his age.

In Middletown, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., *Mary Fairlamb*, widow of Robert Fairlamb, in the 88th year of her age.

At the residence of her father, in Haverford, on the 28th ult., *Theodosia Morgan*, daughter of Joseph and Esther A. Levis, aged 2 years and 2 months.

REMOVAL.

HENRY A. BRENSINGER, would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Carpet Weaving establishment from the Providence road to the Manchester road, just opposite his residence. He would still invite the attention of persons in want of Carpeting to the stock he now has on hand, and thanking them for their past patronage, respectfully asks a continuance. HENRY A. BRENSINGER.
Media, Nov. 4-5w. Carpet Weaver.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 28th of October, a dark bay Horse, about 16 hands high, and long switch tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law. D. R. HAWKINS.
Media, November 4, 1857.

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.
55 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
For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.
Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.
Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $600 to $3,500.
100 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.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

NOTICE.—A stated meeting of the Delaware county Association, for insuring against horse stealing, and the detection of horse thieves, will be held at the house of John Garrett, at Village Green, on Seventh-day, the seventh of 11th month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
As the season for horse stealing is now at hand, would it not be well for owners of horses to attend and have them insured? ABRAM P. MORGAN,
11th mo. 4th, 1857. *Secretary.*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
The subscriber having determined to quit business, will sell his ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
AT OR BELOW COST,
being desrous of closing out the stock at the earliest possible time. Persons in want of
BARGAINS,
are invited to call immediately.
The fixtures of the Store are for sale, and the Store is for rent. R. STEVENSON.
Chester, October 7.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!!
3000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.
October 21, 1857.

CARD.
TO CASH BUYERS,
Owing to the present derangement of business, the subscriber will from this date, take
TEN PER CENT.
OFF ALL SAL

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

WHEN TO SELL WHEAT &c.—We observe that several of the country papers advise their agricultural readers not to thresh out their wheat, but to wait for better prices assuring them that, before long, England will be sending her gold to their barn-doors to purchase the grain.

We are sorry to see such unwise suggestions. For it is always a mistaken policy, and is more so than ever, for farmers to hold back their crop. This year's harvest abroad has been a very good one, and of absolute necessity, for Europe to buy our grain there is none. In ordinary seasons, when money is plenty in London, wheat can always be sold there, however, it offered at a sufficiently low price; for dealers in the article, tempted by its cheapness, buy it to store away. But as a monetary crisis seems impending in England, little American wheat will be purchased there, unless the price ranges much lower than our farmers are, as yet, willing to sell it for. The chances are, therefore, that the price will fall, instead of advancing.

This view is sustained by the decline in price since the harvest. In this neighborhood, the farmers who threshed out their crop immediately after it was gathered, received from a dollar and three-quarters to a dollar and eighty cents per bushel. The Trenton State Gazette mentions a farmer, who, a little later, was offered a dollar and seventy cents, but refused it declaring he would not sell it until he received two dollars. At present he cannot get even a dollar and seventy cents. He will probably hold his wheat till next spring, when, having lost ten per cent by shrinkage and waste, he will sell for a dollar. For, in the face, not only of a diminished demand abroad, but of a diminished ability to buy, wheat will probably go to even a lower point than it rules at now.—It is difficult, we know, and therefore hazardous, to make predictions; but the chances this season in favor of a further decline vastly preponderate.

It is always bad policy, however, to hold back the crop. In fact, the moment a farmer does this, he begins to do what he denounces so warmly in certain city operators; that is, he begins to speculate. The business of the agriculturist is to raise crops, and, when they are harvested, to sell them at the market price. In a normal condition of things, that price is regulated by supply and demand. In years of plenty, wheat should be low. In famine years, it ought to be high. Any attempt to keep back the crop, no matter whether made by growers or others, is an effort to create a fictitious scarcity, and is as opposed to good morals and to the best interests of society as it is to legitimate purposes of trade. Intelligent agriculturists, for example, have assured us that, in the long run, those farmers make the most money who sell their crops as soon after harvest as possible. And the reason is plain. Few men can do two things well at one and the same time; and to grow grain, and afterwards speculate in it, are such entirely different pursuits, that loss is sure to accrue if the average of several years is taken.

SELECTION OF A FARM.—As this is the season of the year when farmers and others are buying and selling Real Estate, we insert the following valuable hints from the *Rural New Yorker*, as being appropriate.

"In the selection of land for a farm, there are thoughts and things to be taken into consideration that a volume would scarcely serve to discuss, yet some of them may profitably be hinted at within the limits which here circumscribe us. What is a farm? should be first asked; for, in the consideration of any subject, it is time well applied which is spent in getting a clear idea of the word that names it. A farm, for us, means a portion of land cultivated and managed by the owner, who lives upon it; hence it takes in the thought of home, so that homestead is almost a synonymous. Hence, among things to be considered in the choice of a farm, we shall say:

1. The farm should be pleasantly and conveniently situated as a home. The health, comfort and happiness of those who are to occupy it, are of prime importance—so every social and physical influence which bears upon them should have due weight in determining a choice. However fertile a farm may be if the locality is an unhealthy one, it cannot make a pleasant home. If fertile and healthy but surrounded by a moral miasma—or with few social privileges and advantages—it cannot be a pleasant home.

2. The farm should be in agreement with the means and circumstances of the owner. A farmer needs capital as well as land to operate profitably. A great error in American husbandry is, that the farms are almost universally too large tor the labor and capital at the command of those who carry them on. Hence arises a train of evils which we have often sought to bring before our readers.

3. The farm should be suited to the products proposed—and these should conform with the demands of the market, and the taste and experience of the owner. Some farms are best calculated for grain cutting, others for the dairy; others still for stock and wool-growing. On many localities these may be profitably combined, and land secured which shall be appropriated to such a course of industry. The recent great increase in the facilities for transportation, influences a large extent of country, and many places, heretofore of small value, on account of distance from market, have now become desirable for farming purposes. Still, it is worthy to be thought of, whether it will cost ten cents or one hundred, to bring a product before a consumer, and the value of the farm will depend materially upon the expense of intercommunication. The domestic demand is also of importance, always exists, varying with locality.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN HORTICULTURE.—In a late number of the *Emporio Italiano* we find a description of the discovery of a new process by an Italian artist in Africa, by which it is asserted that delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous. In order to attain this object, the roots of the plants are covered with fragrant manures. Thus, with a decoction of roses, the discoverer has been enabled to give to the rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to insure a successful result, it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steaped two or three days in the required essence, then dried in the shade, and shortly afterward are sown. If it is desired to change the natural odor of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strengthof the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant. In order to make the artificial ordor permanent, the plant must be sprinkled and dampened with the essence several days in the spring, for two or three years.—And thus, also, it is said, a gardener may, at his pleasure, cause different plants or trees to share their odors with each other, by boring through the stalk, or trunk, or root, an opening into which to pour the fragrant ingredients.

SOIL FOR POTTING.—Good loam from an old pasture, near the surface, laid together long enough to rot the seed and a quantity of soil from the woods, are the main ingredients for all ordinary plant-growing.

Superintendent's Office of the
WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA
RAIL ROAD
Open to Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge.)
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857.
On and after the14th of September the Cars will
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 7¼ and 11¼ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9¼ A.M., and 1¼ and 5 P.M.
ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9¼ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS, JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

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 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 real 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.
Chester, April 8, 1857. J. H. & W. HINKSON.

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

THE CHEAPEST
CEDAR & CYPRESS SHINGLES in the CITY.
ALSO,
Flooring and Seasoned Lumber of every kind,
Yard, corner of 7th and Carpenter streets.
R. L. & C. NICHOLSON,
aug. 26. Second Ward Philadelphia.

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 $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.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS. VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid assortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.
The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th. South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

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, in any proposed cuttings. 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. 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 fuel in the article, and will be sold cheap. All kinds of Coal constantly kept in their yard. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
HUSTON & CO.
On the west side of Chester creek Bridge.
Chester, September 23.

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.

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 C HALE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS!
C—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.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered nessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a
GENUINE ARTICLE.
Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2½ cents per lb.)
A liberal deduction made to Dealers.
Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
It has no superior as a MANURE for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all other crops requiring a vigorous and
LASTING FERTILIZER,
producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.
GRASS SEED
rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.
PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.
We have a small quantity still in store.
FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this valuable article for sale.
Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)
No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale at the lowest rates.
☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29.

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 tenant 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBURG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "
PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Pouderette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept. 23-2m.

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.

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, Harness, Gig, Carriage and Draft Collars, Horse Blankets, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs and Cards, Black and Russet Driving and Riding Bridles, Plow Chains, Plow Hames with Patent Fastenings, Fancy colored Wool Mats, Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, 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 gene ally, that he has removed his shop to *Haldeman's new Store House, Second Story,* entrance on State Street, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. Being in the receipt of the *French, English and American Fashions*, the orders entrusted to him may be relied upon as being in the latest style, by those who desire them. ALL MANNER OF PLAIN WORK and work of a genteel medium promptly attended to.
Grateful for past patronage, the subscriber confidently hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
WM. T. INNES,
March 18, 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, } KOEHLER & KAHN.
S. KAHN, }
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug of Store WM. T. SIMPSON, Media

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

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.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 899 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

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.

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

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 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 silver plated 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 case 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 immediately, as we are 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.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the sea shell, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect complete cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating base, is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new cast top cannon, and the comet of 1857. For parlors, chambers, &c., these stoves cannot be excelled. The Persian Vesuvian and Peruvian, are wood stoves of excellent design and finish; as also a large assortment of stoves for churches, school houses, stores, offices, hotels, railway cars, depots, &c., &c. We have also on hand a large assortment of odd castings, Grates, Brick, &c., for repairs of stoves. Persons in want of repairs will be particular to bring the name and number of the stove.
I would recommend to persons in want of stoves, to make their purchases in warm weather, as they can be better suited, and stoves for the country can be sent in a much better condition than in cold and damp weather. All goods purchased at our establishment, will be delived at the depots, steamboats, &c., free of charge, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.
Please call and examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. You will find our prices ten per cent lower than those of any other stove house
JAMES SPEAR,
New No. 1106 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North, 390 Market st. Phila.
Country Merchants, who buy for cash, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. sep24m.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call attention to their Stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest "living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 94, $1, $1 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $125, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap! Irish Linens of our own importation, Linen Table cloths, Diapers, Napkins, Crashes, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large Four Story White Building."
THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-3m.

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

MEDIA CEMETERY COMPANY.—Persons desirous of purchasing BURIAL LOTS in this Cemetery, of surpassing beauty and loveliness, can obtain any information in regard to them, by applying to
N. P. 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. may 1

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.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON, May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

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 25
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,
Lewis 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; Bartlett 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 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. DYSERT,
DANIEL S. HUNTER.
Having been absent during the burning, we fully coincide with the above statement of the condition of the papers and books taken out of the respective safes.
G. A. NICOLLS.
JAMES MILLHOLLAND.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.
ap 15.
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 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

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 38 · MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857. WHOLE NO 142

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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, Pensills, &c., always on hand by CUMMINS & CO.
Media, June 10. Bookseller.

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.

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 ISAIAH 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 29,57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

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

A superior article of burning Fluid and Camphin in Store and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Druggist, Media.

SONG OF THE STREET.

Running round the corners,
Chasing every friend,
Plunging into banks—
Nothing there to lend—
Piteously begging
Of every friend you meet—
Bless me, this is pleasant,
"Shinning" on the street.

Merchants very short,
Running neck and neck,
Want to keep a-going—
Praying for a check;
Dabblers in stocks,
Blue as blue can be,
Evidently wishing
They were "fancy free."

All our splendid railroads
Get such dreadful knocks,
Twenty thousand Bulls
Couldn't raise their stocks;
Many of the bears,
In the trouble sharing,
Now begin to feel
They've been over-bearing.

Risky speculators,
Tumbling with the shock,
Never mind stopping
More than any clock;
Still they give big dinners,
Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
For a winding up.

Banking institutions,
Companies of 'trust,'
With other people's money
Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
Crumbling in a night—
With so many 'smashes,'
No wonder money's *tight.*

Gentlemen of means—
Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
Nothing have to lend;
Gentlemen in want—
Willing to pay double—
Find that they can borrow
Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business,
Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
Contemplate suspension;
Many of them, though,
Don't appear to dread it,
Every cent they owe
Is so much to their credit.

Brokers are all breaking,
Credit all is cracked,
Women all expanding
As the Banks contract;
Panic still increasing—
Where will the trouble end,
While all hands want to borrow,
And nobody can lend?

Running 'round the corners,
Trying every source,
Asking at the Banks—
Nothing there, *of course;*
Money getting tighter,
Misery complete—
Bless me! this is pleasant,
"Shinning" on the street.

WALL STREET.

EDWARD EVERETT.

HIS LATE AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

Edward Everett is, we think, fully entitled to the appellation applied to him by Colonel Forney--"*the great orator of our day and time.*" Residing in quiet and ease near Boston, surrounded with all the comforts of life, in opulent circumstances, he seems to have given himself up to the noble relaxation of aiding in good works. We know of no example more interesting than the spectacle of a statesman who has passed through most of the high stations within the gift of his fellow-citizens, who is blessed by Providence with an abundance of earthly possessions, who is not only a thoroughly educated man, but a student of the world and of men, as well as of books, devoting the sunset of his life to the service of his country. Enduring as is the laurel that surrounds the monument of the Father of his Country, Mr. Everett has accomplished a task supposed to be beyond the effort of eulogy and of rhetoric, by adding freshness to the undying fame of Washington; intertwining with that fame his own name, and while deepening the popular affection of the illustrious dead, obtaining a full share of that affection for himself.

On the 9th of October, Mr. Evhrett appeared before the New York State Agricultural Society at Buffalo, and in the presence of ex-President Fillmore, Governor King, and a large assembly, delivered another remarkable oration. We regret we cannot lay before our readers the whole of this beautiful and marvellous composition—beautiful in its structure, marvellous in its ideas, and as complete as one of those ancient statues or pictures which modern art toils in vain to imitate. Read the following extracts, and then tell us if this praise is too warm:

But, to speak in a more fitting and serious train, I must confess that there has always seemed to me something approaching the sublime in this view of agriculture, which (such is the effect of familiarity) does not produce an impression on our minds in proportion to the grandeur of the idea. We seem, on the contrary, to take for granted that we live by a kind of mechanical necessity, and that our frames are like watches, made, if such a thing were possible, to go without winding up, in virtue of some innate principle of subsistence independent of our wills; which is indeed in other respects true. But it is not less true, that our existence, as individuals or communities, must be kept up by a daily supply of food, directly or indirectly furnished by agriculture: and that, if this supply should wholly fail for ten days, all this multitudinous, striving, ambitious humanity, these nations and kindred and tribes of men, would perish from the face of the earth by the most ghastly form of dissolution. Strike out of existence at once ten days of supply of eight or ten articles, such as Indian corn, what, rye, potatoes, rice, millet, the date, banana, and the bread fruit, with a half-dozen others, which serve as the forage of the domestic animals, and the human race would be extinct. The houses we inhabit, the monuments we erect, the trees we plant, stand in some cases for ages; but our own frames—the stout limbs, the skilful hands that build the houses and set up the monuments and plant the trees—have to be built up, recreated every day, and this must be done from the fruits of the earth gathered by agriculture. Everything else is luxury, convenience comfort—food is indispensable.

Then consider the bewildering extent of this daily demand and supply, which you will allow me to place before you in a somewhat coarse mechanical illustration. The human race is usually estimated at about one thousand millions of individuals. If the sustenance of a portion of these multitudinous millions is derived from other sources than agriculture, this circumstance is balanced by the fact that there is a great deal of agricultural produce raised in excess of the total demand for food. Let, then, the thoughtful husbandman who desires to form a just idea of the importance of his pursuit, reflect, when he gathers his little flock about him to partake of his morning's meal, that that one thousand millions of fellow-men have awakened from sleep that morning, craving their daily bread with the same appetite which reigns at his family board; and that if, by a superior power, they could be gathered together at the same hour, for the same meal, they would fill both sides of five tables reaching all around the globe where it is broadest, seated side by side, and allowing eighteen inches to each individual; and that these tables are to be renewed twice or thrice every day. Then let him consider that, in addition to the food of the human race, that of all the humble partners of man's toil—the lower animals are to be provided in like manner. These all wait upon agriculture, as the agent of that Providence which giveth them their meat in due season; and they probably consume in the aggregate an equal amount of produce: and finally let him add in his imagination to this untold amount of daily food for man and beast the various articles which are furnished directly or indirectly from the soil, for building materials, furniture, clothing and fuel.

But, without wandering so far for additions entirely novel which may be expected to our naval stores, I cannot but regard what may be called organic husbandry as one of the richest departments of science, and one which is as yet almost wholly in its infancy. What wonders are revealed to us by the microscope in the structure and germination of the seed?—the instinct, so they say, of radicle and plumule, which bids one seek the ground, and the other shoot up toward the air; the circulation of the sap, which, examined under a high magnifying power, in a succulent plant—the Calla, for instance—resembles a flowing stream of liquid silver—a spectacle, in these days of "suspension," to make a man's mouth water; the curious confectionary, that secretes sugar, and gluten, and starch and oil, and woody fibre and flower, and fruit and leaf, and bark, from the same elements in earth and air, differing in each different plant, though standing side by side in the same soil; in a word, the wonders and beauties of this annual creation—for such it is—as miraculous as that by which the sun, and moon, and stars, and earth, and sea, and man, were first formed by the hand of Omnipotence!

It would be absurd to deny the manifold importance of great commercial towns in our social system. They are not the mere result of calculation; they grow up by an irresistible necessity. The intenser life which springs from their stern competition undoubtedly performs a most important office in the progress of civilization. The faculties are sharpened by the direct contact and collision of kindred minds. The great accumulations of capital which almost exclusively take place in commerce and the occupations connected with it, exercise an all-powerful influence in the community, and are felt in all its enterprises. The social sympathies gather warmth and force from the generous contagion of congenial natures. But society is in its happiest state when town and country act and react upon each other to mutual advantage; when the simpler manners and purer tastes of rural life are brought to invigorate the moral atmosphere of the metropolis, and when a fair proportion of the wealth acquired in the city flows back and is invested in landed improvements; transferring cultivated tastes and liberal arts from crowded avenues and ringing pavements to the open, healthful country, and connecting them with its substantial interests and calm pursuits.

In acknowledging, as I do most cheerfully, the important relations of city life and commercial pursuits to the entire social system of the country. I leave, of course, out of the account—I have no words but of abhorrence—for the organized conspiracies, swindling and plunder, which exists ride by side with the legitimate transactions of the stock exchange. It is not one of the least perplexing anomalies of modern life and manners, that, while avowed and thus far honest gambling (if I may connect those words) is driven, by public opinion and the law, to seclude itself from observation within carefully tyled doors, there to fool away its hundreds, perhaps its thousands, in secret; discredited, infamous; blasted by the anathemas of deserted, heart-broken wives and beggared children; subject, at all times, to the fell swoop of the police—the licensed gambling of the brokers' board is carried on in the face of day. Its pretended sales of what it does not own; its pretended purchases of what it does not expect to pay for, are chronicled in the public prints to the extent of millions in the course of a season, for the cruel and dishonest purpose of frightening innocent third parties into the ruinous sacrifice of *bona fide* property, and thus making a guilty profit out of the public distress and the ruin of thousands.

I trust I do full justice to the elegant refinements, the liberal institutions, the noble charities, the creative industries, the world-encompassing energies of the cities; but the profuse expenditure of the prosperous, the unfathomed wretchedness of the destitute, the heaven-defying profligacy of the corrupt, the insane spirit of speculation, the frantic haste to become rich, the heartless dissipations of fashionable life, the growing ferocity and recklessness of a large portion of the public press, the prevailing worldliness of the large towns, make me tremble for the future. It appears to me that our great dependence, under Providence, must be more and more on the healthy tone of the population scattered over the country, strangers to the excitements, the temptation, the revulsions of trade, and placed in the happy middle condition of human fortune, which is equidistant from the giddy heights of affluence, power, and fame, and the pinching straits of poverty, and, as such, most favorable to human virtue and happiness.

While the city is refreshed and renovated by the pure tides poured from the country into its steamy and turbid channels, the cultivation of the soil affords at home that moderate excitement, healthful occupation, and reasonable return which most conduce to the prosperity and employment of man—first in time, first in importance. The newly-created father of mankind was placed by the Supreme Author of his being in the garden, which the hand of Omnipotence itself had planted, "to dress and to keep it." Before the heaving bellows had urged the furnace, before a hammer had struck upon an anvil, before the gleaming waters had flashed from an oar, before trade had hung upon its scales, or gauged its measures, the culture of the soil began.

Agriculture, I say, was the great pursuit of the primeval East. Before the intellectual supremacy of Greece was developed, while the Macedonian sword slept in its scabbard, before the genius of military domination was incarnate in the Roman legion, while the warlike North yet wandered in her pathless snows, the Persian traveled far on the road to universal conquest and empire. From the Ionian Gulf to the Indus, from the Tanais to the sources of the Nile, a hundred and twenty-seven satraps, in the name of the great king, administered that law of the Medes and Persians which never changed; and throughout this mighty monarchy,—one of the most extensive that ever obeyed one ruler,—next to war, agriculture was the honored pursuit. On this subject the Greek, historian Xenphon has preserved to us a charming anecdote. On a certain occasion, one of these half-mythical Persian sovereigns into whose personal history the philosophers of Greece delighted to weave their highest conceptions of royal polity, Cyrus, the Youngster, received Lysander, the envoy of the Grecian allies, at Sardis; and conducting him into the royal grounds, pointed out the beauty of the plantations, the straight avenues of trees, their rectangular disposition, and the fragrant shrubbery that shaded the walks.

"Truly," cried the Spartan warrior, unused to these delightful but manly refinements, "I admire the beautiful scene, but much more should I admire the artist by whose skill it was created." Cyrus, pleased with this commendation, exclaimed, "It was all laid out and measured by myself, and a portion of the trees planted by my own hands." The astonished Lacedæmonian chieftain, looking up at Cyrus, arrayed, as was and is the fashion of the East, in royal purple, his arms and fingers sparkling with rings and bracelets, and his robes exhaling perfumes, exclaimed, "You have planted these trees with your own hands?" "Yes, by heavens," cried Cyrus, "nor do I ever go to my dinner till I have earned my appetite by some military or agricultural exercise." The Spartan saw in these manly, strengthgiving, life-giving gymnastics, the secret of the power which for the time had mastered the world, and, clasping the hands of the virtuous prince, exclaimed, "Justly hast thou prospered, O Cyrus! thou art fortunate because thou deservest to be."

The Persian sank beneath the sword of the Macedonian, whose short-lived empire fell with its youthful founder. Had Alexander the Great planted trees in the intervals of his wars, and drank water, like Cyrus, he might have lived to establish the most extensive empire which the world has yet seen. But a new portent of conquest was springing up in the West, on the frugal acres of Etruria and Latium. That Cincinnatus who drove the Æqui and Volsci from the gates Rome; that Paulus Æmilius who led the last king of Macedonia with his family in triumph up the steps of the capitol; that Scipio who at Zama forever broke the power of Carthage; those iron-handed, iron-hearted consuls who conducted the Roman legions over degenerate Greece, and fiery Africa, and effeminate Asia—in the intervals of war and conquest tilled their little Latian farms. That stran censor, who first made the name of austere frugality synonymous with Cato, wrote a treatise on the cultivation of the soil; and so sure was a great Roman chief, in the best days of the republic, to be found on his farm, that the sergeants-at-arms, sent by the Senate to summon them to the command of legions and the conquest of nations, technically called *viatores*, "travellers."

A celebrated sceptical philosopher of the last century—the historian Hume—thought to demonish the credibility of the Christian Revelation, by the concise argument. "It is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false." The last part of the proposition, especially in a free country, on the eve of a popular election, is, unhappily, too well founded; but in what book worm's dusty cell, tapestried with the cobwebs of ages, where the light of real life and nature never forced its way;—in what penant's school, where deaf ears listen to dumb lips, and blind followers are led by blind guides, did he learn that it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true? Most certainly he never learned it from sower or reaper, from dumb animal or rational man connected with husbandry—Poor Red-Jacket off here on Buffalo Creek, if he could have compreheded the terms of the proposition, would have treated it with scorn.—Contrary to experience that phenomena should exist which we cannot trace to cause perceptible to the human sense, or conceivably by human thought! It would be much nearer the truth to say that within the husbandman's experience there are no phenomena which can be rationally traced to anything but the instant energy of creative power.

Did this philosopher ever contemplate the landscape at the close of the year, when seeds, and grains, and fruits have ripened, and stalks have withered, and leaves have fallen, and winter has forced her icy curb even into the roaring jaws of Niagara, and sheeted half a continent in her glittering shroud, and all this teeming vegetation and organized life are locked in cold and marble obstruction; and, after week upon week, and month upon month have swept with sleet, and chilly rain, and howling storm, over the earth, and riveted their bolts upon the door of nature's sepulchre; when the sun at length begins to wheel in higher circles through the sky, and softer winds to breathe over melting snows—did he ever behold the long-hidden earth at length appear, and soon the timid grass peep forth, and anon the autumnal wheat begin to paint the fields, and velvet leaflets to burst from purple buds, throughout the reviving forest; and then the mellow soil to open its fruitful bosom to every grain and seed dropped from the planter's hand buried but to spring up again, clothed with a new mysterious being, and then, as more fervid suns inflame the air, and softer showers distil from the clouds, and gentler dews string their pearls on twig and tendril, did he ever watch the ripening grain and fruit, pendant from stalk, and vine, and tree; the meadow, the field, the pasture, the grove, each after its kind, arrayed in myriad-tinted garments, instinct with circulating life; seven millions of counted leaves on a single tree, each of which is a system whose exquisite complication puts to shame the shrewdest cunning of the human hand; every planted seed and grain, which had been loaned to the earth compounding its pious usury thirty, sixty, a hundred fold—all harmoniously adapted to the sustenance of living nature—the bread of a hungry world; here a tilled corn-field, whose yellow blades are nodding with the food of man; there an unplanted wilderness—the great Father's farm, where he "who hears the raven's cry" has cultivated with his own hand his merciful crop of berries, and nuts, acorns, and seeds, for the humbler families of animated nature—the solemn elephant, the browsing deer, the wild pigeon, whose fluttering caravan darkens the sky; the merry squirrel, who bounds from branch to branch, in the joy of his little life; has he seen all this; does he see it every year and month and day; does he live, and move, and breathe, and think in this atmosphere of wonder—himself the greatest wonder of all whose smallest fibre and faintest pulsation is as much a mystery as the blazing glories of Orion's belt—and does he still maintain that a miracle is contrary to experience? If he has, and if he does, then let him go, in the name of heaven, and say that it is contrary to experience that the August Power which turns the clods of the earth into the daily bread of a thousand million souls could feed five thousand in the wilderness?

A FRENCHMANS IDEA OF NENA SAHIB.—We are in a mistake about Nena Sahib—at least according to M. Eugene Pergeaux. He does not, indeed, represent this fiend as an Adonis, but in other respects he describes the too famous Sahib as having so soft a heart, that despite of his whipping children to death and murdering women, he cannot read a tender line in Byron or Shakspeare without being moved to tears! He speaks French, Italian and English, is acquainted with their several literatures; talks our own language as fluently and surely as any "gentleman de Hyde Parck," and has translated "Hamlet" into Hindoo, to the great admiration of competent critics. Then the heart that could comprehend Ophelia was, of course, accessible to influences from living beauty, and this amiable Nena so loved the fair Miss Margaret O'Sullivan that when she died of consumption he went and wept over her tomb and would not be consoled. He waudered about his palace, this exquisite lover, repeating nothing but "Poor Margaret," and then his eyes would suffuse with tears and then he would quote some appropriate passage from Byron, as well as he could do so for sobbing. Since that time he never loved woman it is supposed, says M. Purgeaux; but this adorable individual he took to ride steeple-chases, play in fencing-matches, and to killing tigers coolly in single combat:—But, best of all, he is the man who has music in his soul, and he told "le jeune Wooths" that French music was his especial delight—the soft, gay, brilliant, light French music; and to show that he spoke with *connaisance de fait*, he sat down to the piano and improved an air that brought down the loudest applause from an audience of connoisseurs. M. Pergeaux seems puzzled to account for the hyena turn taken by this heroic gentleman, but he assures us that he finds, upon inquiry, such was the man whose name now in the nostrils of every human being warmed by a spark of Christian love and charity, stinks more foully than that of Satan himself.

HE HAD THE IDEE.—A member of the bar, is responsible for the following.

"Judge T——, when at the bar, was somewhat noted for his frequent quotations from Shakespeare, in which however, he generally broke down before he got through.

Upon one occasion he arose to address a Jury, on behalf of the plaintiff, in a slander suit, bets were freely offered, and no takers, that before he sat down he would bring in the well known quotation, who steals my purse, etc.

Sure enough, when he came to the pathetic part of his speech, out it came in this wise.

Who steals my purse, steals trash, but he who steals from me my good name, takes that which—which—does him no good, and makes me, gentlemen—make me—feel—very uncomfortable indeed.

As he said afterwards, he had the "idee," what difference did it make about the words.

BEECHER ON BOYS.—Henry Ward Beecher is said to be the patron saint of Boys. The boys of Brooklyn, it is said, would all make him the President of the United States tomorrow, if it depended on their votes. He saves them from the police—he pays their fines when they break windows—he tells them he used to like to do it himself. The evening before the 4th of July, the usual Plymouth Church Prayer Meeting was somewhat disturbed by the firing of crackers in the entry and under the windows. Most ministers would have put on a very solemn look and given peremptory orders to seize or drive away the boys; but Beecher smiled and said, "That's something annoying to us, but I presume the boys enjoy it; indeed, "I remember a time when I used to enjoy such things myself."

A SOLEMN JOKE.—"Bill, I've been dealing in real estate a little, lately."—"Well John, how much have you dipped in?"—"Bought a lot in the cemetery, and a half-acre for a residence lot just north of it."—"Just north! what in the deuce did you go so far north for? Going to live there."—"Yes, Bill, I want a home beyond the *grave.*" Bill looked solemn, and both vanished, whistling a melancholy air.

The amount of specie now in the United States is $290,000,000.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

VERY ASTONISHING.—The Bucks County Intelligencer of last week states that School Teachers cannot be obtained in that section, even after having frequently advertised for them. It goes on and says "There are, doubtless, plenty of qualified persons who would be glad of such employment, but it seems they are not accessible when their services would be very acceptable. The rate of compensation in this county is from $24 to $30 per month, which is believed to be quite equal to the average elsewhere. We have plenty of good teachers here; *but the difficulty is in inducing them to engage in it as a permanent occupation.*"

For our part we don't see anything astonishing in the fact that the people of Bucks County cannot obtain good teachers at the prices quoted, viz:—'$24 *a* $30 per month.' Indeed they may consider themselves highly fortunate if they should obtain them. We have no doubt they can obtain persons to take charge of their schools at those rates—men who will render an equivalent for value received; but to suppose that "good teachers," men who are professional teachers, will dispose of their time and talents at such a rate is to us a matter of astonishment. If the directors of Bucks County, or of any other County, wish "good teachers," let them pay a "good" salary, and they can secure them, but as long as they believe that they can procure them without giving them an equivalent for their skill, just that long they will have to do without them.—Delaware County is at present paying a much higher rate of salary than that above stated, and I have no doubt she is reaping the benefit of her course. If Bucks County wishes to have such advantages, let her "go and do likewise."

Talk about obtaining good teachers for $24 per month! Wonder why men will not take hold of a profession, the most important, and responsible of all others—a profession requiring an amount of mental labor, excelled by none other, for what? Why $24 per month. Why you cannot hire a ditcher for that, much less a teacher. Persons, like all other commodities, have their prices. If you pay an inferior price, you must expect an inferior article; and you cannot expect to be supplied below the market rates. Talent most unquestionably has its price—pay that price and you can obtain it.

We would ask, what inducement is there for *any* man to take charge of a school for $24 per month? We can see none, unless he wishes to experiment upon a gradual process of starvation. Suppose he does accept the terms—suppose again he is man of family—suppose further he locates himself in the flourishing Borough of Doylestown, or any other town—all very supposable cases. He receives that $24 for his month's wages. Now for the expenditures—For rent say $6; for fuel and light $3; clothing $6. There still remains $9. Now his doctor's bill, his miller's bill the market bills, and the grocers' bills, must at the end of the month not exceed this $9, or else he is bankrupt. We ask, can he live? Or suppose he is single. For board he pays $13; for washing he pays $1 50; leaving him $9 50, about 37½ cents per diem, and found. Do you wonder that "good teachers" will not work at this price? Directors ought to be ashamed to ask them to do so—for it is an insult to the profession. We are glad that teachers will not work at such starvation prices, and sincerely hope that schools may remain closed till teachers are offered living salaries. But should our Bucks County neighbor succeed in obtaining "good teachers" for three shillings per day, we would like them to announce it, as we are at present inclined to believe that they are not to be had.—ED.

Teachers' Institute.—

In another column of this paper will be found a notice of the coming Session of the Delaware County Teachers' Institute, to convene on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Radnor. The arrangements are now made more complete than when that notice was given. The Hall is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Railroad. Persons attending the Institute from the Central, Southern, and Western sections of the county, will go to Phila., by the Baltimore or Media cars. From there, take the cars running on the Pa., Road.—The stopping place for them attending the Institute, is "Morgan's Corner." Modes of conveyance from there to the Hall will be provided for all the ladies who come on any train, on *Thursday.* Trains leave 11th and Market St., at 7 a. m., and 2½ & 4½ p. m.—Leave 18th and Market St., at 7 a. m., & 4 p. m. All these trains stop at Morgan's Corner.

The people of Radnor send a cordial invitation to the teachers' and friends of education in the county, to come and partake of their hospitality during the Sessions of the Institute. All can be accommodated within reasonable distances. The ladies will have places within convenient walking distance, or else will be provided with means of conveyance. The friends of the Institute in that vicinity have expressed an earnest desire that no teacher take up quarters at a hotel while stopping with them.

Fellow-teachers! you may rely upon what the people of Radnor say in this particular. Their hearts are as large and as full as their houses and tables. The instruction given at the Institute will be varied by the reading of reports, lectures and discussions. J. P. Wickersham, Principal of Lancaster County Normal School, will be with us on Friday.—Now teachers, turn out, one and all. Let us have for once, a large representation from every district in the county. It is now regarded as the imperative duty of each Co. Supt. to hold Institutes occasionally. Of course, a corresponding obligation rests with the teachers to attend them. *Teachers cannot in this day take the first rank in their profession, without availing themselves of these means of improvement.* Let our County Institutes be well sustained, and we may hope that the march of improvement which we have commenced, will be continued.

May we not hope also to be encouraged by the presence of many of our School Directors and friends of Education.

CHAS. W DEANS,
Co. Supt.

SABBATH READING.

ANECDOTES OF WHITEFIED.—Who can tell the results of a single sermon, or trace the consequences of one conversion? When Mr. Whitefied was preaching in New England, a lady became the subject of divine grace, and her spirit was peculiarly drawn out in prayer for others. She could persuade no one to pray with her but her little daughter, about ten years of age. After a time it pleased God to touch the heart of the child and give her the hope of salvation. In a transport of holy joy she then exclaimed:—

"O, mother, if all the world knew this! I wish I could tell everybody. Pray, mother, let me run to some of the neighbors and tell them, that they may be happy and love my Saviour."

"Ah, my child," said the mother, "that would be useless, for I suppose that were you to tell your experience, there is not one within many miles who would not laugh at you, and say it was all a delusion."

"O, mother," replied the little girl, "I think they would believe me. I must go over to the shoemaker and tell him; he will believe me."

She ran over, and found him at work in his shop. She began by telling him that he must die, and he was a sinner, and that she was a sinner, but that her blessed Saviour had heard her mother's prayers, and had forgiven all her sins: and now that she was so happy, she did not know how to tell it.

The shoemaker was struck with surprise, and his tears flowed down like rain; he threw aside his work, and by prayer and supplication sought mercy. The neighborhood was awakened, and within a few months, more than fifty persons were brought to the knowledge of Jesus, and rejoiced in his power and grace.

Several incidents are related of Whitefield to show the skill and power with which he could seize upon passing circumstances; and apply them to the great purpose which he always had in view.

On one occasion, near Edinburgh, a poor unhappy man placed himself on one of the boughs of a tree, under the shade of which Whitefield was to preach, and mimicking his gestures with monkey-like dexterity, endeavored to raise a laugh in the audience. Guided by the looks of some of his hearers. Whitefield caught a glance of him, but without seeming to notice him, continued his discourse. With the skill of a wise orator, he reserved the incident for the proper place and time.—While forcibly speaking of the power and sovereignty of divine grace, with increasing earnestness he spoke of the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and unlooked-for triumphs it had achieved. As he rose to the climax of his inspiring theme, when in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round and pointing slowly to the poor creature above him, he exclaimed in a tone of deep and thrilling pathos:—

"Even he may yet be the subject of that resistless grace."

It was a shaft from the Almighty, winged by the divine spirit; it struck the scoffer to the heart, and realized in his conversion the glorious truth it contained.

In connection with Whitefield's first visit to Edinburgh, it is related that a gentleman, on returning from one of his sermons, was met by an eminent minister whom he usually heard and who expressed great surprise that he should go to hear such a man. The gentleman replied:—

"Sir, when I hear you I am planting trees all the time; but during the whole of Mr. Whitefield's sermon I could not find time to plant one."

A similar instance is related of a ship builder, who could "build a ship from stem to stern during the sermon, but under Whitefield could not lay a single plank."

In the early period of Whitefield's ministry in England, many of the taverns became places where his doctrines and zeal where talked of and ridiculed. A Mr. Thorpe and several other young men in Yorkshire undertook at one of these parties to mimic the preaching of Mr. Whitefield. One after another stood on the table to perform his part, and it devolved upon Mr. Thorpe to close this irreverent scene. Much elated and confident of success, he exclaimed as he ascended the table.

"I shall beat you all."

The Bible was handed him, and by the guidance of an unerring Providence, he opened at the verse, "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." The moment he read the text his mind was impressed in a most extraordinary manner; he saw clearly the nature and importance of the subject, and as he afterward said, if he ever preached with the assistance of the Holy Spirit it was at that time. His address produced a feeling of depression upon his auditors; and when he had finished he instantly retired to weep over his sins.

He soon after became associated with the people of God, and died a successful minister of Christ.

Suggestive and beautiful were the dying words of Goethe:—"Open the shutters and let in more light." But not more touching than those of the schoolmaster, who had grown old gray, and with whom the termtime of life was just closing. His eyes grew dim as the shadows of death gathered around him and his thoughts returned for a moment to the scene of his labor and love, and he fancied a winter's afternoon, and the night closing early in, and so dying he murmured: "Its growing dark—the school may be dismissed," and in an instant, the holiday with him was begun.

Oh, what would this world be were it all in all, and what were life if it ended in the grave? Truth, thou art the crystal key, opening to the spirit and glorious vison of immortality, bidding the trusting heart when sick and weary of the dark deeds and ruthless spoilers of the lonely earth, rest in thy downy wings and seek for peace and comfort there.—*Grace Aguilar.*

Kind words are the brightest flowers of Earth—use them, and especially round the fireside circle, for they make a paradise of the humblest home. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart and make the weighed down spirit glad, than all other blessings Earth can give.

The sage relishes what is without savor. He avenges the injuries he receives by benefits. He begins by easy things, when he meditates difficult things; by small things, when he meditates great.

How the Mormons propose to Conquer the World.—An escaped Mormon Saint has been astonishing the people of California with disclosures about Brigham Young and his Mormons. He says, "He knows the object of their leader, of whom Brigham Young is the supreme power—that is to conquer the world and bring every nation under their dominion, physically and morally, which will be the accomplishment of a millenium and peace universal. But the means of this accomplishment are startling.

"Every spring and fall, says my informant a company of 'seventy are ordained' and sent out to different parts of the globe. These seventies, of which sixty have gone forth as missionaries—making in all thus far 4,200—are known as 'Destroying Angels,' and they go into all the world without 'purse or scrip' and are directed to seek such employment as will best enable them to facilitate the great work of their religion. A great number are engaged in the fields of China, and especially in the manufacture of tea, into which, during their labors, they incorporate an insiduous but fatal poison. Others are engaged in the same godlike (?) work; in the manufacture of liquor and tobacco: which articles, together with some others, are guarded against by the faithful, who receive what are called by Brigham, the 'words of wisdom, and of course abstain from the use of the interdicted articles.

"These poisons are of various kinds.—Som e are so slow that long periods elapse before they take effect, while at the same time their fatality may be precipitated by the admixture of other poisons.

One poison within the knowledge and possession of Brigham possesses qualities, that remain inert in the human system for years before its fatal consequences are developed."

Pay your Debts.—Just as fast as you [illegible] dollars in your possession, pay up your debts. If you cannot pay all of them, pay what you can. It will help your creditor.—It will react advantageously upon yourself. One prompt, willing, cheerful payment of an honest debt in times like the present is worth a dozen charitable contributions in the hour of prosperity. The example, too, will not be lost. Your neighbor, seeing the punctuality with which you meet the calls of your creditors, may be stimulated to imitate it.—If it requires some small sacrifices to enable you to discharge the obligations under which you rest, so much the better. You will elevate yourself morally in your own estimation and you will lay the basis for future success in life, when the clouds, which now darken the sky, shall have blown away. It will give you an easy conscience, and sound sleep at nights; and you will not be harassed with fears that your money may depreciate in your hands. Hand it over at once where it is due, and universal credit will directly be restored, and happiness and plenty will return to homes which are now threatened with desolation and poverty. And, reader, query with yourself if the last year's subscription has been paid, or advertising accounts squared up; for the printer, too, has his creditors, and heavy ones they are, and sometimes needy. Put your dollars in motion, and see how much good they will accomplish. Don't lock them up in some old chest or strong box, *but pay your debts* with them, and do what you can to alleviate the distresses of the coming winter. *Bucks Co., Intell.*

The Time for Hoarding.—Now is the time when gold dollars are hid in stockings. Now is the time when sixpences are tucked away in snub-nosed teapots. Now money is laid by in cupboards, for thieves to rummage; carried in wallets for pick pockets to grab at; hid behind the wood work for the next generation to find: and buried in the ground to be lost and forgotten. Now men rush frantic to draw cash out of safe places and put it into unsafe ones. Now poor families lose five per cent. for the privilege of having their savings where they will keep them awake of nights. Now farmers hang up deposits in the shot-pouch behind the door; housewives sew up gold pieces in their skirts; and travellers weigh themselves down with body-belts of coin. Now the unprofitable servant who hid his talent in a napkin is canonized into a bright and shining Scriptural example; while those who "put their money to the exchanges" are looked suspiciously upon, as rash speculators in Jewish fancy stocks. Now all money is distributed but such as can be heard to chink. Now men privily put all their cash under lock and key, and then publicly lament that it ceased to circulate. Now men, with full pockets, refuse either to pay their debts or to forgive their debtors. Now the butcher must wait and the miller go unpaid, and the printer must be put off for the nineteenth time. The era of hoarding has come round again, with all its self-imposed curses of poverty, idleness, distrust, and decay.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

A Woman Scalped on the Plains.—A Red Bluff paper tells the following thrilling story.

"An instance of the most remarkable fortitude and heart-rending cruelty we ever heard of, is related to us by a black man by the name of Scott, who has recently arrived here from Missouri, by the way of the Plains He informs us that, a short time before he arrived at Stony Point, on the Humboldt River, the Indians attacked a train of 6 men one woman, and a child. The men were all killed but one, who made his escape. The child was also killed, and its mother shot in several places with arrows, scalped, and left for dead.

All the while they were scalping her and stripping the clothes from her body she was perfectly conscious of what they were doing, but feigned death, and let them tear the skin from her head without even giving signs of life, knowing that if she did they would either despatch her at once or take her into hopeless captivity. At one time, when they had left her for a moment, she ventured to change her position, in order, if possible, to relieve herself from the uncomfortable position in which she was lying, but on their return they very soon discovered that she had moved; and, for fear that life might not be extinct they took hold the arrows that were sticking in her body, and worked them about in the wounds, and pushed them deeper in the flesh, and stamped upon them with their heels.

All this she endured without uttering a groan, or drawing a breath that could be perceived by the savages, and in that condition was left for food for the wolves. Fortunately, however, a train came along before she had lain long in that condition, and dressed her wounds and brought her along with them; and not the least remarkable fact attending the whole matter is, that she is fast recovering from her wounds. Her head we are told, is nearly well, and the arrow wounds doing better than any one expected."

Stay at Home.—Why move West to procure a home when there is so much vacant land here in the East? Here in Delaware there is plenty of good land almost as cheap as can be had in the West, and fully as productive. There are hundreds of acres in our State now lying idle, which would, with less labor than it takes to bring into cultivation land in the West, make the finest and most productive farms in the country, with excellent markets for all kinds of farm produce almost at your doors. Why, then, we say, go to the "far West," and enduro the privations of a new country when you can better yourself by staying at home?—*Delaware Republican.*

A Probable Famine in India.—A terrible famine in India is among the probabilities.—That portion of the globe is evidently doomed to severe affliction and suffering. The rebellion has already been productive of many horrors, and the future is shrouded in anxiety and gloom. An immense population will ere long, be in a condition of want and pauperism. According to the Calcutta *Hurkaru*, "the scarcity of corn and grain will be felt for 500 miles, that is from Allahabad to Umballah. It is not so much the coming season of dearth that is to be dreaded as the season or two that will follow. The grain and corn now in the market will help for a time; the little that may be realized at the next harvest will help a little longer, but then comes the time of anxiety and want. In the coming season scarcity will cause a rise in the price of articles of consumption, and so consume all the little savings of the past year.—When that is exhausted, what is to avert a famine? The profits of one season enable the cultivator to cultivate his lands in the following season; when he has no profit, he borrows; and when he cannot borrow, his land lies fallow, and he takes to begging that he may support life. This is a common occurrence in this fabled land of plenty, and passes unnoticed from its frequency; and these men manage to live on the charity of their fellows; but who is to support a whole population of beggars?"

Those, it is added, who live by daily toil, are even worse off than the cultivator of the soil. "They have no grain or corn piled up in barns for home consumption. Their daily earnings enable them to purchase food, but their daily earnings have ceased, for their occupation's gone. When we see a poor fellow creature begging at our door, the merest trifle is enough to provide him with a meal, and send him away with a blessing on his life; but when 40 or 50 millions of our fellow creatures are without food, the stoutest and most callous hearts cannot but quail at the spectacle. What is this starving mass? This is no fancied danger, nor imaginings of a heated brain. We remember, only too well, the famine of 1847-48 in parts of this very province; and the horrors we then witnessed can never pass away from our memory. We have no wish to witness their like. But that famine affected only a few hundred thousand inhabitants, and the Government and European public nobly did their utmost to check it. Thousands of starving men and women were employed on public works, and received food as the wages of their labor. Are we in a position to offer the same help to millions? We don't wish to be told that rebellion spirits have brought this great affliction on themselves. If it is our interest to preserve peace in their realms, and to curb rebellion with a high hand, it is also our interest to preserve our population. We offer no plea for mutiny and rebellion; we have been compelled to draw the sword, and it must not be sheathed until both are crushed for ever. But while we do this we must not forget to be careful of the balance side of the state budget. Let sanguine minds be content to live in the present. It is our province to watch coming events whose shadows are cast across our path."

Singular Case.—For some time past, a case of alleged lunacy has been lingering in the courts of New York city, the details of which have furnished rich food for the scandal mongers. Thursday, in court, it came to a sudden and unexpected conclusion. While a lawyer was arguing in favor of the release of the female, Mrs. Caroline Woodman, from the insane asylum, at the suit of her friend, Mr. Furniss, the proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of the brother of Mrs. W., who handed to the Court an application signed by his sister, requesting that the proceedings in her name should terminate, as she had arranged matters amicably with her husband, and was about to return to her father's home in Mississippi, with her brother. The case then ended, but we find in the New York Post of last evening, an affidavit sworn to by Mrs. Woodman, which furnishes a history of the wrongs she has suffered at the hands of the man Furniss, who assumed to be her friend. The narrative is quite long, and furnishes one of the most lamentable instances of human depravity and cruelty on record. It seems that she has been for more than a year followed, tortured, seduced, beaten, robbed, without mercy, in Paris, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other places, at hotels, and private houses. She was taken to Paris by her husband an invalid, and left there to undergo skilful medical treatment while his business obliged him to return home. She there got acquainted with Furniss, who acquired a power over her reputation through her weakness, which he ever afterwards used to extort money. She there loaned him six hundred dollars. Coming to America he borrowed, extorted, and stole from her, money, jewels, &c., all the time, and when she did not give him what he asked, he beat and abused her. Sometimes he raised disturbances in her rooms at hotels, to force her to give him money. By some strange infatuation she suffered all this in silence, keeping it from the knowledge of her husband, until at last the latter accidentally found it out.—Her incarceration in an insane asylum was done to keep her out of Furniss' clutches, as her husband could no longer live with her.

The Czarewitsch stakes, which Prioress, one of Mr. Ten Broeck's American horses won, was a race of two miles, two furlongs and twenty-eight yards. Thirty horses entered, among them Fisherman, Saunterer, El Hakim and Queen Bess. The first heat was 100 to 1 against Prioress. It was pronounced a dead heat, between her, El Hakim and Queen Bess. The second, the betting was 2 to 1 against Prioress: The Times describes the heat as follows:—

"The 'heat' was run after the last race in a deepening twilight, which rendered it impossible to distinguish the colors of the riders at a distance. El Hakim was first off, but after going about 50 yards Prioress, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front, and carried on the running to the ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. On coming down the bushes hill Prioress hung to the left, and a shout was raised of 'the American's beaten.' But Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and before reaching the foot of the hill she bore her colors in advance, and quitting her opponents half-way up the cords won cleverly by a length and a half; El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place. A loud and prolonged cheer hailed the triumph of the American colors, and Mr. Ten Broeck was warmly congratulated upon the first victory achieved by him in England. An objection was made by the rider of Queen Bess against the rider of El Hakim, on the ground of a cross."

Why has the Specie Gone Abroad?—Since June, 1854, the export of specie from the United States has been upwards of three hundred and sixty-five millions, ($365,373,980,) commencing in that fiscal year with eight millions, and ending in the fiscal year 1856-7 with sixty-nine millions of dollars.—The imports of specie into the country at different times within the same period was ninety-two millions, ($92,056,964,) so that our net export of specie since June, 1854, when our present crop of paper credits had just begun to grow, has been two hundred and fifty-three millions, ($253,317,016.)—Why has this specie gone abroad? That is the great question for the present crisis—the question of questions.

Horrible Murder in Philadelphia.—On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock a most melancholy affair occurred at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Chesnut street, above Tenth, by which Mr. Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, Pa., was instantly killed by balls from a six barreled pistol in the hands of a man by the name of Thomas Washington Smith. It appears that Mr. Carter arrived in Philada. about eleven o'clock A. M., and entered his name on the books at the St. Lawrence.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. C. was sitting in the front parlor of the St. Lawrence on the first floor, and near the table in the same room, was sitting Mr. Jas. McCandless, of Allegheny city.

Mr. McCandless' attention was called to the parties by the report of a pistol, and on turning his head he saw the accused shoot again. Mr. Carter then got upon his feet, but instantly fell to the floor, when two more shots were fired at him by Smith. The only exclamation made by Carter was, "oh! oh!" and when persons rushed to his assistance, life had fled. Smith, after firing the pistol, put it in his pocket and pulled out a large Bowie knife, some ten or twelve inches in length, and said that he would give himself up to the proper officers of the law. Inquiries were made on all sides respecting the parties in the tragical affair, and the motives which prompted its commission. With reference to the latter there are many rumors, some of which are too improbable to justify their publication. From those having a knowledge of the parties, and a professed acquaintance with the circumstances out of which the shooting arose, we ascertained the following particulars. Mr. Carter came to this country about twenty-five years since, at which time he was in humble circumstances. He went to Tamaqua where he worked in the mines at a very small compensation. In time by his industry and economy, he accumulated means sufficient to enable him to start in business. So successful has he been that he is said to have been worth, at the time of his death, half a million of dollars. Not only has he great wealth, but he had attained a high social position. He was President of the Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua, and was its principal stockholder. Throughout Schuylkill county he was well known, and had many friends. The female, about whom the fatal shooting, it was alleged, it originated, is said to be the daughter of Mr. John McCaulley, of Luzern county, with whom Mr. Carter became acquainted some years since. Having assisted him in business, he was regarded with great favor, and taking a fancy to the daughter he proposed to adopt her. This was acceded to, and Miss McCaulley was placed at a boarding school at Wilmington. It was here that Smith saw her, and through a female relative, a teacher in the school, he obtained an introduction. He soon proposed marriage and was accepted.

Thinking it advisable to obtain the consent of Mr. Carter, he wrote to him asking it but report says it was not given, and Smith and her eloped. On the other hand it is asserted that the consent of Mr. Carter was obtained. In four months after the marriage she gave birth to a child, previous to which Smith had left her. Since the separation she and her infant have been provided for by Mr. Carter.

Though Smith had applied to two lawyers of the city on the subject of a divorce, the proceedings had not been commenced as was ascertained yesterday, at the office of the Court of Common Pleas. In conversation with one of the legal gentlemen to whom he applied, he manifested no feeling of hostility to Mr. Carter, and it was not supposed that he meditated doing him any injury. He said that he had been deceived by his wife, and that Mr. Carter was her seducer. To the other, however, he did express a feeling of deadly animosity, and on one occasion he exhibited the pistol and knife, which, after persuasion, he gave up, and for a time did not carry.

Before the marriage Miss McCauley is reported to have met Mr. Carter repeatedly at a hotel in this city, and to have staid there with him from Saturday until Monday. She is said also to have gone with him to Niagara and other places of fashionable resort. Smith's wildness of manner on the night of the shooting, gave rise to the belief that he was not of sound mind, and since report has been circulated that he has for some time exhibited an eccentricity of manner not consistent with sanity. His father is said to have mysteriously disappeared from his home and to have never been heard of afterwards. The body of Mr. Carter was taken to Tamaqua for interment.

Hard Times in the West.—The West is beginning to feel the effects of reduced labor. The mills from Green Bay to Menominee were all shut down without one moment's warning. Some of the men were paid off with notes at sixty and ninety days, others with due bills. There is not a barrel of pork, flour or anything for the inner man, and not twenty dollars in money in the whole region. Men who are able to walk are going to Green Bay, leaving their wives and children here with not three days' provisions before them. Jobbers are leaving the woods for want of pork and flour for their help. In Stearns county, Minnesota, there is considerable suffering for want of provisions, in consequence of the depredations of grasshoppers. The residents of St. Paul had been applied to for assistance.

House rent in St. Paul's has taken a pitch downward. Houses formerly renting for $12 per month are attainable at $8 and $10. More houses are vacant now than ever before; there are over two hundred now unoccupied, and no demand for them. A decrease of fifty per cent at least in house rent must take place. It is evident from the fact that many families leaving for the South and East are positively offering their homes and furniture to others for the mere taking care of them until their return. In curtailing their expenditures, many families now do without hired help. The wages of servant girls and cooks in this city have hitherto been very high—$9. $10 and $12 a month were given. Many of that class will now be thrown out of employment and add to the distress.

The St. Paul Advertiser says at the present time there is not less than $600,000 of overdue and protested paper deposited by Eastern creditors in the banks of that city; that the indebtedness in St. Paul to banks alone, due or to become due in the next six months, is $750,000 more; while the Eastern indebtedness of the merchants and others to mature in the same period is $1,200,000. That is, the city owes $2,500,000, of which $1,500,000 is due to the East. Other towns in the territory are similarly involved.

A Gallant Wager Promptly Paid.—A beautiful and lovely woman, the wife of a prominent Republican politician of Toledo, arrived in this city yesterday, to pay a wager of a kiss that Chase would be elected by a majority of five thousand, which bet she made with a well known democratic lawyer residing on Fourth street. According to the agreement, the loser was to come or go all over the way to the other and the indebtedness by the first of November, which condition she fulfilled by arriving and profferring payment yesterday—thus anticipating the specified period by a day.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, 1st.*

The hungry mob of idle operatives in New York city was yesterday in a very excited condition in consequence of no relief being afforded. They threatened to drag Mayor Wood out of his office, and to rob the U. S. Sub-Treasury. To protect the latter, troops were sent for.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.—The operations of the week just past have been limited, but the markets generally present a more settled and hopeful feeling, and business shows symptoms of a gradual improvement. Breadstuffs are firmer but sell slowly at rather better prices. Bark is in steady demand, without change in quotations. Cotton is very dull, and the stock unusually light for the season. Groceries—Not much doing to alter quotations, which are hardly sustained; an auction sale of Coffee being made at a decline. Iron is without demand and very dull, and prices altogether unsettled. Hides—Nothing doing. Naval Stores—Rather more doing. Oils are inactive, and most kinds are lower. Provisions, with reduced stocks, are selling mostly in a retail way only, at lower figures. Seeds remain inactive, but Cloverseed is scarce, and wanted at previous quotations. In Teas, no alterations to notice. Tobacco is unchanged and very quiet. Whiskey is more active, and for Wool the demand is limited and prices nearly nominal. The Dry Goods trade has been pretty much at a stand—the fall business about over. There is no material change to notice in the prices of the leading articles of cotton and woollen manufacture, but the disposition to shorten credit is becoming more general, most of the large Eastern manufacturing companies having limited the time for selling their goods to six months. The retail trade has, however, been very active, and most of the large houses are closing out their stocks at very low figures for cash.

Breadstuffs.—The receipts of all kinds are moderate for the season, but the market, with a limited demand both for export and home consumption, is without much alteration. There is but little inquiry for Flour, and 4a5,000 barrels have found buyers, mostly better brands and extras, at $5.31½ a$5.50 for the former, and $5.50 for the former, and $5.50a$5.75 for the latter, including 1,200 barrels extra family Flour and 1,500 Barrels Brandywine, on terms kept private. Standard shipping brands are held at $5.37½ per bbl., without sales to any extent. The home sales are moderate, within the range of $5.27½a$5.75 for common and choice retailing brands, $5.50a$6.25 for extras, and $6.50a$7 25 per bbl. for fancy lots, according to quality. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are very quiet. Sales to the extent of 14 to 1500 bbls. of the former are reported, part at $3.25 for country meal, and part on terms not made public; the latter has been selling in a small way at $4.50 per bbl., and is very scarce. Wheats are in fair supply, and 22,000 bushels have been taken for milling, chiefly at $1.20a$1.27 for common to prime red, and $1.25a$1.35 for white. Rye has been selling to a moderate extent at 73a 75 cents, the latter for Pennsylvania. Corn has improved, and with light receipts; about 14,000 bushels old have been sold at 71a73 cents for yellow, and 72a73 cents for white, chiefly afloat. New Corn comes in slowly, and sales have been made at 56a58 cents, as to condition. Oats are also better, with sales of 16,000 bushels, mostly Southern, at 30a 35 cents, the latter for very handsome lots: the bulk of the sales were made at 32a33 cents for good Delaware afloat.

Provisions.—The stock of all kinds is light, and the market unsettled and drooping. Mess Pork, city packed, is selling in a small way, mostly for ship stores, at $22.50, and Mess Beef at $17 per bbl. Of Bacon, some small sales of summer-cured Hams have been made at 14½ a 15c., latter for bagged, and shoulders at 12 a 12½c. Lard is lower, and sales of country packed are reported at 11 a 13c. per lb. Butter is also tending downwards, and sales are limited at 10 a 12c. for solid, and 14 a 16c. for roll. Cheese—no change, and a small business doing. Eggs are worth 14½ a 15 per doz.

Groceries.—The operations of the past week, in Sugars, have been limited to about 150 hhds., mostly taken by the trade at 7½ a 8¼c., on the usual terms. Molasses continues neglected, and the sales confined to a few small lots of Cuba, at 22 a 26c, and Sugar House at 24 a 25c., per gall., short time. A sale of 50 bbls. New York Syrup was also made by auction, at 31 a 32c., cash. For Coffee, the market has been very quiet this week, and prices about the same, buyers generally holding off for the auction sales, which included about 1,850 bags Rio, at 9 a 10½c., thirty to sixty days, and 120 bags Laguayra at 12¼c., cash.

Oregon to be a Free State.—A letter in the Boston Journal, from Portland, Oregon, bearing date September 21st, confirms the statement made in the item we published last week, that the Constitutional Convention had finished its labors and adjourned, and that the slavery question is to be decided by the people themselves choosing between two clauses, the one for slavery and the other against. On this subject the writer says:

"Here let me say that there is no doubt in regard to the result. Slavery will never exist in Oregon—you may set that down as a settled fact. My business relations in this country throw me in contact with men from all parts of Oregon, and I have made it a point to find out, to inquire and learn from persons their own individual opinions and the feeling of the community in which they reside, and I find not one in five, to make a rough estimate, in favor of slavery in this territory or State that is to be. We very often see the fact published that Oregon is certain to come in as a slave State, that her inhabitants are mostly from the Southern and Western States, and that the majority are in favor of the introduction of slave labor here. I admit that a large portion of the people of Oregon are from Missouri and other Western States, and a very few from the Southern States. I find that a great many of these same people have owned slaves; that they are disgusted with the institution of slavery, and hate the presence of a negro, free or bond. A great many are from the Western States, where slavery does not exist, who always have been, and continue to be, opposed to slavery."

Poisonous Cheese.—Two young ladies in this city were poisoned last week by cheese procured from a neighboring grocery, and it was feared for some time that one would not recover. A whole family were poisoned in a similar manner, some years since, and an investigation was made into the matter at that time, which showed that in the interstices or pores of the cheese an oil collected which possessed poisonous qualities, to which the illness of the family alluded to was ascribed. The oil was plainly to be seen on cutting the cheese.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Fall in Beef.—In Phila. on Monday, the cattle market fell one dollar on the hundred weight, below the prices of last week. The market is very dull, and the supply largely exceeding the demand. There is a prospect, before the winter is over, of beef being down to a fair average price. It had been up for the last few years to an inordinate figure, but not proportionately greater than every other kind of food.

A Non-Accepting Bank.—The new Bank of Chester Valley, which was to have opened for banking business on the 4th inst., at Coatesville, will not, it is said, accept the Relief law, but will do business as a specie-paying bank—redeeming all its notes and deposits in coin. Special deposits of irredeemable paper will also be received, and paid out in kind.

Prior, the celebrated horse of Mr. Ten Broek, which competed with the champion horses of the world for the Goodwood cup, recently died in England.

All Sorts of Paragraphs and Items.

The Lord Mayor of London, it is said, receives a salary of £7000 per annum.

A man in England died from a wound caused by striking his wife in the mouth.

The Masonic Order, in the United States, it is said, numbers some 300,000 members.

Mississippi celebrates Thanksgiving on the same day as Maine, Nov. 19th; while Ohio, Delaware and Michigan join the circle which celebrates the 26th.

In Louisiana the Democratic State ticket has been elected. The Legislature is also Democratic, while the Democrats have chosen three members of Congress, and the Americans one.

A hurricane in Ohio, near Frankfort on Thursday, destroyed houses, barns, fences, and seriously injured ten persons, two of whom are not expected to recover.

They must have sharp thieves in Reading. A few mornings ago, a market-man, who was sleeping in his wagon, had his boots stolen off his feet.

The election of William Carpenter, Democrat Prothonotary, in Lancaster county, is to be contested. The official return gave him 10 votes majority.

Small Notes in Delaware.—The Newcastle County Bank and the Bank of Smyrna, Del., have upon legal advice, it is said, resumed the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention has completed its labors, and adjourned, and the people will vote on the Constitution next Monday, and at the same time choose between two clauses, one of which recognizes slavery, and the other prohibits it.

A Squirrel Story.—The drouth having cut off the corn crop on the Texas frontier, the squirrels are emigrating to Arkansas, swimming the Red river by thousands. It is stated that one woman killed five hundred with her washing implements, in one day, on the bank of the river. Rather tough.

"Mr. Banks," says the Boston Transcript, "is the twenty first person elected as Governor of this Commonwealth, and the second that has in early life worked at a trade. The Governors, for more than two generations, were members of the mercantile, legal or medical professions. Mr. Briggs was was a hatter and Mr. Banks a machinist.

Father Sawyer, the centenarian of the Maine congregational clergy, entered upon his one hundred and third year on Friday, the 9th ultimo. He is residing with his grandson, Mr. John L. Kimball, of Bangor. Although his sight and hearing are somewhat impaired, his mental faculties are bright and strong.

Curious Match.—They had a whistling match at a house in Harrisburg, recently. Two "ebonies" commenced at half past seven and whistled until fifteen minutes before ten, when of them "gin in." A person present says he never heard such infernally shrill whistling in his life; no body could sleep in the neighborhood.

Very Proper Movement.—There is a movement by the banks in New York, it is said, towards resuming specie payments on the 1st of January. The sooner this step is taken the better it will be for the business of the country, now prostrated by a want of confidence. All the solvent banks should look to the earliest possible day for resumption, the insolvent ones had better be put out of the way.

Disease Among Horses.—The Bucks county Intelligencer says: "A fatal disease, known as 'putrid fever,' sometimes prevails in certain localities, and causes the death of numbers of horses. A short time since, Watson P. Magill, of Solebury, lost three of his horses by this disease. The symptoms are a soreness and swelling of the gullet, alimentary passage, and a rapid falling away of the fleshy parts of the body. Its termination is almost always fatal, and it is said to be contageous in its nature."

A man named Ford, arrested for stabbing Bailey, a Free State man, at Lecompton, has been allowed to escape by Judge Cato who refused to call a grand jury, and so suffered the case to go by default, as it was only a free State man who was stabbed. The Herald of Freedom says Cato is such an habitual drunkard that lawyers of all parties, as well as the people, complain loudly of him. He is often too drunk for a whole day to attend to business.

Singular Calculation.—Mr. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, says that during the last twenty years he has paid £25,000 for advertising, £3,000 for bill printing, £44,500 for bill posting. He has pasted 355,000 square miles of paper on the walls of London, and in doing this he had used 1,362,000 pounds of paste.

Mrs. Woodman, the lady who was confined in a private mad-house by her husband for her peccadilloes, was known at Saratoga as the "lady with seventy-five dresses." Such a history of vanity and weakness, which her affidavit discloses, is rarely written. The man who it is alleged plundered her must, by the power which he had acquired over her in consequence of her indiscretions, is said to be an applicant to the Government for a foreign mission of some kind.

Gold and Silver in the World.—The products of the California mines the last six years are put down at $343,591,000; those of Australia, since their discovery, at $296,813,000, or $730,905,000 in all—an increase of about one-third, according to the best statistical writers, on the value of precious metals known in 1850. The total value of gold and silver in the world at the present time, then, is upwards of $2,000,000,000.

Dr. Wm. Fields, of Wilmington, Del., has sold the patent right of seventeen States, of his great force pump, hydraulic ram, and water wheel, to a company of gentlemen in Vermont for eleven thousand five hundred acres of land in the State of Georgia, which is covered with very heavy live oak and yellow pine timber. He is about selling said tract to an English company, for ten dollars per acre, and is negotiating with another company for twenty-four thousand acres in the same State, for the patent rights of several other States.

After a long preface of "Oh, yes," pronounced most audibly three times, in High street, at Newmarket, the late Lord Barrymore, having collected a number of persons together, made the following general proposal to the gapers:—"Who wants to buy a horse that can walk five miles an hour, trot eighteen, and gallop twenty?"—"I do!" said a gentleman, with manifest eagerness.—"Then," replied Lord Barrymore, "if I see such an animal to be sold, I'll be sure to let you know."

Notables at Sing Sing Prison.—Huntington, the forger, is keeping the books for the contractor of the cabinet shop. He professes to be contented to serve out his term, but names several New Yorkers who deserve (he thinks) the States Prison as much as he,—Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled murderess," has an invariably affected sad smile for male visitors to the prison, but will not be seen by females, if she can avaid it. At first she gave much trouble, but is now tractable.

The Free State men who have struggled hardest against the Missouri oppression are beginning to reap their reward in good fat offices. Parrott, the only lawyer who could be found to defend the Free State treason prisoners is elected to Congress. Capt. Samuel Walker, the brave commander of the Lawrence militia during the war, is elected sheriff of Douglas county; and has been duly sworn in to succeed the notorious Jones. G. W. Deitzler, one of the treason prisoners, is elected to the legislature, and also, are many others of the prominent sufferers.

The Kansas Free State Territorial Executive Committee have issued an address to the people, saying that the recent victory, great as it is, does not free Kansas. A body of usurpers, (the Constitutional Convention) were assembled at Lecompton, conceiving a scheme to perpetuate the slave oligarchy in Kansas. The address continues:

"To their action we respectfully call your attention; hold meetings in every locality and denounce them; persevere and perfect your military organization at once and heed the warning; that when your cause and your country calls, you may promptly respond."

During the recent month of October, between eight and nine millions of dollars in specie arrived in the United States. The Canada touched at Halifax, on the 4th inst., with an additional million. To this sum says the New York Herald, should be added certificates of deposit received by the Persia, to the amount of over a million of dollars, which certificates are as good as, and in a more convenient form than specie itself because remittances to England can be made by means of them. Out of these monthly cash receipts of seven and a half millions of dollars, we have not actually sent out of the country more than a mere trifle—say two or three hundred thousand dollars—so that the first of November sees it richer by at least seven millions of dollars in specie than we were on the first of October. This may seem extraordinary in view of the depression in trade, but the fact is nevertheless so. Though times are hard specie is plenty.

Two Robbers Poisoned by a Lady.—The Southern papers give an account of the following occurrence which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, Georgia. A gentleman, who had received a considerable sum of money, was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house—situated some distance from any other dwelling. Toward evening two negroes entered the house, and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked that, as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard, and, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in their cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his absence.

A Fearful Judgment.—The Hollidaysburg Standard of a late date says:—"For some days past there has been a singular story afloat in this community.—Whether true or not, we are not prepared to say, but the information comes from such a reliable source that we are free to say there must be something in it. It appears that one day last week a man in the neighborhood of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, while cleaning grain, suddenly discovered that the weevil had destroyed the greater part of it. This so exasperated him that he blasphemed the Saviour in such a wilful, malicious and wicked manner, that it will not bear putting in print. He left the barn, and went to the house, where he seated himself in a chair, where he had remained out a few minutes before he turned to his wife, and asked her what she said. She replied that she had not spoken. "I thought," said he, "that I heard somebody say that I must sit here till the judgement day." It is now alleged that he is *still sitting in the chair*, unable to rise or speak, with his eyes rolling, and totally incapable of moving his body. His family, it is said, has left the house, where he still remained, seated in the chair on Saturday last! What a terrible warning to blasphemers who suffer their passions to oversway their judgment."

NOTICE.—The regular annual session of the "Delaware County Teachers' Institute," will be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Radnor, on *Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of November next*, commencing on Thursday at ten o'clock in the morning. The exercises of the Institute will consist of instruction, reports and the discussion of topics pertaining to the business of teaching, &c.

The following persons will report upon the subjects which stands in connection with their names.—Teachers are requested to suggest topics to the undersigned, that they may be included in the list:

Teachers' Qualification—O. F. Bullard, Chester.
Reading—John C. Lewis, Haverford.
Best Method of Teaching the Alphabet and Small Words—Nathan Stetson, Radnor.
Analysis of Sentences—James H. Kennedy, Middletown.
Spelling, and the different methods of Teaching it—D. B. Nice, Radnor.
Propriety of Awarding Prizes—W. W. James, Aston.
Mental Arithmetic—Thomas Bishop, Upper Providence.
School Government—Samuel Speakman, Haverford.
District Teachers' Association—W. W. James, Aston.
Influence of the Teacher—I. A. Tyler, Ridley.
The Press as a Means of Education Advancement—Joseph Ad. Thompson, Media.
The five fundamental rules of Arithmetic and the method of Teaching them—J. M. Sullivan Marcus Hook.
Instruction—J. P. Wickersham, Principal of the Lancaster County Normal School.
On methods of Teacking—Charles W. Deans, Arithmetical Analysis.

Other arrangements will be announced in time.—The teachers of the county may be assured of a cordial welcome from their friends in Radnor, and it is sincerely hoped that every teacher who has the advancement of his profession at heart, will make his arrangements to attend all the time, which is short at best.

CHAS. W. DEANS,
Oct. 28. *Pres. & Chair. of Ex. Com.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Oct. 22, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 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-fourth of November, 1857.

The account of Charles Baldwin and Thomas Ramsay, administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, one of the administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased, authorized and empowered by the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, to sell the real estate of said deceased.

The account of Roseanna Megowan and John Kugler, administrators of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Robert Beale, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas D. Anderson, late of the borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Johnson, administrator of Abraham Johnson, deceased, who was guardian of Caroline Thomas, Mary Jane Thomas and Hannah Thomas, minor children of John Y. Thomas, deceased.

The account of Annesley Newlin, administrator of John Noblet, late of the township of Ridley, deceased.

The account of Samuel L. Coffin, executor of the last will and testament of Albert Coffin, late of the township of Chester, deceased, as filed by Henry Bickley, executor of the said Samuel L. Coffin, also deceased.

The account of Jesse Russell, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Russell, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Morris, administrator of Edward Makin, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

The account of Sidney Williamson and Charles R. Williamson, administrators of Charles Williamson, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

oct. 28. N. P. WALTER, *Register.*

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 24 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 Mathematics,	6 00
One half the expenses to be paid in advance.	

REFEEECES:
Prof. Jas. J. Mapes, Newark, New Jersey.
H. C. Vail, West Chester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Prof. Jos. G. Harlan, Haverford College, Del co.
Dr. Edwa d Mans, Edgmont, Delaware county.
The management 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.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.
Village Green, Delaware County, Penna.
The Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, NOVEMBER 15th, 1857.
Terms, both sexes, per session of *twenty-two weeks*, $70—one half in advance—$60 for pupils spending their Sabbaths at home.
The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.
Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by lectures, in connection with an
EXTENSIVE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.
A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.
Practical lessons given in Surveying.
Piano Music, $10.00 extra. French and German, each, $5 00 extra.
Pupils can be received on Saturdays, and will leave her Wharf

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., NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

MEETINGS OF THE POOR.—Several large meetings of the poor of New York have recently been held in that city, the proceedings of which were characterized by threats much worse than those made by the Germans of Philadelphia. Resolutions were passed almost unanimously by five thousand men that they would either have work—and that very soon—or they would resort to arms. In a body they marched to the Mayor's office, and there presented their memorial. That functionary promised to attend to the matter in the course of a week. This they would not listen to, and declared that their wants must be supplied by Monday, or else they would ransack the city. When that time arrived, another exciting meeting was held at the City Hall, and the mob threatened to attack that building if relief was not immediately given. They also threatened to tear out the U. S. sub-treasury, and so much fear existed that these threats would be realized, that a dispatch was sent to Washington for troops to protect it. The City Hall is now strongly guarded with police, who are constantly on duty. Never before, in the history of our country, have meetings like these been held, so many of them, so largely attended, and accompanied with so much excitement. Their results can but be disastrous to the community, but much more so to they who participate in them—because, if they were to openly rebel in the cities, and seize the property of the rich, all such provisions as are liable to be stolen would be secreted, their prices advance, and they who committed the acts of aggression through a mistaken notion of self-benefit, would be far worse off in the end. Again, when we consider the class of citizens who are loudest in their threats—being almost entirely German and Irish—their acts of rebellion would call for the determined resistance of Americans, even those who are as poor as themselves, who would never stand by and see rebellion in their old land, the property of their fellow citizens ruthlessly destroyed by a maddened mob, composed of foreigners who have sought this as an asylum from the oppression of the eastern continent, and since matters have not gone on as they like, must turn upon and stab those who in prosperity welcomed them to an equal share; but since misfortune has come upon all, have not now the power to alleviate the wants of their *guests*. We have now thousands of American poor, who feel the pangs of hunger as keenly as do the foreigners, yet from them no word of rebellion is muttered, no thought of robbery entertained—they who, if any, should be the first to complain. But those who should be the very last to mutter; those who sought the protection of our land when there was plenty, are now the first to discard—*no, not that; we are almost compelled to wish it were so*—the very first to make want pinch yet harder by a course calculated to produce anarchy throughout the land.

It is a sad sight to see men, strong armed, able-bodied men, almost starving in our midst—as sad to see agonies in the foreign as the manor-born—but when we reflect that our own are not thus by choice, but by stern necessity, our sympathies with them must be stronger, and we are doubly assured of the truth that "charity should begin at home." If the land of the alien is better than this let him return; Americans will thankfully aid his exit and wish him all success in gaining a livelihood; but if the gnawings of hunger do not extinguish every feeling of right to a people who have generously, and through *charity*, protected him, let him not broach rebellion until they first set the example.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The investigation into the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania has proved it to be utterly rotten. When everything is summed up, there is said to be a deficit of $350,000 in meeting the bank's indebtedness, leaving nothing for the stockholders. On Saturday the Directors of the Bank made affidavit, before Alderman Henry, charging Thomas Allibone, the late President, with having appropriated to his own purposes *two hundred thousand dollars* of the monies of the Bank, and with having absconded to a foreign country with a design to defraud his creditors, not leaving in the State sufficient to pay his debts. On this affidavit a writ of attachment was issued, and the Sheriff on Saturday made the usual service at Mr. Allibone's late residence. When he resigned the Presidency of the Bank, these same directors passed resolutions of "deep regret" at parting with him. He feigning sickness, was allowed to escape to Europe, in order to be restored to health; and now that he is gone, they come out and charge him with appropriating to his own use *two hundred thousand dollars* which belonged to the Bank. They all must be tarred with the same stick, for it is hardly possible that they could remain so ignorant of the affairs of the concern.

"ALL HAIL EGYPT."—The Chicago Times exclaims, "All hail Egypt!" At the late Illinois State Fair, held at Peoria, the products of Union county, the banner county of Egypt, "astonished the natives." Hemp was exhibited 14 feet high; Chinese sugar cane 15 feet high, planted in June, and fully ripe; corn 19 feet high, with the highest ears 13 feet high, 55 ears weighing 80 pounds. A bushel corn in the ears weighs 70 pounds, and contains from 90 to 100.

"THE IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STATE CAPITOL," says the Harrisburg Pa. Telegraph, "are fast approaching completion. Both of the halls have been thoroughly repainted, frescoed and carpeted, and look as sparkling as drawing rooms. The frescoe painters are giving the finishing touches to the interior of the dome, and rotundas, which add wonderfully to their appearance."

GOV. WALKER.—The just and conservative course of the Governor of Kansas has elicited the admiration of all who value justice and freedom, while it has at the same time caused the most bitter wrath in they who are bent upon establishing slavery in that Territory.

Two weeks since we published his rejection of the fraudulent returns of the Oxford precinct; he has since thrown out three precincts in McGee county. This he announces in a proclamation to the people of Kansas, dated Lecompton, October 22, 1857. McGee county is situated in the extreme south-eastern part of the territory, and contains less than one hundred qualified voters, and at last year's election it gave but fourteen votes. Yet these precincts returned twelve hundred votes for the pro-slavery candidate. There was no alternative. He rejected them because fraud was shown upon their face. By the rejection of these false returns, the Free State candidates have a majority in the Legislature, and have elected their delegate to Congress. This is the sum and substance of the Governor's offence to the South. He was sent there with the understanding that he was to use his utmost endeavors to make Kansas a Slave State. He did so. He labored hard in favor of the South; but when asked to throw aside all honesty, and accept election returns false in every particular, he sternly refused, his sense of right revolted at the idea, and his respect for the law forbade him doing so. We are heartily glad of it, and give him all credit for his course; and if the administration should scrape up some plea to oust him from official station, he will have the sympathies of all who value justice above the interests of an oligarchy which is fed by the toil of the slave.

They who have heretofore looked upon Walker as an enemy, and viewed him as one pledged to the South under all circumstanstances, have now embraced him as their friend, and extended him the protection of Lawrence, against the radicals who are plotting for his life. As the Free State men stood by Reeder, so will they by Walker, so long as his course conforms with right. But unfortunately, although they have the majority, they have not the say whether or not he shall keep his position as Governor of the Territory. He is under the control of a power which pays no respect to majorities, unless they are upon the side of slavery. If the administration does not discharge him, the Senate will perhaps refuse to confirm his appointment.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Wisconsin election is still in doubt, both parties claiming the candidate for Governor. The Republicans have a majority in both houses of the Legislature.

At the late election in Georgia the Democratic candidate for Governor, received a majority of 10,772.

By the election in New Jersey the Democrats have a majority of seventeen in the Legislature on joint ballot.

In Maryland the New Legislature will be overwhelmingly American. The Senate will consist of 15 of that party and 7 Democrats. To the House there are elected 44 Americans and 29 Democrats, with one tie. For Governor, Hicks, the American candidate, has 8,567 majority.

The Republicans of Ohio have elected their whole State ticket.

In Massachusetts, Banks, the Union candidate for Governor, has been elected by a large majority.

The Democrats have triumphed in New York by about 10,000 majority. There was a falling off of 270,000 in the Republican vote, 80,000 in the American, and little, if any, in the Democratic. The Americans hold the balance of power in the Legislature.

The members of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, now in session at Lecompton, have held a caucus in which the majority have agreed to submit the Constitution to a popular vote, with two clauses to be voted upon, for and against slavery. The ultras were so bitter against this, that it was feared they would go home, and thus leave the convention without a quorum. Lane has resigned his command as General of the free State militia. The official certificates issued to the members elect of the new Legislature, show that the House will stand 24 Free State to 15 Democratic, and the Council 9 Free State to 4 Democratic. All the county and township officers chosen at the recent election, have come forward and taken the oath of office, so that for the first time, Kansas has everywhere local officers of recognized authority.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The thirty-fifth Congress will assemble on the 7th day of December next. It meets under very different circumstances from its session of last year. Then all schemed for the best plans to lay out the money in the treasury; at this it will be to devise the best means for keeping it in, as there is scarcely sufficient to meet the expenses of the government.—Probably four territories will apply for admission, viz:—Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Oregon, all of which will be Free States.

IT WAS NEVER FREE.—India is a country that has never belonged to its natives. Two thousand years ago Alexander and his Greeks led dusky captives in golden fetters from them to Athens. After him it became the prize of Parthian bows and Scythian spears. Then came Mohammed and his Persians from Ghuznee, to teach, by cimeter the new theology, 'Allah ill Allah, and Mohammed is his Prophet.' Then the Afghans drove out the Persians. Then the Tartars drove out the Afghans; then came Timour, the terrible Tartar, and the long and princely line of Great Moguls—Baber and Akbar, Jehangire and Aurengzebe. The Mogul Empire got, like the British, too big to hold together. Down went the throne at Delhi, and up sprang a crop of Viceroys, Nizams, Kings, Shahs, Rajahs, Newaubs, and Nabobs, all over the provinces. About this time his Brittanic Majesty's East India Company came to trade, and stayed to rule. By cajoling one prince, threatening another, invading a third, and 'protecting' a fourth, they got the whole concern into the hands of John Bull, and the lion and the unicorn. If the Sepoys succeed in securing a native Hindoo dynasty now, it will be the first they ever had.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FINE CORN—A PREMIUM.—Henry Pratt, of Newtown, has again forwarded to us some very fine corn, the largest ear measuring fourteen and a half inches in length.—The grains are very large, and the cob well filled to the end. Henry's land must be of superior quality, as his corn, last year took the lead, and we think bids fair to do so again.

We propose to give the following premiums, to any person, who may leave within one month, at this office, the best and largest specimens of corn, consisting of not less than six ears, to be raised in the county.

First Premium.—One year's subscription to the Media Advertiser, and one year's subscription to one of the leading Monthly Magazines.

Second Premium.—One year's subscription to Media Advertiser.

Third Premium.—Six month's subscription to Media Advertiser.

As the corn is sent to us, we will have the names of the depositors placed upon it, and hang it in rows around our office.

THE COURT HOUSE CLOCK.—The Court House Clock is a new thing in the history of Media. What one of us will live to hear its last stroke of the hour, when it shall have become worn out by almost incessant action, and its muscles of brass grown so weak and weary as to refuse to tell the onward tramp of time! The question is unanswerable; but it is to be presumed that few will remain, able to recount the strange incidents and scenes that will be enacted in the Borough of Media from the time it first strikes the hour, until its wheels cease to run.

It is from New York, and is being put up by Mr. Joseph Ladomus, of Chester.

PROPERTY RECOVERED, AND THE THIEF ARRESTED.—On the night of the 20th ult., a horse was stolen from I. Newton, of Springfield, and a carriage from Mr. Lobb, of Upper Darby. The thief was traced to Absecom, New Jersey, and captured, while in possession of the property. He was brought to our Borough, on Saturday last, and lodged in jail. We are informed that he had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Newton.

THE MIDDLETOWN LYCEUM.—The Middletown Lyceum will celebrate its first anniversary at the Edgmont Hall, on Saturday evening, November 21st. The exercises will consist of original essays, declamations, and addresses by the members, to conclude with a lecture. This will no doubt be entertaining, as many in that section are interested in the Lyceum, and will use their utmost endeavors to make this, its first anniversary agreeable not only to its members, but to all who may visit it. We will publish the programme next week.

The Delaware County Teachers Institute will meet on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Radnor. Mr. Wickersham, of the State Normal School, and other eminent men will be present; also the Glee Club of West Chester. Teachers, the friends of education, and the public are invited to attend.

PLANK ROAD ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Darby and Chester Plank Road & Turnpike Company, held their annual meeting on Monday, the 2d inst., and elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year:

President—John Larkin, Jr.
Treasurer—Frederick J. Hinkson.
Secretary—Jacob Hewes.
Managers—Dr. Wm. Young, Wm. Gesner, Wm. W. Maddock, George G. Knowles, Wm. Patrick.

SENTENCE OF PHILLIPS.—Charles D. Phillips, convicted in the Court of Chester County, of Manslaughter, for the killing of Bartholomew, was sentenced on Friday morning last, by Judge Haines, to separate and solitary confinement at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, for the period of SIX YEARS, to be fed and clothed according to the Act of Assembly.

He was removed to the Penitentiary on Saturday.

LECTURES.—We understand that arrangements are being made to have a course of six lectures delivered in the Methodist Church, in this Borough. We hope the move may be successful, as there should be some means of advancement, during the long and very often unimployed nights of winter.

ON A "TRAMP."—Printers in flocks of various sizes, pass through our Borough daily, *en route* for Washington City—dirty, ragged, and saucy—out of "sorts," particularly "y's" and "x's"—barefooted and bareheaded, and—if it was not for their coats bare backed, of course! Poor fellows! Who wouldn't be a printer!—who!

"MINCE PIES."—The mince pie season is here, and with it joy to the epicure's palate; but almost everybody likes mince pie; even the printer; and those who have partaken of a good one, only know what a luxury it is to get the article between the maxillary's.—By the by, we have been presented with two of the most delicious kind—flavor superb.—They were baked by Miss Dicks, who will please accept the printer's kindest regards for such timely favors.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Persons who use these articles, should endeavor to procure them as pure as possible, and as they are very scarce, we feel that we are doing but justice, by directing attention to the store of Wm. T. Garrett, No. 1717, Market St., Phila., a few doors east of the Media Depot. Mr. G. is a very cleaver man, and what he says in regard to his liquors may be relied upon. His advertisement will be found in our columns.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The cars now leave Grubb's Bridge, (Pennelton,) at 8 o'clock a. m. 12 m. and 4½ p. m. Leave Phila., at 6½ and 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. On Sundays leave Pennelton, at 10½ a. m. and 4. p. m.—Leave Phila., at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

ACCIDENT.—A German, named Christopher Felin, aged 35 years, was taken to the Hospital on Saturday, with severe injuries to one of his legs, caused by the bursting of the fly-wheel of a thrashing machine. The accident occurred in Upper Darby.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The personal property of Milton Layman, was disposed of at public sale, by the Sheriff, on Friday last.—Seven or eight horses were sold for a sum amounting to about $250. One horse brought only $7.

CAUTION.—We would caution persons against feeding horses on new corn, as a very valuable one, belonging to William Bebee, of this Borough, died from the effects of colic, caused by this kind of food, one day last week.

LECTURES.—Dr. Ellwood Harvey, has commenced a course of lectures, at the Town Hall, in Chester, on Anatomy and Physiology. They will doubtless be interesting.—He gave his first lecture on Friday evening last.

ROBBERY.—During Wednesday night last, the bar-room of the Charter House, in this place, was entered by means of false keys, and one hundred and fifty pennies taken from the money drawer. Nothing else was disturbed.

OYSTER AND EATING SALOON.—Cheyney & Baker, have opened an oyster and eating saloon, at No. 1013, Market St., above tenth, Phila., and invite their friends to give them a call. See adv.

JURY LIST.—The following is a list of the Grand and Petit Jurors drawn to serve during the November term of the several Courts of this county:—

Grand Inquest.—Benjamin Brooke, Radnor; Daniel B. Thompson, Chester Borough; William Bittle, Haverford; Abram Powell, Upper Darby; Alexander Scott, Haverford; Thomas W. Zebley, Bethel; Stephen H. Brooke, Darby Borough; Joseph Edwards, Middletown; Jonathan R. Johnson, Aston; Joseph Lewis, Newtown; Robert Plumstead, Upper Darby; Benjamin Jones, Marple;—Davis Beaumont, Newtown; William J. Harris, U. Darby; Jesse T. Heycock, Middletown; John Heacock, Springfield; Bartine Smith, (foreman,) Haverford; Joseph P. Harvey, Birmingham; James Williamson, Marple; Richard Stevenson, Chester Borough; Allen Rodeback, do.; Thomas L. Williamson, Marple; Eli T. Yarnall, Middletown; John Aarons, L. Chichester.

Traverse Jury—First Week.—Archibald M'Arthur, Chester Borough; Isaac Green, Edgmont; George Lincoln, Darby Township; George M. Konkle, Haverford; Pratt Bishop, U. Providence; H. J. Gibson, L. Chichester; Daniel C. Gyger, Radnor; Milton Lewis, Marple; George G. Knowles, D. Township; Charles Horne, Ridley; Worrall Pyle, Aston; John Gartside, Chester Borough; Wm. H. Grubb, U. Chichester; Samuel Bancroft, U. Providence; Jos. Baldwin, Middletown; Wm. Chandler, Concord; Wm. H. Price, Ridley; Daniel Thatcher, Aston; Sharpless Green, Bethel; Barney Carr, Ridley; Davis R. Mullin, Haverford; John Harvey, Chester Township; Daniel Springer, do.; Wm. L. Grubb, Chester Borough; William Johnson, Concord; James Pennell, Middletown; Thomas H. West, Haverford; Richard L. Jones, U. Darby; George Caldwell, Chester Township, Townsend Cooper, Haverford; Samuel A. Crozer, Chester Township; Judge Tyson, Aston; Frank Smith, L. Chichester; Charles Bicking, Radnor;—Wm. Rudolph, Ridley; James Moore, Newtown; Walter W. Green, Marple; Samuel Cliff, Chester Borough; Henry M. Hinkson, do.; Henry F. Esrey, Nether Providence;—Chalkley Bullock, Birmingham; John Beatty, Chester Township; Joseph Powell, U. Providence; James Smith, Haverford; Wm. W. Maddock, Ridley; Joseph C. Bonsall, Darby Township; Levi Lewis, Radnor;—George W. Gesner, Ridley; Hill Brinton, Thornbury; Jas. Price, L. Chichester; Samuel C. Ogden, Springfield; Thomas Davis, Radnor; Jonathan P. Newlin, Ridley; Edward Garrett, U. Darby; Jos. Fell, do.; Joel Sharpless, Middletown; Wm. Brooke, N. Providence; John O. Longstreth, U. Darby; Samuel Goodley, Bethel.

Second Week.—Isaiah H. Mirkil, Chester Borough; Jonathan C. Larkin, U. Chichester, Joseph Johnson, Concord; Wm. Morrison, Birmingham; Robert Mendenhall, Thornbury; Robbins P. Dunn, U. Providence; George Sharpless, N. Providence;—Thomas L. Bonsall, Darby Borough; Wm. T. Pierce, Media; Daniel James, U. Providence; Joseph Powell, U. Darby; Abram P. Smedley, Media; John Kirk, U. Darby; Jas. Campbell, Chester Borough; John C. Lindsay, Haverford; Maris Rhoads, Radnor;—Charles Gray, Aston; George F. Hughes, Radnor; John Lobb, Jr., U. Darby; Isaac Haverett, Middletown; Edwin Hannum, Aston; George Coburn, Chester Township; Erasmus Morton, Jr., L. Chichester; John D. Gilpin, Birmingham; John D. Killie, Ridley; Matthew Boyd, U. Chichester; Jas. G. Knowles, Ridley; Samuel Johnson, Marple; John Hill, Concord; Wm. W. Brown, Radnor; Antrim Osborn, Chester Township;—Davis Sill, Haverford; Amos Bonsall, U. Darby; Henry B. Taylor, Chester Borough; Nathan Pratt, Newtown; George McCall, Chester Township; Samuel Johnson, Middletown; Joseph Kenworthy, Chester Borough; George Horne, Darby Township;—Wm. T. McCoy, Concord; Azariah Baine, Middletown; Wm. Hinkson, Chester Borough; John Evans, Nether Providence;—Jesse Noble, Ridley; Wm. Booth, Chester Borough; Joel Evans, Springfield; Thomas Kirk, U. Darby; Wm. L. Lewis, Middletown.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Delaware County, was held at the Banking House, in the Borough of Chester, on Wednesday, the fourth of November, A. D., 1857.

On motion, the minutes of the meeting held on the 29th ult., were read, amended, and adopted.

The President of the Bank informed the meeting that Abraham Pennell, William Eves and John Sellers had been appointed to act as judges to take and count the votes of the Stockholders, on the question of accepting the provisions of an "Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors," passed and signed October 13th, 1857. Whereupon, the said judges were duly affirmed according to law.

On motion, that part of said Act relating to Banks was read by the Secretary.

On motion, the Stockholders proceeded to vote, and after the votes given had been counted by the judges, they reported that four hundred and sixty-eight (468) votes had been given in favor of the acceptance of the provisions of the above mentioned Act of Assembly, and that seven (7) votes had been given against the acceptance of the provisions of said Act.

On motion, adjourned.

SKETCHLEY MORTON, *Pres't.*
GEORGE SMITH, *Secretary.*

THE LAW OF MURDER.—The trial of Chas. D. Phillips for the killing of Bartholomew, has caused considerable inquiry as to the penal statute in reference to the punishment of murder in the second degree, and manslaughter. We therefore copy the following sections from Page 421 of Purdon's Digest.—(From the Acts of Assembly of 1829.)

Murder, (2d degree.—Every person convicted of murder in the second degree, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the state penitentiaries, as the case may be, and to be kept in separate or solitary confinement at labor for the first offence, for a period not less than four nor more than twelve years, and for the second offence for the period of his natural life, and be fed, clothed and treated as is provided in this act.

Manslaughter.—Every person duly convicted of *voluntary manslaughter*, shall be sentenced to undergo a similar confinement at labor, for the first offence for a period of not less than two nor more than six years, for the second offence, for a period of not less than six nor more than twelve years, under the same conditions as are expressed in the first clause of this section, and to give security on conviction, either for the first, or second offence, for good behaviour during life or for any less time, according to the nature and enormity of the offence.

HORNS.—Mr. Richard J. Lamborn, of Newlin township, purchased a number of Texas cattle, in January last, and after six months feeding, disposed of them. One steer, which was in very poor condition, weighed, when killed, 750 lbs. Mr. Lamborn brought its horns to this office. They are a matter of great astonishment to all who have seen them—being enormously large, and handsome; they weigh 25 lbs.—are about 3½ feet from tip to tip, and are 12 inches in circumference. We notice that farmers in various parts of Chester county have been feeding this kind of cattle for a year or two past, as an experiment. They require about six months to reach this part of the country.—*Record.*

The Bank of Delaware County has declared a dividend of three per cent.

The Bank of Chester County has declared a dividend of four per cent.

PARK BENJAMIN, will read his Poem on the "Times," at the Court House, in this Borough, on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, and we advise all those who wish an intellectual treat to go and hear it. We had the pleasure of hearing it a short time since, and consider it one of the greatest serio, ludrico comico poems we ever listened to. Indeed our risibility was so much excited that we despaired of coming away in a sound condition. Those who have the blues on account of the "Panic," can rely upon having them effectually cured—while those in a happy mood must prepare for a season of side-splitting laughter. The ladies should be sure to go, as they come in for a share of his rhymes—and holders of bad Bank bills, will find a great relief in listening to his descriptions of these collapsed institutions. But every one should go and hear his description of the "Jones Family"—who are New York millionares—a picture worth twice the price of admission—gentlmen taking the precaution to previously divest themselves of their moustaches, or else place themselves in a position that they may easily hide them. By all means go and hear Park Benjamin's Poem.

AT a meeting of the Vestry of "Christ Church" Media, held at the office of Charles D. Manley, Esquire, on Tuesday evening, the 27th of October, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, the vestry of Christ Church, Media, have received with deep regret, the resignation of Rev. Samuel Hazlehurst, the Pastor of this Church; Therefore,

Resolved, That his truly Christian virtues and manly deportment, during his stay with us, have endeared us to him, not only as a devoted Christian Minister, but as a worthy and exalted citizen; and although a resident amongst us but a short time, yet his untiring exertions in behalf of the Spiritual and temporal wants of this Congregation meet our warmest approbation; and we trust his efforts may be "*as bread cast upon the waters, which may be gathered after many days.*"

Resolved, That this vestry tender to him their sincere wishes for his future success and prosperity, and trust that at no distant period, the Congregation of this Church, may welcome him back to his field of parochial labors, as a Minister of the Gospel.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished to him, and also be published in the newspapers of this County.

CHAS. D. MANLEY, *Pres't pro. tem.*
THOS. FORSYTHE, *Secretary.*

RAILROAD MEETING.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, is called at West Chester, on Tuesday next, "to consult together in relation to the new and critical turn in the affairs of the Company." We are not aware what is the nature of this "new and critical turn." Perhaps the Stockholders do. If they do not, they should be careful to attend and see for themselves.

The large Rolling Mill, at Phœnixville, Chester county, is in full operation, with the regular complement of hands. The other mills and furnaces in the same place will resume in a very short time.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—The following illustration of the foregoing caption is condensed from the Delaware State Register of the 6th inst. In 1852 Joseph Downham, residing near Berrystown, in Murderkill Hundred, Kent county, Del., went security for a negro's appearance at Court, but the negro never appeared. In the meantime, Downham appeared in Court, and stated that he had gone after the negro, who had fired at him and made his escape. Soon after Downham left Delaware, and has since been living near Perkinsville, Indiana, where, on a certain occasion, when drunk, he said he had been obliged to leave Delaware for killing a negro. This remark was repeated to a Mr. Carter, from Delaware, who was then in Indiana, and, on his return home, he told the story to several persons. A white man named Andrews, was summoned before the Grand Jury, and testified that, in 1852, he and a negro named Pompey Tribbett worked for Downham, and, one night, were taken by him to a piece of woods, where they found the dead body of a negro, which Downham, by threats, compelled them to bury. The body has been exhumed, and officers sent to Indiana, to effect the capture of Downham, which was done on Tuesday last at Perkinsville, and the officers, with their prisoner, arrived at Dover last Friday evening, and he was forthwith lodged in the county jail.

FATAL FALL.—At the races, near Centreville, Md., last Friday' one of the riders, a youth named Clark, about 16 years old, was thrown violently against the judges' stand and killed almost instantly. Another rider named Hagan, was also thrown and badly hurt.

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 mking, 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.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn.*

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.

"On the 26th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside* and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrels & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK, } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading, The above Safes can be inspected at 31 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "Inside Iron door Salamander." FARREL & HERRING,
No. 31 Walnut street, Phila.

Only makers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. ap. 15 1y

MARRIED.

In Media, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Henry Sutton, *Mr. Phillip F. Karney*, to *Mrs. Ruth Lowther*, both of Delaware county.

On the evening of the 4th inst., by the Rev. S. Hazlehurst, *Mr. Matthew Linton*, to *Miss Sarah Nuttall*, all of this county.

On the 25 h ult., by the Rev. F. C. Pearson, *Mr. Wm. Rambo* to *Miss Martha Lewis*, both of Upper Darby, Del. county.

DIED.

On the 14th of October, in Harford county, Md., *William P. Stephenson*, in the 48th year of his age, formerly of this county.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Land Plaster,
Bone Dust,
Pouderette,
De Berge and Allen & Needles and Mitchell & Croosdale's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

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

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelphia, July 30, 3m.

Fire Brick and Cement

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

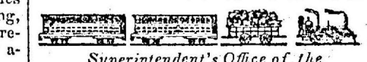
The above articles are warranted, to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

BLAKISTON & WOODWARD,
West End, Market st. Bridge.
Philadelp,a July 30, 9m.

THE Stockholders of the West

Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company are requested to meet at West Chester, on *Tuesday, the 17th inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the hall of the Cabinet, to consult together in relation to the new and critical turn in the affairs of the Company. General attendance is requested. By order of the Board.

A. LEWIS SMITH,
November 11, 1857. *Secretary.*



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, JOSEPH T. THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap 8.

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.

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

CHEYNEY & BAKER,

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Chester and Delaware counties, that they have opened an
OYSTER & EATING SALOON,
at *No. 1013, Market street, above 10th Philadelphia*, and would be pleased to have their old friends and acquaintances give them a call.

WM. G CHEYNEY. W. S. BAKER.
Philadelphia, November 11, 1857.

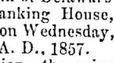
STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!



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 Leystone ovens, Stoves with cast and sheet Iron ovens, Parlor Cooks, for wood or coal, Bandbox cast and sheet Iron, Lady Washington, grate and radiator, Penn and Elna radiators, Silver's genuine Air-Tight and Gas consumers, with great improvements, for churches, halls, schools, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Also, many others too numerous to mention. Bricks and Castings always on hand. JOHN KERSHAW.
nov. 11-2m. Market street, new No. 1010.

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.



FOR SALE OR RENT, in the Borough of Media, a three story BRICK DWELLING, situate on Front Street, nearly opposite the Court House. For information enquire of the subscriber, residing in said Borough.

Media, May 13-tf. J. LEVIS WORRALL.

REMOVAL.

HENRY A. BRENSINGER, would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Carpet Weaving establishment from the Providence road to the Manchester road, just opposite his residence. He would still invite the attention of persons in want of Carpeting to the stock he now has on hand, and thanking them for their past patronage, respectfully asks a continuance. HENRY A. BRENSINGER,
Media, Nov. 4-5w. Carpet Weaver.

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 18

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

For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.
Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.
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.

JAS. R. CUMMINS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! The subscriber having determined to quit business, will sell his ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.,

AT OR BELOW COST,

being desrous of closing out the stock at the earliest possible time. Persons in want of

BARGAINS,

are invited to call immediately.

The fixtures of the Store are for sale, and the Store is for rent R. STEVENSON.
Chester, October 7.

FEED! FEED!! FEED!!! 3000 bushels of fresh ground mill Feed. Just received and for sale at the Rail Road Depot at Marcus Hook.
October 21, 1857.

DELAINES AT REDUCED PRICES for sale by R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, October 28, 1857.

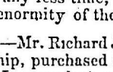
New Philadelphia Dry Goods;

SHARPLESS & BROTHERS,

LATE TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SONS, have removed to their New Store, *N. W. corner of 8th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia*, and have opened their usual full assortment of Autumn and Winter

DRY GOODS,

which they offer *at very low prices;* their stock includes Shawls, Black and fancy Silks, Merinoes and other Dress Goods, Men's and Boy's wear, Blankets, Housekeeping Goods, and goods for "Friends Wear."
Philadelphia, October 14-2m.



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 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

A TRUE LOVE STORY.

We propose to tell a little love story, which is so pretty and romantic in its details that we would suppose it a fiction, but for the good authority upon which we have obtained it.

Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, in the Faderland, a young man named Iling and a young girl named Weenn loved each other very hard and wanted to marry. A tightness in the money market, however, forbade the banns; so, after considering the matter, the lover kissed his sweetheart, swore a true lover's oath to come back and marry her in good time, and came to the United States to seek his fortune.

He worked like a good fellow, and prospered; and after saving up a good sum he flew back on the wings of love to Germany. But a terrible disappointment awaited him. His intended bride was gone!

She had not taken "cold pisen," or eloped with a tinker; but weary of her lover's long absence, and despairing of his return, she had, like the brave little sweetheart that she was, set out for the United States, determined to find him, and enter into that united state which is the El Dorado of all true lovers.

So the young man came back to this country, on the paddle-wheels of love, and with the additional celerity which the screw propeller of anxious suspense always imparts. He sought his fair one everywhere; many journeys he took, and much money and much sleep he lost; but all to no purpose.—And he gave up his Christine as forever lost to him.

He came to New Orleans; and Time, after cooling and petrifying the lava-current of his first love, introduced him to a fraulien, as fair and sweet, perhaps, as the lost Christine. He married her, and they went to Texas, where they settled and were happy, Old Time continued to trundle the years around. Two fine children blessed the union, but a sad event followed in the death of the wife and mother. Even since then, or until recently, the widower remained there, prosecuting his business and taking care of his children.

Some weeks ago he came to this city on business, and while here, found it necessary to go to Cincinnati. He went there to stop a few days; One night, while he was returning to his lodgings from some place of amusement, he was alarmed by female screams not far off. He ran, with others, to discover the cause, and found that the screams proceeded from a girl about eight years old, lying helpless on the banquette. She was badly but not dangerously hurt; and in reply to the questions of the crowd, stated that her uncle, with whom she was living, had come drunk and violent, causing her, in her anxiety to avoid him, to fall out at a window.

As she was a German girl, the widower Iling naturally felt interested in her and plied her with all sorts of questions, as to her parentage, circumstances, &c. She told him, among other things, that her mother's first name was Christine. That aroused an old memory, and stimulated fresh inquiry.—The girl gave such information, finally, as to leave no doubt in Iling's mind that her mother was his own long lost sweetheart—his first love. She had been for some years a widow, and was living dependent upon the charity of her deceased husband's brother, on a farm ten miles out in the country.

Next morning Iling took the little girl out there, and was by her introduced to her mother. The recognition was mutual and instantaneous. Of course there was a scene—all sorts of a scene. The old petrifaction of first love melted on both sides. The widow told her story. It was a good counterpart to that of the widower. She had searched and despaired, and sought consolation in marriage with another. Time had made her mother to one child, and left her a widow.

The lovers seemed to have met by Providential directions, and were young again, and ineffably happy. Of course, the rest may be anticipated. The couple reached this city a few days ago, having married during the passage down the river—the little girl of course being along—and put off the earliest conveyance to Texas.—*N. O. Crescent.*

THE WEALTH OF HINDOO MASTERS.—"The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of his house a hundred miles, in a straight line, to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has forty thousand acres at Goodwood and three hundred thousand acres at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's park in Sussex, is fifteen miles in circuit. An agriculturist bought lately the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides; it contains five hundred thousand acres. Their large estates are absorbing the small freeholds. In 1786 the soil of England was owned by two hundred thousand corporations and proprietors, and in 1822 by thirty-two thousand. These broad estates find room on that narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals among ship-yards, mines, and forges, are the paradises of the nobles, where the livelong repose and refinement are heightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity, out of which you have stepped aside."

A vagabond looking fellow, with well-matured rags partially covering his person, was lately brought before a magistrate at Tourbridge, England, on the charge of stealing turnips. After making some droll remark, he was asked by the magistrate, "But didn't you take the turnips found in your pockets?" "Certainly not. I went to sleep in the field among the turnips, and the three you found in my pockets grew in them while I lay there, the heat of my body causing them to shoot up faster than ordinary. I steal turnips, your worship? I'd scorn the idea!"

An Irishman was challenged to a duel, but declined to fight on the plea that he did not want to leave his mother an orphan.

Why was Pharoah's daughter like a chairmaker? Because she got a little *prophet* from the *rushes* on the banks. So is a *broker* like Pharoah's daughter, then!

In the Western States, any person who endeavors to make a run upon a bank, 'is rode upon a rail.' This has been found to be an excellent mode for cutting up a panic.

It was once said of a canal in Connecticut that the first dividend paid to the stockholders was from the proceeds of the hay cut on the tow path.

The Washington Star says that the people run great risks in eating crabs at this season of the year. Nobody thinks of the risks the crabs run.

No pupil is so greatly to be pitied as the pupil of the eye, for that is continually under the lash.

"Times are improving and men are getting on their legs again," said a gentleman to his friend. "How so?" "Why, those who used to ride in their carriages now walk."

A Virginia editor tells about a prodigious calf he saw at the springs. The editor was probably drinking from one of the springs when he discovered the prodigy.

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

FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1857.

On and after the 14th of September the Cars will *Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)*
At 7¾ and 11½ A. M., and 3 P. M.
Leave the Station, North-east corner of 18th and Market streets, Philadelphia: 9½ A. M., and 1½ and 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 9½ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

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

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 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 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.

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, 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 Pete-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 *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

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THE CHEAPEST
CEDAR & CYPRESS SHINGLES in the CITY.
ALSO,
Flooring and Seasoned Lumber of every kind,
Yard, corner of 7th and Carpenter streets,
R. L. & C. NICHOLSON,
aug. 26. Second Ward Philadelphia.

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 Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, P. P. Burns, Bennett & Co. and J. Marsh. Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W. Prisk & 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.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.
WE have constantly on hand a large assortment of well made BOOTS and SHOES, for Men's, Women's and Children's wear, including every article of the Shoe kind, now in vogue.
TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET-BAGS.
Also a splendid assortment of
STRAW HATS,
Selected with care and comprising the most desirable styles worn this season. All of which we sell wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

The attention of those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited. E. TWADDELL.
No. 1828 Market street, near 18th, South side, half a Square west of the Media Depot, Philada. may 13.

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. 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.

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.

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 C HALE.

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.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPATE of LIME.
CAUTION.—Be particular to observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett branded on the head. This caution is rendered necessary, as there are so many articles of doubtful value sold under the name of Super-Phosphate of Lime, as to mislead those who are unacquainted with the value of a

GENUINE ARTICLE.

Price $45 per 2000 lbs. (2¼ cents per lb.)

A liberal deduction made to Dealers.
Orders for this valuable FERTILIZER attended to promptly.
Pamphlets describing it, and the mode of applying can be had gratuitously at our stores, or by mail when desired.
It has no superior as a MANURE for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all other crops requiring a vigorous and
LASTING FERTILIZER,
producing not only a heavier yield of Grain than Peruvian Guano, but stiffening the straw to support the head.

GRASS SEED
rarely fails to take well where Phosphate is applied to wheat land.

PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.
We have a small quantity still in store.
FISH MANURE.
A full supply of this valuable article for sale.
Price $30 per 2000 lbs. (1½ cent per lb.)
No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale at the lowest rates.
☞ The leading Agricultural Journals and Newspapers are regularly filed at our office for the use of Farmers.
Goods can be loaded at either front of our Warehouses. Farmers are recommended to drive to Water Street and avoid the crowded wharf. Ample facilities are afforded in loading Wagons and attending to the Horses.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No. 23 South Wharves, and 41 (new style) South Water st., 1st Store above Chesnut, Phila. july29.

GUANO! GUANO! GUANO!
ALL KINDS. LEINAU'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 2,000 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
Sept. 23. GEORGE A. LEINAU, *Proprietor.*
21 S. Front st. Phila.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Demure's original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels exra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 2½ cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.

1,000	barrels Calcined Plaster,	
1,000	" Casting	"
500	" Dentist	"
5,000	" Hydraulic Cement.	
1,000	" True Roman	"

PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Pouderette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept. 23-2m.

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 Super-Phosphates of the best quality. Apply at the Media Depot, or to the subscriber here.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

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 Mats,
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 16, 1855-1y Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 148 (Old No. 90) 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.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug Store of WM. T. SIMPSON, Media

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COAL! COAL !!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

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.

HARDWARE.—WM. W. MAULL & CO Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Tools and Building material of all kinds. HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES in great variety, all of which have been carefully selected for our own sales, which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
WILLIAM W. MAULL & CO.
No. 699 Market street, above 16th,
One Square from the Media Depot, Phila
N. B.—Persons can select Hardware at our store and have the same sent up on the return trip of he cars.
Philadelphia, March 26.

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.

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, DARBY.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from the "Girard Hotel" (which is changed into a store,) to the above old and well known "Hotel," where he intends keeping good liquors, and good eatables at the bar. Meals at all hours, in fact he will endeavor to keep all things that should be kept at a well regulated Hotel.
He returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and asks a continuance of their favors.
Darby, April 8, 1857. JAMES H. MALIN.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap22-1y.

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 by the 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 can be 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.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—I would particularly call your attention to the new royal cook, the sea shell, the improved Globe, the Vernon, the Girard and the perfect cooking cook, for wood or coal. These comprise the leading cooking stoves in the market, and I will warrant them to bake in the most satisfactory manner. We have also a large variety of parlor stoves. The Evening Star, with double radiating base, is something new and beautiful; also, the new parlor cook, the improved air-tight Gas burner, the new cast top cannon, and the comet of 1857. For parlors, chambers, &c., these stoves cannot be excelled. The Persian Vesuvian and Peruvian, are wood stoves of excellent design and finish; as also a large assortment of stoves for churches, school houses, stores, offices, hotels, railway cars, depots, &c., &c. We have also on hand a large assortment of odd castings, Grates, Brick, &c., for repairs of stoves. Persons in want of repairs will be particular to bring the name and number of the stove.
I would recommend to persons in want of stoves, to make their purchases in warm weather, as they can be better suited, and stoves for the country can be sent in a much better condition than in cold or damp weather All goods purchased at our establishment, will be delived at the depots, steamboats, &c., free of charge, and warranted to reach their place of destination in safety.
Please call and examine our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. You will find our prices ten per cent lower than those of any other stove house
JAMES SPEAR,
New No. 1116 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North, 390 Market st. Phila.
Country Merchants, who buy for cash, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. sep24m.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call attention to their Stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 94, $1, $ 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $125, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap! Irish Linens of our own Importation, Linen Table cloths, Diapers, Napkins, Crashes, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large Four Story White Building."
THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-3m.

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

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

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.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

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 25
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 Oltey, 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 ½ 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.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.
ap 15.
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 FAIRLAMB, Cabinet maker and Undertaker has

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 39 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857. WHOLE NO 143

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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, June3. 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 29,57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

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

A superior article of burning Fluid and Camphin in Store and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 9. Druggist, Media.

From Harper's Weekly.

THE PANIC.

I.

When a man was seized, in the days of old,
With terrors, divine or Satanic;
Or when a nation was made to bow
To a moral tempest, as we are now,
They were said to be struck with a panic.
Now panic, the reader need scarce be told—
If a well-read man—
Was derived from Pan,
Which Pan was a god of the Age of Gold.
As Pan, one day, was walking alone
By the side of a stream where the reeds were thick,
Thinking how Syrinx had cut her stick,
He heard, or fancied he heard, a groan,
Or saw a shadow—of course his own!
It startled him so that he turned and ran,
Through mud and mire, and bush and brier,
In a woeful plight,
Till he dropped down, and almost died of the fright!
From that time forward he gave up his pranks,
And, his bad heart gone, became a good liver,
Remaining in wholesome fear of the river,
For well he remembered his run on the banks!
So we, for instance—to come to my theme—
We gazed on the flow of Prosperity's stream,
That swelled and rolled as never before,
A perfect Pactolus by every man's door,
Till a shadow, or sound,
Spread terror around;
A mid-summer madness pervaded all ranks,
And, like Pan, we commenced a great run on the banks!

II.

It began in the sober city of Penn,
And set all the Quakers quaking;
We heard that their credit was shaking, and then
We heard that their banks were breaking!
We pited their fear and folly a while,
Hiding our own with a blustering smile,
As a boy who walks at midnight apart
Whistles and shouts to keep up his heart.
But when we read in the money-column
That Smithers suspended the day before—
[He had just moved into his marble store!]
And Brown had gone for a million or more,
The merriest man looked solemn.
Smithers and Brown, and Jenkins & Co.
Didn't owe us a dime;
But it troubled us though, for it seemed to show
That assignment was meant for a sign of the time!
Nothing was done at the Broadway stores,
So lately crowded with fashion;
The clerks stood lounging about the doors,
Watching the carriages dash on,
But no lady would drop in
To do her shopping;
To save was the ruling passion,
[Dear woman! for one I revere her,
And the cheaper she grows she grows dearer!]
It was pleasant to stroll through 'the street,'
And look in on the banks and the brokers.
We were going straight off to the dogs,
Or else were rehearsing the play of "The Frogs"
With a mighty great chorus of croakers!
We saw the best men in the city
Diving down into low shaving cellars;
They were humble enough for our pity,
"Hail-fellow" with all sorts of fellows!
[The mighthy Fitz Boodle,
The Fifth Avenoodle,
Was seen, I am told, on a pressing occasion,
Persuading a gent of the Jewish persuasion!]
We read, and, and grew weary
Of Reading and Erie;
The stocks were stock still, or kept falling;
The pressure was really appalling!
The faces of all men seemed to say,
"Your very best friend will fleece ye;"
The love of the species had given way
To the stronger love of the specie!
Myself now—a prudent and sensible man,
Not given to blowing a bubble—
I wanted a thousand for some little plan,
That was certain to bring me in double;
Wherever I went
All the money was lent;
So all I could borrow was trouble!

III.

It came at last, like a thunder-blast,
And the boldest stood for a time aghast.
There were hurrying feet
In every street,
The city was all alive;
Woman and man—
They rushed and ran,
Swarming like bees to a hive;
The banks were hives, and the honey
Was money—solid money!
Rich and poor, and young and old,
And simple and wise, were bawling *'Gold!'*
"We've had enough
Of your paper stuff,
And now, you see, we are bold;
We fear the crash,
And have come for our cash,
So hurry it up in gold!"
Hats were battered, and coats were torn,
And scores of toes acknowledged the corn,
Crushed in the rush for gold!
The crowds around the Savings' Banks
Exceeded computation;
English, Irish, Dutch, and French—
Samples of every nation!
Here was a Jew, his hooked nose
Still on the scent for cast-off clothes;
There a German with hairy face,
Smelling of lager and switzer kase;
And hundreds of Irish thronged the street,
With the brogue on their tongues, and brogans on their feet!
Mr. O'Hara was robbed of his book,
By some of the light-fingered gentry;
And Margaret Flanagan's purse was "took"
By a blackleg, shure, in the entry!
And a neighbor of hers, one Biddy McFloy,
[It's maybe some of yees know her!]
Lent hers that night to a broth of a boy,
Who has since gone off to Iowa!

IV.

Well, the panic at last is over,
And, as far as I can discover,
We are neither richer, nor poorer.
It left us just where it found us,
And a lesson yet to be learned—the two words "*Slower* and *Surer!*"
We live for the meanest, pettiest ends,
For the fruit of all our labors
Is not to enrich ourselves, or friends,
But just to outshine our neighbors!
Our brown stone houses and marble stores,
Coaches, and liveried riders,
Pictures, plate, and cellars of wine,
Jewels and dresses, are all very fine,
To dazzle the poor outsiders!
But the day of settlement 's sure to come,
And to sow ill is certain to reap ill.
The real wealth of this land of ours
Is not its gold, but its people!
The farmer that tills the teeming soil,
The horny-handed mechanic—
While these remain the country is sound,
However severe the Panic!

A THORN IN THE MEMORY.

HARTLEY BANCROFT was, in the general acceptation of the term, a kind-hearted man. His feelings were easily reached, and these gave, usually, a ready impulse to his actions. But quick feeling has, in most cases, a two-fold range—warming now into kindly emotion, and now burning with sudden anger. Your so called kind-hearted men are often betrayed into cruel words, and even cruel actions. But there is this merit about them; when the heat of passion subsides they repent, and sometimes seek to heal where they have wounded.

Such a man was Hartley Bancroft. While the current of events ran smoothly along, the surface of his life reflected the unvarying sunshine; But a very little obstruction sufficed to ripple the waters, and then their aspect darkened.

One day Mr. Bancroft was sitting at his desk, with a pile of checks and bills before him, the sum of which he was taking preparatory to a deposit in bank. It was late in the day for him to be figuring up his account; but he had unusually heavy payments to make, and the amount necessary to lift his notes had been obtained with difficulty. Mr. Bancroft felt both hurried and worried, as his quick nervous movements showed.

Just at this inauspicious moment a man entered the store, and walked back to where Mr. Bancroft was sitting.

"Good-day, Mr. Cartwright!"

There was not a very cordial tone in the voice of Mr. Bancroft, although the other was a customer who had bought of his goods freely.

"Good-day."

There was an embarrassed air about Mr. Cartwright.

"What can I do for you?" It was only a form of speech on the part of Mr. Bancroft, or rather a new form of saying, "Don't ask me for anything."

Now it happened that Mr. Cartwright was on that day in a very "tight place," as it is called. It was two o'clock, and all of his efforts to get the full amount of money needed had failed. Several notes had matured, and among them one of seven hundred dollars given to Mr. Bancroft. All but this he had succeeded in lifting; and, frightened at the aspect of things, he had come very reluctantly to his creditor, whom he only knew as a kind-hearted man, to state the extremity of his case, and ask a check for the amount of his note as a temporary loan.

"I am short seven hundred dollars. Can you help me?"

"No!" was the answer, made in an emphatic tone, and with a knitting of the brows.

Mr. Bancroft noticed that his words seemed to stagger the applicant for money; he also noticed that he grew pale, and had a look of singular distress. But Mr. Bancroft was too much excited and annoyed for these to have upon him at that time any right influence.

"Then," said Mr. Cartwright, "you will have to withdraw my note from the bank. I cannot lift it."

"I shall do no such thing," angrily replied Mr. Bancroft. "Take up your notes, as I take up mine."

"I have failed in all my efforts to get money; and if you do not withdraw this note, it will be protested." Mr. Cartwright said this very deliberately, and in a firm tone of voice, yet with a face like ashes.

"Very well," was the unyielding answer, "let it be protested, then; if you can bear the operation, I think I can."

Coldly, almost sneeringly, were these cruel words said. Mr. Cartwright urged his case no farther, but turned away and went from the store of his unyielding creditor. scarcely had he passed into the street before the better nature of Mr. Bancroft rose into the ascendancy, and he repented of his unkindness.

"William!" he called to a clerk.

The young man came instantly.

"Make this deposit, William, and at the same time withdraw Mr. Cartwright's note, due to-day. Money is hard to get just now, and he is burdened with heavy payments. We must give him a helping hand. The merchant spoke kindly, not fretfully. The clerk departed with the bank-book and a check of sufficient amount to lift the notes that were due. Mr. Bancroft remained setting at his desk, and from his attitude and the aspect of his countenance, it was plain that self-approval was not the pleasant state of mind which he was indulging. The vail of a momentary angry excitement was removed, and now plainly before the eyes his mind stood his humbled and distressed debtor, toward whom not a single impulse of kind feeling had stirred. He tried to find a refuge from self-upbraidings in the fact that he had done all his debtor asked—the note was withdrawn.

"Yes," said a voice within him, "you have cast a bone, with curses, into the face of a beggar!"

Mr. Bancroft started up hurriedly from his desk, walked the length of his store, returned, and sat down again. A long, deep sigh parted his lips.

"What could have possessed me that I so far forgot both duty and kindness? I would give twice seven hundred dollars to recall this act, were it possible to do so."

Drawing a sheet of paper before him, Mr. Bancroft took up a pen, and wrote:—

"MR. EDWARD CARTWRIGHT.—*My dear sir:* I have withdrawn your note. Forgive my rough unkindness. I was worried about money matters, and had just made up my own bank account. We are not always proof against petty annoyances. They sometimes disturb more than larger things. Come in to-morrow, and we will arrange for the renewal of the note, if you desire it, making the time suit yourself."

Mr. Bancroft signed this apologetic letter, and despatched it forthwith. He felt more comfortable after that. Still he suffered some pain for having given pain, and no little humiliation for the unamiable weakness he had manifested.

"Did you see Mr. Cartwright?" he inquired of the lad who had taken the note.

"No, sir, he was not there," was the answer.

"You left my note?"

"Yes, sir." The boy looked agitated. He stood a moment, as if waiting for further questions, and then said:

"They were just driving him away in a carriage."

"What?" Mr. Bancroft turned pale.

"They said he had broken a blood vessel.'

Mr. Bancroft started to his feet with an exclamation of mingled surprise and pain.

"There was blood on the floor."

Mr. Bancroft groaned aloud. After reflecting for a moment, he took up his hat and went out hurriedly. A walk of five minutes brought him to the store of Mr. Cartwright.

"What was the cause of this?" he asked of one of the clerks. "Did he fall? or was he lifting anything?"

"No," answered the clerk. "He was sitting at his desk, resting his head upon his hands, when I heard him call, in a quick voice, and, turning round, I saw the blood flowing from his mouth."

Had anything disturbed him?" asked Mr. Bancroft.

"Money had been hard to get during the past week," the clerk answered, "and Mr. Cartwright's payments were unusually large. There is one note not lifted yet, and it is a few minutes of three o'clock."

The clerk pointed to a bank notice lying on Mr. Cartwright's book.

Mr. Bancroft leaned over and saw that it was a note due to him.

"This is withdrawn from the bank," said he.

"I am very glad to hear it," replied the clerk. "I think it was your note did the harm. He had taken up the others, and went out two hours ago, after having been all the morning on the street to try to get the sum required to lift this one, but he failed, and the consequences were more than he had strength to look at calmly. He is a just and kind hearted man, Mr. Bancroft.—We who live with him can bear that testimony."

Mr. Bancroft stood nearly motionless for a long time.

"Where does Mr. Cartwright live?" he inquired at length.

"At number — Fifteenth street."

To the dwelling of Mr. Cartwright he went in all haste. He found everything there to confirm his worst apprehensions.—The hemorrhage had been very profuse.—Already so large a quantity of blood had been lost, that the sick man was reduced to a state of insensibility, and still the bleeding continued. The family were, of course, in the deepest distress. He saw Mrs. Cartwright for a moment, and in that moment the impression of her white, grief-stricken face was transferred a page in memory's book that no after event could dim or obliterate. A beautiful daughter, just on the verge of womanhood, glided past him once, and her face of terror remained to haunt him for life. He saw the physician, and to his inquiries received no hopeful answer.

When Mr. Bancroft left the house of sorrow, he went forth almost stealthily, and with a feeling of guilt in his heart.

"My work! my work!" a voice within him kept repeating; and, do what he would, he found it impossible to silence the accusing spirit.

I could never forgive myself, if he should die!" said Mr. Bancroft to himself. "O! what evil is sometimes wrought by passion in an unguarded moment; why did I not think before speaking?"

Alas! the dreadful evil came. Mr. Bancroft was at his store an hour earlier than usual on the next morning.

"Have you heard from Mr. Cartwright?" he inquired anixously of a clerk.

"Yes, sir.".

"How is he?"

"Dead!"

"Dead!" Mr. Bancroft stepped back a pace or two, as if a hand were bearing against him.

"Yes, sir. He died at seven o'clock last evening; so the newspaper says."

Mr. Bancroft sighed heavily, and then walked back to his desk, sat down, and remained in troubled thought for a long time. There was only a single aspect of the case that gave him any relief, and this was the probable ignorance of every one but himself of the immediate cause of Mr. Cartwright's death. He had not, it was presumed, mentioned the unfeeling repulse which he had received when, at the eleventh hour, and as a last resort, he had gone to one from whom he had confidently expected not only kind consideration, but prompt relief; and so the secret had died with him.

Mr. Bancroft did not visit the house of mourning. He could not look upon the distress which his own conscience charged him with originating; but his heart was assailed with gloomy shadows.

There was no one to represent Mr. Cartwright in his business, which had to be closed. An active, hard-working merchant, he had succeeded, through many disadvantages, in establishing a trade that, prosecuted with energy for a few years, would have given his family a moderate fortune. But he was stricken down at an inauspicious moment.—Serious losses occurred in the settlement of his affairs, and when all his debts were finally paid there was nothing over for the family.

"Poor Mary Cartwright!" said Mrs. Bancroft to her husband, one day, about six months after the death of Mr. Cartwright. "I saw her at Mrs. Marvins to-day. She gives music lessons to her daughte. Helen. How changed she is!"

Mr. Bancroft made no reply, and his wife was in some doubt as to whether he had really heard her remark.

"She says that her mother has never been out of the house since her father's death."

Still Mr. Bancroft made no response. But how the words did smite him! Ah! there was a thorn in the memory that time could never extract.

"There was not a dollar left for the family from poor Cartwright,s estate!" said a fellow merchant.

"So I have heard."

Mr. Bancroft answered with seeming indifference. but his heart quivered as if a blow had been given.

"It is said that the failure to raise money to lift one of his notes killed him!" said another.

"People will say almost anything," replied Mr. Bancroft, with assumed coolness.

Time moved steadily onward. The seething spot on the surface of trade where Mr. Cartwright went down was obliterated by the onward moving currents; and he was scarcely remembered in the business circle where once his busy face was a familiar object.

But there was one man who could never thrust aside his image; one man in whose memory his presence was a rankling thorn. Many times had he tried to pluck out this thorn by secret acts of kindness to the family of Mr. Cartwright. But the effort only seemed to make the anguish more intense; for the little he offered by stealth contrasted so poorly with the all-sustaining life-deeds of a husband and father, that he was shamed back into impotence.

The case was hopeless. That single act of unkindness, so fatal in its consequences, was done forever. It had gone beyond his utmost reach, and there was no surgeon skilled enough to extract the thron it had left to rankle in his memory.

PARODY ON HOHENLINDEN.

In seasons when our funds are low,
Subscribers are provoking slow,
A few supplies keep up the flow
Or dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sadder sight,
When duns pour in from morn till night,
Commanding every sixpence bright,
To be forked over speedily.

Our bonds and due-bills are arrayed,
Each seal and signature displayed:
The holders vow they must be paid,
With threats of "Law and Chancery."

Then to despair we'er almost driven—
There's precious little use of livin"
When our last copper is rudely riven,
From hands that held it lovingly.

But larger yet those dues shall grow,
When interest's added on below,
Lenth'ning our chin a foot or so,
When gazing at them hopelessly.

'Tis so, that scarce have we begun
To plead for time upon a dun,
Before there comes another one,
Demanding pay ferociously,

The prospect darkens; on ye brave
Who would your very bacon save;
Waive, patrons, all your pretexts waive,
And pay the printer cheerfully.

Ah! it would yield us pleasure sweet,
A few delinquents now to meet,
Asking of us a clear receipt
For papers taken reg'larly.

ITS HISTORY.—The New York *Evening Post* has been writing up the history of paper money. The articles are interesting.—According to the *Post*, the Revolution was the hey-day of paper money. Promises to pay were issued to that extent that in the end it became cheaper to paper a room with bank bills than with any other article.—From 1776 to 1781, five years, Congress issued no less than $359 000,000 in paper money. To not take this money, subjected a person to the rights and privilges of an "outlaw." This was a severe penalty, and yet it did not prevent the bills from falling from par and selling at a shilling a peck. In 1782, the paper money issued by Congress was so depreciated that $225 of it was paid for one dollar in silver. In those days $800 for a pair of boots, and twenty dollars for a paper of pins, were the going rates. Yet, it is worthy of note, that in spite of the enormous depreciation, there were members of Congress who supposed that actual value might be given to such a mass of rags by simple legislation, and the books abounded in Tender Acts, for the limitation of prices, and awful and threatening penal laws.

Old Pelatiah Webster, an uncle of Noah of the spelling book, who published a pamphlet in those days, remarks that one of these sapient colonial legislators opposed the establishment of a regular revenue system, on the ground that it would do no good, inasmuch as any printer could make a wagon load of money in the course of a day.

The experience of the war led to the establishment of Robert Morris' Bank of North America, in 1782, which was continued, however, but four years, when the charter was repealed. At that time there were no other banks in the country, as far as we can learn; but in 1784 the Mass. Bank and the Bank of the State of New York were chartered, and afterwards up to 1900, some sixteen years, only but twenty banks went into operation. The capital of these banks, as then estimated, was near $16,000,000, the greater part being held in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

A gentleman was walking down the street, the other day, when he saw two boys on the sidewalk apparently searching for something. One of the boys remarked, just as he reached them: "Well, ten dollars is worth hunting after." So the gentleman stopped and searched awhile. Finally he got tired, and said to the boys: "Have you lost a ten dollar note?" "No; sir," said they; "but we didn't know but what we could find one."

A printer, not long ago, being "flung" by his sweetheart, went to the office to commit suicide with the "shooting stick;" but the thing wouldn't go off. The "devil," wishing to pacify him. told him to peep into the sanctum, where the editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. He did so, and the effect was magical. He says that picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Why," said the man, "I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and fear that the fashion may change before I get home."

Punch says that the trees, with the modesty of nature, knowing that they are about to be stripped of their robes of foliage, and stand naked before the world, will soon commence to change color.

SCENE.—A tall ladder leaning against a house, a nigger at the top, and a hog scratching his hide against at the bottom—"G'way, g'way from dar! You're makin' mischief."

"Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Certainly, anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance." Exit Jones, working in the lead of a broom-handle.

A Dutchman thus describes the New Yorkers: "Fine people, says he; dey go about der streets all day, scheating each oder, and dey call dat pusiness."

A lady who enjoys the luxury of an elegant and pleasant home, remarked, after reading the poem "Nothing to Wear," that she "had enough to wear, but nowhere to wear it."

HOPE.—A sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail, when waitng for a bone.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The State Superintendent of Public Schools has recommended that schools be in session only five days in each week, thus giving Teachers and pupils every Saturday. The arguments in favor of this, are 1st, that more relaxation from study is necessary for the teacher and scholar, than the customary rule of teaching allows—that as the bow which is continually bent, is liable to lose its elasticity, so those who are too closely confined to study, are apt to become weary of their tasks; and 2d, that the attendance is generally so small on the last day of the week, that but few schools are in a condition to work to any advantage. Classes are broken up; studies are deranged, and the whole organization of the school is thwarted, on account of the sparseness of attendance. The teacher dare not advance his classes, because so many of those who are absent, will not be able to take their positions, and hence he must merely keep things in *statu quo*, and await the beginning of the week.

There no doubt are really objections to having schools open on Saturdays; but it may also be necessary to look at the other side of the question, and see if there are not arguments in favor of it, as well as against it. And 1st. We would ask the question—Do not schools work more satisfactory, when they are regularly attended, than when they are irregular? Does not a break, even of a day, produce a manifest difference in the the recitation of lessons, and progress in studies. We think so. It has been our experience that Monday's lessons, when there has been no school on the previous Saturday, are apt to be bad ones—the worst during the week; and I presume others have found it so. That propensity of putting off labor, which children like adults soon possess, has here an ostensible reason for doing so, as so much time intervenes before recitation that they can afford to postpone.—The axiom of every day work, now--is not in their opinion applicable, and they postpone, and defer, till it is too late, and come into the school room with badly said lessons. Taking the subject in all its phrases, we are not prepared to say which is the better plan, and it would be interesting to the profession if the teachers would give their views upon it. For our part we are on the fence, and not feeling like remaining there for an indefinite period of time, we are anxious to jump off on the right side.

We will conclude this hastily written article with the enquiry—Should our schools be opened or closed on Saturdays.—ED.

Punctual Attendance.—Teachers' almost without an exception, complain of the irregularity of attendance upon their schools. They find in looking over their monthly reports, that a very small portion have been constant. A fraction of them have attended nearly all the time, and a large proportion have scarcely made half time during the month. The teacher enjoins upon them to be regular; he points out the advantages that the pupil reaps from being so, and the disadvantages that both teacher and scholar labor under in consequence of not attending—all this will not avail. His monthly roll still shows the same discrepancy. The teacher may, after much trouble in procuring books, and other necessities, succeed in classifying his school, and may be looking forth to promised success, when this bane of short time comes in and upsets all his arrangements. Almost every class will have its laggards, who, while they will not advance themselves, prevent others from doing so. In my opinion one of the very first things to be done in a school, is to obtain a regular attendance. Now who is to compel this? The teacher may use all his efforts, and if he fails to *persuade*, he can not accomplish it, because he lacks the power to *compel*. Even should he require written excuses from parents, he will soon discover it effects but little for the better, as they who will permit their children to stay away from school, are ever ready to huckster for so doing. "Kept at home," is the stereotyped password which ever admits the laggard;—which is deemed a sufficient reason for absence. For my part, I consider such a reason, no reason at all. "Kept at home;"—well what kept you there? Were you sick, or was any of your family requiring your immediate aid? "Oh, no; but I had to do so and so;" or "I had to go to such a place," or a dozen other such replies. In Philadelphia, where the school system is a working system, it is imperative upon the pupils to attend all the time, and such excuses for absence are of no avail. As a result, scholars very seldom are required at home, but make full time in their classes. School Directors have the power to put our schools in the same position, and none others can do it.—They can define what shall be a reasonable excuse, and if it is not given, authorize the teacher to vacate the seat. This would secure attendance, and at once cut off those drones who are forever drawbacks to their classes. The requirement for the pupils attendance should be as obligatory as that of the teacher, and until it is so, we will have to complain of broken attendance. Any effort on the part of the Directors in this matter, would, I know be seconded by every teacher, and we soon would have a better state of things than we now have. W. G.

The other day, an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, on being told that the young lady had gone there with a "rake."

A young lady inquired of a sailor, why a ship was always called she? "Because," replied Jack, "the rigging costs a thunderin' sight more than the hull."

What a world of gossip would be prevented, if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

SABBATH READING.

THE WINTER OF THE HEART.—Let it never come upon you. Live so that good angels may protect you from this terrible evil—the winter of the heart.

Let no chilling influence freeze up the foundations of sympathy and happiness from its depths; no cold burthen settle over its withered hopes, like snow on the faded flowers; no rude blasts of discontent moan and shriek, through its desolate chambers.

Your life-path may lead you amid trials, which for a time seem utterly to impede your progress, and shut out the very light of heaven from your anxious gaze.

Penury may take the place of ease and plenty; your luxurious home may be exchanged for a single, lowly room—the soft couch for the stony pallet—the rich viands for the course food of the poor. Summer friends may forsake you, and the unpitying world pass you with scarcely a word of compassion.

You may be forced to toil wearily, steadily on, to earn a livelihood; you may encounter fraud and base avarice which would extort the last farthing, till you well nigh turn in disgust from your fellow-beings.

Death may sever the dear ties that bind you to the earth, and leave you in fearful darkness. The noble manly boy, the sole hope of your declining years, may be taken from you, while your spirit clings to him with a wild tenacity, which even the shadow of the tomb cannot wholly subdue.

But amid all these sorrows, do not come to the conclusion that nobody was ever so deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon every sweet anticipation of "better days" in the unknown future.

Do not lose your faith in human excellence because your confidence has been betrayed, nor believe that friendship is only a delusion, and love a bright phantom which glides away from your grasp.

Do not think you are fated to be miserable because you are disappointed in your expectations, and baffled in your pursuits.—Do not declare that God has forsaken you, when your way is hedged with horns, or repine sinfully when he calls your dear ones to the land beyond the grave.

Keep a holy trust in heaven through every trial; bear adversity with fortitude, and look upward in hours of temptation and suffering. When your locks are white, your eyes dim, and your limbs weary; when your steps falter on the verge of Death's gloomy vale, still retain the freshness and buoyancy of spirit, which would shield you from the winter of the heart.

THE INFIDEL AND THE CHRISTIAN CHILD.—"Uncle Bob," was a great scholar. He had taken degrees both of "physics" and "divinity," and was a student of many books besides those handled in colleges. He could quote texts from the Scriptures as well as from the infidel writers. His little niece, Nettie, about twelve years of age, was a Christian, and she felt truly sorry for her uncle Bob and for all the people who do not love God.

She said to him one day, "Uncle, why don't you love God."

"I do love my God."

"Who is that, uncle?"

"It is the beautiful—beautiful objects in nature and art."

"Do you mean the Falls of Niagara, and the Crystal Palace?"

"Nell—yes."

"Who made the Falls, uncle?"

"I don't know, Nettie."

"If you could see the one that made the Falls, uncle, would you love him?"

"If that could be, I should adore him?"

"I love him, uncle," said the little girl, "just as well as if I could see him, and I love all who love him. You must read about him in my new Bible."

"I know the Bible, Nettie. It is nothing but a piece of jewish mythological history."

"Are there any prophecies in other mythologies, uncle?"

"Well—no."

"All the world knows, uncle, that the Bible prophecies have been fulfilled, and I should like to know if any kind of mythology has ever been spread all over the world, and created love, and peace, and joy in people's hearts like the history of our Saviour?"

Uncle Bob made no reply.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH GOD.—Certainly the greatest, noblest pleasure of intelligent creatures must result from their acquaintance with the blessed God, and with their own rational and immortal souls. And oh, how divinely pleasant and entertaining is it to look into our own souls, when we can find all our power and passions united and engaged in pursuit after God, our whole soul longing and passionately breathing after a conformity to him, and the full enjoyment of him! Verily, no hours pass away with so much divine pleasure, as those that are spent in communing with God and our own hearts. How sweet is a spirit of devotion, of seriousness and solemnity; a spirit of gospel simplicity, love and tenderness! Oh, how desirable and profitable is a spirit of holy watchfulness and godly jealousy over ourselves; when our souls are afraid of nothing so much as that we shall grieve and offend the blessed God, whom at such times we apprehend, or at least hope, to be a father and friend; whom we then love and long to please, rather than to be happy ourselves; or at least we delight to derive our happiness from pleasing and glorifying him. Surely this is a pious temper, worthy of the highest ambition and closest pursuit of intelligent creatures. Oh, how vastly superior is the pleasure, peace and satisfaction derived from these divine frames, to that which we sometimes seek in things impertinent and trifling!

That nobility is the truest which a man derives; not from his pedigree, but from himself; that excellence is the greatest which is personal; that glory is the most estimable which is fixed in our intellectual and moral attributes, not that which a man locks up with his cash, or puts by with his ribbons.

It was an acute as well as a magnanimous sentiment of Lord Nelson, when urged to prosecute a person who had libelled him:—"There is no need of ruining a poor devil, who is sufficiently his own enemy to ruin himself."

He who follows his own advice, is best satisfied; then he must take the consequences.

"What animal has the most brains?" Give it up. "The hog. He has a *hogshead* full of 'em."

COMMUNICATED.

THE TIMES.

It is not possible for a community to prosper without an industrious and virtuous middle class of citizens. In the South the slaves are the middle class; the poor white trash," as they call them, are the lowest class. Slavery caused the downfall of the Roman Empire and retarded civilization for centuries, and is at present undermining the Turkish empire in Europe, and the empire of the United States, in America. Slavery is directly opposed to the nature of man; the human mind cannot thrive without freedom. Slavery in the south degenerates all classes, and must in time unavoidably exterminate the pure whites, where emancipation is prohibited by law, the slave population will perpetually gain in proportion to numbers.

The planters of the South are the original fathers, grand-fathers, and great-grand-fathers of nearly all the Mulattoes in the Union, and can be denominated with much more propriety Mulatto Democrats, than the name which they have selected to degrade the Republicans. The name of "Black Republican" originated with one of the slave-holding members of the last and 34th Congress, on the floor of the House, when at the same time the member in all probability was the father and owner of a host of mulattoes; he knowing that his constituents thought it no disparagement for Governors, Judges, and lawyers of the South to have mulatto children without their being thought the less of. If a candidate for Congress in any of the free States was known to have mulatto children, it would be likely to injure him with the public, and prevent his being elected.

Under all the circumstances above stated, Mulatto Democrats is an appropriate denomination for the Southern representation in Congress, who have controlled the policy of the government from its first establishment, up to the present time. The passage of the bill revising the tariff of 1842, under the fallacious pretext of reducing the revenue, will be likely to reduce it more than the Southern members desire, but it has produced what they intended it should in other respects. It has broken down the manufacturies, and prostrated the laboring classes of the free States; but their virtuous and industrious habits are not yet destroyed, and they will still be likely to remain a middle class, unless other measures should be adopted to prostrate them still lower. Even then they will remain free, and the South will never be able, while our free schools are supported, to reduce them as low as their "poor white trash" are reduced.

Every member of Congress from the free States, who aided, abetted, or voted for the bill revising the tariff of 1842, just on the eve of a crisis like the present, deserves to have the mark of Cain put upon him, and be despised and spurned by every honest man.

One of the most alarming circumstances that has transpired in the history of the government, is that a majority of the members of Congress—all the members from the slave States, both Whigs and Mulatto Democrats voting with the majority, (except a single member from Maryland)—for the purpose of ennabling the President to impose and enforce a fraud and a lie upon the people of Kansas.

The President has appointed Robert J. Walker Governor of that territory to enforce that fraud, a very suitable character for the purpose. This same Robert J. had a writ served upon him while sitting in a car at the depot in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1846, for a debt of about $3000, which he owed in that city. The Sheriff took him to New Castle, but when he came in sight of the jail door, he either paid the money or gave security, for its payment. Mr. Robert J. was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of James K. Polk, at the time he was taken prisoner, and it is presumed that he was in necessitous circumstances.—At that time he was digesting and framing the Free Trade Tariff of 1846. He sent in his report to Congress shortly after, comprised in a book of some three or four hundred pages, in which he tried to prove that if the people of the United States would buy everything and sell nothing, they would soon get rich. Mr. Robert J. had a number of the agents of the British manufactories with him at Washington when that nefarious bill was being prepared. It was printed in England, and read by members of the British Parliament before it was published here.—The design was to break down the industrial habits of his own country, and encourage those of Europe, the first of which it would have done in less than two years after this British tariff became a law, if gold had not been discovered in California. This circumstance has prevented a general destruction till the present time. Soon after the enactment of this tariff of 1846, Robert J. Walker was known to be very rich, and a railroad king. He has spent several years with his political friends in England since he has been allowed to retire from office; but having returned to this country and joined his party, it may be that he is again in want of funds. He appears to be well qualified to serve the purpose of his party as an executive officer in Kansas, but if he should succeed in making Kansas a slave State, it may prove as great an injury to his party in the South, as his tariff bill has, or will. C. C.

We cannot refrain from taking exception to some of the views held out by our correspondent. His errors must be apparent to all. We cannot contradict all his strictures upon Gov. Walker, as we are not fully acquainted with the circumstances; but we most emphatically deny that he is well qualified to serve the fraudulent purposes of any party. In his administration as Governor of Kansas thus far, he has done as much as the free State men could expect from one of their own appointment. He has, in the face of the opposition of the whole South, carefully guarded the elective franchise, protected the rights of all, and rejected fraudulent returns which would, with a mere scratch of his pen, have fully "served the purpose of the South." On the contrary to his being a "suitable character" to carry out fraud, he has proven himself a firm and fearless enemy of everything of the kind. Thus far we justify and defend him, and if our correspondent would carefully read our weekly batch of news from Kansas, his views of Gov. Walker would doubtless undergo considerable modification.

Again, we protest against the use of so disgusting a name as "Mulatto Democrats." If members of an opposite party choose to term us "Black Republicans," they can do so to their heart's content. The condemnation which just and moderate men give such epithets, is sufficient revenge. No retaliation is needed. However, this is a matter of our correspondent's own taste, and if he wishes to deal in harsh and unseemly names, no one loses more than himself.

Francis Pigg, of Indiana, has run away from Mrs. Pigg and four little Piggs. The *Post* says he is a hog.

Fred. Douglass publishes a card in the Watertown, (N. Y.) Journal, expressing great indignation, because the proprietors of a certain hotel in that town refused to entertain him, on account of his color.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—The apathy prevailing in the market for some time past still continues, and the transactions of the week have been quite limited in all departments of business.

Breadstuffs are in steady demand, and bringing rather better prices. Fish remain very inactive. In Provisions there is nothing doing. Seeds remain quiet, but Clover-seed is scarce and wanted at higher figures.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market, if anything, is rather firmer, with fair receipts for the season, the sales of Flour for the week reaching some 5a6,000 bbls in lots for shipment, including standard superfine, at $5.25a$5.37½ for mixed and good straight brands, the latter being now the general asking rate; $5.62½a$6 for common and choice extra, and $7a8 for fancy family Flour, as to brand, the market closely steady, but rather quiet, at these rates. The home trade are buying moderately within the above range of quotations, according to brand and quality. Rye Flour comes in slowly, and sells in a small way, at $4,50 per bbl. Corn Meal is unsettled and dull, with sales of 1,000 bbls. Pa. Meal to note in lots at $3 12½a$3 25 per bbl. most holders asking the latter rate. Wheat is in steady request for milling, at former quoted rates, and about 24,000 bushels have been disposed of at $1 18a$1 28 for common to prime red, and $1 25a$1 36 for white.—Rye is selling at the distilleries at 73c for Delaware, and 75c for Pennsylvania. Corn is better, and about 20,000 bus. old yellow have been sold at 74a78c. closing firmly at the latter rate; some 6a7,000 bus. new yellow also sold at 56a57c, mostly at the former figures, to arrive. Oats are in steady demand, and about 25,000 bus. have been sold, chiefly good Delaware, at 33a33½c, afloat, including Pennsylvania at 33a34c.—Of Barley Malt, sales are making at $1 10.

PROVISIONS.—The stocks of all kinds being about exausted, the market for salted meats continues at a stand, and prices are unsettled and lower. Mess Pork, is held at $21a$22, and City Mess Beef at $17a$18 per bbl. but the sales are only in a retail way at these rates. Of Bacon a few small sales are reported at 14a15 cents for Hams, the latter for fancy canvassed, and 12 cents for Shoulders. Lard is lower, with sales of country packed at 10a12 cents, and Western at 13 cents. Butter sells slowly at 10a12 cents for solid, and 14a16 cents for roll.—Cheese is taken as wanted at 7a8 cents per lb., as in quality. Eggs are selling at 15½ cents per dozen.

GROCERIES.—The market for Sugar continues dull and unsettled, and only about 500 hhds. have found buyers, in small lots, at 7½a8¼ cents, on the usual terms. Molasses continues dull and unsettled, and sales are limited to a few small lots of Cuba and Sugar-house, from store, at irregular rates; 180 bbls. New York syrup sold by auction at 25a35 cents, and 60 hhds. Cuba at 20a25 cents, cash. Coffee—the market remains very inactive, and the sales are confined to some 600 bags at 10a11¼ cents for Rio, and 9¼a11¼ cents for Laguayra, on time; about 200 bags of the former sold by auction at 9¼a10¾ cents, short time.

THE FORTUNES OF THE ANCIENTS!—Crœsus possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large amount of money, slaves, and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not a sufficient sum to support an army, or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000.—Tiberius, at his death, left £23,624,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2, 995:000. He had purchased the friendship of Curio for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,-000,000; he owed this sum on the ides of March, and it was paid by the kalends of April; he squandered £147,000,000. Appius squandered in debauchery £500,000, and finding on examination of the state of his affairs, that he only had £80,000, poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Julius Cæsar gave Setulla, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of 10,000 lbs. Cleopatra, at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar a pearl worth 80,000 lbs. and he swallowed it. Clodius, the son of Esopus the comedian, swallowed one worth 8,000 lbs. One single dish cost Esopus 80,000 lbs Caligula spent for one supper 80,000 pounds and Heliogabulus 20,000 lbs. The usual cost for a repast for Lucullus was 20,000 lbs. the fish from his fish ponds were sold for 35,000 pounds.

A ROMANTIC REALITY.—The Cincinnati Gazette relates that a few days since a white haired old man was standing in one of the market places of that city, recounting the incidents which had happened to him during a checkered existence. It seems that about thirty years ago he deserted, in a cowardly mood his wife and three children, living in Lancaster Pa., because he had no means of supporting them, and took to the sea, visited various parts of the world—Europe, the Holy Land, South America, (where he remained several years,) California, and lastly China, but in all his wandering, poverty adhered to him, like the shirt of Nessus, and a few months ago he returned to New York, infirm, needy, and almost worn out. He commenced a search for his wife and children among his old friends at Lancaster, but the deserted wife and one of her children had lain years in the grave, and the old man again set forth a wanderer and stranger in the land. Chance directed his footsteps to Cincinnati, and while he was relating his adventures to a group of listeners, as above mentioned, a young cabinet maker paused to listen as he was on his way to dinner, and questioning the old man, discovered that he was *his father!* The son was a young man when his parent left home, but he heard enough of his history to know that the wanderer before him was his father. He took the old man warmly by the arm, carried him to his boarding house, and will smooth his footpath to the grave with filial kindness.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF SCIENCE.—A friend told me a day or two ago a good anecdote of Phillip Ricord, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi. Ricord was sitting in one of the orchestra stalls at the Grand Opera—it is not often he gets time to go there—and all at once when the house was still, and in the midst of one of the songs of a principal baritone, he commenced cheering in the most approved style. Everybody looed at Ricord, but did not understand. As the singer grew warm and commenced gesticulating with vehemence, Ricord's enthusiasm augmented, and other gentlemen at his side, feeling the infection, followed his example and applauded also. Ricord, turning around, briskly, wanted to know what they were applauding for? "To tell you the truth, sir," was the reply, "It was partly from your example." "But you don't know why I applauded?" replied Ricord; "I was applauding the marvellous effects of the iodide of potassium!" The singer was one of Ricord's patients, who had a stiff elbow joint, for which he had been for some time taking the iodide of potassum as a remedy, and it was when Ricord saw the arm unbend itself in the gesticulations of the singer, that he broke out into such enthusiasm. His neighbors remained silent for the rest of the evening.

THE BREAD RIOTS IN N. Y.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday *Dispatch*, writing under date of November 14th, says:—

The "hungry" movement has been the topic of the week with us. I'm almost wicked enough to say it should be written "humbug;" for on my life there are few men of the really suffering class engaged in the "demonstration." Perhaps a thousand persons altogether, have participated in it: but a thousand spectators, swelling the size of the ostensible mob, have bestowed on it very respectable proportions. Every morning this throng of "unemployed," has gathered, as before in Tompkins Square, and after fortifying itself with incendiary speeches, has marched to the City Hall and "demonstrated" in various ways in that locality. The Federal Government finally distributed some troops in Wall St., about the Custom House Assay offices, &c., while one or two of our finest regiments of volunteers quietly got under arms, paraded, and remained within call for any emegency. These preparations operated like a saline draught upon the fever of the rioters; and, when they were next refused permission to harangue each other upon the City Hall steps, and a strong body of police suddenly and silently issued from the vaults beneath to enforce the preservation of the public peace they dispersed with but little disorder.

All through the week, however, this noisy assemblage has amused itself, up town, at the public expense. It has held undisputed possession of Tompkins Square and the thoroughfares of that vicinity, while the police can hardly be said to have had courage sufficient to interfere. Those who did, being few in number, were punished for their temerity. On Wednesday, the rioters fully betrayed their real character. They first arrested a baker with a basket of bread upon his head, and next a wagon laden with the "staff of life," on its way to its early morning customers. They supplied themselves with abundance; and what, prythee, do you think, oh! sensible Dispatch, these 'hungry' men did with it? Devour it with cannibalistic ferocity? Not a bit of it. They played foot-ball with the loaves in the streets!—They kicked the hot "twists" from gutter to gutter in bitter jest! They threw the smoking "French rolls" at each other's heads, and pelted the passer-by with the "pan," the "Graham," the "Boston Brown," the "milk," the "home-made," and all the other varieties of bread known in the domestic vocabulary. They then proceeded to chase, and impress into service, a band of music on its way down town; besides exhibiting its despotism, recklessnes and lawless caprice in consummating any other mischief that suggested itself. Now you can very well imagine that the outcry of such men about starvation must be a shallow artifice, too transparent to merit a moment's consideration. Not that we are without actual sufferers by any means. A family of five persons were found, on Tuesday, actually famishing in Orchard street. A dozen other families were ferreted out on Thursday, who had been living for some time on a little meal And so with other cases of notable privation. But these people have taken no part with the "Bread or Work" disorganizers, some of whom have refused with scorn a dollar a-day and constant employment, and the most of whom spend more in "rum and tobacco" every twenty-four hours while shouting "Let us supply our own wants at the expense of those who have an abundance!" than they could possibly earn in the same time by honest industry. The truth is, the majority of these brawlers are demagogues of the "diminutive potatoe" character. One of the leaders proves to be a tavern keeper in Mackerelville and a *soi disant* candidate for aldeman. Another turns out to be equally an aspirant for aldermanic honors in a district adjoining it. The remainder (now that the Central Park appropriation supplies an opportunity for a couple of thousand men to earn a decent subsistence) are boisterous knaves, who only seek an opportunity to create an *emeute* that will afford them a plausible excuse for general plunder.

MORMON AND INDIAN ALLIANCE.

Yesterday we had an interview with a gentleman from Carson Valley, who, from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future designs and plans of operation. If his conclusions be correct, not only the settlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State, will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins. He says that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Benardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing, and, at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake with the secret design of reorganizing, arming, equipping, returning murdering and plundering their Gentile enemies. They declare that, for every saint slain by the United States Troops, ten Gentile women shall make atonement; that they will first exterminate the troops from the east, then come west, and, in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they will ravage the border, rob, plunder and murder, until they shall have replenished the Lord's treasury, and revenged insults put on his chosen people.

Of their ability to execute this threat we have but little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousand of the finest horses, trained to camp service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder-mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Harford. They have every munition of war and necessary provision and means of transportation within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake, from the east it is necessary to pass through a canon of 25 miles, under hills so steep and rocky, that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and, even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would, in turn besiege their besiegers, and cut off supplies until the invaders were starved out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion—enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these, and fighting for their homes, and according to the belief of the ignorant, under the direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who travelled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by their love of home and family, and assured of victory by the revelations of their prophets.—*Sacramento Age.*

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED.—J. Ward Christian writes to the Los Angelos Star, as follows:

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 4. 1857.

I take this opportunity of informing you of the murder of an entire train of emigrants on their way from Missouri and Arkansas to this State, via Great Salt Lake City, which took place, according to the best information I can possibly acquire, (which is primarily through Indians,) at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements, between the 10th and 11th ult. It is absolutely one of the most horrible massacres I have ever had the painful necesity of relating.

The company consisted of about 130 or 135 men, women and children, and including some 40 or 45 capable of bearing arms.—They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians.

The remaining force formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow, but before they could make the necessary arrangements for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After having corralled their wagons and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves, that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few of them wounded. They, (the emigrants,) then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of 15 infant children, that have since been purchased, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

It is stated that the emigrants had an ox which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in pools, for the purpose of killing the Indians; that several of their tribe had died from this cause, and that the whole force mustered, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the above named place, which favored their purpose, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children. The Indians state that they made but one charge on the party, in which they cut off the greater portion of the men, and then guarded the outlets of the cannon and shot the men and women down as they came out for water; that one man was making his escape with a few children, and they followed him, killed him, and took the children, fifteen in number, the eldest under five years of age. The report was brought to San Bernardino by Messrs. Sidney Tanner and W. Mathews.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Monday morning last, Joseph Walton, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Muscher, left Philadelphia in a small sloop, for the purpose of procuring a load of cabbage, in which article they had been trading. They were also accompanied by Wm. Jones, another brother-in-law, who was going on a gunning excursion. On returning home in the evening they fastened their sloop to a tow boat with a rope which they passed through a staple in the prow thence to the mast.—When near Cooper's Point, N. J., the staple pulled out, and the rope drawing on the mast overturned their frail craft. Muscher who was in the cabin asleep, was startled by the water raising around him, hastily made his way out and came up near the tug to which he laid hold and clambered up so as to rest securely. Walton and Jones were both in the water and the former swam towards him when the cabbage came up so thickly around him as to entirely check his progress. He then called for a rope, and on being informed by Muscher that he had none, he struck out for the shore which was some two hundred yards distant. The hands on the tug were unconscious of what was passing and some two hours elapsed before Musher succeeded in communicating to them the position of affairs, when he was relieved from his situation, which was becoming very uncomfortable. He supposed that Walton, who was a good swimmer, had reached the shore in safety, but up to this time he has not been found. Some persons along the river commenced gathering up the cabbages on Tuesday morning, when they perceived a board some 12 feet long, and on turning it over they were astonished to find a body under it, which proved to be the remains of W. Jones. The end of the board had torn a hole through his overcoat holding it securely and floating him to the shore.

Walton and Jones were both about thirty years of age, industrious and deserving young men, and each leaves a wife and three small children to mourn their untimely end. The stroke is a severe one, and has well nigh driven them to distraction. The body of Wm. Jones was interred in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon.

HOARDING UP SPECIE.—The habit many of the Pennsylvania farmers have of hoarding up gold and silver, especially during a season of financial trouble, is one *that cannot* too soon be broken up. We *learn that* an old gentleman recently died in *Lehigh* county, who had been suspected of *having* considerable money in his house, *although* no one knew the amount. On *examining* the premises after his death no less than *eleven thousand dollars* were found in specie, which he had doubtless been saving and concealing for many years.

RELIEVING CHOKED CATTLE.—It is said that pouring into the throat half a pint, more or less, of sweet oil, (or lamp oil,) will so lubricate the obstruction, that rubbing the throat briskly outside with the hand will soon remove it—sliding it up or down according to its position. In any case, the oil is a useful auxiliary to other means.

Some time since Mr. John Atkin and Mr. Quakenbush, while crossing a bridge over a small stream in the township of Providence, Luzerne county, Pa., in a wagon, were precipitated into the bed of the stream, from the neglect of the supervisors to keep the bridge in proper repair. Mr. Aitkin and the horses were killed, and Mr. Quackenbush was very seriously injured. The widow of Mr. A. and Mr. Q have both instituted suits for damages, the former laying her damages at $25,000.

A plain and unschooled man, who had received his education principally beneath the open sky, in the field and in the forest, and who had wielded the axe more than the pen, whilst speaking of children, remarked with true and beautiful simplicity, "*The little chips are nearest the heart.*"

It appears that during the last four years, we imported one hundred and eighty-four millions more of merchandise than were exported, and sent out of the country one hundred and eighty-six millions more of specie than come into it.

The Indians give each other very significant names. Lieutenant Hooper, of the Arctic Expedition, found a woman at Fort Simpson, whose name was thirty-six Tongues.

A LOVER'S TRAGEDY.—The quiet little city of Hallowell, Maine, was agitated, on Monday, of last week, by a tragedy of uncommon interest. Mr. Ryant, of Farmington, had been paying his addresses to a young lady who worked in the factory at Hallowell. She had recently declined receiving any further attention from him, and had requested that her letters should be returned to her.—On Monday Ryant visited the factory, called the young lady out, and proceeded with her to her boarding house, where an interview took place. On leaving the room Ryant requested her to pass out ahead of him, which she did, and immediately heard the snap of percussion cap. Looking around, she observed a pistol in Ryant's hand, directed at her. She immediately rushed towards him for the purpose of seizing it, when he turned it towards himself and fired. He immediately fell dead, having received two balls in his head. The escape of the young lady was remarkable. Ryant had provided himself with a double-barrelled pistol, and, as he supposed, he had loaded both barrels with ball; but instead of that, he put *both balls into one barrel*, and the barrel that he fired at the young lady was the one that did not contain any balls.

AN INCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, an aged woman was passing the corner of Eighth and Market streets, soliciting alms of the bystanders.—Whilst relating her sad story to a gentleman a rude looking lad of sevanteen years strutted up to her and gazed in her face for a moment. In return the old lady looked inquiringly at the rough-clad boy. Presently a single tear stole down her furrowed cheek, and she exclaimed, "Poor boy, are you out of work? I once had a son that looked like you, but he is gone from me. He has left his old mother, and she must beg for bread. "No you shan't, mamma," for I've been looking for you for a week, I've been away I know, but I'm back now, and I have "two thousand dollars in gold." He threw his arms around her neck and kissed her repeatedly, whilst she muttered, "Thank God! Thank God!" In a few moments a carriage was procured, and they were whirled away, leaving the bystander with moistened eyes.—*Phila. Argus.*

The present population of the United States (composed of 31 States and 9 Territories) is 26,000,000, of whom 4,000,000 are negroes. The extent of sea coast is 12,000 miles. The annual value of its agricultural productions is $2,000,000,000. Its mines of gold, lead, copper, coal, and iron, are among the richest in the world. Withinits borders are 80,000 schools, 5,000 academies, 234 colleges, and 40,000 churches, having accommodations for 14,500,000 persons. There are 30,000 regular clergymen of all denominations, and the total value of church property is $88,000,000, of which the Episcopalians possess $11,500,000, the Roman Catholics $9,500,000. The former have one church for every 15,871, the latter, one in 18,900.

One day last week a merchant in Gardiner Me., offered to give a barrel of flour to Rev. Chas. Blake, the Baptist minister in that city, provided the young ladies would haul it to him. To this they consented, and having obtained a small pair of, trucks, the barrel of flour was placed thereon, and about fourty young ladies took hold of the ropes and drew the barrel about half a mile, up one of the steepest hill in Gardiner, to the minister's house. The Gardiner band, seeing what was going on, headed the procession, and played some excellent music during the haul. There was a large crowd to witness the proceedings, and a cabinet-maker brought out a very handsome rocking-chair, which he fastened to the barrel, and let it go as an additional present to the minister.

A ROSE ON AN APPLE TREE.—A correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* gives us an account of a natural curiosity which he saw in the garden of Mr. Winslow Hall, of letter H Plantation, Aroostook, on the 31st ult. *This was a full bloomed rose upon an apple tree.*—The tree blossomed at the usual time, and, when seen by the narrator, had many apples upon it. The blossom was nearly two inches across the surface, perfectly white, and resembled in all respects the common white rose, having as many leaves, and being as large and full otherwise.

The Utica (N. Y.,) Observer says, at Genesee, in New York; the buckwheat crop is still unharvested, owing to the scarcity of help, and that the probabilities are that the crop will remain ungathered. At New Michigan the same state of things exist. That is really too bad, while there are so many out employment in different parts of the northwestern States.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—In the District Court at Pittsburg, Pa., a day or two since, a young lady of that city obtained a verdict of $1,300 against a well-known dry-goods merchant, for having falsely accused her of defrauding him of a pair of corsets, and publicly insulting her in consequence.

'HALF A LOAF IS BETTER THAN NO BREAD.'—The Irish laborers on the railroad, in Hartford, Ct., lately struck on account of decreased pay, and their places were supplied with Americans, who had nothing else to do.

ROBBING GRAVES.—Martin Quinlin, the city sexton of Chicago, Ill., has been arrested on a charge of rifling the graves of the dead and selling the bodies. A medical student was also arrested on the same charge, but was bailed.

The Cholera is still prevailing to a great extent in the north of Europe. At Stockholm the aggregate deaths from this disease have reached to the number of five thousand.

A judge in Indiana threatened to fine a lawyer for contempt of court. "I have expressed no contempt for the court," said the lawyer; "on the contrary, I have carefully concealed my feelings."

B. Babinet, the astronomer, has announced to the Institute of Paris, that in consequence of a favorable change in the currents of the ocean, a series of years of heat has been entered on.

In Germany, kissing the head of a lady is deemed a mark of respect rather than a liberty.

There is a chap out West, with hair so red, that when he goes out before day he is taken for sunrise, and the cocks begin to crow.

An English paper gives an account of sixty old women, who were the mothers of eight hundred and sixty nine children.

A house in Philadelphia was lately set on fire by some rats. They ignited a quantity of matches in a drawer, and set the kitchen on fire.

A late religious paper stigmatizes the authors of yellow-covered novels as "literary scorpions, who sting Virtue to death with their tales."

"Hoops and the Equator"—Crino-line and the Equinoctial-line—God bless 'em! The one encircles the earth, and the other the heavens!

The capitol building at Washington, cost originally, three millions of dollars. It is said that the improvements now being made to it, will cost seven millions more.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public sale on *Thursday, the 26th day of November*, 1857, in Edgmont township, Delaware county, two acres or land more or less. The Improvements are a two story HOUSE, part stone and part frame, 2¼ stories high, two rooms on the first floor, two on the second and garret over, with a good cellar under. There is a spring house with excellent water and also a run of water running within a few feet of the door. The above land is within a short distance of Howellville, and is in a good state of cultivation, and is bounded by lands of Jacob Smedley, Reuben Y. Yarnall. Persons wishing to view the property, prior to the day of sale, can do so by calling upon the owner, residing thereon. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., on said day. Terms at sale, by

THOMAS CASSEDAY.

Nov. 2.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, *on Tuesday, the 24th of November*, 1857, a messuage or tenement and plantation or tract of land, situated in the township of Concord, in the county of Delaware, bounded by lands of Daniel Husbands, Matthew Wood, Joseph Cheyney, and others, containing about 90 acres, the property late the estate of Jane Smith, deceased, and the sale will be made by the subscriber, Executor, under, and by virtue of the directions and powers, provided in the will of said deceased. The improvements are a good substantial FRAME HOUSE, 2 stories high, about 26 feet front, by 20 in depth; 2 rooms on the first floor, and 3 and an entry on the second, bedded, under. Brick Kitchen attached, with two rooms in the attic, cellared underneath, with excellent spring water forced into the Kitchen by a water wheel; frame BARN, stone stable high, 30 by 40 feet, with overshoot in front, ten feet in width, also a wagon house and corn crib. The land is of an excellent quality, and in a good state of cultivation, divided into convenient lots, well watered, also, 8 acres of the premises is WOODLAND. There is also a young APPLE ORCHARD on the premises, and other fruit trees. The public road leading from Smith's bridge to the Chester and Concord road, passes through the premises, in front of the house. The property is convenient to mills, schools, and places of public worship of different denominations. Persons wishing to view the property will apply to Isaac Smith, residing thereon.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the personal property of said deceased, such as Household and Kitchen Furniture:—Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Table-cloths, Towels, &c., Bureaus, Chests, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, one Stove, Pots, Kettles, one brass Kettle, Flat-Irons, Knives and Forks, Earthen and Queensware, and a lot of Books, and numerous other articles not enumerated. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

THOMAS BULLOCK.

Concord, November 4, 1857. *Executor.*

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Village Green, Aston township, Delaware county, on *Monday, the 30th of November, inst.*, the following personal property, to wit:—Seven COWS, all with calf and coming into profit in February and March, next; 1 good Mare, 7 years old, an excellent traveler, will work in any kind of harness, and is tractable and sound; 5 fat hogs, 5 Shoats, 1 Sow with pig. Also Wagons, Carts, one light Dearborn, with all the necessary harness, plows, harrows, hoeing, forks, rakes, wheelbarrow, shovels, spades, grain cradles, &c.—Corn and Oats by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Cornfodder by the bundle, and a lot of Straw, and 4 acres of Wheat in the ground. A lot of Poultry.

Dairy Fixtures.—Such as churns butter tubs, milk pans, Scales, weights, &c. Also household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of bedsteads, stoves, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, (noon); when conditions will be made known by

JAMES McMULLEN.

November 4-ts

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.

25 Acres in Newtown

For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.

Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.

Several comfortable Dwellings in the Borough of Media. Prices, from $650 to $3,500.

113 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.

JAS. R. CUMMINGS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, }
Media, Delaware County, Oct. 22, 1857. }

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 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-fourth of November, 1857.

The account of Charles Baldwin and Thomas Ramsay, administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, one of the administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased, authorized and empowered by the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, to sell the real estate of said deceased.

The account of Roseanna Megowan and John Kugler, administrators of Richard Megowen; late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Robert Beale, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas D. Anderson, late of the borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Johnson, administrator of Abraham Johnson, deceased, who was guardian of Caroline Thomas, Mary Jane Thomas and Hannah Thomas, minor children of John Y. Thomas, deceased.

The account of Annesley Newlin, administrator of John Noblet, late of the township of Ridley, deceased.

The account of Samuel L. Coffin, executor of the last will and testament of Albert Coffin, late of the township of Chester, deceased, as filed by Henry Bickley, executor of the said Samuel L. Coffin, also deceased.

The account of Jesse Russell, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Russell, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Morris, administrator of Edward Makin, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

The account of Sidney Williamson and Charles R. Williamson, administrators of Charles Williamson, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

oct. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Register.*

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 24 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 Mathematics, 6 00

One half the expenses to be paid in advance.

REFEREES:

Prof. Jas. J. Mapes, Newark, New Jersey.
H. C. Vail, West Chester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Prof. Jos. G. Harlan, Haverford College, Del. co.
Dr. Edward Maris, 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.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.

VILLAGE GREEN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

The Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, NOVEMBER 16th, 1857.

Terms, BOTH SEXES, per session of *twenty-two weeks*, $70—one half in advance—$60 for pupils spending their Sabbaths at home.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.

Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by lectures, in connection with an EXTENSIVE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.

Practical lessons given in Surveying.

Piano Music, $10 00 extra. French and German, each, $5 00 extra.

For the better accommodation of pupils a commodious building has been erected, adjoining the one used during the past year.

In point of location it is unsurpassed in the beauty of the surrounding scenery and the freedom from all opportunities of dissipation and immorality.

Monthly reports sent to parents.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

Oct. 14. J. HARVEY BARTON, A. B.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTUING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF DARBY.—The subscriber returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been established in the above business, at his old stand, and informs them that he will be pleased to execute at all times, any and all orders in his line of business, using none but the best materials and finishing work in a manner unsurpassed by none. Repairing in all its branches executed with neatne, s and dispatch.

Darby, April 32-6m. MARIS W. LEWIS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—All kinds of ready made Clothing for the winter season, for Men and Boys' at city c

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 until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the publishers.

MEDIA, PA., NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

The Mormons, after a series of outrages upon our government, passing through the whole time they have occupied Utah, have at last declared open hostilities against the United States, and have commenced operations by conquering a portion of our army. It will be remembered that the government a few months since sent 2,000 troops to enforce the laws in that disorderly territory.—These, after uselessly tarrying in Kansas for over a month, proceeded on their march to Salt Lake City, but had been greatly retarded by the bad weather, being several times compelled to stop on account of the severe snow storms. After a long and tedious march part of the troops reached Green River, where they were attacked by the Mormons in great force, who captured, without resistance, seventy-eight train wagons, containing arms, ammunition, provisions, &c. These trains were in the rear of the vanguard of the expedition, which consists of the tenth regiment of infantry; commanded by Col. Alexander. Green river, near which the event occurred, is the westermost of the two great rivers which unite in New Mexico and form the Colorado. The trains, therefore, as well as the tenth infantry, had left Fort Lamarie; got through the South Pass, and were approaching the Mormon settlements from the northeast. The fifth infantry and the batteries of artillery were in the rear somewhere, while the second infantry had not yet passed Fort Lamarie.—Thus, while one part of the expedition had got through the mountains, the other had not yet approached them. In this juncture we are informed that a terrible snow storm occurred. The commander of the expedition, Col. Johnston, was 250 miles beyond Fort Lamarie, travelling through snow seven inches deep, with the determination, as expressed in his own words, "of wintering in the midst of the Mormons, or *nowhere*."—We fear that he and his little band will meet an awful fate in the mountain passes.

The St. Louis Republican, the editor of which is fully acquainted with this region, very justly says "that under such circumstances it would be madness for the troops and their trains to attempt the passage of the mountains." But if they should not do so, the fate of those who have already passed them, hemmed in as they must be by winter snows and hosts of hostile Mormons, is but too apparent.

Our troops are too few in number to carry out successfully any movement against the rebels. They have no hope of additional supplies or reinforcements, as the season is too far advanced for aid of any kind to reach them. They will do better than is expected if they succeed in defending themselves.

Had this expedition been sent a few months sooner, or had it not been delayed, all would now be well. As it is, the administration has given the Mormons time to prepare, and fit themselves so as to act in the offensive. Brigham Young has improved his time by calling his followers from Iowa, California, and Carson Valley, centreing them around Salt Lake City, where he now seems able to punish us for our tardiness.

HOW TO MAKE THE "GOOD TIME" COME RIGHT ALONG.—Give all the editors "a dollar or two," says a sagacious cotemporary, to carry in their pockets, and a hopeful ray of mental sunshine will soon lighten up their depressed and desponding spirits, and directly you may read in their papers of "a favorable change" in the financial condition of the country. This will induce timid capitalists and bankers to put out their funds—which they have called in—manufacturers to hoist the gates and start the wheels of their machinery, and thus give honorable employment to honest hands. This will create a demand for agricultural produce—for "home consumption," put money into the pockets of farmers, and they, in return, pay the printer, the storekeeper, the tailor, blacksmith, shoemaker, the schoolmaster, and others. Try it. There is no less money in the world now, but much more, than at any previous time. All that is necessary to restore business, is simply to restore confidence, and to put the money, now buried up or lying idle, into active circulation. If you owe the printer a dollar for his paper, or for advertising, pay him promptly—the whole if you can, a part *anyhow*, and *he* will in return, pay those to whom *he* is indebted, and thus, throughout all the ramifications of business, new life and activity would be at once manifested. Send us a dollar or two and try it.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.—Upon the application of the Philadelphia Bank, the Governor of the State has appointed Hon. John P. Hale, of Centre, Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union, and Jacob Bomlerger, Esq., of Dauphin, Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the law adopted at the recent session of the Legislature. The gentlemen met yesterday, and proceeded to the discharge of their duties.

We have late news from California. The San Francisco Vigilance Committee had revoked the penalties attached to their sentence of banishment. This allows the exiles to return without molestation. The California papers contain accounts of the massacre of an emigrant train of 100 persons, by Indians, who spared only a few children, and sold them to the Mormons. The latter, it is thought, were at the bottom of the affair.—An arrival from China says that all the European residents at Ningpo were banished on the 4th of August.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival at New York of the steamship Arabia, we have news from the old world one week later than previous dates. She brings advices from India, and intelligence of the capture of Delhi, after a conflict lasting six days. The British troops assaulted Delhi on the 14th of September, and effected a lodgment, after six days obstinate resistance, and, on the 26th, obtained possession of the entire city. The Indians succeeded in effecting a retreat, headed by the King of Delhi and his two sons. The British had lost in killed and wounded, up to the 16th, 600 in all, including 50 officers. General Wilson had ordered no quarters to be given, but that the women and children should be spared. The news from other sections is not so favorable to the British, but yet all England is rejoicing over the capture of Delhi. However, the reports through French channels are very different, and if true, will dash the hopes which were built upon the great event.—The "reverse of the medal" is that the English found Delhi denuded of provisions, and that the insurgents had cut off their communications, so that the position of the conquerers is exceedingly critical. If this news is correct, and if, instead of being the besiegers the English have become the besieged, and are to be shut up in Delhi as they have long been at Lucknow, the only advantage of their success will be the moral prestige which is supposed to attach to the possession of the residence of the Great Mogul.

The American horses, Prior and Babylon, have been badly beaten in the races for the Cambridgshire stakes.

The Borough Bank of Liverpool suspended on the 27th ult. Several Liverpool firms have suspended, and a number of the strongest Manchester firms have also gone.

We have still four days later news from Europe by the steamship Ariel; but no later advices from India concerning the capture of Delhi. The Belgian ministry had resigned. The stringency in the money market exhibits no mitigation. It is said that the shipments of gold from that continent to this, will be continued, if not materially increased. Consols and railroad stocks are lowering. It is said that the failures there have proved an advantage instead of a calamity, as they had been fabricating accommodation paper to a great extent. The London Daily News, in noticing the existing monetary phenomena, says:—"The lower the point to which prices fall, the greater will be the stimulus imparted to the appetite of the public for stock, and the depth of the nation's purse really defies all attempts to gauge it. Herein is the true secret of Britain's enormous power."

WALKER, the fillibuster chief, who has twice managed to elude a merited doom at the disastrous termination of two several expeditions, has now, through the culpable negligence of the United States officials, sallied forth once again from our shores with an armed band destined for a new raid in Central America. When his failure in Lower California had driven him and the feeble remnant of his band of fugitives to the United States boundary, he encountered a body of our troops, whose leader arrested the incendiary, took him to San Francisco, and there our law officers and laws allowed him to go free. Again, when fate had nearly closed upon him in Nicaragua, with certain death staring him in the face unless some superior power should intervene, the friendly hand of the U. S. naval commander was stretched forth to snatch him from the jaws of ruin. Nominally he became the government's prisoner, but really he was its protege. Its intervention was not in either case to punish the miscreant, but only to protect him. And now he shows his sense of the intention by boldly fitting out another expedition, with scarcely a pretence of disguise, and has sailed from New Orleans with arms, men, and munitions of war, while the government officials have passively looked on.

Advices from Kansas state that the Constitution had been adopted by the convention by a vote of 28 for, to about a dozen against. The whole number of delegates being 60, consequently the constitution has been adopted by a minority of the convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on schedule were merged into one.—The schedule thus formed provides for an election on the 21st of December, to ratify or reject the constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes to be endorsed,—"constitution with slavery," or "constitution without slavery." Also, for an election to be held on the first Monday in January next, for the election of State and Congressional tickets.

It is said that the free State men will not vote on the consiitution, as in either case, whether adopted for or against slavery, they will be compelled to accept it, with its many obnoxious provisions.

The Philadelphia *Business Journal* says:—"We notice with pleasure that there are a goodly number of business men among us who are determined to push along, notwithstanding the hard times, as indicated by the liberal way they advertise. These are truly the salt of the times, and they will no doubt prosper abundantly, as they deserve to.—This course will beget public confidence in their ability to weather the storm, and the good effects will continue for a life time.—These clear-sighted and far-seeing individuals will inevitably far out-strip those who seem to think that wisdom lies in a different policy. There is such a thing as being "a penny wise and pound foolish."

GIFTS!—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of G. G. Evans' Book Store. His catalogue embraces every variety of books, with which he has coupled a very extensive and valuable list of gifts, one of which is presented to the purchaser of every book at the time of purchasing.—This being the leading store of the gift book enterprise in the country, many books are sold and many presents given. Examine his advertisement.

A HEARTLESS "SON OF A GUN."—The son of Henry S. Gun, of Mississipp, ran off, two weeks ago, with his father's second wife.

The height of the panic seems to have passed and in the money market there is a better feeling prevailing. Specie is pouring into the country from every quarter. Two millions and a half arrived in New York last week, and nearly a million at New Orleans and Mobile. The Araiel which arrived at New York on Monday brought four hundred thousand, and the City of Washington, a vastly greater sum, besides we have one million one hundred and seventy thousand more from California, making in the last ten days upwards of seven millions in specie. This is a vast sum, and its influence on all kinds of trade will soon be sensibly felt. We observe that a number of manufacturing establishments have within the past few days, which were forced to quit during the height of the panic, again resumed buisness, and it is now thought there will be sufficient work during the winter to give employment to a majority of those now idle.

NEWSPAPER "PATRONAGE."—Newspaper "patronage" is a curious thing in the estimation of some people.

A man lives near you—never took your paper—it is too small—don't like the Editor—don't like the politics—too whiggish—too old fogyish—or too something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads by a good fire—finds faults with its contents, disputes with its positions, and quarrels with its type. Occasionally sees an article he likes—says half a dime, and begs a number. This is newspaper patronage.

Godey's Lady Book for December has already been received. It contains 3 steel plates, 1 colored fashion plate, 1 slipper printed in colors, 12 pages printed in blue tint, 49 engravings, 100 pages, and 60 contributions. Quite an array of fine things, and well worth the price of subscription to any lady.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOTEL ROBBERIES. Several hotel robberies have been committed in this County, within the past week or two. The barroom of the hotel at Concord Hill, occupied by Mrs. Way, was robbed of some six or seven dollars, on the night of the 11th inst., by a colored man, who had stopped there a day or two previous, enquiring for work.—He was employed by Mrs. W. and disappeared on the night above mentioned.

On Friday night, the bar-room of the Rose Tree Hotel, kept by Robert Johnson, in Upper Providence, was entered, when over ten dollars, were taken from the drawer.—The robbery was committed by a colored man, who stopped at the hotel during the day previous, and was given lodgings for the night. In the morning Mr. Darkie had disappeared, and with him the above named sum.

An attempt was also made to rob the hotel of Hiram Green, in Edgmont, on the night previous to the robbery of Mr. Johnson's, by a colored man, who had taken lodging for the night; and during that time got up and went to the bar-room, but was heard by Mr. Green, who on going down, found him trying to get out, feigning sickness, as the cause for getting up. Mr. G. let him out, but he did not return, leaving his overcoat behind. From what we learn, he is the same negro, who extracted the money from the bar-room of the Charter House, which we mentioned in our last paper, and the same who has committed all the robberies above mentioned.

BURGLARY IN THE COUNTRY.—The Philadelphia *Dispatch* of Sunday last, says: "A notorious colored thief, named William S. Brown, and a woman known as "Canada Liz," the latter of whom figured in the Buck lane murder case, were arrested on Friday night, by High Constable Blackburn, on the charge of burglary and abetting a burglary. It seems that on the night of the 23d of October, the farm-house of James Erskine, in Haverford township, Delaware county, was entered by Brown, who forced open a window shutter to gain admittance to the house. The burglar carried off a number of articles, such as silver-ware, clothing, a watch, a gun, &c. Mr. Erskine heard the intruder, and followed him from the house, but the fellow evaded pursuit by concealing himself in a fodder stack, where he hid the gun, and then made his way to town with the rest of the plunder. He returned for the gun a few days afterwards, and took occasion to do a little chicken-stealing while upon the errand. Some of the stolen property has been recovered. A sack made of one of Mr. Erskine's coats was found upon the back of "Canaca Liz." The party had a hearing before Alderman Enue, yesterday afternoon, and were sent to Media for trial. Brown was discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, after a service of three years, a short time since."

SYRUP FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We have received, from Mr. Hawkins, proprietor of the Howard House, in Upper Darby, a bottle of syrup, manufactured by himself, from the Chinese Sugar Cane. It has a very sweet, rich taste, and is superior to the best syrup molasses. From this and other experiments we have noticed, it is sufficient to prove that our farmers may soon become the producers and sellers of molasses and sugar, instead of depending on others for these articles.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. John Ottey, and wife, who reside in Upper Darby, visited some friends in this place, one day last week, and in the evening, while returning home, on the road the other side of Kelley's factories, the horse was stopped by two men, who were armed with clubs.—Mr. O. being a strong althetic man, he succeeded in driving them away, when by applying the whip to his horse, he managed to escape.

STRANGE.—Mr. Jackson, of Charleston township, informs us, that a friend of his, at West Chester, took his horse to the blacksmith shop to be shod, and when the colored man lifted up his foot, he discovered, safely lodged in the frog of his foot, a large gold ring valued at $8, which he extracted therefrom. This does not look like hard times, when horses begin to wear jewelry.—*Phœnix.*

AN EXCELLENT BROOM.—Store-keepers who wish to supply themselves with brooms, should make application to Aaron James, of this place. He has presented us with one, and we find it to be a very substantial and well-made article. He raised, during the past season, a very large quantity of broom corn, which he intends to manufacture into sweepers during the coming winter.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—James Dicks has sold his place, containing about 18 acres, in Nether Providence, to Lewis Trainer, for four thousand dollars.

GUINEA CORN.—John Haddock, of this Borough, has left at our office, ten ears of Guinea Corn, all grown on one stalk. A prolific yield.

A child, in the Borough of Chester, about ten days old, came to its death a few days ago, from the administration of three drops of laudanam.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF DELAWARE COUNTY.—(Want of space prevents us publishing the proceedings at length—we believe we have given the whole of the proceedings, however.—EDS.)

The Institute convened at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Radnor, on Thursday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, who addressed the meeting at some length. He stated the manner in which he proposed to conduct the exercises, and called upon the teachers for their aid. A written schedule of regulations was then presented for the government of the Institute, which was adopted, after some amendments. The time for holding the sessions were from 9 to 12 A. M.; from 1½ to 4½ P. M.; and from 7 to 9½ in the evenings. Jos Ad. Thomson, John C. Lewis and L. A. Tyler, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

Nathan Stetson, Frances Lodge and O. F. Bullard, com. on publication; the local com. Messrs. D. B. Nyce, N. Stetson and Abijah Stetson announced that accommodations had been procured for all the teachers who might attend. Their arrangements were very complete. Not a stone was left unturned to make our stay in Radnor agreeable.

Mr. Deans took up the subject of Arithmetical Anayalsis, and during the continuance of the Institute, gave five lessons in this department. He frequently called upon members of the Institute to give solutions, which was spiritedly responded to.

The subject of Grammar was presented to the Institute, by the Co. Sup't, assigning particular subjects to different teachers.—This proved highly successful. Jos Ad. Thomson explained the passive and progressive forms of the verb, and his method of teaching them. Jos. Bond gave a list of auxillary verbs and explained their uses.—He also treated on those used sometimes as principal verbs. A. P. Garfield took up "defective verbs," showing their principal difference from others. C. W. Deans illustrated the distinction to be observed, in the use of the double form of the poss. pronouns, my, mine, &c. He also illustrated his method of teaching beginners. These exercises gave rise to much discussion, eliciting valuable information upon the subject of teaching. The West Chester Quartette Club arrived on Thursday evening, and remained during the session, interspersing the exercises with their delightful music. The following reports were presented during the session, and were discussed. Influence of teachers, by L. A Tyler. Qualifications of teahers, by O. F. Bullard. School Government, by Samuel Speakman. Propriety of awarding prizes, by W. W. James. Influence of the Press, by Jos Ad. Thomson.

Prof. Wickersham, principal of the Normal School, of Lancaster, arrived on Thursday, and remained till Saturday morning.—His efforts did much to add to the interest of the occasion. He contended and proved that teaching is a science, and should be reduced to such. He presented his method of teaching the alphabet. He said that things should be taught first. His remarks elicited much knowledge of the subject, and gave teachers very valuable information. On Friday evening he delivered an able address on "The teacher and his profession." It was a master piece of composition. The following officers were elected:—President—C. W. Deans; Vice President's—D. B. Nyce, A. P. Garfield, Miss Sallie Riddle: Sec'ry—O. F. Bullard; As. Sec'ry—Mr. C. W. Deans; Treasurer—Miss Frances Lodge; Librarian—Jos Ad. Thomson. The Executive Committee made a full report—in the consideration of which it was resolved to hold the next Session of the Institute at Concordville, on the last week of May, 1858, to continue for three days—the one to be held in the fall, to be left to the Co. Sup't, as to time. The Committee on Resolutions, presented the following.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute, are due, and are hereby tendered to Prof. Wickersham, for the valuable services he has rendered us, and that we will ever hold in grateful remembrance, one who so truly sustains the noble profession, not only of teachers, but the *teachers friend.*

Resolved, That we feel the importance of holding *County Institutes*, to be a necessity, and that we hold it to be as much the duty of the teacher to attend, as to attend their avocations in the school-room.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be tendered to the officers of the former year, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. C. W. Deans, our worthy Co. Sup't, a zealous friend to the great cause of Education, and that we owe much to his exertions for the success of the present session.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the trustees of this *Hall* for its use so generously tendered for the purposes of the Institute.

Resolved, That our visit to the *township of Radnor* has been of great gratification to us all, from whose citizens we have received such unbounded hospitality. May their cup of life ever be as full of prosperity, as their hearts are of friendship, and may they ever receive what they have so bountifully given to the teachers of Delaware County—*the hospitable land.*

Resolved, That we hereby manifest our obligations to the local committee, for their unceasing attentions in contributing to our comfort, and for their endeavors to make our visit pleasant.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are due to the *West Chester Glee Club*, for their excellent music with which they have enlivened our exercises.

The whole session was one of uncommon interest and largely attended not only by teachers, but by directors, and other friends of the *common school.* The hall in which it was held, is a spacious one, yet it was crowded to overflowing; and the interest did not subside from first to last. All seemed well pleased, with the manner in which the Institute had been conducted. Good feeling seemed to prevail, and all went home evidently well satisfied that they had gained something that would be of practical benefit to them in the school-room. The Institute adjourned on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, *sine die.*

O. F. BULLARD, *Sec'ry.*

RATHER COOL.—A young man, named Jas. Devlin, formerly of Philadelphia, and lately in the employ of Mr. Samuel Taggart, of this Borough, went to the stable of Issachar Rees, on the 30th ult., and hitching up his horse wagon, left for other parts. When he got down the Philadelphia road as far as Mr. Geo. B. Withers', his wagon broke down;—nothing daunted, he unhitched his horse, and attaching him to one of Mr. Withers,' he again started on his journey. Having no money to pay the toll, he did not strike the pike until near Philadelphia, and in order to get through the toll gate, he cut the top off his wagon, and told the gate-keeper that he was going into town for oysters, and would pay as he came back. Mr. Rees started in pursuit of him the same day, and recovered his horse and wagon on Saturday, in a yard in West Philadelphia. It is supposed by many that being out of money, he had resorted to this plan for the purpose of getting home.—*Strasburg Herald.*

Francis Good, of Franklin township, has sent to the office of the *Village Record*, a *nubbin* which is ten inches in circumference, and contains 1620 grains.

FAST WALKING.—Our friends, Messrs. Garfield, and James, on Saturday last, walked from Morgan's Corner to Media, a distance of 12 miles, in 2 hours and 13 minutes. Who can beat that?

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the West Chester Direct Railroad, was held at West Chester, yesterday. James Wilcox was called to the chair and Capt. William Apple appointed Secretary. The President, Mr. Paschal Morris, made a detailed statement of the efforts of the present board to procure funds to complete the road, and concluded by informing the meeting that they were unsuccessful, and had no hope of success.—He offered for himself and colleagues to resign in favor of any others who were willing to try the experiment.

After a speech or two from our friend Rutter, and one from Frazer Smith, a Committee was appointed, of which the latter was Chairman to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After dinner the meeting was continued, and a preamble and resolutions reported by the chairman of the committee, the substance of which, says our reporter, was the denunciation of somebody, and recommending the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President and Directors, and also upon the Trustees, and to devise some means to build the road. These resolutions were passed.

The feeling in the meeting seemed to be nearly unanimous that the road must be sold.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—On Tuesday afternoon last, Constable Mecartney, of West Chester, was seriously injured by a man named Peter Martin, whom he attempted to arrest, for committing an assault upon an Irishman. The Irishman, who is a carter, and works for John Lavery, of West Chester, had been severely beaten, and had his nose broken and smashed to pieces by Martin. Martin is a large, robust looking man, who has been about the streets of West Chester for several weeks. Where he hails from we are not advised. It appears the occurrence originated in Martin picking up and putting on a coat belonging to the Irishman, and which had dropped from his cart; the Irishman remonstrated, and told Martin to give up his coat; but he would not. The Irishman then attempted to take it; whereupon Martin struck him with a heavy, well seasoned oak staff, which he always carried. Constable Mecartney came up a few moments after this part of the affray, and attempted to arrest him; but Martin attacked him with the club, which he broke to pieces over the Constable's head, and also assaulted him with stones. Mecartney was very seriously injured, and his face and clothes were covered with blood. He is still confined to his bed, and no one is allowed to see or speak to him. Martin was finally arrested by Miller Snare and John Sheppard, whom he also attacked with stones. He was taken before Alderman Fleming, who committed him to prison. The Irishman is laid up for the present. Dr. Brinton dressed his nose, and he has in his possession several pieces of bone taken from it.—*Record.*

In the course of a murder trial at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, the presiding Judge ruled the following points in regard to the rights and duties of officers and private citizens in arresting offenders without a warrant:

An officer *must* arrest a felon. A citizen *may*, but not on mere suspicion.

There must have been a penitentiary offence committed.

The offender must be known.

And the citizen must have information.

A private citizen has a right to arrest, on *personal knowledge*, for a felony committed *anywhere in the State, whether in the county of which he is a resident or not.*

We cannot impress too strongly upon the minds of those of our readers who find it more convenient to purchase their goods in the city, the necessity of endeavouring to purchase from the most liberal sellers—men who keep the best of goods, and sell them at a very small advance of the cost. The firm of Cooper & Conard, S. E. corner 9th and Market, fully come up to this in every particular. Their stock of goods is very large, of the very best kinds, and are sold so low that it is the interest of the buyer to to deal with them. See their advertisement.

WHERE'S BARNUM.—A rare natural curiosity was exhibited to us yesterday, by John Essick, Esq., of South Coventry township, Chester county, being nothing less than a *double snake.* The reptile was of the house species, about 12 or 15 inches in length, with a single body, bue two heads and two tails at either end, presenting a very singular appearance. The snake was found by Mr. Essick, on his premises, dead.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

PARK BENJAMIN.—This gentleman delivered his interesting Poem on the "Times," at the Court House, in this Borough, on Thursday evening last. The audience was quite large and fashionable for Media to turn out. Expanding crinolines, notwithstanding the contraction in financial affairs, were numerous, and the wearers received some hard hits from the lecturer. The speaker's manner of delivery was exceedingly humerous and the audience seemed well pleased.

GOOD CORN.—Isaac Thatcher, of Edgmont, has sent us some fine ears of corn, which for size and quality is excellent. We have placed them on exhibition. He informed us that he had one ear 16½ inches long, and which contained 1518 grains, which he allowed to be destroyed.

Thomas Sharpless, of Nether Providence, has sent us three fine ears. The quality is equal to any we have yet seen.

PRIVATE SALE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the farm of Jos. W. Worrall, situated but a short distance from the Rose Tree, in Upper Providence, which he advertises at private sale, and which can be purchased at a bargain.

DOGS AMONG THE SHEEP.—The dogs got among a flock of sheep, belonging to James Hagin, on his place in Edgmont, on Sunday night last. Quite a number were badly torn, but none killed.

The Bank of Chester County, by a vote of the stockholders, of 808 yeas against 94 nays, accepted the provision of the Relief Law, on Tuesday of last week.

COURT.—Court will commence in this Borough, on Monday next.

GRAIN IN ILLINOIS.—A Wester paper says that in Campaign county, Illinois, and at West Urbana, wheat is only worth, according to weight and quality, from 40 to 50 cts. a bushel, and the farmer will not market it, but hold it back for higher rates The same paper says the corn yield of Illinois is without a parallel for quantity—one of the exceptional crops which are said to come once in five years. A Champign farmer says it will not command above twelve, fifteen or eighteen cents a bushel, and most of it will be used as feed for stalk. It is added that not half so manny acres have been sown to wheat this fall as were sown last fall, and no farmer will duplicate in 1858 the corn planting of 1857.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—*New York, Nov.* 16.—The Bank statement for the week ending Saturday, gives the following figures:

Decrease of loans,	627,000
Increase of specie,	2,960,000
Decrease of circulation,	165,000
Increase of deposits;	3,708,000

The total amount of specie held by the Banks is nearly $19,500,000.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PANIC.—Karl Dumkopf, an aged German, residing in Williamsburg, N. Y., during the panic drew out $1600, which he had in the Savings Bank.—For several days he carried the gold about him in a leather bag, trembling with fear lest he should lose it and at night putting it under his pillow, hardly daring to sleep for fear that he should be robbed. On Saturday last a brilliant idea flashed on old Karl. His frau was snoring by his side, and without disturbing her he arose, lit a lamp, went down into the basement kitchen, and after carefully closing the window blinds, proceeded to drag out the stove, remove the fireboard, and loosen a brick from the back of the chimney. The bag of gold was deposited in this secure receptacle, the bricks and all replaced, and then the old man went to bed and slept soundly; resolved to keep his secret even from his wife. The next day being Sunday, he locked up his house, and with his wife on his arm, paid a visit to a lager bier garden. On his return he thought he would look into the kitchen and see that all was safe, when to his great consternation he found mortar and other rubbish lying loose on the hearth, the loosened brick out of place, and the money gone.

DAGUERREOTYPES BY LIGHTNING.—A country-woman has recently arrived in Paris from the Department of Seine-et-Marne, who should be presented to the Academy of Sciences. This woman was, a short time since, watching a cow in an open field, when a violent storm arose. She took refuge under a tree, which, at the instant, was struck by lightning; the cow was killed, and she was felled to the earth senseless, where she was soon after found, the storm having ceased with the flash which felled her. Upon removing her clothing, the exact image of the cow killed by her side, was found distinctly impressed upon her bosom. This curious phenomenon is not without precedent. Dr. Franklin mentions the case of a man who was standing in the door of a house in a thunder-storm, and who was looking at a tree directly before him; when it was struck by lightning. On the man's breast was a perfect daguerreotype of the tree.

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A Saxon ranger, now 82 years old, and not willing to take the secret to his grave, publishes the following remedy for the bite of mad dogs, which he successfully applied to man and beast, during 25 years: The wound must immediately be washed out with warm vinegar, or luke-warm water, and wiped dry, after which pour a few drops of mineral muriatic acid into the wound, the mineral acid dissolving the poisonous foam, and so preventing the bad effect. Where no muriatic acid can be had, the wound in the meantime must be washed out with a strong solution of salt water, and the acid procured as soon as possible.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at New York on Monday morning with California mails to the 20th and $1,170,000 in gold.—Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th ult. The Indians attacked the settlements of Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants and carrying off all the stock and provisions. Business at San Francisco was unusually dull.

Dr. Thompson, of Fair Haven, Conn., has a plat of strawberry plants, of the British Queen variety, which have blossomed and brought forth fruit twice the present season, in the open air. The second crop of the fruit are represented as not quite ripe, but large and well formed.

The Post Office Department has decided that under the present laws postmasters are not compelled to receive cents in payment for either postage stamps, nor from any one person at one time more than thirty cents in three cent coin. All beyond this rests in their discretion.

Bayard Taylor's wedding-day was appointed for Tuesday of last week, at Gotha, Germany.

The Mormons settled at San Bernardino, California, were at last accounts preparing to leave for Salt Lake.

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! Every one his own Salesman! JONES & CO., of the Crescent, one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in market st. above sixth, No. 200, Philada. ap15. JONES & CO.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn*

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.

"On the 26th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside* and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrel & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK, } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading, The above Safes can be inspected at 31 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "inside Iron door Salamander." FARREL & HERRING,

No. 31 Walnut street, Phila.

Our ymakers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. apr. 15 1y

MARRIED.

In Radnor, on the 4th inst., *Nathan Fox*, of Willistown, Chester county, to *Ann Eliza Nuzum*, of Marple, Delaware county.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. Harvey Hellerman, 23d ward, Phila., by Rev. Wm. Whitehead, *Mr. M. P. Sharp*, formerly of Chester county, to *Miss Carrie L.*, daughter of Wm. Elkins, Esq., of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa.

DIED.

At West Branch, on the 8th inst., *Mrs. Margaret Whitehead*, in the 48th year of her age.

In Chester, on Thursday morning last, *Mrs. Margaret P. Lyons*, wife of Mr. Crossman Lyons, in the 57th year of her age.

At Kelleyville, on the 15th inst., *Bernard McCready*, aged 57 years.

On Tuesday morning, *Mrs. Susanna*, wife of William Turner. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, in Providence township, on Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Leaming'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. 23 1y.

REAL ESTATE at Public Sale.—Pursuant to an Order of the Orphans' Court of Chester county, will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 1st of December*, 1857, all that Messuage and tract of Land, late the estate of Davis Garrett, Sr., deceased, situate in Willistown township, Chester county, bounded by lands of Enos Hibberd, Thomas Cox, Nathan Garrett, other land of Davis Garrett, dec'd, and others, containing about 118½ acres, more or less. The improvements are a two story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached; large double floored Stone Barn, Wagon house, Carriage house Stone Spring House over a never failing Spring; and other out-buildings. The land is of first quality, and good proportion of WOODLAND, and Meadow, in a high state of cultivation, conveniently divided into fields, and well watered. It is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, about 3 miles from the Intersection of the Columbia and West Chester R. R., and is on the public road from Downingtown to Philadelphia. It is in a good neighborhood, convenient to mills, Stores, and places of public worship. Every way it is one of the most desirable farms in the market.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions made known by DAVIS GARRETT.

November 18, 4t. *Executor.*

A VALUABLE BUTTER OR MILK FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale, his valuable Dairy Farm, situated in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, but a short distance north of the Rose Tree Hotel, about 1½ miles from Media, and 13 from Philadelphia. In the whole farm is comprised, 130½ acres, divided into tracts of 67, and 77, with the improvements, and 44 acres; separately or the whole as will be sold to suit purchasers, there is about 30 acres of WOODLAND on the premises. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with runs of water in every field, convenient to the markets, shools, mills and places of public worship, and is eminently suited for a Daily Farm, as the person now occupying it carries on a good business by taking milk to Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a substantial STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 9 rooms on the first floor, 4 on the second with a convenient garret. A stone Kitchen adjoining, with a well of good water and pump therein. A Barn, part stone and part frame, of sufficient size to accommodate 20 head of cattle. There is a fine Spring House, with two Dwellings over the same, supplied by a never failing spring of water, within about 20 yards of the main building. All the necessary buildings are in good repair. There is a fine Apple Orchard, with other fruit trees on the premises.

Altogether, this property is one of the most desirable that can be purchased, the land being productive, and facility for attaining a good market, not excelled.

Persons wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by applying to Jas. R. Cummins, at Media, office in the Court House, or the subscriber residing in Radnor township, Delaware co., Pa.

Nov. 18-9w* JOSEPH W. WORRALL.

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.

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, Middletown and Thornbury, Walker Y. Hoopes; Chester Borough and Township, William G. Price; Nether Providence, Henry F. Estey; 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.*

A LARGE LOT OF CLEAR FLOORING, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE, SUITABLE FOR WEATHER BOARDING or Roofing, for sale very low at NICHOLSON'S Yard, 7th and Carpenter sts., 2d ward, Philadelphia, Nov. 18-1m*

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 be 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

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

GOOD ADVICE TO FARMERS.—In an account of the recent Wycoming county Fair, published in the Warsaw papers, we find some remarks by the retiring President, Maj. Hugh T. Brooks, which are so truthful and suggestive, and pertinent to the times, that we transfer them for the use of our readers as follows:

"There is one point affecting your material interests upon which I deem it proper to offer a remark or two. Money is scarce and prices are getting low—well, you must pay for what you want with what you have—the merchant must take your butter and beans, and send them to New York in exchange for codfish and calico. You must curtail in your meats and your drinks, patch up old clothes, and varnish over old furniture—the fashion plates must be sent to the Quakers for revision, and every "hoop" must be made into two. We must all spend less and work more. But this is not all; exigencies of the times demand mutual accommodations and forbearance; you must show mercy as you hope to receive it. If you have means use them discretely and humanely.—Don't keep money idle in your pockets—if you don't owe bills that are *due*, pay those that will become due; buy now what you are going to need, for now is the time to buy cheap; and then if you have money left, *lend* it; I beg pardon, but you can find somebody just as safe, and honest, as you are, who would put it in circulation.

The *Banks* just now are prominently before the public. Recent developments illustrate their intimate connection with the business interests of the country, and the fearful dependence of business men upon them—certainly great responsibility is attached to their management. But the public must keep good faith with the banks. If you take their bills, or depesit your money with them you thereby express some faith in the integrity of their officers, and some confidence in the securities and guaranties which the laws have imposed for your safety. You are not excusable if you change your mind suddenly and in consequence of rumors that you take no pains to verify, commence to run upon them for specie or deposits. Caprice in this case is a crime.

If you are constitutionally timid, and are liable to act without sense or justice, you are bound to have a guardian appointed to govern and restrain you and hold you to a line of conduct consistent with the public safety; otherwise put your bills into gold and the first dark night go and bury it in the earth, and let no one share the secret."

THE VALUE OF INDIAN CORN.—For the following interesting information in regard to this little understood kind of food, we are indebted to Hunt's Merchant Magazine:

"By those who do not know, or who are too scientific to profit by the experience o nations of men and herds of fat cattle, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat, &c., are only considered 'good fodder.' Leibig states that if we were to go naked as the Indians, for if we were subject to the same degree of cold as the Samoiedes, we should be able to consume the half of a calf and a dozen candles at a single meal! During the excessive fatigue in low temperature, wheat flour fails to sustain the system. This is owing to a deficiency in the elements necessary to supply animal heat, and the strong desire for oleaginous substances, under these circumstances, has led to the belief that animal food is necessary for human support. But late scientific experiments, and a better acquaintance with the habits of the North American Indians, have shown that a vegetable oil answers the same purpose as animal food; that one pound of parched Indian corn, or an equal quantity of corn meal, made into bread, is more than equivalent to two pounds fat meat.

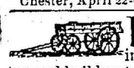
"Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour; more starch, and consequently capable of producing more sugar, and though less gluten, in other important compounds it contains nearly as much nitrogenous material. The combination of alimentary compounds in Indian corn, render it alone the *mixed* diet capable of sustaining man under the most extraordinary circumstances. In it, there is a natural coalescence of elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life, that exists in no other vegetable production. In ultimate composition, in nutritious properties, in digestibility, and in its adaptation to the varied necessities of animal life in the different climates of the earth, corn meal is capable of supplying more of the absolute wants of the adult human system than any other single substance in nature."

DRYING PUMPKINS AND TOMATOES.—As fruit is scarce in many parts of the country, every house-wife should lay in a good stock of dried pumpkins and tomatoes. Pumpkins may be put up in the old fashioned mode of cutting into rings, paring and drying upon poles; or they may be cut into small pieces, and dried on plates in the sun and oven. A better plan, however, is to pare, stew and strain them, just as if for pies; then spread the pulp thinly upon earthen dishes, and dry quickly in hot sun or partially heated oven. If dried slowly there is danger of souring. Store in a dry room. Kept in this manner they retain much of the freshness and flavor of newly gathered fruit. The dried pulp should be soaked in milk for a few hours before using. In making pies they are greatly improved by stirring the pumpkin into scalding milk especially if eggs be not used. Tomatoes may be kept in excellent condition by cooking, straining and drying just as described for pumpkins.

A NEW GRAPE.—The Patent Office Department under whose auspices the Chinese and African Sugar Canes have been so generally and successfully introduced, is now turning its attention to the introduction of a new Grape, of a species which there is reason to believe may be grown to a great advantage in the Middle end Western States of the United States. It is "Cabul Grape," from the Cabul Mountains of Afghanistan, in north latitude 34° 30′ and east longitude 69° 10′. The grape is said to be the finest in the world, and especially calculated for the manufacture of wines similar to the best Madeira or Port. The latitude, climate, and soil where this grape is indigenious, corresponds so nearly with Pennsylvania, that it is believed the introduction of the grape there could not fail to produce the most successful results. Cutting are now in course of importation, and it is expected that the new grape will be largely introduced in the course of another year.

PICKLING CABBAGE.—We have used excellent pickled cabbage, kept in perfet condition for a half a year at a time, which was prepared thus:—Slice the heads very finely. A head of red cabbage mixed with a half a dozen white ones giving the whole a pretty color. Sprinkle on and mix in a little salt. Scald together, say one gallon of good vinegar, two or three tablespoonsful of sugar, one tablespoonful of cloves, one of ground cinnamon, and a teaspoonful less of ground black pepper. The cloves, cinnamon and pepper should be put into a bag while scalding. When cold pour the pickle over the cabbage, and also drop in the bag of spices. Keep the whole well covered, putting a plate over the cabbage to hold it down in the pickle.

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 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 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, al ways on hand. J. R. & 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, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; fine marble-top Dressing Bureaus; Sofas; Sofa Tables and Wash Stands; Extension Dining Tables; Walnut and Mahogany French Tete-a-tetes; What-nots; Wardrobes; Book-Cases; Sofa Beds; French Bedsteads, at $1; French stuff-seat, cane and Windsor Chairs, Office-Chairs, Arm-Chairs; Lounges; Enamelled Cottage Furniture, of every style; Furniture Polish—took the premium at the Crystal Palace.
S. YORAM,
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 Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, 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.
2,5000 Ready-Made White Oak and Chesnut Posts. Also, Cedar Boat boards and Sliding 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 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. 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.

MARBLE 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.

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 C HALE.

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 2½cts. 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 Languages 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHAE OF LIME.—DEBURG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "
PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Poudrette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept. 23-2m.

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.

F. 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.

The Truth about Kansas!--Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 318 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, Its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
july 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

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 Mats,
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,
FASHIONABRE 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 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.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug of Store. WM. T. SIMPSON, Media

COAL! COAL !!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.


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.


CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 399 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

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 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 City and State 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 DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call attention to their Stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest "living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 91, $1, $ 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks. 50. 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap! Irish Linens of our own Importation, Linen Table cloths, Diapers, Napkins, Crashes, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large Four Story White Building."
THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-3m.

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.

PLAIN AND FANCY MILLINERY.
M. E. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER, respectfully announce to the Ladies of Media and vicinity, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE, on the S. E. corner of State street, and South Avenue, Media, where they have on hand and intend to keep an assortment of Straw and Fancy Millinery, Straw bonnets bleached and pressed.
All orders promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Media, April 22, 1857-tf

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. P. 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. 28. 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.

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.

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.

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 25
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. G. 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 ½ 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. MUHLENBERG.
A large assortment of these safes always on hand.
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

**J

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 40 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1857. WHOLE NO 144

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTAURANT.--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 ISAIAH 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.

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

JESSE BISHOP,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent;
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
Money loaned in large or small sums, on Real Estate, security, Real Estate bought and sold. Taxes paid. Money may be transmitted through the mail by means of Drafts or Certificate of Deposit. Any information concerning investments will be promptly given. nov 12-1*6

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

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 Homopathically when desired.

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

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.

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.

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 29,57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

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

A superior article of burning Fluid and Camphin in Store and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May 6. Druggist, Media.

ORIGINAL.

THE SLAVE'S LAMENT.

The ocean breeze swept o'er the high, rocky crest,
The last gleam of daylight grew dim in the west;
When on a lone shore, where the wild breakers rent,
A slave thus sang to the nightwind his lament.

Proud land of the west! for one thou hast no home;
A stranger and slave o'er thy green fields I roam.
Thy sons brought me hither, and now, deep and low,
They crush my proud spirit—white man, let me go.

My dear native home is afar o'er the waves—
Where the deep rolling ocean, its golden sand laves,
Where the palm and olive, and vine trailing low,
Cluster thick round my cot—white man, let me go.

My father yet sits at his own cabin door,
In evening's warm light, as he sat there of yore;
But his brow has grown sad—his heart fills with woe
When he thinks of his son—white man, let me go.

In a lonely spot, where the dark Cypress bends,
And a bright purling stream through the green valley wends—
My mother's grave lies;—she sank under the blow,
With grief for her loved son,—white man, let me go.

My brother yet hunts o'er the wild mountain ways,
Where fierce Bushmen roam and the bold lion preys;
But he sighs for the arm that ne'er failed with its blow
In the chase or conflict,—white man, let me go.

J*** B*****

Radnor, November 20, 1857.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

"You were not here yesterday," said the gentle teacher of the village school, as she laid her hand kindly on the curly head of one of her pupils. It was recess time, but the little girl had not gone to frolic away ten minutes, not even left her seat; but sat absorbed in what seemed a fruitless attempt to make herself mistress of a sum in long division.

Her face and neck crimsoned at the remark of her teacher, but looking up, she seemed somewhat re-assured by the kind glance that met her, and answered, "No madam, I was not, but my sister Nell was."

"I remember there was a little girl, who called herself Nelly Gray, came in yesterday, but I did not know she was your sister.—But why did you not come? You seem to love study very much."

"It was not because I did not want to come," was the earnest answer, and then she paused, and the deep flush again tinged that fair brow—"but," she continued, after a moment of painful embarrassment, "mother cannot spare both of us conveniently, and so we are going to take turns; I'm going to school one day, and sister next; and to-night I'm to teach Nelly all I have learned to-day, and to morrow night she will teach me all she learns while here. It's the only way we can think of getting along, and we want to study very much, so as to sometime keep school ourselves, and take care of mother, because she has to work very hard to take care of us."

With genuine delicacy, Miss M. forbore to question the child further, but sat down beside her, and in a moment explained the rule over which she was puzzling her young brain, so that the difficult sum was easily finished.

"You had better go out and take the air a moment; you have studied very hard today," said the teacher, as the little girl put up her slate.

"I had rather not; *I might tear my dress;* I will stand by the window and watch the rest."

There was such a peculiar tone in the voice of her pupil, as she said, "I might tear my dress;" that Miss M. was led instinctively to notice it. It was nothing but a nine-penny print of deep blue, but it was neatly made, and had never yet been washed. And while looking at it she remembered, that during the whole previous fortnight, Mary Gray had attended school regularly, that she had never seen her wear but that one dress.

"She is a thoughtful little girl," said she to herself, "and does not want to make her mother any trouble. I wish I had more such scholars."

The next morning Mary was absent, but her sister occupied her seat. There was something so interesting in the two little sisters, the one 11 years old, and the other 18 months younger, agreeing to attend school by turns, that Miss M. could not forbear observing them very closely. They were pretty-faced children, of delicate forms and fairy-like hands and feet; the elder with dark, lustrous eyes, and the younger with orbs like the June sky, her white neck veiled by a wreath of golden ringlets. She observed in both the same close attention to their studies, and as Mary had tarried during play-time, so did Nelly, and upon speaking to her as she had to her sister, she received the same answer, *I might tear my dress.*"

Again the reply caused Miss M. to notice the garb of the sister. She saw at once it was the same piece as Mary's, and upon scrutinizing it closely, she became certain that it was the same dress. It did not fit so closely on Nelly; it was too long for her, and she was evidently not at ease when she noticed her teacher looking at the bright flowers that were so thickly set on the dark ground.

The discovery was one that could not but interest a heart so truly benevolent as that which pulsated in the bosom of that village teacher. She ascertained the residence of their mother, and though sorely straightened herself by a narrow purse, that same night, having found at the only store in the place, a few yards of the same material, purchased a dress for little Nelly, and sent it to her in such a way that the donor could not be detected.

Very bright and happy looked Mary Gray on Friday morning, as she entered the school at an early hour. She waited only to place her book neatly in her desk, ere she approached Miss M. and whispering in a voice that laughed in spite of her efforts to make it low and deferential--"After this week, Nelly is coming to school every day, and oh, I am so glad!"

"That is good news," replied the teacher kindly. "Nelly is fond of her books, I see, and I am happy to know that she can have an opportunity to study her books every day."

Then she continued, a little good-humored mischief encircling her eyes. "But can your mother spare both conveniently?"

"O, yes, ma'am—yes ma'am, she can now. Something has happened which she didn't expect, and she is as glad to have us to come as we are to do so."

She hesitated a moment, but her young heart was filled to the brim with joy, and when a child is happy, it is as natural for it to tell the cause, as it is for a bird to warble when the sun shines.

So out of the fulness of her heart she spoke, and told the teacher this little story.

She and her little sister were the only children of a poor widow, whose health was so delicate that it was almost impossible to support herself and daughters. She was obliged to keep them out of school all winter, because they had no clothes to wear, but she told them if they could earn enough by doing odd chores for the neighbors, to buy each of them a new dress, they might go in the spring. Very earnestly had the little girls improved their stray chances, and very carefully laid by the copper coins which usually repaid them. They had each saved nearly enough to buy a calico dress, when Nelly was taken sick, and as the mother had no money before hand, her own treasure had to be expended for medicine.

"O, I did feel so bad when school opened, and Nelly could not go because she had no dress," said Mary. "I told her I wouldn't go either; but she said I had better, for I could then teach her some, and it would be better than no schooling. I stood it for a fortnight, but Nell's little face seemed all the time looking at me on the way to school, and I couldn't be happy a bit; so I finally thought of a way by which we could both go, and I told mother I would come one day and the next I would lend Nelly my dress and she might come, and that's the way we have done this week. But last night somebody sent sister a dress just like mine, and now she can come too. O, if I only knew who it was, I would get down on my knees and thank them, and so would Nelly. But we don't know, and we have done all we could for them—*we've prayed for them!* and oh, Miss M. we are all glad now. Ain't you too?"

"Indeed, I am," was the emphatic answer.

And on the following Monday, when little Nelly in her new dress entered the schoolroom, her face radiant as a rose in the sunshine, and approaching the teacher's table, exclaimed in tones as musical as those of a freed fountain—"I'm coming to school every day now, and I am so glad!" Miss M. felt as she had never before felt—that it was more blessed to give than receive. No millionaire, when he saw his name in public prints lauded for his thousand dollar charities, was ever half so happy as that poor school-teacher, who wore old gloves half a summer longer than she ought, and thereby saved enough to buy that little fatherless girl a calico dress.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN.

Among the lives lost by the sinking of the Central America, was that of Rufus A. Lockwood. The great, regal irregular intellect of this man—his imperious, impatient temper—his defiant, eccentric spirit—his indomitable, bazarre and masculine appearance—his wonderful powers of endurance—the singular adventures and contrasting episodes of his life—the bold, rugged, abrupt outlines of entire character, render him an object of romantic interest, as well as affectionate admiration to all who knew him.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune, gives the sketch of the life of this man;

In 1836, Lockwood settled in Lafayett, Indiana—a married man, and a school-teacher—without money, friends, influence or position—nothing but his dauntless will and monumental brain. He was not a man to succeed as a village pedigogue; and the miserable pittance he realized from it, did not tend to diminish the disgust he felt for the occupation. In the meanwhile he borrowed law books from an attorney, in Lafayette, and applied himself silently and assiduously to the study of law. In two years he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Indiana. His first case was an important one. He was retained to defend a man named Frank, indicted for the murder of Wood, a respectable citizen of Lafayette, in a quarrel originating out of a bet upon the election. The evidence was direct and positive as to the crime; yet such was the power of the defence that Frank was acquitted. Nine thousand copies of Lockwook's remarkable speech in that case were published by request, and it was pronounced by the profession, to be the most masterly analytic opposition to the entire law of homicide, known to the criminal jurisprudence of this country. Aside from its legal lore and impregnable logic, it was a brilliant literary production, and extracts of it may still be found in some of the elocutionary works, as specimens of declamation and oratorical eloquence.

The prestige of this successful debut placed Lockwood at once among the most prominent lawyers of the State. He immediately formed a co-partnership with Albert S. White, then United States Senator from Indiana. This partnership continued with a very lucrative and extensive practice until 1841, during which year Lockwood in one of his strange and unaccountable freaks of humor, took it into his head to visit Mexico—leaving his business unfinished, his property unsettled, and his family ignorant of his destination. For several years nothing was heard of him—until his friends accidentally learned that he was serving as a private in the United States army, having enlisted at New Orleans. They immediately, without his knowledge, took active measures to procure his discharge, and, through the efforts and influence of the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, then United States Senator, obtained it from the President. Lockwood then returned to his family, at Lafayette, and resumed the practice of the law, acquiring the increase of business, and the reputation of the foremost lawyer in Indiana. He was retained as leading counsel in the great Sargeant cases, involving the title to half the real estate of Lafayettee, also in many of the most important litigations pending before the Federal and Supreme Courts of the State. But his restless and impatient spirit was still dissatisfied. In 1850, he started for California. There, as elsewhere, his massive intellectual powers and extraordinary legal abilities speedily raised him to the very head of the profession, even among the brilliant lawyers of that favored State. He brought an action of trespass against the Vigilance Committee, in the height of its reign, and extorted a judgment from one of its own packed juries. His speech in that case was also published for its learning and eloquence. He was at that time attorney for Palmer, Cook & Co., the great California bankers. In the noon-day of his prosperity and success, with one of his erratic meteor-like, Lockwood wayardly, recklessly and abruptly abandoned all, and sailed for Australia.

There he hired out as a shepherd, to tend herds at 25 lbs. per annum, and his oat-meal rations. He served the full term of his engagement—one year—at this primitive and pastoral occupation. He then went to Melbourne, Australia, and opened a law office. On the Fourth of July following, the American citizens, including the U. S. Consul, invited him to deliver an address upon that republican anniversary. Lockwood accepted the invitation, and at the banquet given on that day commenced his oration—a daring, heterodox, and brilliant phillipic against the government of England and the royal blood of the British Monarchs. The Englishman present were enraged and violent, the U. S. Consul intimidated and wavering, the Americans half astonished and half pleased—Lockwood alone, calm, immovable and sarcastic. At length the excited mob became so truculent that he was compelled to desist, and left the banquet. A copy of this unique oration was printed in the Washington Union. Lockwood himself sent a humorous account of the proceedings to President Pierce, through John Petitt, with a request that the U. S. Consul at Melbourne be removed.

Shortly after this he returned to California, and immediately resumed his proud position as the acknowledged head of the legal profession in that State. He then commenced the herculean task of prosecuting through all the inferior Courts, to an ultimate and complete triumph in the Supreme Court of the United States, the celebrated Mariposa claim of Col. Fremont. This was one of the most intricate and important cases ever presented to that august tribunal; and so spoken of by Judge Taney in his opinion. It was undoubtedly Lockwood's masterly brief that carried the cause, formed the basis of the Supreme Court decision, and secured to Col. Fremont his present princely fortune. It has all the profound comprehensive range of argument, blended with a refined, subtle analysis, so characteristic of Lockwood's mental power. In its great erudition and research may be seen the indomitable industry and conquering will of the man: in its perfect familiarity with the civil jurisprudence, Mexican language and law of tenure are visible the brilliant results of his strange sojourn in that Republic. This able legal paper is supposed to have been prepared, in a measure at least, by Lockwood—while a shepherd in Australia—brought out amid the fragrant floral splendors, the grand solitudes of those Antartic woods. There is beautiful speculation in the thought. It is probable that the voyage during which he met with his tragic and melancholy death was partly with reference to this same litigation.

Lockwood was variable in his temper, eccentric in his actions, immovable in his resolves, a warm, steadfast friend, an austere, stern and relentless enemy—a great, and a strange man. His loss is a national calamity.

"The melancholy days have come—the saddest of the year," is true enough this season. Something like the present weather must have prevailed when Tom Hood wrote the following:

Summer's gone and over,
Fogs are falling down,
And with russet tinges
Autumn's doing brown.
Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves,
And the Book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves.
Round the tops of houses
Swallows as they flit,
Give like yearly tenants,
Notices to quit.
Skies of fickle temper
Weep by turns and laugh—
Night and day together
Taking half and half.

One day an Irish laborer was taken to the Edinburg Infirmary, badly injured by a fall from a house-top. The medical man in attendance asked the sufferer at what time the accident happened?

He replied, "two o'clock, yer honor."

On being asked how he came to fix the hour so accurately, he answered,—

"Be jabers, an' didn't I see the people at dinner, through a window, as I was coming down, sure."

ANECDOTE OF DECATUR.—At the close of the war with Algiers, when the preliminaries of the peace were argued, the Dey insisted that the United States ought to pay them some tribute (as usual,) if nothing more than a quantity of gunpowder. Commodore Decatur replied, he did not doudt but his Government would willingly let him have the powder, "but," he added, *but "you must ball with it."*

A Clergyman, who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband: spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was "one of a few. Such a jewel of a Christian—you cannot find his equal, you well know. To which the sobbing fair one replied with an almost broken heart. "I'll bet I will."

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty." Two dollars is the price of the *Advertiser* for one year. Some persons, however, think it is published gratuitously, judging from the looks of their account on our subscription book.

"Now, look'er yer, Charlie, Jim mout be an honest negro, and then, again, he mout-ent; but if I was a chicken, and knowed he was about the yard, I tell you wot, nigger, I'd roost high, I would.!"

WAYNE'S ADDRESS.

On yon ramparts the red flag of England is dancing,
On yon ramparts the bright swords of England are glancing,
But there must the star-spangled banner be streaming,
And there must the blades of Columbia be gleaming;—
I have sworn, and my vow is recorded on high
To the contest to-night, we must conquer or die!

We fight for our country, her freedom, her glory:
Our names shall go down on the pages of story,
Not the praise of the courtier, the craven, or minion,
But in songs of the free—in our country's opinion;
And each blow that we strike, is a torch to those pages,
That shall blazen the fame of her heroes for ages.

O, think of the fields where our brothers are sleeping,
Of their orphans and widows in loneliness weeping,
How the knife of the Indian is reeking and gory
Led on by the blood-thirsty tyrant and tory:
Then think of the fallen, the tears that are shed—
We must conquer to-night, or sleep with the dead.

Oh, where is the coward would falter in danger?
Let him home, to the land of the serf and the stranger—
No coward is here! Each dark eye how flashing
Speaks a tempest of wrath, like the ocean waves dashing,
Then wild let the war-cry above the fierce foes ring
To trumpet our vengeance—"Remember Wyoming."

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomena is supposed to be due to the passage of electric currents through the higher regions of the atmosphere—the different colors manifested being produced by the passage of the electricity through air of different densities. In the northern hemisphere it appears always in the North; but in the southern hemisphere it appear in the South. It seems to originate at or near the poles of the earth, and consequently it is seen in greatest perferfection within the arctic and antarctic circles.

The aurora is not a local phenomena; it is seen simultaneously at places widely remote from each other, as in Europe and America.

The general height of the aurora is supposed to be between one and two hundred miles above the surface of the earth; but it sometimes appears within the regions of the clouds.

Auroras occur more frequently in the winter than in the summer, and are seen only at night. They affect, in a peculiar manner the magnetic needle and the electric telegraph, and as the disturbances occasioned in the instruments are noticed by day as well as by night, there can be no doubt of the occurrence of the aurora at all hours, the intense light of the sun rendering it invisible by day. The diagram given above represents one of the most beautiful of the auroral phenomena.

It has often been asserted, and on good authority, that sounds have been heard attending the phenomena of the aurora, like the rustling of silk or the crackling of fire. There is difference of opinion on this point.

Aurora seem subject to variation in their appearance, extending through a circle of years. From 1705 to 1752 the northern lights became more and more frequent; but after that, for a period, they were rarely seen. Since 1820 they have been quite frequent and brilliant.—*Wells' Natural Philosophy.*

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The number of languages spoken is 3.064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One quarter die before the age of seven. One half before the age of seventeen. To every 1,000 persons, one only reaches 100 years. To every 100, only 6 reach 65 years: and not more than one in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There are on earth, 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year; 91,824 die every day; 8 780 every hour, and 60 every minute—or one for every second.

These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. *The married are longer lived than the single;* and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men but fewer after. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to 100. Marriages are most frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than day. Number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one fourth the population.

"This is George the Fourth," said an exhibitor of wax work, pointing to the slim figure. "I thought he was a very stout man." "Very likely, but if you'd been here without victuals half so long as he has, you'd been twice as this."

A transcendental preacher took his text, "Feed my Lambs." A plain farmer quaintly remarked to him on coming out of church: —"A very good text, sir, but you should take care not to put the hay so high in the rack that lambs can't reach it."

YANKEE POETRY.—A down-east poet thus immortalizes the beautiful river Connecticut: "Roll on loved Connecticut, long hast thou ran, giving shad to old Harford and freedom to man!"

A western editor expresses his delight at having nearly been called "honey" by the gal he loves, because she saluted him as "Old Beeswax," at their last meeting.

A Philadelphia paper recently inserted the following advertisement—"Wanted, at this office, two devils, of good moral character."

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Institute which has just closed its session, deserves more than a mere passing notice, from the fact that it has been one of more than usual interest. The beautiful weather which prevailed, the large audiences that filled the building during the whole session, the liberal spirit of the people in the vicinity, the unceasing interest manifested in the exercises by the public, the large delegation of teachers that were present, and their earnest efforts to do their duty—all these things conspired to make the Teachers' Institute of Delaware county, a glorious one. And such indeed it was. Every one went home glad that he had attended, and teachers felt that they carried back much valuable information in their profession. But while there were numberless reasons for rejoicing, there were some for regret. From some of the districts the attendance of teachers was very slim, whilst from some there was not even a single representative. What their reasons were for remaining at home, we are not prepared to say, but will venture to predict that they were in many cases very selfish ones.

The resolutions passed declaring that "It is as much the duty of teachers to attend the Institute, as it is to be present at their schools," defines the position of the teacher, as we understand it, and as the public are beginning to estimate, and teachers will be measured accordingly.

Many of the districts did nobly; and whilst they by their aid and presence, did much for the success of the meeting, they plainly showed that the districts they represented were alive and working. Chester, though situated in an extreme part of the County, came *en masse*, and was undoubtedly the banner district. Other districts which we might mention, several of them indeed, were there in their strength.

We hope that before the next meeting of the Institute, teachers—all of them will see the *necessity* for attending, and on that occasion there will not be a single district unrepresented. When the people at large take such interest in these meetings, and cheer them with their presence—teachers who are the instruments by which the great subject is to be advanced, should not be indifferent, and stay away.

The exercises of the Institute were of a very interesting character, and were calculated to impress teachers with the importance of their mission, and the necessity of taking hold of everything having a tendency to elevate that profession.

When these Institutes were first formed, they failed in accomplishing much good, from the fact that they were mere conventions, where windy speeches were made, and resolutions passed, and where teachers were merely passive creatures, having no part assigned them in the exercises, and only used to fill the benches. But now-a-days they have become Normal Schools, where teaching is exhibited as a science, and where teachers have the opportunity, whilst giving their own ideas, of being benefitted by those of others. This we believe to be the true end of Teachers' Institutes, and of this character, truly was the one just held in our county. From appearances it promised to be a working Institute, and it has been one. Teachers seemed alive to the interest of their schools, and readily worked in order to secure it.

During the three days that the Institute was in session, there was a greater interchange of sentiment, and more topics discussed than we have seen at some of a week's duration. Without wishing to particularize, we would remark that the teachers were fortunate in having the pleasure of hearing Mr. Wickersham. He is to all intents and purposes a teacher, and with an exalted idea of the profession, he strives to inculcate a like spirit in all others. Teaching, with him is truly a science, and whatever he undertakes to do, must be done scientifically. We thought that his lecture on Friday evening, was one of the most beautiful things that we listened to. He carries with him the well-wishes of us all, and if we should ever have the pleasure of listening to him again, the anticipation is made doubly pleasing, because of what we *have* heard.

Mr. Deans undoubtedly pursued a wise course when he threw the meeting upon its own resources, and he evinced by the go-ahead manner into the business of the occasion, that if example had any force, he intended that the example should be a good one His exercises in Arithmetical Anaylasis were both pleasing and instructive, and were largely participated in by the teachers. The plan of assigning to particular ones—certain subjects to report on—proved very interesting. Many of those reports were fine productions—particularly one on School Government, by Mr. Bullard—it should be published.

The manner of introducing Grammar was as novel, as it was successful. From what we saw of Mr. Deans, we pronounce him a "full team," and wish him every success.—Of the teachers we need say nothing—"they spoke for themselves," just as they ought to do on such occasions. It was emphatically an Institute of their own, and the many who attended will testify that they acquitted themselves with credit. There was more congeniality of feeling, more familiarity, more pleasure, than we ever saw on such an occasion.

We have heard some persons complain that these meetings are dry affairs—have heard them described as poor concerns, &c., but we will venture that none of the many who attended the last one will say that of it. On the contrary, the sessions were spicy, very spicy, we thought. Indeed to judge of the outward demonstrations of applause, there was plenty of humor. We beg leave to object to any one saying that it was dry, inasmuch as we think we can appreciate jollity, and saw plenty of it there.

The people of Radnor—what shall we say of them. To say that they were hospitable, will not answer for such a welcome as they gave us, men and women do not receive very often in a life-time. Houses were thrown open, and tables actually groaned beneath the good things with which they tickled our palates, and they seemed to greet us with as much pleasure, as we felt when grasped by such hospitable hands. May they ever enjoy the fullest prosperity, and may they ever receive from their fellow-men, the same unbounded hospitality that, they have dispensed to the Teachers' of Delaware County.

The next session of the Institute will be convened at Concordville, in May next, when we hope to meet again, not only those with whom we have just passed so pleasant a time, but those, who unfortunately for themselves and the great cause which they profess to espouse, were not present.—ED.

SABBATH READING.

THE DREAM.—I once heard of a minister who stated that he preached a number of years without any visible benefit to any one. Finally he concluded that it was not right for him to preach, and in consequence thought that he would give it up. But while musing on the subject he fell asleep and dreamed. "I dreamed," said he, "that I was to work for a certain man for so much, and my business was, splitting open a very large rock, with a very small hammer, pounding upon the middle of it in order to split it open. I worked a long time to no effect, and at length I became discouraged, and began to complain, when my employer came; said he, 'Why do you complain? Have you not fared well while in my employ?'

'O, yes.'

'Have you not had enough to eat?

'Yes.'

'Have you been neglected in any way?'

'No, sir.'

'Then,' said he, 'keep to work; cease your complaints, and I will take care of the results.' He then left me.

I then thought I applied my little hammer with more energy, and soon the rock burst open with such force that it awoke me.—Then, says he, I ceased to complain. I seized my little hammer with new vigor; I hammered upon that great rock (sin) with renewed energy, nothing doubting, and soon the rock burst. The spirit of the Lord rushed in, and the result was a reward of a glorious ingathering of souls to the heavenly Shiloh. Thus you see, my brother, that to persevere in well-doing, is a sure way to gain a prize.

THE LARGEST HALF TO GOD.—'Mother,' asked a little boy who was trying to make a good beginning of the new year, 'how much of my spending money do you think I ought to give to God?' 'I don't know, said his mother, "how much have you?' He opened his wallet and dropped it on the table, a gold dollar his grand-father gave him for a Christmas present, a three cent and a five cent piece. 'There's my gold dollar; I'll half that,' he said; three cents and five cents are eight cents, and half of that is four.—No, I'll give the largest half to God, I'll give half the dollar and five cents.' How many Christians are following this child's example, and giving their largest half to God?

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—Hon. Thomas H. Benton, in a speech in New York; turned to the ladies, and referring to his mother said, "My mother asked me never to use tobacco, and I never touched it from that time to the present day. She asked me not to game, and I have never gamed; and I cannot tell this day who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me too, against hard drink; and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute to having complied with her earnest and pious wishes. When seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and I made then a resolution of total abstinence. I formed an abstinence society at a time when I was the sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe to my mother.

SOWING AND REAPING.—There is no surer way of reaping disappointment than by sowing the seed of charitable works with the expectation of a large return in gratitude,—And this, not because men are, in general, ungrateful—far be it from us to have so wretched an opinion of our fellow creatures—but, partly, because the calamity or distress, or want, from which we may have relieved them, has, very probably, somewhat closed the hearts of the recipients against kindly feeling; and chiefly because the very looking out for such return, clearly betrays that there lurks within us that craving appetite for man's applause, which is sure to end in our dissatisfaction with the world.

If there are sufferings which, however dreadful in their endurance, are yet susceptible of amelioration, the sorrow which a parent's loss awakens is not among the number; other ties may be replaced, other affections may be restored, but when death breaks the bond of filial love, nature, honoring the most sacred of her feelings, forbids a sentiment less pure, less strong, succeeding to it: and though the tear which sorrow sheds upon the parent's grave may be dried by time, the loss which bids that tear to flow can never be replaced by human tenderness or human power.

SPIRITUAL DEATH.—Strange as it may sound, how many a man has followed himself to his own grave! He is no mourner—would he were, for then there might be still hope—but he is an assister at the grave of his own better hopes and holier desires, of all in which the true life of the soul consisted, which is all dead and buried; though he, a sad survivor of himself, still cumbers the world for a while.

A little boy called upon one of our citizens and offered some raspberries for sale. "Well, my son," says the citizen, "are there not worms in them?" The little boy frankly replied, "I think there are some." Our citizen then said, "I don't want the berries, but as you are an honest boy, and tell the truth, I will give you a dime." The boy retorted, "I don't sell my honesty."

POOR, YET RICH.—A poor, simple man, once said, "I have lost all my property: I have lost all my relatives; my last son is dead. I have lost my hearing and my eyesight: I am alone, old and poor, but it makes no difference. Christ never grows old, Christ never is poor, Christ never dies, and Christ never forsakes me."

Religion itself is but a state of the affections. I once met a beautiful peasant woman in the valley of the Arno, and asked the number of her children. "I have three here and two in, Paradise," she calmly replied, with a tone and manner of touching and grave simplicity. Her faith was of the heart.

Kindnesses are stowed away in the heart, like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MIDDLETOWN LYCEUM.—The first anniversary of this Lyceum was celebrated on Saturday evening last; at the Temperance Hall, in Edgmont township. The hall was crowded long before the time appointed for commencing the exercises, and by the large turn-out, showed that the people of that section could appreciate societies of this nature. We noticed present many from distant parts of the county, and not a few from Chester county. The exercises were opened at 7 o'clock, by Thomas V. Cooper, of this Borough, who delivered the Anniversary Address. He occupied the stand for nearly half an hour, and was followed by Joseph Mendenhall, of Edgmont, who read an essay, under the caption—"*Are we not getting worse?*"—reviewing the many evils the people are gradually falling into, and urged the necessity of a speedy reform. It was replete with good sense, and calculated to add renewed lustre to the reputation of its author as a writer. Miss Rebecca Thatcher, of Aston, followed, by reading an essay on "*The Works of God,*"—which was marked for its beauty and brilliancy of composition. We have seldom had the pleasure of listening to an essay upon subject of this nature, treated with more skill and elegancy. It elicited the warmest admiration of the audience. The fourth in order, was Edward Smedley, who declaimed verses, entitled "*The Ursa Major.*" He acquitted himself with credit, and well merited the applause he received. Milton Edwards, of Middletown, came fifth in the programme.—He read an essay, confined to no particular subject. He reviewed the Lyceum System, treated of the many false theories of the day, with their remedy. The article showed no small skill in writing, and was emphatically, a common sense one. He was followed by Wm. J. Smedley, of Middletown, who declaimed a sero-comic selection, entitled "*Nobody,*"—which excited the laughter of all present. Seventh on the list, was Annie Pennell, of Middletown, who read an essay on "*Essay Writing.*" She treated her subject—a very difficult one by the way—in a masterly manner. She spoke of the tastes and modes of composition, and, by judging from the way she handled them,—is herself an adept in the art. Amy Darlington was eighth on the programme. She recited a poem, entitled—"*The Painter of Seville.*" It was quite lengthy, and the wonder to us was that it could be so well retained in her memory, which must be quick and powerful. The manner in which she declaimed it won the warmest approbation of the audience.—The Lyceum's worthy Chairman, Thomas Pratt, filled the places of two who were absent, by declaiming Gough's beautiful "*Apostrophe to Water,*" published some time since in this paper, in a sketch of that renowned temperance lecturer; and judging from the description there given, (for we have never heard the original,) Mr. Pratt's imitation was a good one. Any one, by glancing at the article, will readily see that it requires a master to even read it. Though the attempt to imitate it as delivered by its author, few others than Mr. Pratt need dare to attempt.

The exercises were closed by a lecture from Joseph Ad. Thomson, of this Borough. He took for his subject—*Light, more Light.* He commenced by comparing instinct with reason. He spoke of the continual monotony of instinct, and the constant novelty of reason. The latter was forever in a new phrase; the former, ever the same. They were debarred by their nature from any change. The dress, the habits and the song was the same as in the morning of creation. He reviewed the history of the past, and marked the particular epochs in the organization of social compacts. The laws of different ages were compared, and given as illustrations of human advancement.

He dwelt upon the many agencies by which man had attained his present position—how he had compiled from nature, and from thence constructed engines of advancement. He discarded the ideas of a common level for humanity, and showed that this idea had been a great hindrance to mental excellence.

He compared the age of Pericles, the Elizabethean, and the present ages, in point of facilities for mental improvement—contrasted the arts, sciences, commerce, and scientific researches of the present, with the first rude efforts of man in those directions, and illustrated by his comparisons that man's march must of necessity, be onward.

We will quote the closing paragraph of his lecture:—

"And here are we to-day, basking in the glory of the 19th century, an era, never dreamed of by the most visionary of the past, and scarcely realized by the present—an age in which all the diverging paths of scientific research, and educated skill, have suddenly commenced forming; if you please, a magnificent highway to still greater triumphs, upon which the wheels of progress may roll with still greater celerity—an age when all the straggling rays of light struck in a thousand labyrinths of darkness, have become concentrated in one mighty pencil of burning effulgence, and to-day shines, the brightest light on the shores of time. Different ages have been celebrated on account of some particular accession to man's triumphs, but the present one claims its eclat, because of its multitudinous accessions.

"And still the march goes on. This principle of unrest, this searching after light, is now more strongly a motor than ever; and who to-day, be his mind however gifted, be his dreams of coming times ever so bright, who to-day will *dare* to predict of the future? Who will venture to measure its progress by the past, and say what a century shall bring forth.

"Oh! the mind of man is a mysterious agent. A spark of divinity lights him onward to realize a thousand anticipations, and to ever make him seek for more. Motion is the great test of vitality, and progress is the sure result of motion. On this path shall man ever tread, looking forward to the future with buoyant hopes, and gathering around him, on his journey, trophy after trophy. Obstacle after obstacle gives way before him, and impediment after impediment succumbs to his giant efforts. Every enigma of science solved, reveals to him the space between him and infinity—and into the labyrinths of that mysterious space, he fearlessly plunges, there to demonstrate new truths, and institute new theories—ever searching after more light—and thus shall he fill up his measurement of time, till its partition wall, sinks at the grave—when everlasting *light* shall at last blaze upon him from the Throne of God."

The above brief extract will give our readers some idea of the character of the lecture. Throughout it combined beauty with reason, and a spirit in keeping with the subject of the world's progress, which he so eloquently dwelt upon.

Throughout, the exercises were of a most entertaining nature, and the large audience seemed highly pleased with them.

Our county counts but few Lyceums, but four or five at best. How much better it would be if each township had one, and how easily could they be formed, if the people would but take a little interest in the matter. Were the citizens of the Providences, and other townships having no society of the kind, to visit the Middletown Lyceum, and see the number there semi-monthly congregated, they would certainly blush for their own townships, where all efforts at establishing such have heretofore failed, for want of a little interest in the matter.

So far as our efforts can avail, or our sheet lend publicity to their doings, we are most ready and willing to do it without charging "a gold dollar." They are beneficial to the communities in which they are formed, and every publisher of a newspaper is bound, in justice to his readers, to give his mite toward them. This course is infinitely better than taking up double the space required to "insert the notices" in their condemnation.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—Dullness is still the prevailing feature in the produce markets, and the transactions of the week just past have been very light for the season. Breadstuffs are unsettled, and prices of most kinds favor the buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—The unfavorable tenor of the foreign news, and the increased receipts of the past week, have unsettled the market for most descriptions, and prices at the close are hardly supported; the sales of flour for shipment are only about 5,000 bbls, at $5,-25a$5.37 for common and good superfine; $5.50a$5.75 for extra, and $6.50 for fancy brands, the market closing quiet and with more sellers than buyers at these rates.—The home demand has been to a moderate extent only, at from $5.25 up to $7a$8 per bbl, according to quality, the latter for premium extra family flour. Rye Flour is quiet at $4.50 per bbl. Corn meal continues in limited demand, with further sales of 600 bbls Pennsylvania at $3.12½a$3.18¾ per bbl. Wheat is in moderate request only, the millers being disposed to hold off for lower prices; and about 20 000 bushels have been taken at $1 20a1.2 for common to fine reds, and $1 25a$1.36 for white. Rye is selling, on arrival, at 73c for Delaware, and 75c for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm at the advance, and about 22,000 bushels have been sold at 80c for old, and 56a60c for new yellow, as to dryness. Oats are firmer, with sales of 17 000 bushels at 33a34c for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Barley malt is selling as wanted at $1.10, and N. Y. Barley at 80a86c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—There is little or nothing doing in Pork or Beef to alter quotations; the former is quoted at $19a$20, and the latter $17a$18 per bbl for city mess. In Bacon there is a small business to note at 13a14c for hams, the latter for fancy cured, and 12c for shoulders. Lard is unsettled, with moderate sales; country packed at 10a12c, and Western at 12a13c. Butter is moving off at 10a12c for solid, and 14a16 for roll, the latter for prime lots. Cheese is steady at 7a9c per lb.

GROCERIES.—Molasses is unsettled and drooping, and the transactions are mostly by auction, comprising 150 bbls New York syrup at 23a37½c; 75 hhds Cuba Muscovado 21a24c; 30 hhds tart do at 20c, and 100 bbl Muscovado at 23a25c—all cash. Coffee is unsettled and drooping, and the only transaction of any amount is the auction sale of Rio, comprising about 1,800 bags, at from 9½ to 10¾c on 60a90 days and 4 months credit, showing an advance of ¼c per lb. By private contract the sales have been limited at about previous quotations, including Laguayra at 9½a11¼c, 4 mos, for common to prime lots. Sugars rule dull and prices about the same, with sales of some 750 hhds, in lots as wanted, at 7¼a8¼c, on the usual terms.

CATTLE MARKET.—The receipts of Beef Cattle having fallen off, and the demand being rather better, prices continue to have an upward tendency. About 850 head were in market this week, and met with ready sale at from $7 to $9 50, chiefly at 8 or 9 the 100 lbs., for good quality, the market being pretty well cleared out at these rates.—About 220 Cows and Calves were at market, and partly sold at from $18 to $66 each, according to condition. The arrivals of Hogs were about 3,000 head; the market was brisk, and the bulk of the sales were made at from $7 to $8 the 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs continue in fair supply, and selling at from $2 50a$4 50 each.

BLOWING FROM A GUN IN INDIA.—A medical officer of this Presidency, says the Bombay Gazette, conspicuous for his bravery and gallantry during some of the late disturbances, gives a description of an "execution parade," which is terribly graphic:

"The first parade was a horrible sight, but the blowing away from guns is most appalling. After the explosion, the grouping of the men's remains in front of each gun was various and frightful. One man's head was perched upon his back, and he was staring round as if looking for his legs and arms.—All you see at the time is a cloud like a dust storm, composed of shreds of clothing, burning muscle and frizzing fat, with lumps of coagulated blood. Here and there a stomach or a liver comes falling down in a stinking shower. One wretched man slipped from the rope by which he was tied to the guns just before the explosion, and his arm was nearly set on fire. While hanging in his agony under the gun, a sergeant applied a pistol to his head, and three times the cap snapped, the man each time wincing from the expected shot. At last a rifle was fired into the back of his head, and the blood poured out from the nose and mouth like water from a briskly handled pump.—This was the most horrible sight of all. I have seen death in all its forms—but I never saw anything to equal this man's end."

A STEAMBOAT NEWSPAPER.—Among other innovations which the mammoth steamer Great Eastern is about to inaugurate, will be the publication of a daily paper on board for the benefit of the travelling public—the regular "public" of travellers—whom she may be bearing across the ocean. But this startling feature is anticipated on the western waters of the New World, for the New Orleans and St. Louis Packet steamer James E. Woodruff now sails equipped with the force and material for the publication of a daily paper on board during her trips up and down the river, with a job office attached for the printing of bills of fare and or other work.

The past week was remarkable, even in the city of New York, for brutal and murderous outrages. Three persons have been murdered, and four mortally wounded.

There is a clerk who has been in the New York Post-office forty years. He formerly carried the Southern mail in a bag under his arm across the river to Jersey City. The same mail now amounts to ten thousand pounds daily.

GREAT YIELD.—The Helena *Shield* Ark., states that Mr. F. M. Bledsoe, living in Walnut Bend, this season raised nine hundred bushels of potatoes on two acres of land! The potatoes were remarkably large. He planted but two barrels.

A Protracted meeting of the M. E. Church, at Lewistown, has been kept up for some eight or nine weeks past, and about a hundred have professed conversion.

A wealthy and charitable gentleman of Philadelphia distributes, at his own expense 800 loaves of bread per week to the poor.

Late English papers mention that a wife was recently sold by her husband, at Worcester, for a shilling and a quart of ale.

Who furnishes the turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner this year? or are we to be turkeyless.

The "debt of nature" should never be paid, if it can't be collected without an *execution.*

A QUAKERESS SOLD.—A Quaker lady, residing in Philadelphia, was recently visited by a little girl who said her father was very sick and was not expected to live, and that she and a large family that was dependent upon him for support, were in a state of destitution. She begged that the lady would give her sufficient money at least to purchase the medicines which had been prescribed for her father, and which might possibly save his life. The kind-hearted Quakeress gave her $8, and the little girl with tears of thankfulness murmured her gratitude and departed. A few days after she returned with a countenance more wan and sorrow stricken than before, to tell her benefactress that her father was dead; all the money which she had received had been expended for a coffin and shroud, and that she had nothing left to defray the further expenses of her father's funeral. The generous lady gave her $10 and went among her friends and collected $8 more, for her, and then went with her, to her wretched abode where she found the family wringing their hands and uttering loud lamentations over the body of a man which lay in a coffin placed on chairs in the centre of the room. The lady, who was unused to such scenes of woe, and was greatly affected by what she saw, hurriedly drew forth her purse, gave a portion of the contents to the little girl with a promise of future assistance, and hastily left the room.—When she reached the foot of the crazy stairs, which she had ascended to the squalid apartments above, she discovered she had forgotten her purse. She went up again as noiselessly as possible that she might not disturb the sacred grief of the sorrow-stricken family. What was her surprise and horror on entering the room to perceive the corpse sitting upright in its shroud, eagerly counting the gold which she left behind her, and announcing the result in tones which sounded more like those of robust health than the sepulchral accents of an inmate (almost) of the tombs. She contemplated for a moment this phase of humanity, and then departed as noiselessly as she had returned.

SPORTS IN BOSTON.—TWO FEMALES IN THE RING.—At a well known saloon on Court street, Boston, a desperate fight between two well-known cyprians was decided. A crowd of people was attracted to the spot by the novel sight and while many encouraged the wretched girls with shouts and yells the better portion of the community were shocked and hoped that the city would never be again disgraced by such a sickening spectacle. The affair originated in the following manner:—A number of lewd women were seated in the saloon, partaking of refreshments, when a few remarks concerning a young man well known about town, and in whom two of the girls professed to have an interest, occasioned the uttering of words which no standard dictionary contains.—Billingsgate, even in the days of Dr. Johnson when he silenced a fish-monger, by calling her an "individual," could offer no parallel to the language employed. From words the parties proceeded to blows, and as one of the girls is what is called "dumpy." and the other "scraggy" and tall, the combat promised to be unequalled; but never were judges of the "fancy," as they called themselves, more mistaken in their calculations. The short cyprian possessed the strength and skill of a prize fighter, and at the very first onslaught the face of her wretched antagonist was marked and bleeding; the effects of five long finger nails. The tall girl retaliated, and tore out a handful of hair from the head of the little one, which so enraged the latter that she made a rush, demolished her rival's $8 bonnet, tore her dress nearly off her person, scattered handsful of hair over the floor of the saloon, and then repeated the finger nail operation until her face was as streaked as a six-penny calico. In vain did the larger cyprian attempt to resist—her defence was broken down in an instant, and one of God's noblest works was driven for refuge to the street, a bleeding, crying, shameless piece of humanity, and an object for the crowd to jeer and hoot at. With curses on her lips the girl left the scene of battle, while the victorious wanton received the congratulations of her friends, and also blasphemed her Maker as she left the saloon for her home. No arrests were made, yet it was broad daylight, and hundreds saw the brutal battle.

The suggestion that Congress impose an excise tax upon all bank notes of a lower denomination than twenty-five dollars, meets with great favor, as being the most feasible method of effecting a currency reform. In looking over the late proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature, we find the following:

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed to use their best efforts to secure the passage of a law which shall impose a tax on all bank notes of any State of the United States of a denomination below $25.

The Ohio Toledo Commercial advises the people of that county to get up and forward a petition to Congress in its favor.

A case under the Dred Scott decision has arisen in Indiana. It is thus mentioned by the Indianopolis Journal:

"Some months ago, Dr. Wm. A. Bowles, of Orange county, brought into this State seven slaves, to be kept here temporarily, and then to be taken back to Kentucky.—After keeping them here for some time he did take them back. In the meantime proceedings were instituted in the Orange county Common Pleas Court against Bowles, charging him with bringing negroes into this State contrary to our constitution and laws. Bowles defended on the ground that the negroes were slaves, and that he had a right, under the Dred Scott decision, to bring them into Indiana. The defence was overruled by the Court of Common Pleas; and he was fined forty dollars. From this judgment he appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana.

General Hamilton, who was drowned by the late steamboat collision in the Gulf of Mexico, was the famous South Carolina nullifier. When the tariff of 1828 was passed, he resigned his seat in Congress, and went home to resist its execution by force. He was elected Governor, and recommended the nullification act, under which he subsequently—Hayne being Governor—was made the General of the State troops. He imported, at his own expense, some sugar, refusing to pay the duties, in order to bring on a contest, which was subsequently avoided by the Tariff Compromise act. He was about 65 years old.

KANSAS.—Upon the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, President Calhoun made a brief speech in reply to a vote of thanks; in which he made the following truthful admission:

"You have indeed, gentlemen, met under the most embarrassing circumstances. Elected in the first place by a small minority of the people of the territory, you have, since assembling, been menaced by a lawless mob, which threatened to disperse the convention and even to take your lives. But, heeding neither their threats nor their menaces, you have gone onward upon the path of duty."

Insults, says a modern philosopher, are like counterfeit money; we can't hinder them being offered, but we are not compelled to take them.

HISTORY FULL OF REALITY.—We gave the particulars yesterday morning of two attempts of a woman residing in the region of the Miami canal and Twelfth street, to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal, but was dragged out both times by persons near at hand. A party, conversant with her history, gives us a few incidents in her past life that are rather interesting. At the age of fifteen, her father died in a village in Western New York, leaving a snug competence for both mother and daughters, sufficient to protect them from want for many years. Time soothed the grief of the widow, and in a year or two she married the second husband, who soon appropriated all the avails of the property, and left the orphans to work their own way in a cold and uncaring world. At seventeen, the would-be suicide of yesterday married an old bachelor, more for home than affection, who in a year left her a widow with $10.000, deposited in money and securities in his brother's hands, depending upon his honor to pay it as it was needed. In a year the brother reported the estate exhausted and bankrupt. Two or three years after, the lady again married a widower, who left her at his death some $30.000, in money, stocks and property. She was then wealthy enough, lived in good style; was a gay and beautiful woman, in the prime of life. Honest and confiding, she trusted others to do her business, and, as a consequence, found herself homeless and penniless in a brief period.—With little courage or energy she sought relatives at the West, and after bufleting about from one city to another for a season, disheartened at the trials of the world, she married again in Cincinnati—not as she had before thrice made her bridal bed, with happy surroundings, but she wedded far beneath her former position, and year after year carried both deeper in the scale of degradation. The husband indulged daily in the liquid potations, that made him a brute; the wife attempted to drown present care and remembrances of the past in the bowl. From a decent home to a less comfortable one was the natural consequence, and from that to a shanty a necessity. Hard times came on apace; poverty and want made life a burden; and sick, tired and desperate, she attempted to put an end to life's troubles by self-destruction, as before related.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 13th inst.*

A SAD STORY.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* relates the following incident, which occurred at Xenia, on the 4th inst.:—"Among the passengers in the train from Cleveland, was a young man of perhaps twenty, and a lady some few years his senior. The gentleman was plainly clad, but the girl was dressed in the extreme of fashion, and *roughed* beyond even brazen wantonness. It was frequently observed by the passengers that the young man appeared to be earnestly remonstrating with the girl, and seemed to be deeply affected. At Xenia, both left the cars, and it was apparent that the course of each lay in different directions—the man to this city, and the girl to the West. As the cars were about starting, the young man kissed her a hasty good bye, and both burst into tears. The conductor, seeing that there was some deep grief at heart, invited the gentleman to a seat in the baggage car, as more secluded from the gaze of the crowd. 'Any where,' said he, 'only come with me. I *must* speak to some one, or my heart will break.'"

After becoming a little calmed, he said: "That lady and myself were raised together; with moss for carpets, acorns for cups and saucers, and pebbles for walks, we played in childhood. She was a few years older than myself, but we were inseparable. She grew up to womanhood, was married, then separated from her husband and sought the city, and became a wanton—a heartless, disgraced courtezan. Steeped in sin as she is, shameless as she may be, I could but kiss her good bye, for she is *my sister!* She has already hurried a loving mother to the grave, and brought disgrace upon her brothers and sisters. But while she acknowledges it all, and shed tears of apparent contrition and regret, no remonstrances can change her course. She has just been home to make us a visit, but has left again for her residence in the city, to drown in the wanton's life the remembrance of what she was and what she might have been. Do you blame me, then," turning to the sympathising conductor, "for weeping as I do over one so loved and fallen?"

The *Missouri Democrat* has a letter from Lawrence dated the 9th, which says that the bogus Constitution and "Schedule," with its mock submission, were concocted in Washington, and that Walker has been mainly instrumental in procuring their adoption. We give it for what it is worth.

"Notwithstanding the Free State party have a two thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a delegate to Congress, Kansas never occupied a more precarious condition in reference to Slavery than at the present time. With members of the "Blue Lodge," who have taken all of the degrees of rascality which is concocted in that fraternity, to make the appointment, and John Calhoun, the Grand Mogul for this Territory, to appoint judge of election and examine poll-books, it will be an easy matter to procure votes enough to admit Kansas as a Slave State. Sixty of the most violent pro slavery ruffians, aided and abetted by the Executive of Kansas and the Federal Administration, may yet succeed in fastening Slavery upon a hundred thousand devoted to Freedom. Gov. Walker has retired to the rural shades of a suburban residence in the vicinity of Leavenworth for a few days' respite, having been superceded in iniquity, unscrupulous party transactions and political corruption, by the very opponent of the Democratic party which he came here to revive by inducing United States soldiers to vote in direct violation of the organic act and the bogus statues. Assisting in fraudulent voting at Kickapoo, soliciting voters from Missouri, and requesting "his name not to spoken of in connection with the affair," saying "we must carry Leavenworth at all hazards," are but mere specks in the pool of corruption requisite to the advancement of Democracy in Kansas."

A "Flour League," at Hollidaysburg, purchased extra family flour at Pittsburg, which was delivered at Hollidaysburg to subscribers at $5 64, including all expenses. The same kind of flour is sold here at from $8 to $8 50. Purchased in the same way at Hollidaysburg the cost would be about six fifty.

THANKSGIVING.—The States which have thus far agreed upon the 26th inst., for the festival of Thanksgiving, are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Florida, Illinois and Michigan. The national capitol city, Washington, will also unite with us.

The sum total of the racing prizes for the past year, in England, has been calculated in "Bell's Life" at one million and forty-seven thousand dollars. Doncaster rates figures highest, reaching $78,250; Goodwood, $77.575; Epsom, $62,000; the six Newmarket meetings, $200,000. The receipts of the Grand Stand at the Doncaster races amounted to $18,941.

By the burning of the boiler of the steamboat Cataract, at Lisbon, in the Mississippi river, on the 17th inst., 5 persons were killed and 15 scalded.

DID CHARITY TAKE A RECEIPT?—In the Superior Court, a few days since, an action was tried, which was brought against the inhabitants of a suburban town, by a wagoner, to recover damages for personal injuries received in consequence of a defect in one of the highways of the town. The defendants pleaded that they were not responsible, as they had used due care; the plaintiff answered that they had acknowledged the reponsibility by paying a sum of money; the defendants replied that the money was not paid, but given by way of charity. The plaintiff's answer to this was, that when the money was paid, the defendants required and received a receipt. When the plaintiff's counsel addressed the jury, he put this point somewhat ingeniously before them, saying, "We read, gentleman, that 'Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself is not puffed up, does not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth, feareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. All these things, gentleman, you have often read of charity, but where, gentleman, where did you ever read that charity took a receipt?'" The jury gave the plaintiff "exemplary" damages.—*Traveller.*

AMUSEMENTS DURING HARD TIMES.—It is a little singular that while "hungry mobs" are assembling in New YorK, the theatres mostly supported by mechanics, are well attended every evening. The Herald says the receipts are nightly about $6000, nearly sixteen thousand persons being in attendance. The places of amusement in Philadelphia are likewise well attended. The theatres have good audiences, and any fair attraction is sure to draw a good house. Lola Montez fills the Musical Fund Hall every night she lectures. Concerts also are well attended, when the attraction justifies it. People appear to have money to spend as usual in their ordinary pleasures.

DUTY OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS TO SHOW THEIR TICKETS.—At the last term of the Court of Appeals, N. J., a judgement was reversed which had been obtained by a passenger who was put off from the train for refusing to show his ticket to the conductor.—The conductor had once been shown the ticket, and on asking to see it the second time, was assured by another passenger that the plaintiff had paid his fare. But the plaintiff persisting in refusing to show his ticket was ejected from the car. In the opinions delivered, the law regulating the respective rights and duties of railroad carriers and passengers is thus laid down.

The city of Jedo, in Japan, is said, without exception, to be the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalled number of 5,000,000 of people. Some of its streets are 32 English miles in length. The commerce of Japan is immense, and the sea all along their coast is covered with their ships. Their vessels are laden in the Southern portion of the empire with rice, tea, sea-coal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which find a market in the north, and then return freighted with corn, salt, oil, isinglass, and other productions of the north, which find a market in the south.

A St. Louis Lady makes a suggestion to one of the papers of that city, to the effect that each lady in the country should set aside from $1 25 from her own private purse, to be judiciously invested in flannels and cotton fabrics for the benefit of the poor during the coming winter. This is an excellent idea, and we hope to see it carried out. Gentlemen are daily called upon to subscribe to different charities, and for the most part do so to the extent of their abilities. Let, then, their wives do their share in the good work.

BATTLE WITH AN EAGLE.—An exchange says that, a few days ago, two men were attacked upon Sideling Hill, Bedford county, Pa., by a large gray eagle, which stuck its claws through the wrist of one of them, when both man and eagle fell to the ground in a deadly struggle. The other man had a gun, but was afraid to use it, so drawing his knife, he rushed in and cut the eagle's throat.—It measured nine feet between the tips of the wings.

A STEAM CARRIAGE made its appearance in the streets of Manchester, near Pittsburg. It ran over the streets like a thing of life, turning corners and dodging ruts. The driver of an omnibus, seeing innovation in this experiment, put whip to his horses, and tried to outrun the steam carriage, but the latter left his coach so far behind, that the omnious driver was laughed at by the spectators. The steam carriage went at the rate of nine miles an hour with a pressure of sixty pounds. The inventer is John S. Hall, of Manchester.

RESUMING WORK.—The following named mills, which suspended during the panic, have resumed work:

"Union Manufacturing Company, at Norwalk, Conn.; Chicopee Mills, Massachusetts; Rolling and Nail Mills at Fall River; Massasoit Flour Mills, at Fall River; American Print Works, Lounsbury, Bissel & Co's. Works; Albany Iron Works; Rensselear Iron Works; Carolina Mills, Fall River; Natick Mills.

The N. O. *Picayune*, of Oct. 28th says:—"It will be seen, by referring to our Commercial Report, that sugar has taken something of a tumble in our market, and that fair to fully fair descriptions were selling yesterday at 5½ to 6 cents per pound. Molasses, which we quoted a few days since at 60 to 70 cents, may be had at from 18 to 20 cents per gallon."

SPAYED Cows give much better and more healthful milk than cows in the natural state. So, at least, says a French work on this subject. The cow will continue to give milk, in this condition, two or or three years; then she will fatten easily, and make excellent beef. This may be true; but American dairymen will not soon adopt this practice in regard to their cows.

Dr. Hayne, the 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 says he can marry any woman he may choose on first acquaintance, and in the brief time of five hours.

Mrs. Brayman, wife of James O. Brayman the editor lately sentenced to the State prison from Chicago, has declared her intentions to accompany her husband to Alton, there to remain during the whole term of his imprisonment.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.—A pint of mustard seed, put in a barrel of cider, will preserve it sweet for several months. I have drank fall cider in month of May, which was kept sweet by this means.

Many of the tradesmen in Wilmington, Delaware, have given the abomnable credit system the go-by, and adopted the cash principle of doing business.

Potatoes are being shipped from Maine to the South, at 37 to 40 cents per bushel.—Here they are sell at 95c. to $1 per bushel. What is the cause of this difference?

STOVES! STOVES!! THE PORTABLE PARLOR GRATE AND THE COMET OF 1857.—For pleasant ventilation and a cheerful fire, these Stoves cannot be surpassed. Suitable for 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, Dining rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, &c. The heating qualities of this excellent Stove are so well known, that it is useless to make further comments. But the great objection to the old pattern is, that the holes where the air enters the cylinder to ignite the gas, frequently become stopped with ashes and cynders; and when this takes place, the gas burning qualities are destroyed, and there is no way of cleaning them out without taking the Stove apart, and frequently the cylinder has to be renewed. To prevent this objection, I have placed on each side of the stove a perforated cast iron plate, with slides to open and close at pleasure; with this improvement, the gas-burning qualities of this stove impaired by over-filling, or falling into the hands of those unaccustomed to the principle of this Stove, as there is no difficulty in keeping these openings free from ashes or cinders. The evening Star Parlor, with double radiating base, warranted to heat any double parlor. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Manufactured and for sale by

JAMES SPEAR,
New No. 1116 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North, 390 Market st. Phila.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale on *Thursday, the 26th day of November*, 1857, in Edgmont township, Delaware county, two acres of land more or less. The Improvements are a two story HOUSE, part stone and part frame, 2½ stories high, two rooms on the first floor, two on the second and garret over, with a good cellar under. There is a spring house with excellent water and also a run of water running within a few feet of the door. The above land is within a short distance of Howellville, and is in a good state of cultivation, and is bounded by lands of Jacob Smedley, Reuben Y. Yarnall. Persons wishing to view the property, prior to the day of sale, can do so by calling upon the owner, residing thereon. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., on said day. Terms at sale, by

Nov. 2. THOMAS CASSEDAY.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Village Green, Aston township, Delaware county, on *Monday, the 30th of November inst.*, the following personal property, viz:—Seven COWS, all with calf and coming into profit in February and March, next; 1 good Mare, 7 years old, an excellent traveler, will work in all kinds of harness, and is tractible and sound; 5 fat hogs, 5 Shoats, 1 Sow with pig. Also, Wagons, Carts, one light Dearborn, with all the necessary harness, plows, harrows, hoes, forks, rakes, wheelbarrow, shovels, ladders, grain cradles, &c.—Corn and Oats by the bushel. Hay by the ton, Cornfodder by the bundle, and a lot of Straw, and 1 acres of Wheat in the ground. A lot of Poultry.

Dairy Fixtures:—Such as churns butter tubs, milk pans, Scales, weights, &c. Also household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of bedsteads, stoves, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, (noon), when conditions will be made known by

November 4-ts JAMES McMULLEN.

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 accommodating 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 Philа., and Balt. Central Rail Roads.

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

For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.

Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.

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.

JAS. R. CUMMINS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Media, Delaware County, Oct. 22, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions and directions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to Registers and Register's Courts," passed the 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-fourth of November, 1857.

The account of Charles Baldwin and Thomas Ramsay, administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased.

The account of Charles Baldwin, one of the administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, deceased, authorized and empowered by the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, to sell the real estate of said deceased.

The account of Rosanna Megowan and John Kugler, administrators of Richard Megowen, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Robert Beale, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas D. Anderson, late of the borough of Chester, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Johnson, administrator of Abraham Jounson, deceased, who was guardian of Caroline Thomas, Mary Jane Thomas and Hannah Thomas, minor children of John Y. Thomas, deceased.

The account of Annesley Newlin, administrator of John Noblet, late of the township of Ridley, deceased.

The account of Samuel L. Coffin, executor of the last will and testament of Albert Coffin, late of the township of Chester, deceased, as filed by Henry Buckley, executor of the said Samuel L. Coffin, also deceased.

The account of Jesse Russell, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Russell, late of the township of Edgmont, deceased.

The account of Joseph R. Morris, administrator of Edward Makin, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

The account of Sidney Williamson and Charles R. Williamson, administrators of Charles Williamson, late of the township of Nether Providence, deceased.

oct. 28. N. F. WALTER, *Register.*

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, $00 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 Mathematics, 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.
Prof. Jos. G. Harlan, Haverford College, Del co.
Dr. Edward Matis, 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.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.

VILLAGE GREEN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

The Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, NOVEMBER 15th, 1857.

Terms, BOTH SEXES, per session of *twenty-two weeks*, $70—one half in advance—$60 for pupils spending their Sabbaths at home.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.

Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by lectures, in connection with an

EXTENSIVE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.

Practical lessons given in Surveying.

Piano Music, $10 00 extra. French and German, each, $5 00 extra.

For the better accommodation of pupils a commodious building has been erected, adjoining the one used during the past year.

In point of location it is unsurpassed in the beauty of the surrounding scenery and the freedom from all opportunities of dissipation and immorality.

Monthly reports sent to parents.

For further information, apply to the Principal,

Oct. 14. J. HARVEY BARTON, A. B.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF DARBY.—The subsriber returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been established in the above business, at his old stand, and informs them that he will be pleased to execute at all times, any and all orders in his line of business, using none but the best materials and finishing work in a manner unsurpassed by none. Repairing in all its branches executed with neatne, s and dispatch.

Darby, April 32-6m. MARIS W. LEWIS.

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

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., NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

WEST CHESTER DIRECT RAILROAD.—So many of our readers are interested in the completion of this road, that we had hoped to have a full report of the proceedings of the meeting held at West Chester on yesterday week last, but as yet have not received it, though ordered to be published in the papers of the two co unties.

The writer of the money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger* takes exceeption to our brief account of the meeting, and speaks as follows:

"We yesterday copied a news item, in relation to the West Chester Railroad company, in which it was stated that the officers of the company acknowledged a want of success in procuring means to complete the work.—This statement, we are assured was incorrect. The funds required to complete the road *have* been subscribed, and are ready.—The plan of the Board contemplates the absorbing of the present second mortgage into the new one, and also the funding into the same all the floating debt and back interest. The plan for completion of the road promises to be unsuccessful, *not* for want of the requisite funds being subscribed, but on account of the unwillingness of one or two large bondholders to co operate, by funding their bonds, interest, &c. No statement whatever of the inability of the Board to procure the necessary funds was made at the meeting, but, on the contrary, the fullest assurance was given that the subscriptions were ample, and of the most reliable character."

We think the *Ledger's* informant has been somewhat mislead in regard to what was done at the late meeting of the company.—Certainly it has been for the want of money that the road has not been finished, and it is for this reason that we fear it will not be by its present owners.

Our informant certainly understood the President to make the statement we attributed to him, in our last issue. That the road ought to be made by the present stockholders, no one will doubt. A sale of it will wipe out some eight hundred thousand dollars in stock and floating debt, a large proportion of which has been invested by citizens of Chester and Delaware counties. Cannot some means be devised whereby this large sum can eventually be saved to its owners?

Since our last we have been told that the President stated that the committee who represented the ten per cent. bond-holders required a deposite of one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, as security against the provisions of a law which some persons suppose to affect the proposed issue of eight per cent. bonds. Is this all that is required to save so large an investment?—If so, let it be deposited in disinterested hands;—better sink the whole of it, if thereby the balance can be saved.

It is high time this strife should cease.—"Denunciation" has been too long indulged in, in reference to those engaged in this work. Cannot the hatchet be buried, and an honest, earnest effort be made to complete the road, and save the interests of a large number of our people? We still hope such an effort will be made, and it made in the right spirit and with proper energy, it will be successful.

NOTE.—Since the above article was in type, the Secretary of the late meeting at West Chester, has sent us its official proceedings, which will be found in our local columns. They will be read with interest.

It is thought by some, that if the people of Kansas reject the slavery clause, it will still legally exist under the Constitution of the United States, and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The eleventh section of the new constitution for Kansas says that instrument shall be submitted to all male citizens of the territory of Kansas, on the 21st of September next, over the age of 21 years, for ratification or rejection. The voting to be by ballot—the ballots endorsed, "Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution without slavery." And if it shall appear that a majority of the votes are in favor of the constitution without slavery, it is provided that—

"The article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this Convention, and *no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas*, except that the right of property in slaves now in this territory, shall in no manner be interfered with."

FEMALE PUBLISHERS.—There are quite a number of females engaged in the publishing business; and their addition to the craft has effected a marked improvement in the tone of the press. There are many ladies, with families dependent upon them for support, who might profitably divert their time, and attention from writing novels, poetry and tales, to the editing of newspapers, where their general good taste would be very acceptable.

The Democratic newspapers of the North are divided in sentiment concerning the Kansas constitution. It is denounced by the Chicago Times, Providence Post, Albany Atlas, Philadelphia Press, Buffalo Courier, Rochester Union, Seneca Observer, and other organs of the administration party.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SUMNER—Senator Sumner has returned home. He has been sick throughout the voyage, but his general health has been much improved. He will take his seat in the Senate on the re-assembling of that body.

Congress will assemble at Washington on the 7th of December. The prominent names mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the House are those of Col. Orr, of South Carolina, and John S. Phelps, of Missouri, with J. Glancey Jones as an alternate. in case the contest between the two first named is irreconcilable.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival at New York of the steamship Atlantic, we have later European and Asiatic News. The financial and commercial troubles are increasing all over Europe. The Western Bank of Scotland, a Glasgow institution, doing an immense business, having a hundred branches and six million pounds sterling of deposites, has failed, in consequence of reckless discounts to insolvent overtrading dealers in Glasgow and New York. The great firm of Dennistoun & Co., with branches in New York and New Orleans, has also failed, having liabilities reaching two millions sterling. Other heavy mercantile failures are also announced. The Bank of England had raised the rate of discount to ten per cent. A similar raise has been made in France.—There is a panic also in Hamburg, where all bills of exchange were unsalcable. We have also further news from India. Delhi, which fell into British hands on the 20th of September, was entirely occupied by the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1178 men, being one-third of the storming force, were killed and wounded. General Nicholson died of his wounds on the 21st. The old king, who is said to be ninety years of age, surrendered to Captain Hodgson, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson were also captured by Captain Hodgson, about five miles from Delhi, and were shot upon the spot.

Two moveable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23rd, in pursuit of the enemy. By the accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allygheer, and the other that of Muttva on the 28th of September. General Havelock, with 2500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th of September, and relieved the Lucknow presidency just as it was ready to be blown up by the besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken, with a loss of 450 killed and wounded. General Neill was among the killed. A slight rising had occurred near Nassick, in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieut. Henry was killed. The Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52d regiment, Kemplee, and killed 150 of them.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 26th inst., has been set apart by the Governor of this State, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Though the land is now groaning under the pressure of "hard-times," none can close their eyes to the fact that we have much for which to be thankful—and quoting the language of Gov. Chase, in his proclamation to the people of Ohio, we must say:

Thankful to HIM who hath visited the Earth and blessed, and made it very fruitful:—

—to HIM, who hath crowned the year with his Goodness, making our valleys to stand thick with corn, and filling our barns with plenty:—to HIM, who hath greatly blessed us in the increase of the ground, and in the gathering in of the fruits thereof—

—to HIM, who hath defended us from the Pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the sickness that destroyeth at noonday:—

—to HIM, who hath given us peace in all our borders, protecting us alike from foreign invasion and internal commotion:—

—to HIM, let us all, assembling in places of public worship, or gathering around domestic altars, present sincere offerings of humble adoration and grateful praise; remembering that as we, being needy, have received substantially of his bounty, so ought we, cheerfully, to give of our abundance to them that need; and invoking, earnestly, His gracious favor, that we may walk before Him, continually, in the way of His commandments, to the end that His blessing may remain upon us, and upon our children, and upon the good land which he hath given us, forever.

We presume the usual thanksgiving service will be held in the various churches of the county, and that our citizens generally will participate in them.

A GRAND INVENTION.—The late terrible disasters at sea, so appalling to the country and the world, have called forth the deepest thought of some individuals as to what could be done to make safe life and property at sea. It has resulted in the construction of a Metallic Iron Safe of surprising bouyant power, containing ten air chambers, which give the extra bouancy, invented by Josiah Foster, Esq., of Massachusetts, whose inventive genius has been tested before, in other matters of great value. The safe is about the size of a medium mail-bag, and about one third more weight of printed matter was deposited in it than is generally found in a mail-bag. It was thrown overboard and floated like a cork. The printed matter was removed, and about two hundred and fifty pounds of stone put in. It still continued to float. It exceeded all expectation. It is so constructed that it can never sink unless broken in pieces, which can hardly be done, and no water can, by any possibility, enter it while it remains whole; no, not if it should remain under water for months by any kind of entanglement. So soon as disengaged, it would immediately rise to the surface. Besides all this it will buoy two or three persons up in the water.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—The new series of this valuable paper will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is undoubtedly the highest toned literary journal in the United States, and one copy of it is worth a dozen such papers as the New York Ledger.—There are no more skilful editors in the Union than Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, and they devote all their energy and ability to its publication. They promise a new feature for the coming year—the correspondence of four very brilliant women who will send them regularly the gossip of the world, and be known under the *noms de plume* of Mrs. Japonica Jones, Mrs. Amelia Rayter, Miss Lotsa Nuffin, and Miss Justella Summore, whose charming letters will be forthcoming. The Home Journal is published in New York, by Morris & Willis, at $2 per annum.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

ORPHANS COURT.—Estate of William Scattergood, dec'd. Report of sale of real estate read and confirmed.

On motion, Joseph Dutton, was appointed guardian of Mary Jane and Hannah Thomas.

Estate of Abram Johnson, dec'd. Report of Inquest of three men returned and confirmed; same day, an order of sale granted to the administrators to sell the real estate of said dec'd.

Estate of David Hawkins, dec'd. Leave granted by the Court to the Administrator to raise a sum of money for the payment of decedents debts.

On petition, John Larkin, Jr., was appointed guardian of Rebecca P. Morton.

Estate of George A. Swayne, dec'd.—Alas order of sale granted.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. Henry Hall, for an assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Caleb Cork. Defendent was indicted and plead guilty to the larceny of a horse. Sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary.

Com. vs. Edward Downes. Indicted and plead guilty to the larceny of a pair of boots belonging to Park Lane. Sentenced to imprisonment in jail of Delaware County for two days.

Com. *vs.* Benjamin Jones.—Indicted and convicted of horse stealing. Def't. sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, for 3 years and 6 months.

COMMON PLEAS. John Quinn, *vs.* George Aflick.—*Fi. Fa.*; Rule to take money out of Court.

Edward A. Price Esq., was sworn in as District Attorney.

John Stewart, *vs.* Thomas Owens, and Mary McKinney.—*Breve de partition facienda.* Inquisition of the Sheriff confirmed, and rule upon the defendant to come into Court on the fourth Monday of February, to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation.

John W. Stitt, *vs.* Wm. T. Crook.—*Fi. Fa.* to November Term, 1857; on motion of J. R. Morris, the above execution stayed.

An adjourned Court will be held on the 28th of December.

A WHOLE FAMILY IN JAIL.—Jonathan Vernon, Esq., a very respectable citizen of Nether Providence township, will soon enter the jail at this place, for the following causes, which will be interesting to everybody: He suffered himself to be almost unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention, run and elected to the office of Sheriff of Delaware County, by a majority of the votes of the people, at the late general election—held all over the State on the 13th of October last—for which offence he was bound in a penal bond for an enormous amount, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of that office, and being sworn on Tuesday before the Court now being held here, to discharge those duties in a sheriff-like manner, he will soon be safely esconced in the building above named. The law sentenced him to three years, not solitary cofinement, however, as his family will be with him. It seems to be the general opinion that he fully deserves his punishment, and some even go so far as to wish him there a much longer time, but the law unfortunately limits it.

COLD WEATHER.—There was a very sudden change in the weather, from pleasant to extremely cold, during the latter part of last week. On Thursday snow fell to the depth of about an inch, and on Saturday evening a slight quantity more. On Friday morning the atmosphere was exceedingly cold and on Saturday the thermometer was only 18½ degrees above zero. Ice was formed over an inch in thickness and it felt and looked as if we were going to have winter right off.—Sunday was more moderate, the sun shone out pleasantly, the snow of the evening before and of Thursday, soon disappeared and we were in hopes that it would continue for some time, but on Tuesday morning it is again quite wintery.

AN OLD CONVICT.—The black man who robbed the house of James Erskine, in Haverford township, was brought from Phila., by Samuel Ottey, and committed to the Del. County jail, on Saturday last. His name is James Brown, and is well known in this county, having been raised in Upper Darby, by a Mr. Jackson, and also, having worked for a number of citizens in this neighborhood. He has been convicted for robbing on two former occasions, and has served seven years in the Penitentiary. He received a three years' sentence from the Courts of Phila., and serving that out, he was soon after convicted by the Court of this County, for robbing or attempting to rob the house of James Andrews, of Darby, for a term of four years more, which has lately expired.

IRON SAFES.—Persons who wish to procure safes, so as to secure valuable papers in case of fire, cannot, we think, do better than get one of Farrels & Herring's manufacture. They have been thoroughly tested in numerous instances, and never yet failed to give satisfaction. At the great fire in Chicago, in October last, one of these safes remained in the flames during five days, and the papers it contained when taken out, were found to be in a perfect state of preservation, adding new laurels to its already famous reputation. See advertisement,

A WOLF IN MEDIA.—It will be remembered that our correspondent, B. B. of Radnor township, sent us, some time since, an account of the capture of a wolf, of the prairie species, in that township, by Charles Bickings. Said wolf has been handsomely stuffed and made its appearance at the Charter House, in this Borough, on Monday last, where it attracted considerable attention.—It bears a strong resemblance to the fox, except being somewhat larger. It is intended for the Del. Co. Institute of Science.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 18th inst., a shocking accident occurred on the Reading railroad, near Pottsville. A married woman, named McGlencey, while walking on the track, saw a train approaching, and to avoid it stepped on the adjoining track. As she did so a train came upon her from the opposite direction, and she was knocked down and run over. Her body was literally cut to pieces. The unfortunate deceased was *enciente* at the time.

RUN OVER.—A colored man, named Samuel Lowe, team driver for John Davis, of Upper Providence, was run over by his wagon, while near the Cross Keys tavern, on the West Chester Plank Road, on Saturday last. The wheels passed over the back part of his head, injuring it so badly that it is thought he cannot recover.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Charles Gray, who has formerly been engaged in business at Rockdale, has taken the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Williams & Farran, in this Borough, where he intends to carry on the smithing business. We hear that he is an excellent workman, and deserving of success.

A prize fight occurred on the 18th inst., in Canada, between two pugilists named Cribbin and Coburn, which, after twenty-one rounds, occupying thirty minutes, resulted in favor of Coburn, who was declared to have won the stakes, amounting to $1000.

MUFFATEE FOUND.—A very handsome muffatee was found in the neighborhood of Media, about two weeks since. The owner can procure it, by applying at the Charter House, of Mr. Hawkins or lady.

OUR CORN EXHIBITION.—We have received several additions to the stock of fine corn on exhibition in this office. Henry Pratt, of Newtown, sent us nine large ears, Mrs. Way, of Concord, eight, four of which are Kentucky White, raised on her farm, from seed brought from that State; three more ears from Thomas Sharpless, of Nether Providence; and six large ears, directed in the following odd manner:—"American Corn—*no amalgamation*—from William Y. Stackhouse, of Haverford, presented to the Editors of the *Media Advertiser.*" They are certainly large and fine specimens of corn, and do great credit to Mr. S. as a farmer, but we are not yet certain but that it will require a *union* to beat the chief competitor. Does Mr. S. understand?

We have now the following on deposit:—
11 ears from Henry Pratt, Newtown.
6 from William Y. Stackhouse, Haverford.
6 from Thomas Sharpless, Nether Providence.
1 from Isaac Thatcher, Edgmont.
8 from Mrs. Way, Concord.
3 from Lindley Smedley, Upper Providence.
10 of Guinea Corn, all grown on one stalk, from John G. Haddock, Media.

It must be borne in mind that it requires not less than *six* ears, raised on one farm, to compete for any of the premiums.

We shall not announce the size or quality until the time for bestowing the premiums arrives. We have not received any from Radnor, usually so spirited in contending for supremacy. Where is *Velum Sap?* We trust that he is not idle.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—What is the matter with the Town Clock? I expected that when those $500 were invested in a time piece, that we should have the time then, and no mistake. But the other morning on looking up to see what o'clock it was behold the thing, like many other institutions of late—*had suspended*, at a quarter to eight the evening before, and upon investigation it was ascertained that it had *strained* itself greatly to hold out so long. However, some time during the day it obtained an extension, and it threw its *wooden* hands around the dial (what a dial) with wonderful activity. Since then it has been paying up in installments.

By the way those dials are the most uncouth concerns that ever disgraced a Town Clock, and I don't blame the *wooden* hands for refusing to travel in such an ugly place. What was the idea in putting those rims around the faces? was it to prevent people from seeing the minute marks? or was it intended as a receptacle for the snow and ice to set trap: for the wooden hands as they come plodding around, and hold them in limbo, till the sun should remove the impediment? Upon the whole I think that if we *have* a good clock as some say we have, it deserves more comely faces, and I hope the Commissioners will not consider the undertaking finished until it has. I. S.
Media, Pa.

NEARLY OUT.—On Monday evening last, while Sheriff Hall was absent from the jail on business, three prisoners attempted to make their escape over the wall, in quite an ingenious manner, as will appear. The leader in the movement was James Brown, colored, recently placed there to await his trial for burglariously entering and robbing the house of James Erskine. He made a rope, 24 feet long—just the height of the wall—out of the blankets from his bedding, and in one end placed an iron hook. He then, with the assistance of his companions, lashed several bedsteads together, which, placed in certain positions against the wall, formed a ladder high enough for them to reach the top, when they intended, with the assistance of the rope to let themselves down; and would have done so in ten minutes time, had not one of the parties (who was unwilling to escape; and who only assisted in the preparations, through fear of the negro, who said "he would kill him if he didn't,") seeing a favorable opportunity, stole away from the rest, and told Mrs. Hall, who called in Ex-Sheriff James. This gentleman, by the aid of a gun, and threats to shoot if they did not obey, succeeded in placing the prisoners in their cells.

LYCEUM MEETING.—Several of the citizens of this Borough, met on Monday evening last, in the school-room of the Media Academy, for the purpose of making arrangements for the formation of a Lyceum. Jos. Townsend was appointed Chairman, and Thomas V. Cooper, Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and make report at next meeting; also a committee to nominate officers. The following subject was fixed on for debate for this (Wednesday) evening, at which time the meeting adjourned to again meet, at the same place. Subject—"*Which exerts the greater power in the formation of character, man or woman?*" We are glad that an effort of this kind is now being made, and we hope the citizens of our Borough and vicinity, will give it all encouragement.

LOST.—On Tuesday night last, Jos. Ad. Thomson, of this Borough lost four bank notes of denomination as follows:—$10 on the Bank of Delaware County, $5 on the Bank of Chester County, and $5 on the Central Bank of Virginia. He offers $5 reward for their recovery. The money was lost in this Borough.

IN OFFICE.—On Monday and Tuesday last, the several newly elected officers gave the requisite security, and were severally qualified. Jonathan Vernon, Esq., was on Tuesday, qualified as Sheriff; Charles R. Williamson, as County Treasurer; Isaac Johnson, as Coroner; and Edward A. Price, as District Attorney. These gentlemen will doubtless fill their posts well.

DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.—Mr. John Hampton, of Tredyffrin township, near Cedar Hollow, in this county, informs us that he had a cow that had a calf this week with a double head, that had two mouths, two tongues, four eyes, and four ears. This may seem strange, but nevertheless it is true. Now what has our neighbor to say who has been boasting of his double-headed snake? The cry is, "*caved in.*"—*Weekly Phœnix.*

WALLINGFORD NURSERY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that James M. Price, has opened a Nursey and Fruit Garden, near Wallingford station on the West Chester Railroad, a short distance from Hinkson's corner. He has chosen a central location and will doubtless do a profitable business.

The course of lectures for the benefit of the M. E. Church, of this Borough, commenced last evening. Rev. A. A. Willits lectured, on "A plea for a home." The course will consist of six lectures, one each week.

THE "ROSE TREE."—We see that Mr. Johnson, the present worthy landlord, of the "ROSE TREE," is having things fixed up about him in quite a tasty manner. A new portico has been erected, and other improvements made.

LARGE TURNIPS.—We are informed that Squire Frame, of Birmingham, raised this fall, turnips of the blue top variety, twenty-five of which will measure a bushel. Who can beat this.

RUN OVER.—A small child while crossing the street, near the White Hall Hotel, in West Chester, on Sunday last was knocked down and run over, by two men riding in a carriage. The occurrence was accidental. The child was cut and bruised, but fortunately not seriously injured.—Rec.

RAILROAD MEETING.

In pursuance of a call by the President and Managers, a Meeting of the West Chester and Philadelphia Rail Road Company was held at West Chester, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1857. James Wilcox was called to the Chair and William Apple was appointed Secretary,

Paschall Morris, the President of the company made a statement of the present condition of the affairs of the company, including the efforts which had been made for the completion of the road by the Stockholderrs, and the cause of their failure. After an interchange of sentiment it was resolved, that, P. F. Smith, Samuel Riddle, D. Stone, John T. Hill and Gibbons Gray, be appointed a committee to prepare proceedings expressing the views of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned till 1½ o'clock, P. M. On the assembling of the meeting in the afternoon, Mr. Smith from the Committee appointed in the morning, submitted the following which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, this meeting has learned from the statement of the President of the Company, that after having secured the agreement for the conversion of a large amount of Bonds and other debts of the Company, and raised a sufficient sum of cash subscriptions to complete their road, the project has failed because gentlemen representing about sixty-five thousand dollars($65,000) in the Bonds of the Company declined co-operation in the plan proposed by them, unless upon the transfer of so large an an amount of stock, as it is believed would practically deprive the Stockholders of any voice in the management of the road for an indefinite period. And

Whereas, it is now manifest that if the road shall be completed at all, it must be done without the co-operation of the gentlemen,—and

Whereas, this meeting believes that the road can be still completed by the co operation of the Trustees, within the limits of their duties and responsibilities, under the deed of assignment and mortgage, by virtue of which they are in possession of the road. Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That it is highly desirable that the Trustees should co-operate in an effort for the completion of the road, as the only means of effectually securing the interests of the Bond creditors, the Common creditors, and the Stockholders; whose interest is under their charge.

2d, Resolved, That the President and Managers be requested to consult with the Trustees as to some suitable plan upon which they may jointly act in carrying out the objects of the trust and finishing the road.

3d, Resolved, That a Committee of six to be selected from the Bondholders, Stockholders, and Common creditors be appointed to confer with the President and Managers, and act in conjunction with them if desired, in carrying out the objects of these resolutions, and in devising and consumating as they may be able, such other measures as shall be deemed advantageous to all the parties interested.

4th, Resolved, That the thanks of the Stockholders and of all others interested in the road, are due to the President, for the industry, patience, and judgment, with which he has labored to secure the completion of the road, and that the manner in which he has been sustained by the Managers, meets our approbation, and that the failure which we now have to regret is in no respect attributed to them.

The following persons were appointed a Committee under the third resolution, viz:—P. F. Smith and Henry Buckwalter, from the Stockholders: Linsley Jester and Charles Kelly, from the Bondholders: and D. Stone and T. J. Reeves, from the Common creditors.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the newspapers of Chester and Delaware counties, and in one newspaper in the city of Philadelphia.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES WILCOX, *Chairman.*
WM APPLE, *Secretary.*

ARRESTED.—"Bob," the well knewn colored waiter at the Charter House, in company with another negro named John Williams, were brought to the jail at this place for stealing two carpet bags containing Carpenter tools, somewhere in the upper part of the County. The theft was committed some two weeks since, and the perpetrators were shortly after arrested in Phila. and lodged in Moyamensing prison. It will be remembered that Bob was sometime since arrested for assisting the Barber Davis to rob the Drug Store of Wm. T. Simpson, in this Borough when he was sentenced to one year's confinement to our Couty Jail, which time he served. He will now doubtless have another berth.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening as the West Chester train of cars was coming past the White Horse station, one of the coal cars attached to the train jumped from the track when rounding a curve, and was dragged some distance. Mr. Watts, an agent employed by Parker & Lee, immediately upon seeing the car off the track ran back over the other cars and commenced pulling the break, when an axle of the car on which he rode broke, his foot was caught between the bumpers, and held there while the cars proceeded a quarter of a mile. When extricated it was found to be crushed in a shocking manner. He was brought home in the passenger cars and placed under the care of Dr. Thomas and R. C. Stiles. These gentlemen have not considered amputation necessary. —*Chester County Times.*

SAD CASUALITY.—The Pottstown Ledge says:

"A sad accident occurred in Pottsgrove tp., Montgomery county, on Tuesday last, by which a fellow being was suddenly launched into eternity. Samuel D. Endy, a young man in the employ of Mr. Frederick Nagle, as teamster, was hauling coal on that day, and when he came to Keyser's Hill, near Mack's Tavern, wished to draw the break, which broke. He then sprang forward to the saddle-horse, in order to stop the team, but could not do so, and fell, the hind wheel of the wagon passing over his body. He expired before his friends could get him home, a distance of half a mile. He has been married about a year, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

FAST WORK.—We are informed that Mr. David Charles, of Manor township, Lancaster co., husked one hundred and seventy-seven ears of corn in five minutes. The Lancaster Times contained the above, and adds that Mr. Charles will compete in his work with the huskers of Chester county, where they boast considerably of their fast huskers.—*Record.*

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The following gentleman were chosen Directors of the Bank of Delaware County, at the election held on Manday last:—Jesse J. Maris Walker Y. Hoopes, William Smedley, Jonathan Dutton, James Barton, John M. Sharpless, Edward Garrett, Edmund Pennell, Frederick Fairlamb James S. Tyson, Samuel A. Crozer, William Eves and Joseph Engle.

BOY TO BE HUNG.—James Rodgers, the boy who stabbed John Swansten, in New York, in October last, was on Saturday the 21st inst., sentenced to be hung. When he received his sentence he was greatly agitated, but made no response to the question whether he had anything to say, other than that if he committed the murder he was unconscious of it. He hung his head down and wept bitterly, and in that condition was conveyed away from the Court, which was densely thronged with spectators.

Our record of crime, says the N. Y. Tribune of Monday last, is still fearful full and bloody. To-day we detail a probably fatal assault upon an another officer; a savage but less serious beating of an another officer; a brutal fight in a saloon; a stabbing case in a sailors boarding house; a garrote robbery and several smaller affairs. These are all new. Of the old murders, we have the inquest upon Hamilton, and the commitment of his murderer, the arrest of a man accused as one of the assassins in the Water st. butchery, and the continuation of the inquest upon Mr. Vincent. The peaceful rural district of Long Island suddenly sends up a frightful addition to our catalouge. Mr. Waters, a resident of fort Jefferson, entered his dwelling, where his wife, her daughter, and her daughter's husband, Mr. Sturdevant, were partaking of breakfast. Armed with a heavy bar of iron, Waters attacked the party, killing his wife and Mr. Sturdevant almost instantly, and wounding Mrs. Sturdevant so seriously as to render her recovery very doubtful. Having accomplished this horrid deed, Waters proceeded to his barn and hanged himself.

A John Martin, of London, has recently come in possession of the "Jennen's property," which, it is asserted, has been for a long period wiihout a recognised heir. The cash he inherits amounts to the gigantic sum of $80,000,000, while his income will be $1,250,000 per annum. The luckly inheritor has always been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

During a storm on Wednesday of last week, sixteen coal boats were sunk in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, near Cario, causing a loss of one hundred lives and three hundred thousand bushels of coal.

The family of a brother of the late Dr. Burdell are furnishing the house, No. 31 Bond street, in which he was so brutally murdered, with the design of occupying it.

Lovely woman—an article manufactured by milliners and dressmakers:

"Who wants but little on her head,
But much below to make her spread."

A boy being asked who was his father, replied, "I never had a father, mother won me at a raffle."

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 inking, 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. apl5. JONES & CO.

HERRING'S SAFE.—*The Acknowledged Champion.*—The recent trials at Reading have endorsed the current of the public opinion, and confirmed the verdict of more than 200 accidental fires, proving conclusively that "Herring's" is the only Safe that *will not burn.*

Extract from the Committee's Report on the Trial of Iron Safes at Reading.

"On the 26th of February all the members of the Committee met to witness the Safes and Books and Papers, (placed in them,) and were perfectly satisfied that all was right. The day following the burning took place, under the superintendence of the Committee. After a fair and impartial burning for five hours the Safe of Messrs. Evans & Watson was opened, the Safe being on *fire inside* and the contents partially consumed, while the contents in the safe of Messrs. Farrels & Herring were in good condition and no fire inside.

(Signed,) H. F. FELIX, P. N. COLEMAN, A. H. PEACOCK. } Com.

And endorsed by over 50 of the best men of Reading, The above Safes can be inspected at 34 Walnut st., where the public can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of the "Herring's Patent Champion," over the defeated and used up "inside Iron door Salamander." FARREL & HERRING,
No. 31 Walnut street, Phila.

Onl ymakers in this State of Herring's Patent Champion Safes. ap. 15 1y

MARRIED.

In Chester, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Sproull, *Mr. Ferdinand H. Shain* of of Smyrna, Delaware, to *Miss Eliza D. Ross* of Chester.

At Greenbank, Delaware county, on the 12th inst., by Friends' ceremony, *Samuel S. Bunting*, of Philadelphia, to *Annie H.*, daughter of Isaac Hibberd, of the former place.

At Kennett Square, on the 12th inst., by Friends' ceremony, *Owen Davis*, of Springfield, Delaware county, to *Lydia Thompson*, of Chester county.

In Philadelphia on Fifth-day, the 19th inst., in presence of Mayor Vaux, by Friends' ceremony, *Ephraim J. Jackson*, to *Sallie P. Lewis*, both of this county,

On the 4th of November, at the Parsonage of St. David's Church, in Radnor, by the Rev. R. Graham, *Mr. Nathan M. Fox*, of Willistown, Chester county, to *Miss Annie E.*, daughter of Mr. William Nuzum, of Marple, Del. county.

DIED.

In Chester, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., *Rebecca Weaver*, daughter of the late Joseph Weaver, aged 27 years and 6 months.

Her life was the best evidence of her acceptance with God.

Weep not dear friends, mourn not for me,
I now no death nor sorrow fear;
I cannot, would not, come to thee,
But all who will may meet me here.
H.

At his residence in Upper Chichester, on the 16th inst., *Aaron Morton*, aged 69 years.

In Springfield, of paralysis, on Saturday, the 21st., inst., *Gulielma*, wife of John Dunwoody, aged about 68 years.

The many virtues of this good woman require more than the brief announcement of her death. Her illness came suddenly, and was very short, but the cold hands of death found her ready to answer the final summons of her God. Having been born, and reared, and having lived in this county up to the time of her death, she had a large circle of acquaintances, and many warm friends.—To enumerate her virtues and acts of benevolence, would be the best tribute to her memory, for they were many. She was remarkable for her even disposition, her ready smile and willing hand. If any of those around her were sick, her care and attention never ceased until health was restored.—Up to the moment of the sickness which has terminated her existence on earth, she was generally hearty, and on the morning of her death, expressed herself even better than usual. As a mother she was ever patient and watchful; as a wife, kind, loving and dutiful; and as a steadfast friend, unfaltering. Her loss to those bereaved ones, will be sorely felt, and long remembered.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 55 Walnut street, one door above Second.* This successful Institution is daily receiving deposits from all classes of the community, and returns the same on demand with FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST from the day of deposit. For list of managers see daily papers

FRANKLIN FELL, *President.*
CHAS. M. MORRIS, *Treasurer.*
JAMES S. PRINGLE, *Secretary* apr. 22 1y.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of WESSEL C. BROADHEAD, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

FIVE DAYS! IN THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO.

"CHICAGO, October 24, 1857.
"Messrs. C. T. 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 occured on the morning of Monday, the 19th of October, instant, were found in a 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.

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.

KNAPP'S PATENT LAMP.
For Burning the Various Hydrocarbon Oils.
SUCH AS
ROSIN, COAL, KEROSENE, &C.
THREE HOURS LIGHT FOR ONE CENT.
This is now admitted to be the cheapest, safest, most brilliant, steady, and soft, portable light ever offered to the public. It is highly recommended to Seamstresses, Students, Mechanics—for Churches, Factories and for family use, it being perfectly safe, having no explosive or dangerous qualities.
County and Town Rights, also, Lamps, Oils, Wicks, &c., for sale on the most favorable terms, at the Agency, 202 Chesnut street, above 2d, Philada.
Nov. 25-1m S. E. SOTHERLAND, Agent.

WALLINGFORD NURSERY AND FRUIT GARDEN.



THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has for sale, at his Nursery by Wallingford Station, NEAR HINKSON'S CORNER, and about 2 miles East of Media, a fine assortment of
FRUIT TREES, PLANTS AND VINES, NAMELY, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, APPLE TREES, &c., of choice kinds, also the best varieties of the smaller Fruits, Grapes, Currants, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, and STRAWBERRIES, of all which he is prepared to sell *good and genuine Plants* at reasonable prices. Call and see for yourselves.
11th mo., 25th, 1857. JAMES M. PRICE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S VERY CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY, Chester, Nov. 25. Market & Work sts.

TOBIAS' LINIMENT, so justly celebrated in Rheumatic complaints, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY, Chester, Nov. 25. Market & Work sts.

Commissioners Office,
MEDIA, November 23, 1857.
NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF TAXES.—The Commissioners will be at their office on *Monday, the 21st of December*, 1857, to settle the Collectors, at which time they are requested to come forward and receive their discounts, as none will be allowed after that date.
PEMBERTON BAKER,
SAMUEL LEEDOM,
JAMES CLOUD. } *Commissioners*

REMOVAL.

PLAIN AND FANCY MILLINERY.

M. E. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER, respectfully announ

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

CORN AND COB MEAL FOR HORSES.—One of the editors of the Michigan *Farmer* has been experimenting on corn and cob meal as horse feed, for a couple of months exclusively, and with the following results. After one month's feeding, febrile symptoms were occasionally observed in one of the horses, such as short and quick breathing, &c. On stating the case to Dr. Dodd, the skillful veterinary surgeon of Boston, it elicited the following valuable letter. The importance of occasional change of food, which it recommends, is not sufficiently attended to by the farmers in feeding their stock:

"As regards your horse I would (if he is no better,) change the diet immediately. He is probable suffering from acute, perhaps *chronic* indigestion, which is very apt to occur in our animals when kept too long on one kind of diet.

No fact in dietetics is better established than that of the impossibility of long sustaining health or even life on one kind of diet. It fails to support nutrition (see Leibig and Carpenter. The animals experimented upon after a certain length of time seemed willing to endure starvation rather than live on one kind of diet. As regards the adult horse, however, he will exist for some time on highly nutritious articles, such as oats, barley, corn meal, &c., but they finally induce febrile diseases, such as *laminitis*, (inflamation of the foot) rheumatism, founder, &c. They do not require so much of the flesh-making principle as the young and growing animals, which only requires sufficient carbon in the form of food to renovate the tissues, but also enough for growth and development.

The adult however, requires a greater variety of food than the latter to support the integrity of his organization, consequently as you have fed your horse on corn and cob meal all winter, there may be a disproportion between the amount of carbon (in the form of food.) and the oxygen respired, hence in digestion must be deranged, or carbon, in the form of fat is deposited in the various tissues,

A fat horse, of course you are aware, is not the one for fast work nor fatigue, and, the emaciated excepted, is more likely to become sick from the least exciting cause.

On the other hand an excess of carbonaceous material deranging the stomach—it holding the sympathetic relation with the brain—is apt to terminate in staggers, &c,—It should be known to horsemen that an adult horse ought not to increase in weight from year to year; the food may be proportioned to work: any increase of flesh or fat is a signal to dip a lighter hand into the meal bag, that is, if you want to keep disease and death at bay.

It pays to fatten cattle, sheep and swine, because the result is dollars and cents, but you may depend that it is a losing spec to fatten horses; for among such I have the most practice, their diseases being more difficult to control that when occurring in others, in fair working order.

As regards corn and cob meal, I think it operates injuriously on a great many horses. In the first place they do not always masticate it properly; it being soft and easily salivated they are apt to bolt it, as the saying is it then runs into fermentation, resulting in flatulent or spasmodic colic.

In order to obviate the difficulty, the meal ought to be mixed with cut hay or straw, articles that must be masticated ere swallowed. Should the digestive organs be deranged, meal ferments very rapidly inducing flatulency.

I should not object to giving a horse a feed of corn and cob meal occasionally, mixing it with cut hay and a little salt. Salt is a good antiseptic—prevents fermentation—affords, by the decomposition in the stomach, muriatic acid and soda, aids digestion and prevents the generation of worms.

The best remedies for restoring digestive functions are: Powdered gentian 1 oz; powdered salt 2 oz; powdered ginger ½ oz; powdered charcoal 1 oz. Mix, divide into eight parts, and give one with the food, night and morning.

A Texas correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* speaks of the Whisky Root, as follows:

Some time ago I wrote you that there was such a thing in this country as a "whisky root;" you disbelieved. I now take my revenge by sending you specimens. It is what the Indians call "Pie-o-kee." It grows in Southern Texas on the range of sand-hills bordering on the Rio Grande, and gravel, sandy soil. The Indians eat it for its exhilerating effect on the system, producing precisely the same as alcholic drinks. It is sliced as you would a cucumber, and in about the same time as comfortably tight cocktails would "stir the divinity" within you, this indicates itself; only its effects are what I might term a little more *kavorting*, giving rather a wilder scope to the imagination and actions. It can be sliced and dried, and in this way the Indians preserve it, then parch and serve it up as coffee or tea. It is evidently the dactes species, and it resembles that more than any other plant. I have never seen this particular root mentioned in any work, and believe these—and specimens I sent to the editor of the Southern *Cultivator*—to be the only specimens sent from any State. I wish you would have these analyzed and publish the result.

The New York *Spirit of the Times* gives the following characteristics of a good horse:

1. His eyes, even when seen in the stable, are perfectly clear and transparent, and the pupils or apples of the eyes are alike in color and size.

2. On being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows. If, on the contrary, should he give vent to a dry, husky, short cough, beware of him; his wind is unsound.

3. His legs are smooth and clean. If you find bunches, or puffs, or a difference in size, though he may not be lame, disease lurks there.

4. If broad and full between the eyes, he is susceptible of being trained to almost anything.

5. If some white or parti-colored, he is docile and gentle.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE A FAILURE.—Mr. W. H. Belcher, of the celebrated sugar refinery at St. Louis, herhaps the highest authority in saccharine matters in the country, has been carefully testing the Chinese cane. He says that it will prove a failure as far as sugar making is concerned, and, if it will not granulate (as it will not), the syrup does not contain a due proportion of cane sugar. He doubts its virtues as a sugar-producing plant.—*Louisville Journal.*

The early part of this month is a favorable season for setting out an orchard. Trees well set now will be ready in Spring to start at once into rapid growth. In the nursery the busy season of selling and replanting continues.

John Gregory, of Northfield sold his beautiful bay horse, "Morgan Star," at the recent State Fair at St. Louis, Mo., for $2,000. He is owned in Hannibal, Mo.

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 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 reat variety.

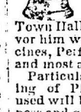
PLASTERING and shingling LATHS, a large lot of superior quality.

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 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.*

FREDERICK JUMELLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCO SNUFF AND CIGAR STORE,
No. 537 Market Street, North side, between 15th and 16th, Philadelphia,

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

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 Boadman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Knabe, 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.

2,5000 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 & Muffattees, 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 Steam Level 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, 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.

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.

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 C HALE.

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 sowed 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBURG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.

EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.

5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality

10,000 bushels of same in bulk.

10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.

25,000 bushels of same in bulk.

1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "

PERUVIAN GUANO.

This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.

10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Poudrette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.

The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept. 23-2m.

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.

F. 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.

The Truth about Kansas!—Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 348 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal encounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages; with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.

A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.

CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
July 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

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 and Draft Collars,	Plow Hames with Patent Fastenings,
Horse Blankets,	Fancy colored Wool Matts,
Horse Brushes,	Powder Flasks,
Curry Combs and Cards,	Shot and Game Bags,
Black and Russet Driving 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, $18, 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.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug Store WM. T. SIMPSON, Media

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of Coal from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.

Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.



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.



CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side. Phila.

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, trail and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

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 leve 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 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 DRY GOODS for 1857.—THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden sts. Philadelphia, would call the attention to their Stock of Goods, which are carefully selected and bought very cheap for cash and which we pledge ourselves to sell for the smallest "living profit." Black Silks for 75, 87, 94, $1, S 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard, Fancy Silks, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1, $1 12, $1 25, up to $2 per yard. Very rich striped Moir Antiques, something new. Black Watered Silks, True Satins, Moir Antiques, &c. Newest styles of Cloaks, Talmas, Dusters, &c. A large stock of Domestic goods always on hand, very cheap. English Linens of our own importation, Linen Table cloths, Diapers, Napkins, Crashes, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, &c., &c. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggetts. Remember it is the N. E. corner, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. "The Large Four Story White Building."

THORNLEY & CHISM'S
"One Price Cash Dry Good Store."
Philadelphia, Sept. 9-3m.

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 Planked, shipper's 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.

CHEYNEY & BAKER,
ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Chester and Delaware counties, that they have opened an
OYSTER & EATING SALOON,
at *No. 1013, Market street, above 10th Philadelphia*, and would be pleased to have their old friends and acquaintances give them a call.

WM. G. CHEYNEY. W. S. BAKER.

Philadelphia. November 11, 1857.

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. 28. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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NATHAN SHAW.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to at the shortest notice, and every article necessary for interment promptly furnished. ma. 4.

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GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side. Phila.

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, trail and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

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 leve 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 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

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 41 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857. WHOLE NO 145

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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.

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.

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House. NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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, to which we 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 ISAIAH SCHEER'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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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, 57.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROAD-HEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

A BEAUTIFUL POEM.

When Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" came like a wailing spirit through the world of letters, human affection and sympathy bent as a reed before its marvellous pathos. It was the richest gem in the coronal of the poet, and those who had been wild with mirth over his flashes of unequalled wit, were at once transferred to the humid realm of tears by the pathetic imagery of the "Bridge of Sighs." It was fit and right that Hood's memory should be embalmed in an imitation of his own charming poem, and how happy and exquisitely it has been done below, we need scarcely say. The lines are from the pen of Samuel Rush, a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and are alike creditable to his genius and the tender sensibilities of his heart. So impressed have we been with their beauty that we have almost felt unwilling to see them placed in so ephemeral a niche as the columns of a newspaper. We sincerely hope, however, that they will eventually meet with that preservation which they are honorably entitled to receive, for we are sure they are scarcely less beautiful than those they so closely and touchingly imitate. We take them from the columns of the West Chester *Republican*, to which they were contributed by the author.

To the Memory of Hood and his Bridge of Sighs

"One more unfortunate,"
Gifted and great;
Never importunate
With his sad fate;
One unrequited
Gone to his doom:
Whose wit hath ignited,
And long shall keep lighted,
The lamp on his tomb.

Think of him gloriously,
Warm-hearted man;
For pathos or pleasantry
First in the van;
Judge him censoriously,
Blame him, defame him
Then, if you can!

Think of him tenderly,
With pity's touch—
Living so "slenderly,"
Giving so much.—
Thoughts for man's preference,
Oft happy reference,
Left for the young;
Left for the "old ones,"
Lines for untold ones—
Bountiful Poet, be honored and sung!

England's "keen vision,"
Long in the dark,
And "rightful decision,"
(Bitter the mark,)
Made him live poorly,
Suffering surely
Sorrow and pain;
Misery lifting the latch of his dome—
Health and hopes fleeting,
Manfully meeting—
Peace nor security,
Naught left but purity
In his hard home.

England relentirg,
Too late repenting
Neglect for the while,
Her sunshine astray
'Till his life passed away,
Has awoke to his worth,
His marvellous mirth,
And calls him her own,
When laid in the earth.

To the broken-down door,
And the pangs of the poor,
A friend and a brother's
Sympathy reaching,
Charity teaching
To love one another.
He who oft "woman"
With holiest tie,
Could paint her sweet beauty
In loveliest dye,
Or think of her frailties
With gentlest sigh.

Who scorning cold fashion
With bravest compassion,
Could tell of her hapless,
"Her evil behavior,"
And through rashness or guilt,
To forgiveness' hilt
Cast "her sins on her Savior"—
Calm be his rest,
And his memory blest.

West Chester, Pa., 1857.

CHARADE.

Job Buckwheat will be happy to contribute to the *Advertiser*, if any will assist in making up a little pastime for the winter evenings.

Here is an original charade to begin with, to which J. B. expects a poetical reply:

A *first* I had when I was small,
Like you and any other;
Indeed, my *first* I'd learned to call
Before I had a mother.

A *second* to my first I am,
And every man created
Must be a *second* or a sham,
Be he bachelor or mated.

Did you see me as I'm not,
I'd be my *whole* at Babel,
Or rearing on an empty lot
A palace or a stable.

And if this you cannot fix on
What is my *whole*, why then, ask Dixon.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of 7 letters.
My 4 3 5 is the name of a lady.
3 2 5 7 is a numerical figure.
2 6 7 is a congealed liquid.
6 4 5 a measure.
2 5 3 a Mecca for travellers.
1 2 5 an important part of a fish.
3 2 7 6 7 is a relative.
3 2 6 7 is accurate, applied to neatness.
2 1 is one of the conjunctions.
1 4 6 7 one of the most prominent features, either in man or woman.
1 2 7 1 is a term of law, possession.
1 2 5 3 the name of a popular comedian now dead.

My whole is a word much in use in the commercial world. C. D. K.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

On the opening of the 26th Congress, in December, 1830, in consequence of a two fold delegation from New Jersey, the House was unable, for some time, to complete its organization, and presented to the country and the world the perilous and discreditable aspect of the assembled Representatives of the people, unable to form themselves into a constitutional body. On first assembling the House had no officers, and the Clerk of the preceding Congress acts, by usage, as Chairman of the body, till a Speaker is chosen. On this occasion, after reaching the State of New Jersey, the acting Clerk declined to proceed in calling the roll, and refused to entertain any of the motions which were made for the purpose of extricating the House from its embarrassment.—Many of the able and most judicious members had addressed the House in vain, and there was nothing but confusion and disorder in prospect.

The fourth day opened, and still confusion reigned triumphant. Mr. Adams, from the beginning of this scence of confusion and anarchy, had maintained a profound silence. He appeared to be engaged most of the time in writing. To a common observer, he seemed to be reckless of everything around him; but nothing, not the slightest incident escaped him. The fourth day of the struggle had now commenced. Mr. Hugh H. Garland, the clerk, was requested to call the roll again.

He commenced with Maine, as was usual in those days, and was proceeding towards New Jersey. I turned and saw Mr. Adams was ready to get the floor at the earliest moment possible, as soon as that State was called. His keen eye was rivetted on the Clerk; his hands clasped the front edge of his desk, where he always placed them to assist him in rising.

"New Jersey," ejaculated Mr. Hugh H. Garland, "and the clerk has to repeat that"——

Mr. Adams sprang to the floor.

"I rise to interrupt the clerk," was his first ejaculation.

"Silence! silence!" resounded through the hall. "Hear him—hear him. Hear what he has to say; hear John Quincy Adams!" was the unanimous ejaculation on all sides.

In an instant the most profound silence reigned throughout the hall, and every eye was rivetted on the venerable member from Massachusetts. He paused for a moment, and having given Mr. Garland a withering look, he proceeded to address the House:

"It was not my intention," said he, "to take part in these extraordinary proceedings. I had hoped that this House would succeed in organizing itself; that a Speaker and Clerk would be elected, and the ordinary business of legislation would be progressed in. This is not the time or place to discuss the merits of the conflicting claimants for seats from New Jersey; that subject belongs to the House of Representatives, which, by the Constitution, is made the ultimate arbiter of the qualifications of its members.—But what a spectacle we here present! We degrade and disgrace ourselves; we degrade and disgrace our constituents and the country. We do not and cannot organize, and why? Because the clerk of the House, the mere clerk, whom we create, whom we employ, and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne, and sets us in contempt! And what is this clerk of yours?—Is he to suspend, by his mere negative, the functions of Government, and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll! It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily. [Here he was interrupted by a member, who said that he was authorized to say that compulsion could not reach the clerk, who had avowed that he would resign, rather than call the State of New Jersey.] "Well, sir, let him resign, continued Mr. Adams, "and we may possibly consider some way by which we could get along, without the aid of his all-powertul talent, learning and genius. If we cannot organize in any other way—if this clerk of yours will not consent to our discharging the trusts confided to us by our constituents, then let us imitate the example of the Virginia House of Burgesses, which, when the colonial Governor, Dinwiddie, ordered it to disperse, refused to obey the imperious and insulting mandate, and *like men*—"

The multitude could not contain or repress their enthusiasm any longer, but saluted the eloquent and indignant speaker, and interrupted him with loud and defeaning cheers, which seemed to shake the capitol to its centre. The turmoil, the darkness, the very "chaos of anarchy," which had for three successive days pervaded the American Congress, was dispelled by the magic and talismanic eloquence of a single man; and once more, the wheels of Government and of legislation were put in motion.

Having by this powerful appeal, brought the yet unorganized assembly to a perception of its hazardous position, he admitted a motion requiring the acting clerk to proceed to call the roll. This and similar motions had already been made by other members. The difficulty was that the acting clerk refused to entertain them. Accordingly Mr. Adams was immediately interrupted by a burst of voices demanding,

"How shall the question be put?"

"Who shall put the question?"

The voice of Mr. Adams was heard above the tumult, "I intend to put the question myself." The word brought order out of chaos. There was the master mind.

As soon as the multitude had recovered itself, and the excitement of irrepressible enthusiasm had abated, Mr. Richard Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, waved his hand and exclaimed:

"I move that the Hon. John Quincey Adams take the chair of the Speaker of this House, and officiate as presiding officer till the House be organized by the election of its constitutional officers! As many as agree to this will say aye; those"—

He had not an opportunity to complete the sentence—"those who are not agreed will say, No,"—for one universal, deafening, thundering Aye, responded to the nomination.

Hereupon it was moved and ordered that Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and Richard Barnwell Rhett, conduct John Quincy Adams to the chair.

Well did Mr. Wise, of Virginia, say,—"Sir, I regard it as the proudest hour of your life; and if, when you shall be gathered to your fathers, I were asked to select the words which in my judgment are best calculated to give at once the character of the man, I would inscribe upon your tomb this sentence, "I will put the question myself.'"

—*Reminiscences of an old Colony Man.*

HUSH!—A WORD TO GOSSIPS.

Let us trace gossip to its *true source.*—Gossip sometimes arises from constitution and temperament. The faculty of speech is stranger and more easy of use in some men than in others. They coin words without trouble, and make phrases without effort.—They remember easily the words they hear or read. Words for all purposes are ever ready at their tongues tip. They delight in talk. Words are their chief works. Their tongues are loosely set. The organs of voice are not impaired or wearied by wear; and an excitable heart keeps the tongue for ever in motion. If with this constitution and temperament, there be intelligence, wisdom and right principle, the great talker is a great teacher; but if there be ignorance, folly, and littleness of soul, this combination produces the gossip by nature—not, mark, by nature's God; for the tendencies of which we speak, may be all governed and consecrated to the highest ends.

Every faculty strengthens by exercise, and every tendency increases by our following its leading. Upon these principles weakness is often supplanted by strength, and a slight inclination becomes a strong bias. The example of the gossip by nature, often creates the gossip by practice, whose little talent is, in the first instance, a parrot-like imitation of the gossip by nature. But true it is, that while some might dwell with tattlers for years, and only become more and more silent, others learn of the gossip to speak things which they ought not. The reason of this is to be found in the ordinary and manifest effect of gossip. In the majority of cases it affords pleasant excitement, and is a cheap amusement. It gives moreover, importance to the talker, and it gains great influence over the hearers. Then it is sometimes used to detract, and to defame, to sow discord and engender strife, to sustain a faction, and to promote the cause of a party. And thus gossip may be traced to desire for pleasure and for power, and to a desire to gain the esteem and attention of others. It may be traced also to anger, hatred, envy and ill-will.

Among gossips by nature and by practice, we find the following species:—

The Gospel Gossip—the tattler, who, leaving the common ground of Christian fellowship, breaks in upon the sacred enclosures of domestic and private life, not only by speaking things he ought not, but by doing this as a right. As though, forsooth, because a man sits with you at the Lord's Table, he is bound in solemn duty to find out who was your father, what are your temporal resources, what is the nature of your occupation, and other matters which are your business, and not in any sense his. It is enough for purposes of Christian fellowship to know that your fellow-communicants have a Father in heaven, and that one is their Maker, even Christ. We may, moreover, remark that there is much in the religious history and spiritual life of our fellow-Christians with which we have nothing to do.—But the church gossip is one who is ever tattling about this man's conversion, and that man's backsliding; this man's eminent piety, and that man's inconsistency; and one who canvasses freely and needlessly the claim of new converts to sit at the Lord's Table, and to be joined with the churches of the Saviour.

The house gossip must also be named, whose tattle is ever about births, marriages and death—about wines and husbands, parents, children, masters and servants—about this woman's extravagance and economy, and that house-wife's niggardness. Such we may rank with the worst class of burglars and house-breakers; for they invade the sanctity of the home, and drag forth into common notice things which ought to be kept sacred in every family.

The political gossip must not be passed by—the tattler about public men and national affairs, who, to serve a party will destroy the savour of the most precious unguent by casting into it dead flies, and who will divert attention from a public nuisance, or from the breach of a public trust, by blowing elegant bubbles, and raising brilliant will-o-the-wisps. We must make one more remark on this part of our subject—the source of gossip can never be either good or godly. It must ever arise from weakness, or from wickeaness; from littleness, or from levity; from the pressure of evil feeling, or from the absence of wholesome thought and of good feeling. It is not taught by the Holy Ghost; it cannot be learned of Jesus Christ; it is not the will of our father in heaven, nor do the principles of true godliness enforce it.—The tongue of the gossip is not touched with live coals from heaven's altars; it is set on fire by unholy ardors, and it *is even set on fire of hell.* And if it be traceable to constitution and to natural temperament, it cannot thereby be excused, seeing that a little self-control would avoid the evil, without effecting any mischievous revolution in the natural characteristics of the man.

We must now look at the effect of gossip. The effect of gossip can never be godly.—Our good and wise father over-rules it, for some benefit, but it produces no direct advantage. That which is in itself evil, and which springs from an evil source, cannot but produce evil. "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." Look at the effect of gossip upon society, and upon the talker. First, on the talker himself. Gossip destroys self-respect; for it produces an amount of shame and self contempt. This may be felt at the time of speaking, but it invariably follows idle words. It is instructive to observe the most earnest and active gossips shrink from their being called by their proper name, and how angry they become when they are honored, with their true titles.—Then, again, gossip is as a rule, connected with falsehood. A gossip who is not a liar, is a great rarity. And when the gossip is not a liar, he is always a fearful exaggerator. Gossip, moreover, invariably leads to detraction and slander. It blights our social affections; it checks the growth of godliness, and it grieves the Holy Spirit. The stone-breaker is often blinded by fragments of the stone which he is splitting. The steel-grinder is often injured by his own filings. Those who work with poisons inhale their hurtful influence; and thus those who tattle are injured by their own words;—those who attend to others' business without cause, must neglect their own; and those who meddle with other people's character and pursuits, fall into many a hurtful snare. The good social influence of the gossip is, moreover, destroyed. He is not trusted, and he is despised even by those who will listen greedily, and amuse themselves with his talk, and by those who are themselves idle talkers.

It separates chief friends; sows discord between brethren; awakens doubt and suspicion where mutual trust and confidence should be strong; drives the sensitive and refined from society; produces reserve and efforts at concealment, where otherwise there would be candor and freedom; and it constantly places persons and actions in a false light. The sorrows of many individuals, the troubles of many families, and the convulsions even of States, are often traceable entirely to idle words. A spark may set fire to a city, and looking at the work of the tattler we of often say, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

The evil which we have been considering is so wide-spread, that the question arises, what can we individually do to remove it? We may do nine things:—1. Let us place fairly and honestly before our minds what God has said to us about gossip; and, as may be shown, there is much in His word upon the subject. 2. Let as carefully examine into our own practice in this matter, and unsparingly charge ourselves with the guilt we may discover. 3. Let us at once, both in heart and lip. determine to forsake this sin. 4. Let us ask Farther in heaven for preventing and restraining grace. 5. Let us practice slowness of speech. 6. Let us never listen to gossip. If there were no listeners, tattle would cease. In this matter the "receiver is as bad as the thief." 7. Let us rebuke gossip in our neighbor whenever we hear it. 8. Let us keep away from gossiping circles and coteries.

"A tattling private circle stingeth as a hive of wasps."

9. Let us endeavor to render speech a channel for good. Martin Tupper says:—

"A man that speaketh too little, and thinketh much and deeply,
Corrodeth his own heart-strings, and keepeth back good from his fellows;
A man that speaketh too much, and museth but little and lightly,
Wasteth his mind in words, and is counted a fool among men;
But thou, when thou hast thought, weave charily the web of meditation,
And clothe the ideal spirit in the suitable garments of speech."

THE VANITY OF RICHES is seldom illustrated so strikingly as in the case of the great English millionaire, Morrison, who died worth $20,000,000. It seems to be one of the conditions of the accumulation of enormous wealth in a single generation that the possessor shall first disqualify himself from enjoying it, and in some cases, even from appreciating the fact that he holds it. Mr. Morrison accumulated this almost fabulous amount himself, and in the regular course of his business, without any extraordinary turn of fortune; yet the following extract from a letter in the Boston Post shows how little benefit he permitted himself to receive from all his wealth. What a satire it is upon the exclusive devotion of all the faculties to the mere accumulation of property:

"Mr. Morrison retired from active business several years ago, without withdrawing his capital from the mercantile house, and though managing his vast funds himself up to the time of his death with all the sagacity of earlier days, he has for the last three years been possessed with the idea that he should come to want. More than two years ago he commenced doing day labor upon a farm held by one of his tenants, for which he received twelve shillings a week, and this he continued up to the time of his illness. For the last eighteen months he has been a regular applicant for relief to the parish, assembling twice a week with the town paupers at the door of the "Union," and receiving with each one of them his two shilling and a quarter loaf. His friends have indulged him in these fancies on the ground that it was the best choice of two evils. The truth is, money was his god, and the idea became at least too great for him and broke him down. And yet he is said to have made a most judicious will, and his investments up to the last are characterized by great good sense. The probate duty on his will exceeds £100,000."

PRINTER'S PROVERBS.

1. Never inquire thou of the editor for the news; for behold, it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking.

2. When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him, "What thinkest thou of my piece?" for it may be that the truth would offend thee.

3. It is not fit that thou should'st ask of him who is the author of an article upon subjects of public concernment, for duty requires him to keep such things unto himself.

4. When thou dost enter into the printing office have a care unto thyself that thou dost not touch the type, for thou mayest cause the printer much trouble.

5. Look thou not at copy which is in the hands of the compositors, for that is not meet in the sight of the printer, and he might knock thee down.

6. Never examine the proof-sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand it.

7. Prefer the *American & Advertiser* to all other papers; subscribe immediately for it, pay in advance, and it shall be with thee and thy little ones.

A clergyman in Connecticut was reading to his congregation the beautiful and poetic psalm of David where he says:

"Mercy and Truth are met together; Righteousness and Peace have kissed each other."

At this point a little girl in the assembly manifested a great interest, and whispered to her mother,

"That's as true as you live. I saw Righteous Hill kiss Peace Peabody behind the smoke-house, but how did the minister know it?"

A WORD TO BOYS.—Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book, and when you find or hear of any first-rate book, obtain it if you can.—After awhile another, as you are able, and be *sure* to read it. Take the best care of your books and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your head, as well as on your shelves.

Mrs. Partington inquires what kind of razors are employed in shaving notes. Mrs. Pic respectfully informs her that they are raisers of money.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONTRIBUTED BY A CLASS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Lancaster County Teachers' Institute.

We have received a note from Professor Wickersham, of the Lancaster County Normal School, stating that the Teachers' Institute of that county would commence at Lancaster, on Monday, December 14th, to continue for one week. He extends a cordial invitation to the teachers of our county to come up, and "hopes to have the pleasure of meeting a large delegation from "*brave little Delaware.*"

The Teachers' Institute held in that county are said to be No. 1, as indeed everything must be that professor W. has a hand in.

Those who were present at our Institute, remember the cordial invitation which he extended to them to come up and see how they "were getting along in Dutch Lancaster County, and he desires us through this column to repeat the invitation. It will be remembered that when the State Educational Convention met in Philadelphia, nearly 200 of the teachers present were from Old Lancaster, and after turning out so strongly even at such a distance, they have a right to expect visitors from this part of the State. As the Institute will be in the city of Lancaster, it can be reached by public routes in a very short time, and offers a fine opportunity to those who have never been there to perform a double mission by so doing.

Prof. Wickersham, when here, paid quite a compliment to "brave little Delaware," and spoke very highly of his own county, the credit of whose advancement in education is mainly due to himself. No man in the State has labored more industriously, nor more successfully than he has, and the large sum ($2000) per annum, that the Directors of that county offered him to continue in the office of County Superintendent, shows that his efforts are appreciated.

We hope that all of our teachers who can make it suit, will go to Lancaster on the 14th of December.

We copy the following from "*The Press.*' It is an able article, and deserves to be read by every one:—

The Educational Test.

There is a stirring of the waters in England, as regards Education. It is admitted there, that the working-classes, to whom instruction is so necessary, do not, because they cannot, receive it. What manner of education can be given to children who are drawn away from school, by the demands for agricultural and manufacturing labor, at the early age of ten or twelve years? It is contended, by political economists across the water, that manufactures stand in the way of education—that a great manufacturing system and a highly educated people cannot exist together—that England cannot undersell all other nations and command all markets by means of cheap labor, and yet educate her people sufficiently—in a word, that the education must be improved only within the limits of England's commercial pre-eminence.

On the other hand, there is no doubt, that in the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, (woollen and cotton,) the constant improvements in machinery are increasing, throwing women and children out of employment, and that they will soon liberate two or three more years of the child for the purposes of education. In other words, that as the demand for juvenile labor decreases, the child may remain at school until the age of thirteen or fourteen, instead of being drawn away, to earn some small wages, at ten or twelve.

A child who leaves school at the age of ten to twelve does *not* receive what can be fairly called education. He but receives a preliminary to it—a key to knowledge, as it were. Being taught to read and write is as much as a child of ten or twelve can arrive at.—Reading and writing are not so much knowledge as the means by which knowledge is to be obtained. These means, in fact, may chiefly be estimated as valuable not for themselves but because they enable youth to proceed onward into education. He is placed thus at the portals of the great treasure-house of knowledge—to pass forward if he have ability, perseverance, and ambition, and gather mental riches from the whole garnered stock of the ideas of the human race.

So in England, not so with us. We really give education, not the mere basis of it.—Every child in this State, for example, has the opportunity of being educated sufficiently well for the general purposes of life—so well educated, in fact, that, no matter how lowly his original condition in life, his capacity is cultured sufficiently for all ordinary purposes; he is qualified for almost any position to which he pleases to aspire; and, in that position, be it even the highest, his conduct and manners will not be beneath the station he has arrived at. But then, the children of Pennsylvania are not drawn from school, to work in the cotton mills or woollen factories, at the age of ten or twelve.

For such an education as we do thus supply, liberal provision is made; well qualified teachers are selected; the profession of teaching is respected; and the ablest minds of the country are induced to throw themselves into composing books of instruction.—Our elementary school-books are the best in the world, and the inducement to make them the best is this—the demand is necessarily so great, among a people all of whom look on education as almost as necessary as food and clothing, that a successful school-book is an income for life.

The proposition is to distribute the offices among those of all classes who have most successfully passed through the ordeal of public examination. There are, on the whole, 12,619 such offices, (of from $250 to $400 a year,) supplying nearly 800 annual vacancies, besides a higher set of appointments, of from $300 to $500 a year, producing annually 300 vacancies, which could be thrown open to the public. The number of prizes is very large, and the quantity of emulation it would create very considerable, as a great many more persons than those who won the prize would have their energies stimulated in the contention for it.

As to a test for fitness for office, the mode of publicly ascertaining a candidate's fitness is excellent, and, it must be confessed, is vastly superior to the method so largely in practice among ourselves, of estimating not the fitness of the man for office, but the fitness of office for the man. We look through party spectacles, and too often estimate a candidat for office chiefly by his politics. If, as indeed appears likely to happen, the bulk of official situations in England be thrown open to public competition, with merit and character as the only qualifications, John Bull, it is clear, will steal a march upon us, very greatly to his own credit and advantage.

SABBATH READING.

AN EASTERN APOLOGUE.—Abdallah sat at his morning meal, when there alighted on the rim of his goblet a little fly. It sipped an atom of syrup, and was gone. But it came next morning, and the next, and the next again, till at last the scholar noticed it. Not a common fly, it seemed to know that it was beautiful, and it soon grew very bold.—And lo! a great wonder: it became daily larger and yet larger, till there could be discerned, in the size, as of a locust, the appeance of a man. From a handbreadth it reached the stature of a cubit; and still so winning were its ways, that it found more and more favor with this son of infatuation. It frisked like a satyr, and it sang like a peril, and like a moth of the evening it danced on the ceiling, and, like the king's gift, withersoever it turned, it prospered.

The eyes of the simple one were blinded, so that he could not, in all this, perceive the subtility of an evil genius. Therefore the lying spirit waxed bolder and yet bolder, and whatsoever his soul desired of dainty meats he freely took: and when the scholar waxed wroth, and said, "This is my daily portion from the table of the mufti—there is not enough for thee and me," the dog-faced deceiver played some pleasant trick, and caused the silly one to smile; until in process of time, the scholar perceived that, as his guest grew stronger and stronger, he himself waxed weaker and weaker.

Now, also, there arose frequent strife betwixt the demon and his dupe, and at last the youth smote the fiend so sore that he departed for a season. And when he was gone, Abdallah rejoiced, and said, "I have triumphed over mine enemy, and whatsoever time it pleaseth me, I shall smite him so that he die. Is he not altogether in mine own power?" But after not many days, the tempter came back again; and this time, he was arrayed in goodly garments, and he brought a present in his hand, and he spoke of the days of their first friendship, and he looked so mild and feeble, that his smooth words wrought upon this dove without a heart, and saying, "Is he not a little one?" he received him again into his chamber.

On the morrow, when Abdallah came not into the assembly of studious youth, the mufti said, "Wherefore tarriest the son of Abdul? Perchance he sleepeth." Therefore they repaired even to his chamber; but to their knocking he made no answer. Wherefore the mufti opened the door, and, lo! there lay on the divan the dead body of his disciple. His visage was black and swollen, and on his throat was the pressure of a finger broader than the palm of a mighty man. All the stuff, the gold and the changes of raiment belonging to the hapless one, were gone, and in the soft earth of the garden were seen the footsteps of a giant. The mufti measured one of the prints, and, behold! it was six cubits long.

Reader, canst thou expound the riddle? Is it the bottle or betting-book? Is it the billiard-table or the theatre? Is it smoking? Is it laziness? Is it novel-reading? But know that an evil habit is an elf constantly expanding. It may come in at the key hole but it will soon grow too big for the house. Know, also, that no evil habit can take the life of your soul, unless you yourself nourish it, and cherish it, and, by feeding it with your own vitality, give it a strength greater than your own.

ACT!

"Act—act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'er head."

Inaction is the bane of existence. Verily, that soul is cursed, yea, dead, that slumber and sloth hath made captive. It seems as if a resistless spell had bound the race—as if the soul-springs of action were motionless. We refer not to effort put forth to amass wealth and gratify self, but to heart-labor—labor for humanity—to make destiny.—Mighty is the work of life—thrilling by earnest the demand for fullest energy.

"Let seraph take this work of ours,
"Twould task e'en all his noble powers."

Act! not to-morrow, but to-day, "in the living present." Act! not by a fitful impulse, but with unyielding steadiness,—and all the mortal energy of the "heart within." Act, Christian! Perdition threatens. Immanuel's battles are to be fought—his banners to wave on every plain. Act, philanthropist! Great moral evils are fearfully predominant. A tide of burning woes is rushing upon thy fellows. Tears are falling, hearts are breaking, sighs and groans are vibrating through the very heart. Act for innocence—act for the right, till the death pang takes thy power away; call every nerve to effort against the hosts infernal on earth; "God o'erhead," thou canst not fail.

"Act, ye millions! Wrong is reigning;
Earth is groaning 'neath his sway;
Fearless meet the hell-born tyrant;
Heaven shall laud thy deed for aye."

God has written on the flowers that sweeten the air—upon the breeze that rocks the flowers upon the stem—upon the rain drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—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 the works he has written. "None liveth for himself."

Little-minded people's thoughts move in such small circles that five minutes' conversation gives you an arc long enough to determine their whole curve.

Take all sorrow out of life, and you take away all richness, and depth, and tenderness. Sorrow is the furnace that melts selfish hearts together in love.

Sorrow is God's school. Even God's own Son was not made perfect without it; though a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things that he suffered.

There is no grave so desolate that flowers will not at last spring upon it.

BUCHANAN AND WALKER.

The advices from Washington inform us that Governor Walker arrived in that city on Wednesday evening. The correspondent of the N. York Daily Times reports that he had an interview on Thursday with the President, and there is a total disagreement between them relative to the Kansas Constitution:

"Gov. Walker had a long and very friendly interview with the President on Thursday. They discussed Kansas affairs at length, especially relative to the propriety of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention in not referring the entire instrument to the people. The distinguished gentlemen, though differing radically, parted friends, appointing another interview for the discussion of the same subject.

Some of their mutual friends hope for the ultimate reconciliation of their views, but the hope is fallacious. Their differences are too radical for compromise. Open hostility is inevitable, involving a split in the national Democracy—Walker heading the Conservatives, and Buchanan the Fire-Eaters.

The Governor's opinion on the Constitution is not founded on the slavery clause, which is alone partially submitted, but on the refusal of the Convention to permit the people to vote against as well as for the Constitution. He regards this as a violation of the Federal Constitution, of the Nebraska Kansas bill, of popular sovereignty, and of the right of self-government.

The President insists that, as the constitutional Convention was authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be, while Walker holds that the application of this doctrine to sustain the refusal to submit the entire constitution to the popular vote, amounts to a simple assertion of the right of Congress to force any constitution on the territory, instead of leaving the people to decide for themselves; for it is notorious that the people of Kansas would reject this instrument if they had the opportunity. He states that the constitution was signed by only forty-three out of sixty members of the convention—those refusing being conservatives. The great majority even of the pro-slavery men denounced the action of the convention as an outragous and unendurable usurpation. Those in the territory who support the Convention are believed to comprise a ridiculously small number, and vast numbers who never acted with the free State men will refuse to participate in the December election.

Governor Walker has never yet seen the constitution, and nobody outside knows what it is. All efforts of the Governor to obtain a copy failed. The committee having it in charge may make it whatever they choose, without any peculiar check. There is reason to fear that its signers will be driven out of the territory, will be considered spurious, and that the State government never can be set in operation under it unless by the Federal arms.

Governor Walker declares that he cannot acquiesce in the action of the convention, without violating every pledge he ever gave, and sacrificing his honest convictions to make himself infamous.

If resistance is made to the establishment of the State government, the President will necessarily call upon the Governor of the Territory to exercise force to put it down.—This, with his sentiments, Walker cannot do, and will not—nor will he resign.

If the president considers it his duty to force the constitution, directly contrary to the spirit of the Kansas Nebraska act, in support of which Walker risked his political future at the solicitation of the Executive, depend upon it the Pre sident will be compelled to assume the responsibility of removing the Governor.

The effect of all this, if the Pre sident persists, will be that the Executive will find himself in a minority in both houses of Congress, for Walker will be sustained by a decided majority in each. He cannot be thrown out of the Democratic party, as were Reeder and Shannon.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.—Women formerly possessed, and at various times exercised, the elective franchise in New Jersey. By the Constitution, adopted July 2, 1776, the privilege of voting was accorded to "all inhabitants of full age," $50 proclamation money, clear estate, and who had resided a certain time within the county.—As this could be construed to include women, in 1790 a prominent Quaker member of the Assembly had the act so drawn as to read "he or she" when referring to qualified voters. No change was made until 1807, and women often voted when the elections were close, or there was any special excitement. In the Presidential contest of 1800 there were many instances of their voting.—At an election in Hunterdon County in 1802, even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their ballots elected a member of the Legislature. In 1806 a new court house and jail were to be erected in the county of Essex, and their location was to be decided by a vote of the people.

Strenous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, and the contest created great excitement throughout the county. When the election was held, women of "full age," whether single or married, possessing the required property qualifications, were permitted by the Judges of the Election, to vote. But as the conflict proceeded, the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, the number of female voters increased, and it was found that every single and married woman in the county was not only "of full age," but also worth "fifty dollars proclamation money, clear estate," and as such entitled to vote, if they chose. So apparent were the frauds practiced at this election that the next Legislature set it aside, and left the buildings to be erected in Newark. An act was also passed restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years.—And thus was extinguished female suffrage in New Jersey.—*Newark Journal.*

THAT "JUDGMENT."—We published some two or three weeks ago, a silly story, which we noticed going the rounds of our exchanges, and which, we believe, originated with the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, stating as a veritable fact, and detailing with a long-faced gravity, the absurd and most ludicrous story that a man at Mt. Union, in this county, had become mute, or had been turned into a piece of lime-stone, or something of that kind, as a visitation on him by Providence for blasphemous expressions he is said to have used, in consequence of some blight having happened to his crop. We do not wish to spoil a good story, and one which may have a good effect by working upon the fears of profane men, but we do most positively and firmly protest against saddling this phenomenon upon this county. We pronounce it, as far as Huntingdon county is concerned, a ridiculous hoax—absurd, without the slightest foundation. Some persons fix the locality of this "wonderful miracle of the nineteenth century" near Lewisburg, Union county, but we are inclined to look upon the whole story as a "bug-a-boo" tale. As soon as driven from one location it settles in another.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

PANIC ABROAD.—The financial panic in England has become fearful. The charter of the Bank of England has been suspended.—The Western Bank of Scotland has failed.—Eleven large firms have suspended in London since the last arrival. The Bank of France has raised its discount on 90 days bills to 10 per cent.

INCIDENTS IN THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

We extract from the letter of the Delhi correspondent of the Illustrated News, extending from the 13th to the 28th of August, some interesting incidents of the siege:

One armed Guns, and One armed Gunners.—Our sunken one-armed howitzers have been doing good service lately. Their practice on the palace has been mischievous, and the General-issimo, Buhtor Khan, endeavors to establish rocket practice on our camp. Several of these have fallen among our tents, but happily without mischief.—One of them transfixed the water skin of a "bheesty," which was acting as the shower-bath of an artillery officer, and exploded harmlessly in his tent. A few days ago, Col. M., of the artillery, who has lost an arm in the service, was superintending our long-range mortar practice of the disabled half-buried guns, which were so difficult to work that a half-disgusted gunner was heard say to his comrade, "Bill, does that one-armed Colonel of ours think he's going to take Delhi with these here one-armed guns?"

A Sad Story.—A few days ago there arrived in our camp, guised as an Affghan, one of the many unhappy victims of the late atrocities. The young wife of a warrant officer, gentle and fair, had taken refuge, with her three children, in the cellar of a house, to which she and one of her aunts had fled for safety. On the first outburst of the mutiny, the husbands of both were absent from Delhi. Of her babes. the eldest was only four years old; and she told how patiently they lay till night, stifling their sobs in her bosom; and how, when morning came, she heard the foot-steps of men in riot above and around her, and the tramp of feet on the stair-case of her hiding-place. A postern door led her out on the strand, and here she was met by two Mahometan soldiers, who stripped her of all she had. She hoped then they would allow her to flee with her children, but she was told that she must go before the King. They dragged her back through the college garden under the walls of the palace; within was tumult, and a scene of demoniac orgie from which even imagination recoils. A flash close enough to scorch her, a sharp blow, and she fell to the earth, holding in her arms a dying infant, pierced through by the same bullet which had ploughed its way through her own side. Faint with loss of blood, she long lay there; at last, in baby tones she so well knew, she heard her little ones murmur, "we will come and die with mamma," and their tiny hands tenderly nursed her drooping head as she had often before nursed theirs; but, as they crept round her, a savage seized her eldest born—the little throat hardly needed so sharp and heavy a sword—one blow, and the babbling voice was hushed forever. There was one yet left her.—Uncomplainingly she had pressed closer to the bleeding mother's bosom, whose glazing eyes were rivetted on this her last. Again the stroke descended; not fatal yet. For six long hours, "water! water!" fainter and fainter yet, till the little mutilated face was hushed at last. A moulvie had watched her, and when night closed in, and when all was quiet once more in that noisy place, he came, like the good Samaritan, and poured oil on her wounds, and laid her on a bed, and carried her to his home.

The women of his house tended her, and fed and clothed her as one of themselves.—Slowly strengh came again, and the stream of life flowed on, not all bitter, for she hoped that, though her children had been taken from her, her husband might still be living; and she hopes on, and refuses to believe she is utterly bereft. She tells of panics in the city, of the discouragement of the sepoys at their uniform ill success. At length the women of the house obtained leave on a high festival to go to a tomb to pray; and, veiled as a Moslem, she passed the gates in their company. She had been able to communicate with some of our Affghan allies, many of whom pass freely to and from the city. It was planned that at dark one of these should come to the mosque and guide her to our camp. They left it together. Twice she was nearly discovered by patrols, but in early morning they found themselves outside one of our pickets. At first she was taken for a spy, but soon overcame all difficulties, and was received by the one lady of our force—a refugee like herself.

ADVERTISE.—AN APPEAL FROM THE PRESS.—The following energetic appeal we hope will take effect:

"The man that brings his whole power of economy to bear in saving a drop at the spigot, while his barrel is leaking beyond all account at the bung-hole, is the short sighted individual who stops his paper, or his advertising, because trade is dull and times are hard. The time to abandon advertising is when a man has already more business than he with all his force can do. The merchant or manufacturer who evinces the most pluck and energy, under the present severe pressure, will be most respected for his *vim* and courage now, and secure a reputation for manhood and enterprise that will be serviceable to him all the rest of his life.

What wide-awake business man will now come forward, and immortalize himself by renewing his subscription promptly—advertising liberally—and thus aid in starting the wheels of "progress and improvement?" and commanding the respect for *vim* and courage? Where is the man who will do it?—All newspaper editors are ready to second the motion, and to immortalize the most courageous man.—*Life Illustrated.*

THE AREA OF FREEDOM.—Few persons are aware, in any other than a vague way, what a multitude of men can find a comfortable foothold in the United States. It will help to convey a definite idea of the extent of the theater this country presents for the fifth and final act of the great drama of which Bishop Berkley sang, and it may suggest the magnitude of the swelling scene likely to be supported at that time, when it is understood that the area of the State of Texas alone 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.

The State of Massachusetts has an area of 7,250 square miles, and a population of a little more than a million. The area of Texas is nearly forty times as great, and measures 325,520 square miles. Its population in 1850 was only 212,592.

We call Massachusetts thickly settled and so it is, as compared with most other States in the Union. But it could support a much larger population. The kingdom of Great Britain, with an area of 116,700 square miles supports a population of twenty-seven millions and a half, or a fraction over two hundred and thirty-five to the square mile. The proportion in Massachusetts is a fraction more than one hundred and fifty-six to the square mile.

Now the area of the United States, including all the Territories, and District, measures, all told, about 1,852,940 square miles. If the time ever comes when the population on this vast surface shall average as much to the mile as that of Massachusetts, we shall have a population of 446,000,620, equal to nearly one half the present population of the globe. Or, if we omit the whole territory of New Mexico and part of Utah as uninhabitable, we have still a population left of some 400,000,000.—*Evening Post.*

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.

Mr. Power and Mr. Warn, recently returned to Los Angelos from Utah, make the following report to the California papers. Mr. Power, in his statement, says:

We found the Mormons making very determined preparations to fight the United States troops whenever they may arrive. On our way in we met three companies of one hundred men each, armed and on the road towards the pass over Fort Bridger. I was told at Fort Bridger that at Fort Supply, 12 miles this side of Fort Bridger, there were four hundred armed Indians awaiting orders they also said that there were sixty thousand pounds of flour stored at Fort Bridger for the use of their army. We found companies drilling every evening in the City.—The Mormons declared to us that no United States troops should ever cross the mountains. And they talked and acted as if they were willing to take a brush with Uncle Sam.

We remained in Salt Lake five days, and then pushed on, hoping we might overtake a larger train, which had started ten days ahead of us, and which proved to be the train that was massacred. We came on to the Buttermilk Fort, near the lone cedar, 175 miles, and found the inhabitants greatly enraged at the train which had just passed, declaring that they had abused the Mormon women, and letting on about the men. The people had refused to sell that train any provisions, and told us they were sorry they had not killed them there; but they knew it would be done before they got in. They stated further that they were holding the Indians in check until the arrival of their chief when he would follow the train and cut it to pieces.

The next place where we heard of the train was on our arrival at Beaver, 230 miles from Salt Lake. Here we learned that when the train ahead were encamped at Corn Creek, which was 35 miles back, and at which place we found the Indians so friendly an ox died, and the Indians asked for it.—Before it was given to them, a Mormon reported that he saw an emigrant go to the carcass and cut it with his knife, and as he did so pour some liquid into the cut from a phial The meat was eaten by the Indians, and three of them died. The people of Beaver seemed also to be incensed against the train, for the same reason as before reported. I asked an Indian, at Beaver, if there was any truth in the poisoned meat story. He replied, in English, that he did not know; that several of the Indians had died, and several were sick. He said their watermelons had made them all sick, and he believed that the Mormons had poisoned them.

DAVID WILMOT ON DEFEAT.—The Erie Constitution publishes the following letter to its editor who remarks that it was not written for the public eye.

TOWANDA, Oct. 31, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The battle is lost, as men ordinarily estimate results. It will discourage the weak and doubting, the venal will seek shelter in the camp of the enemy. The men of courage and faith will stand firm, with confidence unshaken in the final triumph of the right. Courage and perseverance as qualities are essential in a conflict with error and wrong; these, with untiring activity are the elements of success in all great revolutions.

I look to the future with unshaken confidence. Liberty cannot be crushed out in this age and country. Oppression has no charter from God. The tyrant that exults in power, and defiantly assails not the constitutional rights of American citizenship, but the God given rights of men, shall soon fall a lifeless end a loathsome corpse, under the persevering and courageous assaults of truth.

The mere politician believes in the potency of great interest. He scoffs at the idea that any other than selfish motives influence the actions of men. This is an insult both to God and to man. Truth and Justice are mightier than Selfishness and Wrong. The heroes and martyrs of our race attest the nobleness of humanity. Men are capable of the highest motives and the most loyal steadfastness to principle. Truth is never silent, but pleads ever, with irresistible persuasiveness and power. There is a strength in a noble, self-sacrificing disinterestedness, battling in a just cause, that cannot be overcome. All the great moral forces of nature are working unceasingly on the side of the right. In the struggles of life we require strength in overcoming obstacles that beset our path. Disasters test the constancy and courage of parties as of men. In the nature of things reverses must come, but if we are true to the cause of Freedom and Humanity our triumph is certain; nor will the day be long postponed. Oppression, injustice and wrong cannot stand against righteous and truth—then is the earth a province of the evil One, and man the helpless victim of his malignity.

In the hour of disaster and defeat, we must preserve an abiding faith in rectitude, and in the living energy of the Truth. We must never despond, nor weary in the performance of our high duties. There is nothing in the result of the late election that should for a moment dishearten our hopes or relax our efforts. It has not changed the essential nature of things, it has not made the wrong right, this is beyond the power of a majority. Majorities can make the rules of to-day, but they cannot make oppression just, nor eradicate from the hearts of men hatred of the oppresser. They may uphold for a time violence and fraud by the strong arm of military power, but they cannot lawfully take from man the rights with which his Maker has invested him. Not a stone in the citadel of our strength has been thrown down: we still stand on the impregnable rock of Truth. The tyranny, outrage and wrong against which we protest, is in no degree extenuated by a majority given against us. Oppression has gained a new lease of power, but not an iota of sanction for its cruelty and injustice. Let us renew our vows to Freedom, and gain strength for future conflicts, by divesting ourselves of every selfish and ignoble desirable.

THE TEA TRADE—*Decline in Prices.*—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from New York, about the tea trade, says:

Oolong and Ning-Yong tea drinker, will rejoice at the prospect of these favorite herbs being greatly reduced in prices. The shipments from China ports to the United States during the months of June, July and August, exclusive, appear to have been double that of last year, during the same time. Very respectable black and green teas have recently been sold in New York, by the chest, at auction, at a reduction of 20 cents a pound from the prices obtained a short time ago. It may be advantageous to some of your numerous readers, perhaps, to know how to detect a good black tea from inferior qualities. The chest black tea should have the color of a black cast, leaves of a moderate size, a little rounded in their shape, and a little reddish in their hue. If it resists, and, as it were, pricks the hand upon being touched, it is a proof that it has been properly dried; but if it crumbles to powder, as it often does, it is certain proof that it is quite too old, or has been too much roasted.

The usual manner of proving teas by the tea brokers is to put a quantity into a porcelain cup, and pour on it hot boiling water, placing the saucer above the cup, which they fill also with hot water, in order to increase the heat. The Pekoe, generally called "Orange Pekoe," was formerly considered one of the most desirable among the better grades, is the mildest flavor, the least heating in its effects, and has a sweet violet smell.

STRINGFELLOW TURNED UP.—Doubtless many of our readers have remarked that the men who are now figuring as the leaders of the pro-slavery faction in Kansas, are quite different from those who began the fray.—The truth is, that those turbulent personages who were formerly the objects of so much denunciation have all contrived to make comfortable fortunes out of their investments of southern patriotism, and have retired, leaving the field to more needy adventurers. It is marvellous to behold what a conservative influence the possession of property has had upon them. Whitfield has become a very quiet, amiable, docile sort of gentlemen, who doesn't care much how the trouble ends. The pugnacious Sheriff Jones is no more ubiquitous and unquellable.—But, most singular of all, Stringfellow has become a partizan of Gov. Walker. He will be remembered as the Speaker of one branch of the first legislature, and the counsellor of some of the most atrocious legislation on record. Well, this Dr. J. H. Stringfellow accompanied Gov. Walker on board the steamboat from Leavenworth, on his way down the Missouri, and is understood to be one of his prime friends. After Walker had retired to his berth, Stringfellow quarrelled with a South Carolinian about the Oxford fraud, and the two drew their pistols, and commenced shooting to settle it. Stringfellow maintained that Walker's course was perfectly right in rejecting thr fraudulent returns. After this revelation we are prepared to credit Walker's statement to President Buchanan, that an overwhelming majority of all parties in Kansas repudiate the doings of the Lecompton Convention. On this latter point a letter from Kansas to the Chicago *Tribune*, bearing date the 20th inst., says:—

"The excitement in Leavonworth, on the subject of the bogus Constitution is intense. A meeting was held there last Saturday, which was addressed by Gen. Lane and other prominent Free State men. Mr. Henderson, of the Leavenworth Journal, one of the framers of the Constitution, indiscreetly made his appearance in the Hall. The excitement and indignation was so great, that the officers of of the meeting had great difficulty in restraining the people from visiting him with the punishment of treason against liberty on the spot.

"Another meeting will he held at Leavenworth on the 28th, to decide whether to vote at the Constitutional election, *or fight.*"

That England is a country in which woman has not the upper hand, we take to be a fair inference from the three following passages:

"Wives are still sold in England. One was publicly sold in Worcester, for one shilling and a quart of ale."

"The most popular play on the London boards at present, goes to prove that no amount of mutual love is security against mutual weariness, unless the owners of the two fond hearts allow their tete-a-tete to be occasionally interrupted by the entrance of a third party, who will break up idyllic conversation with ordinary chit-chat about politics or scandal. This doctrine is to the effect that 'love in a cottage is a dreary affair unless society sometimes knocks at the door, and that the wife who values her conjugal happiness should do everything to persuade her husband to belong to a fashionable club."

"A gentleman who passed through one of the depopulated districts in the county Clare last spring, says that he saw a man and his wife endeavoring to plow their field, with the aid of an ass. The man yoked himself in along with the ass, and his wife held the plow: but, when the man grew tired, the woman exchanged places with him, and the strange team drove on.

LOLA MONTEZ IN LANCASTER.—A letter was shown to our reporter on Saturday, says the *North American* of Monday last, written by an attachee of "Michaels' Hotel," at Lancaster, to a friend in this city. He states that some time since the lady came to Lancaster to deliver her lectures: She stopped at Michaels' Hotel, took supper, and was shown to her room by the writer of the letter above referred to. This person opened the door of the room, and placing a lamp upon the table, made a salaam to the lady previous to leaving her alone. Madame Montez stood a moment surveying the furniture, and then asked with a contemptous elevation of her pretty nose, "Haven't you any better room than this." "No, madame," was the reply; "this room has often been occupied by Mr. Buchanan, and he was pleased with it." "Pleased with it, was he? Well, I am not. I would not *cut my throat* in such a room as this!" With which delicate remark the lady flounced into a chair, with the air of a person who could buy out all Lancaster.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW.—A case of some interest under the small note law of this State, was before the Supreme Court, at Pittsburg, last week. A tax collector was sued, two years ago, for the recovery of the penal ty of $100, for paying out a note of less denomination than five dollars, on an Ohio bank. The alderman before whom the suit was instituted, gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed; but the defendant took an appeal from his decision, and the matter thus came up for trial before a jury. The evidence in the case was heard, and a verdict for the defendant rendered, but counsel for plaintiff took exception to the ruling of the Court, and, making a motion for a new trial, the Court set aside the verdict, and ordered the case to be tried anew. The second trial resulted like the first, in favor of the defendant, and plaintiff's counsel again moved for a new trial. This the Court refused; upon which the case went to the Supreme Court, on six errors assigned by plaintiff's counsel. That tribunal reversed the judgment of the Court, and ordered a new trial.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF HEROISM.—The Rev. Mr. Scudder of India, in a letter to the Christian Intelligencer, gives the following instances of heroism, called forth by the Indian mutinies:

"This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we with throbbing pulses read in history. In one place, a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. He stood upright. She took the reins. She lashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he with cool aim shot one dead who seized the horses heads, and another who climbed upon the carriage behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope stretched across the road made further progress appear impossible. True to herself she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they bearing it down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip raised them, while her husbands weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them. He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives. In another place, a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his Sepoys, with his good sword, slew twenty-six of them before he fell.

All Sorts of Paragraphs and Items.

Navigation is closed on the Erie Canal, the water being frozen, so as to be impenetrable to ice boats.

Information is received of the confiscation, by the Austrian government, of all the property of Louis Kossuth within his reach.

COMING DOWN.—Sugar is said to be selling now in the New Orleans, (La.,) market at 4½ cents per lb., and molassas at from 16 to 20 cts. per gallon.

PREMIUM FOR GOOD HOUSEWIFERY.—At the late Fair at Stockton, California, among the prizes offered was a $50 dress to the unmarried lady who made the best loaf of bread.

Locomotives and gondolas! "Railway trains ran between Milan and Venice for the first time on the 12th ultimo.

HEAVY LOSSES BY FIRE.—At Rochester, N. Y., on the 21st inst. Loss about $125,000.
At Baltimore, on the 21st. Loss $80,000.
At Mobile, on the 20th. Loss estimated at $150,000.
At Olean, N. Y., on the 21st. Loss $70,000.
At Louisville, Ky., on the 21st. Loss $60,000.
At Troy, N. Y., on the 23d. Loss from $40,000 to $75,000.

Albert Smith, a Tonawanda Indian, ran 10 miles in 55 minutes and 27 seconds, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday last.

A FAMILY PARTY.—Captain Linus Washburn, of Middleboro', Mass., who died a few days ago, was buried by the side of his five wives, the last of whom died one year ago.

A LAWYER FINED $500 FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A lawyer in Cincinnati, named Dennis, has been fined $500 by the Probate Court for contempt, in procuring a writ of *habeas corpus* before another Court, while a slave case was still virtually within the custody of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—At a recent trial in Broome county, N. Y., it was decided that a passenger having purchased a railroad ticket from one point to another, had a right to ride on any train he chose—stopping over at any place on the road a day or more at his pleasure. The notice, "good for this trip only," was of no legal force.

NEW MODE OF STOPPING A HORSE.—A few days since, a fiery young horse attached to a light carriage in which two young men were seated, took fright at the noise of a locomotive, at the railroad depot in Lancaster, Pa., and started to run away, when one of the young men, leaning over the dash-board, and seized the animal's tail, which had the effect of stopping him instantly.

PATRIOTIC LADIES.—Some twenty Rhode Island ladies, now residing in Dixon, Illinois, have resolved that until every factory and calico establishment in their native State is again in successful operation, they will neither purchase nor consume any fabric unless of American manufacture.

At a husking frolic "down east," lately, two hundred bushels of golden yellow corn were husked; forty-eight girls kissed, one couple married, and seventeen more "engaged," all in one evening. Talk of stagnation in business!

A VALUABLE CROP.—The Ohio wool clip is estimated to exceed that of 1856, by at least three million pounds. The counties in the centre of that State are now as famous for their fine wool, as they formerly were for their great crops of wheat. The estimated value is $6,000,000.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.—Grasshoppers are again making their appearance in myriads in western Texas. At the date of the latest advices from San Antonio, they were destroying all the vegetables before them in that vicinage Having reached San Marcos, they destroyed a rye field in two hours. The Austin Intelligencer says that these "locusts," as it styles them, made their appearance in that region two years ago.

From the Milwaukee News (Democrat) of the 25th, we learn that the result of the late election in Wisconsin has, at length, been ascertained. The Republicans have elected the Governor and Prison Inspector, and in the Legislature there is a small Republican majority on joint ballot. The Democrats elected all the State officers, with the exception of Governor and Inspector.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette says:—"A young lady from Kentucky, who was visiting near Columbus, Ohio, became much attached to a mocking bird in the house of her relatives. The bird sickened and died. The lady bewailed the loss most piteously, and soon after became insane. On being sent home in charge of an attendant, she attempted suicide by stabbing herself with her scissors, but she is now recovering."

A WHOLE FAMILY IN JAIL.—A whole family in Bradford, Mass., have been committed to Jail in Lawrence, every member being addicted to the grossest habit of intemperance. The family consisted of a mother of 55, eldest son 28, another 21, the youngest 15 years of age, and a sister of the mother. The oldest son died on Sunday in prison, of delirium tremens, and the youngest is in a very critical state.—The father died some months since in the same manner.

AN INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.—The proprietors of the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, intend to celebrate the 75th anniversary of their weekly and the 25th of their daily, on the 17th of January, Franklin's birthday. They purpose calling together every living printer, once employed on paper, ink or press in their office; and every editor or prominent contributor. The list embraces the names of quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, who now honor the various professions in life. An oration will be pronounced by an eminent statesman, and the occasion will be one of great interest.

Nena Sahib a Paddy! The Dublin Evening Mail says:—"There is a report now gaining ground, that the celebrated Nena Sahib is a relative of the equally notorious Mr. Regen, who, with fifty Tipperary men, swore allegiance to the Sepoy, and sympathy with his atrocities. It is reported that the ancestor of Nena Sahib emigrated, at some remote period, from the town that now contains his sympathizers, and was known in India as "the Nenagh Sahib," or the Tipperary gentleman."

A DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.—A small white ant has been introduced into the Island of St. Helena, by vessels from the coast of Africa, and is destroying everything in the shape of wood, provisions, vegetables and clothing. They eat into the wood-work of houses, and then eat up all the inside, leaving a mere shell. New buildings in less than two years will fall to ruins by their destructive operations, which entail a loss to the inhabitants of thousands of pounds annually.

A correspondent of the Ellsworth, (Me.) American relates that a daughter of Capt. Blodgett, of Brooksville, lost her speech two years since. Her father had consulted the physicians in the vicinity, taken her to Rockland, Portland, and Boston, meeting with no success. Early in the present fall he placed her in the hands of P. P. Quinby, of Belfast, the noted mesmeriser, when, strange to tell, in a few days, without the aid of medicine, but simply by the power of will, her speech was restored; full, clear, and nearly as strong as ever.

A NEW SECT.—A respectable correspondent writes to the Inverness Courier respecting a new sect or body termed "The Church of the Ancient Faith." One of these churches, he says, has lately, through the medium of handbills, been introduced to the notice of a parish in the Highlands. "It pretends to be more tolerant than the free church or the Roman Catholics and lays claim to certain covenanted mercies with heaven as its peculiar right. The pation saint is represented as having been a grandson of Fingal!"

ARREST OF A FEMALE ROBBER.—On Thursday last a woman robbed the house of James B. Lane, in Lancaster, Pa., of about $500 worth of silver plates. She was soon arrested, but let go on the recovery of the goods. She then entered the house of W. C. Pinkerton, where she stole a gold watch and a gold buckle. These were soon missed, and pursuit made after the thief, who had hired a vehicle and started for Reading She was pursued and overtaken near that city, and brought back to Lancaster, where, after an examination, she was committed.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN IN LARGE CITIES.—It is stated that one-half the deaths which occur in New York city are children under five years of age. We are further told that in the large cities of Europe, and indeed all other divisions of the Old World, infant mortality has been diminishing for many years, whilst in the American cities it has been greatly on the increase. In New York, in 1843, there were 2588 deaths among children under five years of age, and in 1853 the number increased to 12,953. This is equal to thirteen per cent. increase upon the infant mortality of London, and outreaching that also of Paris.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—In attempting to raise the the submurged portion of the Atlantic Telegraphic cable, the shore end has been broken.—This will seriously embarrass the enterprise of securing it. It was carried on under the supervision of Mr Bright, the late Engineer of the Company. It is said that the second experiment of laying the telegraph caple from one Continent to the other will be confided pretty much to the management of the American agents, and that the starting point will be the middle of the ocean, each steamer proceeding in opposite directions. Do the English parties interested fear a second failure, and wish to escape the discredit of it?

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.—*Verdict Set Aside.*—A case of some importance was tried at Wheeling, last week, before Judge Thompson, in the Circuit Court of Virginia. It was that of a suit brought by James O. Hawley, a brakman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, against the company, for damages for injuries received whilst doing duty upon the road, from an accident alleged to have been caused by the negligence of his fellow-employees.—The case was ably contested on both sides. The jury, after hearing the evidence and arguments, rendered a verdict awarding $5000 damages to the plaintiff. By a dispatch received yesterday, we learn that Judge Thompson has set aside the verdict of the jury, both upon law and upon the testimony, and in a review of the case has granted a new trial.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, an accident happened on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Walkertown, Chester co. Dr. S. A. Ogier, of Chester county, as we are informed, was almost instantly killed, and another man somewhat injured. From what we could learn, it appears that there is a short curve in the road at Walkertown, and that persons crossing the road at this point cannot see the train until within a short distance of the track. Dr. Ogier and a friend were in a carriage, and about crossing the way train, which left Phila. at 3¼ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, was passing that point, and the locomotive struck the horse, killing it, and throwing the Doctor and his friend out. The Doctor was thrown in such a manner as to kill him, and his friend escaped with some injuries of no very great importance. It is supposed that, in consequence of the wind blowing strongly from the northwest, the Doctor did not hear the whistle of the locomotive until he was too near the track to stop the speed of his horse.

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: 6¾ 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.* ap8.

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 cts. 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. Phila.

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.
Prof. Jos. G. Harlan, Haverford College, Del. co.
Dr. Edward Maris, 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.

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 would particularly call attention to this celebrated Stove for Parlors, Halls, Dining rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, &. The heating qualities of this excellent Stove are so well known, that it is useless to make further comments. But the great objection to the old pattern is, that the holes where the air enters the cylinder to ignite the gas, frequently become stopped with ashes and cynders; and when this takes place, the gas burning qualities are destroyed, and there is no way of cleaning them out without taking the Stove apart, and frequently a cylinder has to be renewed. To prevent this objection, I have placed on each side of the stove a perforated cast iron plate, with slides to open and close at pleasure; with this improvement, the gas-burning qualities of this stove impaired by over-filling, or falling into the hands of those unaccustomed to the principle of this Stove, as there is no difficulty in keeping these openings free from ashes or cynders. The cooking Star Parlor, with double radiating base, warranted to heat any double parlor. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Manufactured and for sale by
JAMES SPEAR,
New No. 1116 Market Street,
Late North, Chase & North, 396 Market st. Phila.

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.
25 Acres in Newtown
For sale, a Bond amounting to $1600.
Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.
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.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS; Stoves at prices to suit the time at John Kershaw's, *Market street, East of 19th. Philadelphia.* The subscriber invites the attention of his numerous friends and the public, to his large assortment of the following-named stoves, for appearation, 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, Lady Washington, grate and radiator, Penn and Etna radiators, Silver's genuine Air-Tight and Gas consumers, with great improvements, for churches, halls, schools, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Also, many others too

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., DECEMBER 2, 1857.

The position assumed by many Democrats relative to the constitution recently framed in Kansas, makes it a matter of interest to know how Congress, now soon to assemble, stands upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of that territory as a State under that instrument. It is a matter to be guessed at, for it is by no means certain. The House of Representatives will be divided into 128 Democrats, 92 Republicans, and 14 Americans. Of the Democrats 53 are from the free States, leaving 75 from the South. Of the Americans all are from the slave States, but it is generally believed that they will not vote for the Kansas constitution. Even if they all should, the aggregate on that side would be only 89 against 92 Republicans.—It all depends on the action of the 53 Northern Democrats;—if divided equally, Kansas cannot be admitted; if the South carries the majority of this number with them, it can. Can the South do this? It is our impression that it cannot, for the reason that the prominent Democratic presses throughout the North have openly proclaimed hostility to the measure. The dissatisfaction is by no means confined to a few, or to those of little influence; but it is general and wide-spread, insomuch that papers north of Mason and Dixon's line which sustain the Kansas constitution, are very few indeed,—The following are some that oppose it:—New Hampshire Patriot, Boston Post, Albany Argus, Buffalo Courier, Detroit Free Press, Chicago Times, Milwaukie News, Dubuque Express, Springfield (Ill.) Register, Pittsburg Post, Toledo Commercial, Cincinnati Enquirer, Ohio Statesman, Cleveland Plaindealer, and Philada. Press. This is a strong force, representing a powerful sentiment, and it hardly seems probable that those friendly to the admission of Kansas under its present constitution, can successfully withstand its union with the Republican forces.

The steamship Northern Light brings advices from California to the 5th instant, with $1,750,000 in gold. When the news of the disastrous wreck of the steamer Central America, with the loss of so many lives, and so much gold, was received at San Francisco, a general gloom pervaded the city; the courts adjourned, and public meetings were held to denounce the steamship company for employing such a vessel as the George Law in the service. Subsequent accounts from Carson Valley, materially diminish the Indian depredations. Additional accounts from the plains confirm the suspected complicity of the Mormons in the late massacre of emigrant trains, and the California newspapers assert that in that State alone an efficient army could be raised to proceed against the Utah rebels. Several of the banking firms were afflicted with a run, though none of them closed. Favorable accounts have been received from the mining districts.

The government of Nicaragua has declared war against Costa Rica, on account of the exorbitant pretensions of the latter.

DOUGLAS.—If the rumors from Washington and Chicago are to be believed, Senator Douglas, the framer of the Kansas Nebraska bill, will oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. This is unexpected, for it was the general belief that the Little Giant was so wedded to slavery that he would resort to any measure to promote its advancement. Perhaps the secret of his new position resulted from the fact that the new constitution discards the great principle of his bill—squatter sovereignty. By taking this stand, he could make a good show at consistency, better than any he has made in his past political career.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—President Buchanan has determined to depart from the sensible custom established of late years, and will refuse to allow his message to be printed in advance of its delivery to Congress, so that it may be sent to the principal cities in the country to be published simultaneously with its reading before that body. The House of Representatives also has a Speaker and other officers to elect before it can organize, and as the contest will doubtless be a sharp one, there will be an an increased delay in the publication of the message. We have no hope that it will be out in time for our next week's issue.

THE LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The December number of the above popular lady's magazine, is already out. It is edited by T. S. Arthur, the celebrated moral novelist, and Miss Virginia F. Townsend, who is also well known to fame as a writer. It is beautifully Embellished with engravings, fashion plates, embroidery patterns, &c., and contains a large amount of valuable reading matter. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 103 Walnut street, Phila. Specimen numbers sent free.

Both the English and French governments have taken occasion to protest, through their Ministers here, to this government, against Mr. Walker, the fillibuster's second expedition to Central America. They were probably sent to the State Department before Walker succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the federal authorities at New Orleans and Mobile.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have already received the December number of this new magazine. Its typography is very neat, and its reading matter of a high literary and substantial character. It makes a clever-sized book, and is well worth the price paid for it. We believe that we are not going too far when we say that it rivals any magazine in the world.

The latest advices from Washington confirm the reports of a complete, radical and irreconcilable difference between the President and Governor Walker, relative to the recognition of the Kansas constitution. The conferences appointed between the two to promote a better understanding on this point, have only resulted in discovering that the disagreement involves a principle which cannot be surrendered or compromised. All efforts have failed, though apparently prompted by the best disposition on both sides; there is no other recourse but each to follow his own direction. The merits of the position of each will be well discussed before Congress, as Buchanan will not assume the responsibility of removing Walker, nor will the latter resign his governorship of Kansas. The respective views of the parties are given elsewhere, under the heading —"Buchanan and Walker,"

We are disposed to give more credit to the Washington correspondent of the U. S. *Gazette*, than to any of the other writers from that city. He says, that "the practical question between the two alternatives is simply, whether by voting Kansas in as a free State now, with an obnoxious constitution, or postponing her admission until further legislation be obtained from Congress, the interests of her people and of the Union be best advanced? After all, that is the real, tangible and direct question before us Upon abstract principle, the latter course would be not only justified, but demanded by the history of events under which Kansas will appear before Congress. But we added have already seen how oppression has been to injustice in every effort to assert this elevated principle, and that experience admonishes us that even a present sacrifice is desirable, in order to put the people of Kansas in possession of a government, where, exercising their authority legally and properly, these outrages may be redressed and their perpetrators punished. This end can only be obtained now in one way, and that is by sending Kansas here to be enrolled among the free members of this Union, and an equal sovereign in the confederacy of States.

But it is very obvious this issue is to be made in Congress, and under circumstances which threaten another serious controversy between the North and South; and, unless a great and sudden change occurs, the administration will fail in the attempt to carry the policy now proposed. The signs of discontent are not local or personal in the ranks of the Democracy. All the indications point to a break up, since it is utterly impossible that the exactions of a dictatorial minority can always be followed by corresponding submission on the part of the majority.—Within a few years, the question of slavery has assumed an aspect that was never contemplated by the most national, conservative or obedient Democrat. The demands have all been on one side, and the concessions on the other. I remember well the day when Mr. Calhoun fulminated his proposition that the constitution carried slavery into the territories *proprio vigore*, and how it was scouted by southern statesmen as a daring dogma which was entitled to no respect. Yet within a single decade that docirine is accepted and announced, in high quarters, with an expression of wonder that it ever could have been doubted.

It is by no means improbable, though every effort will be made to avoid it, that the Kansas issue, from the shape it has now assumed, may be forced into the caucus preliminary to the organization of the House. If it should ever get an entering wedge there, another prolonged struggle for the Speakership may follow as a reasonable consequence.

HOW OUR COURT IS CONDUCTED.—It is a subject of no little complaint with many of those who are compelled to attend the Court quarterly held here, of the manner in which it is conducted. That much time is unnecessarily lost, is obvious to every one; frequently but two or three days in a week are employed, when the regular Court is stopped, and the time fixed for an adjourned session, which is conducted on the same delaying system as the regular one. We have no knowledge of Court being held here for six successive days in the past three years—full Court days, when all of the six hours were employed. What is the cause of this? Is it that Judge Haines considers Delaware county a very unimportant part of the judicial district?—or because smaller than Chester, needs less justice, and because of its insignificance, he can with impunity delay and put off the causes its citizens have for trial? It is well known that the whole business of our Court could be transacted without unnecessary trouble, were but a few days employed in the endeavor. There is wrong in some quarter, and it is because the people feel it, that they complain. This delay is not only a source of loss to our farmers and business men who are summoned as jurors or witnesses, or who have causes for trial; but of much loss to the county, which is compelled to foot all the bills contracted by keeping jurors or witnesses idle. The people want reform in this matter. It is in the power of the Judge to remedy it. Will he do so? We hope he will, not only for the county's benefit, but for his own. As an impartial administer of justice, the people of the whole district respect him, and if he will employ that energy and talent which he is so well endowed with, in transacting, without unnecessary loss of time, the business of the Court, it will add to the good opimon they have of him, and rob them of all cause of complaint.

By the Fulton we have advices from Europe four days later. The money market was firmer, the demand for discounts less pressing; consols advanced, and the good effects of the bank relief visible everywhere in England, but heavy failures continued to occur both there and in France. The Bank of France was discounting liberally, and announced its intention to extend its issues.—A panic had occurred in the English breadstuffs market, and prices were declining.—The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank had failed.

Within a month there has been a very large influx of specie into this country from Europe. The better time must be coming.

We have often thought that the silliest thing which many people in Delaware county are guilty of, is their going to Philadelphia for the various articles they want, which can be purchased in the county, and very often within a stone's throw of their doors. If a better article could be obtained at a lower price, why then, there would be some excuse for doing so; but such is not the fact. On the contrary, the same goods, with few exceptions, could be purchased in their own immediate neighborhoods, at lower prices. We could cite numerous instances where persons have gone to the city to purchase a few articles, paying their way and other expenses and loosing a day or two, when they could have obtained the same articles within a short distance of home, and saved twenty-five per cent by so doing.

Were we all to but rightly study our interests in this particular, and encourage those engaged in busines around us, a great difference would soon be manifest. The population would increase faster and as a consequence the value of our lands. Every kind of business would receive renewed vigor and our towns be full of prosperity.—In short, if that which is unnecessarily expended out of the county, was retained in it, it would add vastly to its riches.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Cosmopolitan Art Association. This society was organized in 1854, and is designed to promote the Fine Arts, and disseminate wholesome literature. It issues a quarterly journal gratuitously to its members, of beautiful print, containing many fine engravings, and much valuable reading matter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A REMARKABLE HOME GATHERING.—On last Thanksgiving day the family of Lodge's met at the house of Abel Lodge, in Nether Providence, composed of sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and their children; in all, *thirty-two*. Few families within this limit of relationship can count so many members, and fewer still that can say what this family can—"*that not a single member has died.*" Not the least remarkable fact is, that the heads of the several families which make up the whole, are all regular subscribers of the *Advertiser*.

POST MASTER.—The Post-Master General has appointed Thomas Williamson post-master, at this place, in place of Charles R. Williamson, resigned. Mr. W. will doubtless be an efficient and obliging officer. He fully understands its duties, for while Chas. R. W., had control of it, he acted as assistant, and is therefore fully acquainted with it. The appointment meets with general favor.

The action brought by Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane, for false imprisonment, is yet untried, but the Philadelphia correspondent of the Anti-Slavery *Standard*, states that there is a fair prospect of the case coming to an early trial—probably not later than December or the early part of January. He says the case will certainly be prosecuted to the utmost.

POCKET PICKED.—A Mrs. Hullem, residing in Philadelphia, while riding on the cars of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, on Saturday last, had her pocket picked of a port-monnaie, containing an amount of money. She did not miss the purse until she left the cars, consequently no endeavors were made to arrest the thief.

SEND DIRECT.—We last week received a letter from our correspondent, Newtown "Farmer," dated in the early part of September last. At that time it would have made an interesting local letter, and had it reached us, we should have promptly inserted it. Will our correspondent send us letters directly to the office, or through the mail? We will then receive them without delay.

OUR CORN EXHIBITION.—We have received new additions to our corn exhibition, as follows:

6 fine ears from Eber Lewis, Marple.
6 from Henry Pratt, Newtown.
6 from William Hall, Media.

In two weeks from the issue of this paper, the premiums will be announced and awarded.

MEDIA LYCEUM.—Another Lyceum meeting was held in the school-room of Joseph Townsend, in this Borough, on Wednesday evening last. It was permanently organized under the above name, by electing the following officers:—

President—Charles D. Manley.
Vice Presidents—D. R. Hawkina, Jabez Lawton.
Curators—Samuel P. Simpson, Jos Ad. Thomson, Thomas V. Cooper.
Secretary—Joseph Townsend.
Treasurer—I. L. Haldeman.

The order of exercises are the reading of essays, declamations, giving and answering queries, and debating.

Wednesday evening of every week at 7 o'clock, is appointed for the time of meeting. This evening the capital punishment question will be discussed.

LARCENY.—A rather singular case of petty larceny occurred in Middletown township some time since. It appears that a woman named Ann Baker, alias some half dozen other names, applied to Samuel Johnson, for a night's lodging. This was granted, and no trouble was spared to make her comfortable, and she was furnished with quarters in the "best room." Imagine the surprise of her host in the morning, to find that his guest had vanished, and with her the most of his spouse's best dresses, with other articles of apparel, too numerous to mention—*unmentionable* in fact. Immediate pursuit was made, and after a spirited chase, the culprit was overtaken. From her unusual proportions it might be inferred that she was dressed in the latest fashion. At a threat of summary proceedings, she was induced to diminish her size in an astonishing degree, and our friends, after the bestowal of some good advice, returned to their home with their recovered property. J.

RUNAWAY.—On Wednesday last, while an old man was driving two horses attached to a dearborn belonging to Abram Sharpless, of Chester township, through this Borough, they ran off and threw the driver out, and proceeded at full speed down the large hill at the end of State street, when two young ladies, who were in the dearborn, jumped from the back part. None were seriously injured, though the driver lustily cried that he was killed. The horses went as far as Lima before they were overtaken.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Jos. S. Townsend, who proposes starting a writing class at his school-room, in this Borough. Those who wish to improve in writing, should accept this opportunity, and join his class.

One hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty-five pairs of woollen socks were knitted by the woman of New York in their leisure moments in the year 1856. Their cash value was $46,297.

COMMUNICATED.

Radnor, Nov. 31, 1857.

Messrs. Cooper & Vernon:—Being absent from home for some time, the communication signed "Another Ridley Democrat" escaped my notice, but by accident I came across an old issue of the Darby Ram, coning the article alluded to, which is nothing more nor less than a regular tirade against respectability. The subject was Mr. Isaac Johnson, (the new Coroner) who is a man of integrity and stability.

The would-be Democrat argues that Mr. Johnson is "utterly incompetent for the place, and that Democrats throughout other sections of the county did not do their duty;" which only proves that if they *did*, the Democrats of Ridley did not know what their duty was.

I am acquainted with Mr. Johnson, and I am under the impression that he cannot be injured by an individual who questions the faithfulness of his own party, and steps behind the screen of Democracy to hide his own faults—a wolf in the garb of a sheep. I am not acquainted with the authorship of the article, but it seems like the slang of Ireland. More anon. VELUM SAP.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—On Thursday last, (Thanksgiving day,) there was an exhibition of the pupils under the charge of Samuel K. McDowell, at Hardcastle's School, in Middletown township. The exercises were of a highly interesting character. The pupils were examined in the branches which they had previously been studying. After an admirable exercise in reading, there succeeded the recitation of several dialogues. All the declamations were remarkable for the ease and propriety with which they were spoken. The finale, was a beautiful display of pictures, through the medium of the Magic Lantern.

The school-room was crowded to excess, and the audience was highly pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

The examination reflected much credit not only the present teacher, but also upon his predecessors for the ability that they have displayed in the management of the school.

There can exist no doubt that such examinations greatly promote the cause of education, as through them parents and directors often become interested in, and are induced more frequently to visit the schools.

A TEACHER.

PHILADELPHIA PROVISION MARKETS.—The provision market has experienced but little change since our last report. Beef, pork, mutton and veal sell at about the same prices. Prime cuts of the former brought on Saturday, for rib and sirloin steak, 14 and 15 cents per pound; rump steak, 12 and 13 cents; mutton, prime cuts, 10 and 12 cents; pork, 8 and 10 cents; veal, 10 and 12 cents. Most of the beef was very fine. Of poultry there was but a limited supply, for the reason that an unusually large quantity was brought to the market for Thanksgiving-day dinners. The range of turkeys, was from $1 to $1 75; geese, from 75 cents to $1 25; chickens, from 75 cents to $1 37. As the winter approaches, the tendency in the price of vegetables is upward. White potatoes sold for 75 cents per basket—$1 per bushel; sweet potatoes, (the supply limited,) 75 cents per basket. We have not heard of any attempt yet to enforce the new ordinance requiring potatoes to be sold by the bushel and its provisions only, and forbidding their sale by the basket. Both white and sweet are yet sold almost exclusively by the basket. Onions sold at 62 and 75 cents per basket; turnips, 25 and 30 cents do.—Tomatoes are very scarce, and bring from 20 to 25 cents per quarter peck. We did not notice any change in the price of butter.—Game was scarce, and generally of an inferior kind. Canvass back ducks brought from $1 50 to $1 75 per pair; red heads, from 75 cents to $1.

PHILLIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—This highly valuable invention was tested in this Borough on Monday evening last, in presence of a large crowd, by the agent, who placed a pile of shavings, 6 by 40 feet, on the open lot in front of the Charter House, upon which was placed a large quantity of rosin and burning fluid. This of course produced an intense heat and powerful flame, but when the instrument was brought to bear on it, the fire was extinguished in a few seconds. A vapor cloud was emitted of carbonic acid gas and steam, which immediately smothered the fire. The experiment was entirely successful.

Testimonials of the worth of this machine in the immediate extinguishment of accidental fires in the United States and Europe, are most abundant, as is shown by a large pamphlet issued, and extracts from a large number of papers. We will quote one from the Medina (N. Y.) *Tribune*:—

"FIRE—*Phillips' Annihilator.*—The following we think ample testimony in favor of the Fire Annihilator:

"The new dwelling of Ambrose Bowen, Esq., two miles north of this village, was discovered to be on fire a little after nine o'clock on the night of Tuesday last. Before any one reached the spot, the fire had made destructive progress, the pantry below and two or three bed-rooms below and above being filled with fire, and the flames bursting through the south outer walls of the house. Luckily, one of Phillips' Annihilators was in Mr. B's store, near by, and was immediately brought into use. In two minutes after, the flames were entirely quenched, and with the aid of a few buckets of water, extinguished. A better demonstration of the utility of Phillips' Annihilator could not be furnished."

The prices of Machines and of charges are as follows:

size of machine.	price, including one charge.	price of each spare charge.
No. 1	$20 00	$2 00
No. 2	25 00	2 50
No. 3	32 00	3 00
No. 4	35 00	3 50
No. 5	38 00	4 50

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK.—We have received from the publisher, Wm. PAINE, professor of the principles and practice of medicine, in the Eclectic Medical College of Penna., a copy of a new and valuable work. It treats of the principles of the American Eclectic practice of medicine, and also gives a complete list of the remedies used by Allopathists, Homœpathists and Hydropathists, and contains an Eclectic Pharmacy and Glossary. It is designed for Physicians, Students and popular reading. It is a work of much merit and reflects great credit upon the author. For sale by Mark Packard, exclusive agent for this county.

GOOD NEWS TO THE OPERATIVES IN CHESTER.—We understand that our friend, John J. Greene, proprietor of the cheap Grocery and Tea store, on James street, in the Borough of Chester, has on hand a large supply of superior family flour, groceries, &c., which he offers to dispose of for the notes of the "PIONEER MILLS" at their full value. This is a generous act in Mr. G., and he will long be kindly remembered by the operatives of Chester, as they in many instances have had to submit to heavy shaves on notes, a process that they can ill afford to bear.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN TO THE ACRE.—We understand that Abram Pennock, Jr., of Haverford township, during the past season, raised *one hundred and forty bushels* of corn to the acre. This is a great yield, and the largest that we have ever heard of before.

PLASTERING.—Seal & Davis, have commenced the plastering buisness in this Borough. They are good workmen and all business entrusted to them will be executed in the very best manner.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—*Commonwealth* vs. *William Johnson.*—This defendant was indicted for malicious mischief, in killing a hog, the property of Ann Carr, wife of Alexander Carr. The parties occupy adjoining farms in Ridley township. It appeared in evidence that the hogs of Mr. Carr were in the habit of trespassing upon Mr. Johnson, through the fence of the former. A fat hog presented to Mrs. Carr, by her brother, escaped from its pen and got into the wheat field of Mr. Johnson, who dogged or beat it so that it died immediately in consequence. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. *Edward Downs.*—Indicted for the larceny of a pair of boots, valued at five dollars, the property of Park Lane, of Chester. Convicted, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for one month in the jail of the county. The Court, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, stated, that in consideration of the fact that he had given information relative to the intended escape of the prisoners, and that he had been in jail two months, the sentence would be light.

Commonwealth vs. *Henry M'Grath.*—Indicted for selling liquor without license, and on Sunday, in July, 1856. The defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars, and the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of twenty days.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Samuel Bancroft* vs. *Wm. T. Crook, John C. Beatty, James W. Dale, Robert Crawford.*—An action to recover damages for removing the clock and other fixtures belonging to the "Crookville Church." After the jury was empanneled, and a portion of the evidence was gone through, a compromise was entered into by the parties, which settled some three or four cases between the same parties; this compromise was in effect, that the defendants should restore the clock, and put it in running order within 30 days; pay the plaintiff $25, and the costs, upon which being done, all the cases depending, growing out of the difficulties between the plaintiff and the defendants would be settled.

Commonwealth ex relatione of Rebecca Ann Evans, vs. *Charles G. Evans.*—In this cause a writ of lunacy was sued out by Mrs. Evans, the wife of the defendant, to ascertain whether he, the defendant was not a person of unsound mind. The Inquisition was returned to the May Court, 1857, establishing the insanity of the defendant; who traversed the inquisition, and the case came up before a jury; the defendant it would seem from the evidence, was rational enough upon all matters not immediately connected with his family; but the moment anything was said about them, then symptoms of insanity of the strongest kind, were plainly visible. Evans, it seems, is a "*Spiritualist,*" and conceived that his wife was, through a spiritual communication, not faithful to him; indeed anything connected with his family would instantaneously derange all his mental faculties, and render him unfit to control his domestic affairs. His wife and two children had been driven from his home, and cast upon the world without the means to live; and his last act of perfidy seems to have been to commence proceedings against her for divorce upon the grounds of adultry, a charge as unfounded and false as could be well conceived of. The jury after a clear and concise charge from his Honor, Judge Haines, rendered a verdict, establishing the insanity of the defendant.

The West Chester & Philadelphia Rail Road Company vs. *Margaret Hannum.*—This is an action to recover the amount of her subscription to the capital stock of said company. Still on trial.

LECTURES.—The course of lectures in the M. E. Church, of this Borough, were commenced by Rev. A. A. Willits, on Tuesday evening of last week. There was quite a large attendance and the audience were highly delighted.

The next lecture will be delivered by FRANKLIN MOORE, A. M., on Thursday evening next. Subject—"*The future Race of America.*" We hope these lectures will be well attended as the product goes towards the completion of the church. Those who wish to share in a rare intellectual treat and hear something of the future of our country should not fail to be present on Thursday evening. Admittance twenty-five cents.—Season tickets can obtained of the managers.

CLOTHING. Those who want clothing would do well to purchase them at the store of R. Miller, in Maine street, a few doors below the Railroad, in the Borough of Chester. He has on hand a good stock and offers to sell at prices to suit the times.

COLONIZATION.—A Union meeting of friends of African Colonization, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Chester, on Sunday afternoon last.

We are informed that operations have been re-commenced upon the Baltimore Central Railroad. Messrs Stone & Quigly are the contractors.

CASE OF TRANSFUSION.—The delicate and interesting operation of transfusion of blood from one place to another, says the *Wolverhamton (Eng.) Chronicle*, has been successfully performed by Mr. S. Wheatcroft, surgeon of Cannock, assisted by Mr. J. Blackford and Mr. Samuel Wheatcroft. The patient was Mrs. Henton, of Cannock.—When apparently expiring from loss of blood, about 2 pounds of blood was transfused from the veins of her husband into her veins with the happiest effect. In a few minutes after the current of blood began to flow, and the ebbing of hers was checked, the circulation being re-established, and deliverance from apparently certain and approaching dissolution secured. The operation was performed on the 20th ultimo.—Mr. Wheatcroft suggests the trial of this operation in the last stage of low typhus and the collapse of Asiatic cholera, when all other means have failed.

A CASE FOR LEGISLATORS.—If I go into a grocer's shop and steal two or three pieces of sugar, I am a thief. But if the grocer sells me a pound of sugar, and there are one or two ounces short, he merely sells things by false weight. I am imprisoned. The grocer is fined a few shillings and escapes.—I am guilty of but one theft. The grocer, it may be, is guilty of a thousand, for he robs every person to whom he sells goods with those false weights. Now, can you tell us by what strange anomaly of the law the greater thief is allowed to get off so much more cheap than the lesser? Why shouldn't there be the same law for both?—*Punch.*

A TOUGH HEAD.—The Calaveras (Cal.) Chronicle states that two "colored gemmen" in that place, who have quarrelled about "a lady," met in mortal combat. After an exchange of shots, the Sheriff arrested the parties and carried them to jail, when a pistol bullet was found flattened out and lodged in the wool of one of the combatants, who was quite unawares of having been touched.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The marriage of Bayard Taylor, in Gotha, Saxony, to Miss Hensen, of Gotha, took place on the 27th ultimo. Mr. T. passes the winter with his bride at Mascow, where she has relatives residing. He is to come back to America next autumn and Willis announces that he has "already written to him to claim for Idlewild the honey-moon of his return."

LOSSES.—It is believed that about $20,000 of Pennsylvania Bank stock is held by individuals in West Chester, and we regret to learn that a large part of it is held by widows and orphan children, which probably will be a total loss.

LAW AGAINST SMALL NOTES.—Suits were brought last week against a number of Brokers, in Philadelphia, before an Alderman.—The prosecutor was not prepared with evidence to sustain his suits, was cast and had to pay the costs. The penalties of the law is severe—for a corporation to infringe the law, $500; for a public officer, $100; and for any other person to violate it, $25.

Archbishop Hughes delivered a lecture in New York, on Sunday night, in which he took strong grounds against the public school system. It is about as useless and foolish for any speaker to attack the educational system of the country, as it would be for an owl to endeavor to persuade mankind to follow its example and live in darkness.

Five hundred millions of dollars (one hundred millions pounds,) is set down by the London Times as the probable cost of quelling the disturbances in India. The cost may be much greater than the times estimates—an Indian empire.

Many of the brightest virtues are like stars—there must be night, or they cannot shine. Without suffering there could be no fortitude, no patience, no compassion, no sympathy.

I look upon the simple and childish virtues of veracity and honesty as the root of all that is sublime in character. Speak as you think, be what you are, pay your debts of all kinds.

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! Every one his own Salesman!

JONES & CO., of the Crescent one price Clothing Store, No. 200 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing, in Philadelphia made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike. The goods are all well sponged and prepared, and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in market st. above sixth. No. 200, Philada. ap15. JONES & CO.

☞ 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 facts, 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.

MARRIED.

At Gotha, Germany, on the 27th of October, in the Court Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Carl Schwartz, Chaplain to the Grand Duke, *Mr. Bayard Taylor*, of New York, to *Miss Marie Hansen*, of Gotha, Germany.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. J. R. Anderson, *Mr. Jonathan Evans*, to *Miss Eliza Valentine*, both of this county.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th ult., by Rev. Anthony Atwood, *John L. Morx*, to *Eleanor C. Berry*, both of Philadelphia.

At Birmingham, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Walker, *Anthony Morris*, of Chester county, to *Miss Emeline*, daughter of Mr. William W. Treadwell, of Delaware county.

DIED.

In this Borough, on Friday, the 27th ult., *Isaac Cochran, Esq.*, in the 58th year of his age.

In Willistown, Chester county, on the 13th ult., *Mary Edwards*, consort of James Edwards, in the 64th year of her age.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Del. co., Pa., on *Thursday, the 10th Day of December*, 1857, the following described personal property, to wit:—Four good HORSES, Twelve Shoats, Five fat Hogs, Two two seated Wagons in good order, two Jenny Lind Wagons, one Plotting Wagon, and one broad wheeled Wagon, and all kinds of Harness. Corn and Oats by the bushel, Cornfodder by the bundle, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when conditions will be made known by

Dec. 2-ts. THOMAS S. LEVIS.

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.
Dec. 2, 627 Market st., below 7th, Phila.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. A large and complete assortment of Field and Garden Seeds, constantly on hand and warranted fresh and genuine. Dealers and others who buy to sell again will find it their advantage to get their supplies from us. BOAS, SPANGLER & CO.
Seed and Implement Warehouse,
Dec. 2. 627 Market st. below 7th, Phila.

$20 REWARD.

LOST.—On the 27th inst., between the 5th and 6th mile Stones, on the Philadelphia and West Chester Plank Road, a large black Leather Pocket Book, containing 98 dollars in Bank Notes and sundry other paper. The finder will receive the above reward, by leaving the same with HARRIS HEYL & CO., corner of 4th and Cherry sts., Philadelphia, or with RALSTON & M'ALLISTER,
Dec. 2-1t. near the 7 mile stone, upon said road.

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.

TAILORESS. --- ELIZABETH FOX respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown, that she will make Coats, Pants, Vests, or do any kind of sewing that she may be entrusted with. Favors of this kind will be thankfully received.
Lima, Dec. 2, 1857.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF DELAWARE COUNTY,
Estate of Benjamin Ramsay, deceased.

The subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Delaware, Auditor, to audit the several claims to the balance for distribution, exhibited by the account of Thomas Ramsay and Charles Baldwin, Administrators of Benjamin Ramsay, late of the township of Thornbury, in the said county, deceased, to and among the persons thereto entitled; and also to make a like distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of Charles Baldwin, one of the said administrators of the said deceased, arising from the sale of the real estate of the said deceased, will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in the Court House, in the Borough of Media, on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. When and where all persons interested will attend.

SAMUEL B. THOMAS,
November 30, 1857. *Auditor.*

WRITING CLASS,--The subscriber intends forming a writing class at the School Room of the Media Academy, to commence on Monday evening, the 7th inst.

Four Lessons will be given per week, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock. A course of 12 lessons for $1,50 or a greater number in the same proportion.
Dec. 2. JOS. S. TOWNSEND.

PARAMATTAS AT REDUCED PRICES for sale by R. M. JOHNSON.
Chester, October 28, 1857.

MADONNAS AT LOW PRICES, for sale by R. M JOHNSON.
Chester, October 28.

CONCENTRATED LEY FOR MAKING SOAP. A very economical and labor saving article, for sale at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY.
Chester, October 7. Market and Work sts.

BRILLI... FROM THE ...RT ASSOCIATION. FAMOUS ... of Paintings! ... $100,000 and "Flowers." ...REEK SLAVE!! re... ...with several hun... ...purchased for *six thousand dol...* ...intings, Sculpture ...dred other WORKS OF ART... ...to be awarded ...and Bronzes, comprise the Premi... ...LIAN ART ... to the subscribers of the COSMO... ...the 28th of ASSOCIATION, who subscribe ... January, 1858, at which time the aw... will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIO... Every subscriber of three dollars is entitl... A copy of the large and splendid Steel E... ving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to
A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOU... 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 an 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.

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *Office in Lenning's Building, No. 65 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.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY. VILLAGE GREEN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA. The Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, NOVEMBER 16th, 1857.

Terms, BOTH SEXES, per session of *twenty-two weeks*, $70—one half in advance—$60 for pupils spending the Sabbath at home.

The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, embracing all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries, being a complete preparation for college or business.

Special attention paid to the studies of Physiology and Philosophy, the latter being illustrated and explained by lectures, in connection with an EXTENSIVE PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS. A well selected Library is accessible to pupils.

Practical lessons given in Surveying.

Piano Music, $10 00 extra. French and German, each, $5 00 extra.

For the better accommodation of pupils a commodious building has been erected, adjoining the one used during the past year.

In point of location it is unsurpassed in the beauty of the surrounding scenery and the freedom from all opportunities of dissipation and immorality.

Monthly reports sent to parents.

For further information, apply to the Principal.
Oct. 14. J. HARVEY BARTON, A. B.

REMOVAL. FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. M. E. SHAW & SARAH STRICKLER respectfully announce to the Ladies of Media and vicinity, that they have removed their MILLINERY STORE, formerly on the S. E. corner of State street, and South Avenue, Media, to nearly opposite the M. E. Church, where they have on

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF GRASS TO THE ACRE.—A statement appeared in the Scientific American a short time since, taken from an English paper, setting forth that one hundred *tons* of grass had been grown in one season from a single acre, of land belonging to the estate of Lord Derby. Some writers took it for granted that there must be a mistake in the figures, we thought so at the time, but in reply, Mr. Jos. R. Nichols, of Haverhill, Mass., who travelled in England last summer and visited this estate," is inclined to believe there is no mistake in the matter. He says, "My visit was made the first of June, and they had already secured two heavy crops of grass, and it is not improbable that four or five more were cut during the long and favorable season of last year." Four or five crops of the heavy, Italian rye grass is not unusual; and Mr. Mechi, of the celebrated Triptee Farm, informed me that he had grown *seven* crops during one summer." This grass grows with great rapidity and luxuriance under the system of irrigation adopted on many of the large estates of England, and particularly by Mechi, of applying liquid manures through pipes embeded in the soil.

The American farmerly can hardly form a remote idea of the benefits that are yet to result from science applied to farming.—Land draining, trench plowing, irrigation, liquid manuring are agencies yet to be employed to swell the products of our leading crops to an extent almost exceeding belief. —*Valley Farmer.*

WHAT IS A GOOD COW?—Every man likes to own a good cow, but people do not always agree in what constitutes a good cow. Some cows will give a great flow of milk a little while during the year, and then fall greatly off, while others will be more uniform in their yield of milk, and hold that uniformity a greater part of the year. It is evident that the latter is the most profitable and therefore the better cow. A writer in an exchange paper, (and we are so sorrow that the name of the paper has escaped us,) gives the following definite rules or figures as constituting a good cow:

"A cow that will average five quarts of milk a day through the year, making 1,825 quarts, is an extraordinary good cow. One that will yield five quarts a day for ten months is a good cow, and one that will average four quarts during that time is more than an average quality. That would make 1,200 quarts a year, which at three cents a quart is $36. We believe the Orange county milk dairies average about $40 per cow, and the quality of the cow is much above the average of the country. It is important to keep a good cow as it is to get her good.—This can never be done by a careless, lazy milker. Always milk your cow quick, perfectly clean, and never try to counteract nature by taking away her calf. Let it suck and dont be afraid "it will butt it to death." It will distend the udder, and make room for the secretion of milk. Be gentle with your cow. Select well, feed well, house well, milk well, and your cow will yield well."—*Maine Farmer.*

THE SECKLE PEAR.—The Seckel pear is the best native pear known; has a high, spicy, honied flavor. It bears its fruits in clusters at the ends of the branches. It ripens from the first of September to the last of October. It was sent to Europe by Dr. Hosack, in 1819, and the fruit was pronounced by the London Horticultural Society exceeding in flavor the richest and best of their Autumn pears. The fruit is very small, except on rich land. The following account is given of the origin of this pear: "About 80 years ago, there was a well-known sportsman and a cattle dealer in the city of Philadelphia, who was familiarly known as 'Dutch Jacob.'" Every season, early in the Autumn, on returning from his shooting excursions. Dutch Jacob regaled his neighbors with pears of an unusually delicious flavor, the secret of whose place of growth however, he would never satisfy their curiosity by divulging. At length the Holland Land Co., owning a considerable tract south of the city, disposed of it in parcels, and Dutch Jacob secured the ground on which his favorite pear tree stood, a fine tract of land near the Delaware. Not long afterwards it became the farm of Mr. Seckel, who introduced this remarkable fruit to public notice, and it received his name. Afterwards the property was added to the vast estate of the late Stephen Girard. The original tree still exists, (or did a few years ago) vigorous and fruitful. Specimens of its pears were quite lately exhibited at the annual show of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—*Country Gentleman.*

MEASURING CORN IN THE EAR.—Having gathered and safely housed his corn, the farmer wishes to ascertain with some degree of certainty, what amount of shelled corn there may be in his pile. There are various rules for this, all of which are more or less serviceable. The following we find in the *Valley Farmer*, and it is one which can be easily tested. If it prove a sound rule, we advise our readers to cut it out and keep it for reference:

Arrange the corn in the pen or crib, so that it will be of equal depth throughout; then ascertain the length, breadth and depth of the pile; multiply these dimensions together, and their product by 4½. Then cut off one figure from the right of the last product, and the remainder will be how many bus. of shelled corn; and the figure cut off will show how many tenths of a bushel more.

Example.—In a crib or pen of corn in the ear, measuring ten feet long, eight feet high, and seven feet wide, there will be 252 bushels of shelled corn. Thus 10-8-7-4½—252.0

LOOK TO YOUR MEASURES.—The authorities of Philadelphia having provided that a bushel shall be a bushel and a peck a peck, and to make the measure more mathematically certain, have declared what shall be the weight of certain kinds of produce measured in a bushel, it becomes a matter of interest to farmers and produce venders to know that this new ordinance goes immediately into effect, and that a compliance with it will save some trouble, and probably fines and costs. Honest measures are always the best measures, whether for individual or public practice.

The Prairie Farmer states that a farmer in Shelby county, Kentucky, owns a mule, which he raised himself, that measures 18 hands in height. This is a foot taller than the average height of carriage horses. Kentucky mules are rapidly superseding draft horses in Cincinnati and most of the cities in Southern Ohio and Indiana. Their provender costs thirty per cent less than that of the horse, and they are almost equally serviceable.

FOAM SAUCE.—One tea cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, and one tablespoonful of flour, beaten together till smooth; then place over the fire, and stir in rapidly three gills of boiling water; season with nutmeg. A very rich and delicious sauce for puddings.

A late foreign paper says:—The farm now now cultivated by Aller Pollock in the West of Ireland consists of 20,000 acres. There are under turnips 2000 acres; oats, 3000; wheat, 1200; potatoes, 400. He has 1000 head of cattle for stall feeding; 400 working horses, and pays £4000 monthly in wages. There have been erected on it fifty miles of stone fence.

Let every farmer provide comfortable quarters for his fowls during the winter.

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 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.

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, landanum, &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 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.*

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

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.
MASON'S 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 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 FARRIS & 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 saitisfied 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 FARRIS & 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 12-1y.

CHESTER COAL YARD.
THE attention of the citizens of Chester, and surrounding country, 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.

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.

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 C HALE.

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. 10, 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 Poltstown, 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBUEG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "
PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Pouderette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept. 23-2m.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has constant 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.

F. FOSTER'S CHEAP BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.—S. E. corner of 9th 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.

The Truth about Kansas!—GOV. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 348 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the Official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
july 22-4m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

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 Mats,
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.
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, $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. } KOEHLER & KAHN.
S. KAHN. }
Chester, Oct. 7. Penn Building.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug of Store WM. T. SIMPSON, Media

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

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.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIME.—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 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 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 will 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 planded, 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.

A LARGE LOT OF
CLEAR FLOOING,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE,
SUITABLE FOR
WEATHER BOARDING
or Roofing, for sale very low at NICHOLSON'S Yard, 7th and Carpenter sts., 2d ward, Philadelphia, Nov. 18-1m*

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe s 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 Stop 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.
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.
Phila Oct. 7. White Hall Clothing Bazaar, 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. mai

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.

WHITE GLUE, Roll Sulphur, and Oxalic Acid, on hand and for sale by WM. T. SIMPSON, May 6. Chemist, Druggist and Media.

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.

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 25
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,
Lewis 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 8¼ 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.
H. H. MUHLENBERG.
ap 15.
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 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.

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3—NO. 42 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857. WHOLE NO 146

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
ALLEN & NEEDLES and
'FREGOIS' 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

BAER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia.*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTAURANT.—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, June3. 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 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 29,57

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

MY FATHER'S BIRTHDAY.

BY ANN PRESTON.

'Tis again our father's birthday! changed, how changed, from birthdays old,
Blessed in other sunny harvests, crowned with sheaves and waves of gold.
Still the summer air is laden with the fragrant breath of hay,
Still the rustling grain is ripening through the long and quiet day;
Birds and breezes still are singing olden songs in household trees,
And, from farm to farm outringing, sounds of gongs are blent with these;
But they call not thee, dear father, to thy place the board beside—
Summoned to another table—gathered with the sanctified;
And of all the kindred faces which around thee daily drew,
With their love, and hope, and gladness here, to-day, are only two.

Backward, past the buried summers, have'l gone in thought to-day,
Gone where Hope, the Morning Singer, chaunted wild her early lay;
And along the years, O father, firm and wise, and just and mild,
Was thy presence as a shelter dear and ample to thy child;
There thy strong heart bore our burdens, there thy smile and tone remain,
Since thy words of soothing strangely chased away our pain.
Self-denying, single hearted, not for selfish ends thou wrought
Just the simple truth, the kernel straight in everything thou sought.
Holding fast the Faith sustaining, on thy rock of duty firm,
Thou upheld thine own convictions, fearing never man, the worm,
Not for thee a form unmeaning, only kept that men may laud,
Thou wast called to preach the freedom which befitteth sons of God!
So thou blessed the world in walking bravely in thy line of light,
Leaving unto God the issue of thy warfare for the Right.

And thou lived with us in sweetness, frank and genial as a child,
Keeping still the morning freshness and the loving spirit mild.
But there came a change of sadness—failing strength and trembling knee—
And thou leaned on us, dear father, who had leaned so long on thee!
Self-forgetting, still thy spirit throbbed for bowed and suffering man,
While thy dear face grew yet paler, and more slow the life-tide ran.
Meekly thou accepted sickness; thou had worked while it was day;
And from all the years behind thee, memories sweet came round thy way,
And the peace of God divinely o'er thy thankful spirit rolled;
While the faithful hand thou'd trusted led thee gently to the fold.

Oh! the sweets of many hayings o'er yon meadow float away,
And the hearts of olden summers tremble in these leaves to-day,
On these green fields dearer beauty from thy virtues has been cast—
Unto us the ground seems holy over which thy feet have passed.
Darkness is not left behind thee; for we know the just man's way,
As a shining light still shineth more and more the perfect day!
Loving more, and more uplifted grow we for our sainted dead;
Blooms immortal here are watered by the tears which love has shed.
Oh! we deal with things eternal—earth is lighted from above;
Sorrows, mysteries, wrongs and changes, quench not Beauty, Truth and Love!
For the rich celestial sweetness good men leave where they have trod;
For my father housed from tempest, bless I Thee, my father's God.

SHE KNEW WHY.

"Marry him! Lizzie Reynolds marry *him!*"

"Yes," was the exclamation of an almost childish voice, as a beautiful creature appeared at the door, duly bonnetted and hooped. "Lizzie Reynolds will marry him. I'll tell you what, girls," she continued, placing her parasol on the piano, and untying the strings of her cunning little bonnet, "I generally have a reason for what I do, that's one of my peculiarities. I know Ed. is often laughed at, I've laughed at him myself, many a time, and shall laugh at him again, I've no doubt. I know he twists himself almost double when he's introduced to strangers, and blushes like a school-girl"—she paused with a solemn look, and then added—'I forgot that school girls seldom blush, now-a-days; mother says they used to. Besides, Ed. isn't called handsome;—though of course, I've my own private opinion about his forehead, and his eyes, and his mouth, and it's favorable, too, I can tell you. Ed. isn't popular, and—I'm glad of it; I ope he never will be, for I'm naturally jealous. He's so awkward at the piano, too, I suppose you will say, and makes up such faces when he sings! yes, but who plays like him; and who can draw tears as he can with his sweet voice? You may laugh at me girls, for my choice, but I know why I like him. In the first place, I never heard him say one disrespectful word of a woman. Now you know, girls, that men don't think us of much account. There isn't a newspaper, good, bad or indifferent; religious or secular, political or peotical, daily or weekly, large or small, but what has some fling at the women. Sometimes it's hoops, sometimes it's bonnet's, but more frequently it's something stinging about "old maids," of thoughtless and irreverent about old women. Well, that's good quality number one! In the next place; he is a modest man; not mock modest; but one who never used a double *entendre*, and never will, because his innate delicacy shrinks from the contact with the common tastes of the rabble.—That' good quality number two! Then he never smoked a cigar in his life, and don't know a pin of tobacco from a pig of pork!—I never have to make up awful faces, (inside,) as he bends over me at the piano, or sits in a tete-a-tete, chatting. I never have to choke down my aversion to a cigar with an "O; 'tisn't very disagreeable;" I never have to wonder if he has been in some low bar-room, to get that smell of intolerable, indescribable vileness that some gentlemen (?) carry in their coats. That's good quality number three.

In the next place, he's a Christian; not merely a go-to-meeting professor, but one that is never afraid to speak of his religion, and doesn't know too much to sneer at the old-fashioned Bible. You may laugh to hear a gay girl like me talk in this manner, but in these times, wives may well tremble when their husbands have no fixed, religious principles: and for my part I'm going to follow his example, and find a friend who will stand by me when the day of trouble comes.

Then girls, I know he loves me a great deal more than he says he does, and that with a child like heart that harbors no evil, and that has been corrupted by no vices. I tell you, giddy as I have seemed, I always knew and felt, and honored the presence of truth. Ed. is not a polished man; he wears no moustache, and sometimes, his boots are not even blacked. I have seen him come into company with his collar awry and his hair guiltless of macassa.

I have seen him shrink from notice and seek the farthest corner, when I knew, and others knew that he had more genius, more knowledge, more *mind* than any one else in the room, and then when he has been dragged into notice, my heart has ached, and my cheek burned for his awkwardness. But I ask you, if the things I have named are not sufficient to overbalance these little defects?

"I think so;" and with a beautiful blush on her cheek, she glanced around, timidly triumphant.

I think so too; don't you, dear reader?—*Boston Olive Branch.*

ANTIQUITIES IN AMERICA.

Throughout the entire length and breadth of the country—washed, as it is, by the waters of two mighty oceans, and abounding in natural resources—enormous beyond what it is impossible to conceive—we find much to admire in the aspect and beauty of nature; and whether we travel from the distant shores of Maine and New Brunswick to the golden sands of California, and the shores of the great Pacific, or from the bright, crystal lakes of Minnesota to the orange groves of Florida, we behold throughout the immense extent, the features of nature, grand and beautiful in every form and aspect. The minerologist, the geologist, the naturalist, the botanist, and even the antiquarian, have all a rich field here.

Strange as it may appear, America abounds in antiquities, so extensive, so beautiful and majestic, as the rival of Thebes or Nineveh. Ruins of ancient cities, of immense extent; fortifications, mounds, pyramids; temples with walls built of hewn stone, showing a refined taste in architecture—and adorned with human figures, beautifully executed; large altars ornamented with hieroglyphics, probably giving a record of those who reared them, but which no man has been able to decipher; remains of ancient palaces, with beautiful specimens of sculpture and painting, with many other marks of ancient greatness, prove to us that this is not a new world, but that a powerful empire existed at a very remote period of time teeming with a population highly skilled in arts, and in a state of civilization far beyond any thing we have been led to conceive of the aborigines, previous to the discovery of the continent by Europeans.

The antiquities of America extend from the eastern shores of Maine, and Massachusetts, to the Pacific, and from the great Lakes and British dominions, to Peru and La Plata in South America; in fact, throughout the extent of both continents. Immense forests grow over the ruins of large cities, and the gigantic size of the trees, with indications that other generations of trees sprung up and grew before them proves that the ruins were in existence before the Christian era. In every portion of the United States, interesting ruins have been discovered. In the State of New York have been found sculptured figures of one hundred animals of different species, executed in a style far superior to anything exhibited by any of the existing tribes of Indians. The State of Ohio abounds in ruins of towers and fortifications, with extensive mounds and pyramids. At Marietta, and in Missouri, beautiful pottery, silver and copper ornaments, and pearls of great beauty and lustre, have been dug up from the earth. In the caves of Tennessee and Kentucky mummies have been found, in a high state of preservation, clothed with cloths and skins of various texture, inlaid with feathers. Like discoveries have been made at Carrolton, near Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin—ruins of huge fortifications appear. Similar ruins appear in the State of Missouri. On the south side of the Missouri river, in the western portion of the State, is an enclosure of some five hundred acres, which includes the ruins of a building (no doubt an ancient tower) with walls 150 feet high, and 80 feet wide at the base, attached to which are a redoubt and citadel, with work much resembling the structure of a tower in Europe. But it is in the south of Mexico that magnificent and beautiful ruins present themselves in abundance. Ruins of Majestic cities, and magnificent temples and altars, with beautiful works of sculpture, tastefully wrought; palaces adorned with paintings—colors chiefly sky-blue and light green—which show, by their richness and elegance, to be the work of highly cultivated people.

These ruins majestic and beautiful in appearance, but overgrown with thick forests of mahogany and cedar of immense dimensions and great age, prove to the world that a great empire existed here at a very remote period of time, and that this empire teemed with an immense population, a people highly skilled in the mechanical arts, and in an advanced state of civilization. The most extensive ruins are to be found at Uxmal and Palenque in the south-east of Mexico. At Uxmal are immense pyramids, coated with stone, and quadrangular stone edifices, and terraces. The highest of those pyramids is 130 feet, and on the summit it supports a temple; on one of the facades of the temple are four human figures, cut in stone, with great exactness and elegance. The hands are crossed upon the breast, the head is covered in something like a helmet, about the neck is a garment of the skin of an alligator, and over each body is a figure of a death's head and bones.

At Palanque—a city of great extent—are immense ruins, with the remains of a royal palace. One temple, that of Copan, 520 feet by 650, and supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. Another temple of great dimensions is here, having an entrance by a portico 100 feet long and 10 broad; it stands on an elevation of sixty feet. The pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. Different objects of worship have been found—representations of the gods who were worshiped in this country. These temples, with fourteen large buildings, and many other objects of curiosity, stand here as monuments of ancient greatness, to remind us of the remote origin of a mighty empire. The city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travellers have supposed that it must have been *sixty miles* in circumference, and contained a population of 3,000,000 souls.

Centuries must have elapsed, and dynasties succeeded each other, before such orders of architecture were introduced, and a great length of time must have passed before an empire would become sufficiently powerful to erect such temples, and possess a city of such vast extent. In looking back to the past we feel interested in the imagination that this people once in the noonday of glory, enjoying all the fruits and luxuries of an advanced civilization but when we behold these ruins, a melancholy reflection must at once seize our minds. On the ground where once nations met in their strength and power wild beasts now roam, and veromous serpents vend their way; and over these vast cities, where once the busy hum of industry and the voice of merriment resounded grows the vast cedar, on whose branches the owl chatters his discordant notes and the bat sleeps at meridian. In this country is exhibited the largest pyramid in the world—that of Colula, near Puebla. It covers 44 acres, and is about 200 feet high; on its summit was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols; several smaller pyramids surround this large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into an artificial shape. Its dimensions are immense, being nearly three miles in circumference, and about 400 feet high. It is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages and bastions, elevated, one above the other, and all formed with large stones skilfully cut and joined without cement. In some respects the style of architecture resembles the Gothic, being massive and durable, while in other respects it resembles the Egyptian—yet the general construction, manner and style of architecture is different from anything hitherto, described in the world. In Egypt, hieroglyphics on stone denotes remarkable events, which no man has yet been able to decipher.

A dark shade rests on the antiquities of America, and few rays of light enliven the gloom. We have ancient history to inform us of the events of Egypt—how that empire was founded, and how it prospered and fell—we have the same record of Babylon, Nineveh, Greece, Rome and Carthage; but not the least information have we relative to those who erected those cities, what people and whence they came; not a ray of light to dispel the dark gloom which seems to rest on the earliest history of America. Architecture, sculpture, painting, and all the arts that adorn civilized life, have flourished in this country, at a period far remote. There is evidence sufficient to prove that these cities were in ruin at least *sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago.* In Palenque are the remains of an altar, over which grows an immense cedar, whose powerful roots enshrine it. The whole city is overgrown with mahogany and cedar trees, of enormous size. The concentric circles of some of these trees—the well known cycles for a year—have been counted, which showed they were more than 800 years old, and there were indications of another generation of trees having sprung up before them. How few reflect on the fact that America is an old dominion—the seat of an ancient, mighty empire. These facts are opening themselves every day to the eyes of the astonished world, and it is that the spirit of inquiry, which seems at present to animate all classes of learned men, may throw light on the early history of this remarkable region.

CURIOUS FACTS FROM HISTORY.

The Saxons first introduced achery in the time of Voltigeur. It was dropped immediately after the conquest, but revived by the crusaders, who probably felt the effects of it from the Saracens, who probably derived it from the Parthians. Bows and arrows as weapons of war were in use, with stone cannon balls, so late as 1640. It is singular that all the statutes for the encouragement of archery were framed after the invention of gunpowder and firearms. Yew trees were encouraged in church yards for the making of bows, in 1642. Hence their generality in church yards in England.

Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign of Richard I., of England, and became hereditary in families about the year 1182.—They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the crusades.

The first standing army of modern times was established by Charles VII., of France, in 1445. Previous to that time the king had depended upon his nobles for contingents in time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1638 by Charles I., but it was declared illegal, as well as the organization of the royal guards in 1678.—The first permanent military band instituted in England was the yoemen of the guards, established in 1346.

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378, and were brought to use by the Venitians; 1382. Cannon were invented at an anterior date. They were first used at the battle of Cressy, in 1346. In England, they were first used at the siege of Berwick, in 1405. It was not until 1544, however, that they were cast in England. They were used on board their ships by the Venitians in 1539, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England, for weekly military exercises, in 1610.

Insurance of ships was first practiced in the reign of Cæsar, 45. It was a general custom in Europe in 1394. Insurance offices were first established in London in 1667.

Astronomy was first studied by the Moors, and was by them introduced into Europe, in 1101. The rapid progress of modern astronomy dates from the time of Copernicus. Books of astronomy and geometry were destroyed as infected with magic in England, under the reign of Edward VI., in 1553.

Banks were first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from banco, bench—benches being erected in the market places for the exchange of money, &c. The first public bank was at Venice, 1550. The bank of England was established in 1683. In 1696 its notes were at 25 per cent discount.

The invention of bells is attributed to Paulinus Bishop, of Nola, in Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defence against thunder and lightning. They were first hung up in England at Cropland Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 942. In the eleventh century, and later, it was the custom to baptize them in churches before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1068. It was rung at eight in the evening; when people were obliged to put out their fire and candle. The custom was abolished in 1100. Bellmen were appointed in London in 1556, to ring the bells at night and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, pray for the dead."

How many are aware of the origin of the word "boo!" used to frighten children? It is a corruption of Boh, the name of a fierce Gothic general, the son of Odin, the mention of whose name spread a panic among his enemies.

Bookkeeping was first introduced into England from Italy by Peele, 1569. It was derived from a system of algebra, published by Burgo, at Venice.

Notaries Public were first appointed by the Fathers of the Christian Church, to make a collection of the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century.

The administration of the oath in civil casses is of high antiquity. See Exodus 22: 10. Swearing on the Gospels was at first used in 528. The oath was at first administered in judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons, in 600. The words "So help me God, and all Saints," concluded an oath till 1550.

Signals to be used at sea were first contrived by James II., when he was Duke of York, in 1056. They were afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen.

Raw silk is said to have first been made by a people of China called Seres, 150 B. C. It was first brought from India in 274, and a pound of it at that time was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of raw silk was introduced in Europe from India by some monks in 550. Silk dresses were first worn in 1465. The eggs of the silk worm were first brought into Europe in 527.—*Boston Journal.*

ORIGINAL CHARADE—No. 2.

BY JOB BUCKWHEAT.

Now Jack was a sailor, and Jack had a wife,
And what isn't odd about Jack,
He ne'er went to sea in the course of his life
That he cared about hastening back.

"Dear me, what a stench," was the greeting he got,
As my *first* met her sensitive nose:—
"And don't touch the seats, or you'll make a black spot
Right where my new crinoline goes."

So Jack would make off, and regaining the ship,
By my *first* or my *second* made taut,
At the forecasile mess, on the next outward trip,
Spin a yarn on my *whole* that he'd caught.

A BOY'S EVENINGS.—Joseph Clark was as fine looking and healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was red with health, his arm strong, and his step quick. His master liked his looks, and said that boy would make something. He had been clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cheek grew pale, his eyes hollow, and he always seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while. At length, finding Joseph alone in the counting room one day, he asked him if he was well.

'Pretty well, sir,' answered Joseph.

'You look sick of late,' said Mr. Abbott.

'Have the headache sometimes,' the young man said.

'What gives you the head-ache?' asked the merchant.

'I do not know as I know, sir.'

'Do you go to bed in season?'

Joseph blushed. 'As early as most of the boarders,' he said.

'How do you spend your evenings, Joseph?'

'O, sir, not as my pious mother would approve,' answered the young man, tears starting in his eyes.

Joseph,' said the old merchant, 'your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity depend upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make him or break him,'

Answer to the enigma of last week—'FINANCE.' B. & C.

"Will you give me them pennies now?' said a big news-boy to a little one, after giving him a thumping. "No, I won't."—"Then I'll give you a pounding" "Pound away; me and Dr. Franklin agrees. He says, "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Two Irishmen happened to get into an affray, in which one of them was knocked down. His comrade ran up to him and exclaimed:

"Arrah; Dennis, if ye be dead, can't ye spake?

"I'm not dead, but spachless," returned the other.

By a steamboat explosion on a western river, a passenger was thrown unhurt into the water, and at once struck out lustily for the shore, blowing like a porpoise the while. He reached the bank almost exhausted, and was caught by a bystander and drawn out, panting.

'Well, old fellow,' said his friends, 'had a hard time, eh?'

'Yes, yes, pretty hard, considerin'. Wasn't doin' it for myself, though; was a workin' for one of them insurance offices in New York. Got a policy on my life, and I wanted to save *them.* I didn't care.'

Five hundred millions of dollars (one hundred millions of pounds,) is set down by the London Times as the probable cost of quelling the disturbances in India. The cost may be much greater than the times estimates—an Indian empire.

The mill cannot grind with water that has passed.

The Advice given by an Irishman to his English friend, on introducing him into a regular Tipperary row, was, "Wheriver you see a head, hit."

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Will the Secretary of the Teachers' Institute please forward the Librarian with a list of the actual members. As none others are entitled to books, it is highly important that he should know who the members are.—Teachers, will bear in mind that the Librarian is authorized to give books only to actual members, and that the payment of $1 00 per annum, is requisite to become one.

We this week publish a list of the names of Teachers who were present at the last Session of the Teachers' Institute. The copy furnished by Mr. Deans was unfortunately mislaid.

The list should have been published with the proceedings of the Institute, but for some reason it was not handed to the proper persons in time:—

Aston.—John B. Hughes, W. W. James, Andrew J. Crozer.

Chester Township.—William Forwood, Benjamin Tomlinson.

Chester Borough.—Frances Lodge, M. L. Wright, Sallie Riddle, Rebecca McClung, Lizzie Eyre, James Riddle, Joseph Coates, O. F. Bullard.

Concord.—David S. Manly.

Edgmont.—Abram Aitkin.

Haverford.—Rufus W. Sanders, Samuel Speakman, John C. Lewis.

Marple.—James Leys, Martha L. Parvin, Lizzie Moore.

Middletown.—Samuel McDowell, Samuel Sharpless, John W. Taintor, John H. Barton.

Newtown.—Elizabeth Pratt, Azariah Williamson, Isaac Yarnall.

Lower Providence.—Amy Griffith, Stephen Hall.

Upper Providence.—Palmer Garfield, Geo. Yarnall, Thomas Bishop.

Radnor.—G. L. Dougherty, N. Steson, A. Stetson, D. B. Nyce.

Ridley.—L. A. Tyler.

Thornbury.—William H. Webb, Thomas Price, Joseph Bond.

Media.—Joseph Ad. Thomson.

We publish the following letter from a school-girl, who draws a very quaint picture of her "crazy old school house." We should be pleased to hear from her again. As we intend visiting Aston shortly, we shall pay the "crazy old school house" a visit.—ED.

A Letter from a School Girl.

Dear Sir:—I have been thinking for some time of dropping you a line, but some circumstance has prevented, or some reason presented itself desiring me to postpone. I have been much pleased with your column, and think that teachers can derive much good from it. Now I am not a teacher, though I hope to be one some day or other; but the time is yet some distance off, as I have much to learn yet. But then if my life is spared, *I mean to be a teacher.*

But I intended to describe our school to you, so that you can form some idea of how schools rate in our neigborhood. It is quite an old affair, I can assure you; erected on a point of land at the cross-roads, and fit for nothing else, which I suppose is the reason it was put there. The floor is an old rickety concern, having holes in some places large enough to let your foot through, but they do not say anything about mending it, or putting in a new one because it is only a school house. They do not have such floors at home, or if they ever do they soon repair them. The desks run quite around the room, and I suppose were placed there when the house was built, for one looks as old as the other. They are cut and scratched at a great rate, (what do teachers permit scholars to do such mischief for,) and are so rough that we can hardly write on them.—Folks do not have such furniture at home, I know—but then this is nothing but a school-room. The benches are great big clumsy things, so heavy that they are all the time falling over, and so high that when we little folks get on them, our feet do not touch the floor, but have to dangle there all day long, which you know is very tiresome, especially when we have no place to lean our backs against. They use chairs at home, but then this is nothing but a school-room. The windows have no shutters, and not much glass, which I think are two very necessary things for a window to have, and the sunshine comes streaming into the room all day, first on one side, and then on the other; and as we sit facing the windows, it is very unpleasant indeed. They have blinds without, and curtains within at home; for the sunshine and the light are very annoying to them there, but it makes no odds for us, as ours is only a school-room. The stove is in keeping with the rest of the things, and is as old and good for nothing a stove as ever was. I was told that it was bought of one of the neighbors, who wished to get rid of it. It seems it was not fit to warm a kitchen, but was plenty good enough for this place, as it was nothing but a school-room. A long stick does for a raker, though I think they have a shovel and tongs at home. The water bucket—I must not forget that—is a nasty old one, without any handle, and the tin is not much better. They would not use such worn out things at home, though they think they are plenty good enough for a school-room. I was going to say something about our studies, and our teacher, but since I have already made my letter so long I will leave that till another time.

Now what I want to know is this? Why is it that while persons are so particular to have everything nice and comfortable about them at home, they care so little about schools to which they send their children.—Our fathers and mothers, and grown-up brothers and sisters, can sit in nicely carpeted rooms, while we have to stay in a house with bare walls, bare floors, and with nothing but old, good-for-nothing trumpery around us. They say that in some places they do have nice school-rooms, and easy seats, and everything so comfortable, but we are very far from it, I can assure you.

Aston. MARY G****

Statistics.—Of six hundred and twelve young ladies who fainted last year, more than half of them fell in the arms of gentlemen. Only three had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

Little sticks kindle the fire; great ones put it out.

SABBATH READING.

GOOD DEEDS EVERLASTING.—They may mourn over the failure of some seemingly useful plan of their own; but God may be, by their influence, sowing the seeds of some plan of his own of which they little dream. For every good deed comes from God. His is the idea, his the inspiration, and his its fulfilment in time; and therefore no good deed but lives and grows with the everlasting life of God himself; and as the acorn, because God has given it "a forming form," and life after its kind, bears within it not only the builder oak, but shade for many a herd, food for countless animals, and at last the gallant ship itself, and the materials of every use to which nature or art can put it and its descendants after it, throughout all time, so does every good deed contain within itself endless and unexpected possibilities of other good, which may and will grow and multiply forever, in the genial light of Him whose eternal mind conceived it, and whose Eternal Spirit will forever quicken it with that life of which he is the giver and the Lord.—*Rev. C. Kingsly.*

"GOOD TO MAKE MEN OF."—A gentleman once asked a company of little boys, what they were good for? One little fellow promptly answered,

"We are good to make men of."

Think of that, my young friends; you are all good to make men and women of. We do not mean—nor did that little boy—that you are merely good to grow up to the size of men and women. No, we mean a good deal more than this. You are to make persons that will be respected and useful—that will do good in the world. No one, who is not useful, and who does not seek to make the world better, deserves the name of man or woman.

You should not forget, that if there are to be any men or women—any that deserve such a name—twenty or thirty years hence, they are to be made of you who are now children. What a world this will be, when you grow up, if all only make men and women! Will you not ponder this subject, and show yourselves men?

"Good to make men of." What kind of men will our youthful readers be twenty years hence? Will they be classed with the intelligent, the respectable, the industrious, the prosperous, the benevolent, the pious men of the time? for doubtless there will be such. It may require a little self-denial, and hard study, and hard work; but such a character is cheaply purchased at that price—and such character we wish our readers to bear.

THE JOY OF SORROW.—The second days of virtue are easy in the midst of all the appended labors. But when the christian's last pit is digged, when he is descended to his grave, and hath finished his state of sorrows and suffering; then God opens the river of abundance, the rivers of life and never-ceasing felicities. And this is that which God promised to his people: "I hid my face from thee for a moment, and with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, with the Lord, thy Redeemer." So much as moments are exceeded by eternity, and the sighing of a man by the joys of an angel, and a salutary frame by the light of God's countenance, a few groans by the infinite and eternal hallelujaghs; so much are the sorrows of God to be undervalued in respect of what is deposited for them in the treasures of eternity. Their sorrows can die, but so cannot their joys. And if the blessed martyrs and confessors were asked concerning their past sufferings and their present rest, and the joys of their certain expectation, you should hear them glory in nothing but the mercies of God and in the cross of the Lord Jesus. Every chain is a ray of light, and every prison is a palace, and every loss is the purchase of a kingdom, and every affront in the cause of God is an eternal honor, and every day of sorrow is a thousand years of comfort, multiplied with a never-ceasing numeration, days without night, joys without sorrow, sanctity without sin, charity without stain, possession without fear, society without envying, communications of joy without lessening; and they shall dwell in a blessed country, where an enemy never entered, and from whence a friend never went away.—*Home Journal.*

HEAVEN.—Can mortal minds conceive the glory of that upper sphere where the sun never goes down and night can never con e? Where the river of life rolls its crystal waves around the high white throne of the great Eternal. Fairer flowers than any Flora's hand had strewn on earth, bloom in the fields of immortality. Cherub forms float on the waves of music, swept from the golden harps of God's elect.—Earth's brightest sunbeams are but darkness compared to the light that emanates from the sun of righteousness. Frail mortals deem it shadowy land! Not so! There, no clouds come to dim the light of eternal day. Sorrow never flings its dark mantle o'er the sinless dwellers there. Shipwrecked mariner, tossed on life's tempestuous sea! Weary pilgrim, treading the path that leads to death! Let not Earth's fleeting pleasures deceive you; trust alone in Heaven.

TRUTHS.—A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare, and by administering to his comfort constantly. A poor wife "dears" and "my loves" her husband, and wouldn't sew a button on his coat to keep him from freezing to death. A wise girl would win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have faded.

REST.

Rest for the weary hands.
When the work of life is done:
Rest for the weary feet,
When the race of life is run;
Rest for the aching heap,
When the care of life is o'er;
Rest for the breaking heart,
When sin shall vex no more.
This is the rest we wish, we need.
Oh, such repose is rest indeed!

PRAYER in the morning is the key that opens unto the treasury of God's mercies and blessings; in the evening it is the key that shuts us up under his protection and safeguard.

Old men go to death. Death comes to young men.

Benefits please, like flowers, while they are fresh.

A Few Facts, and their Morals.—Some incidents in the life of an industrious and thriving mechanic came recently to our knowledge, which are worth recounting. They are not singular; for we know there must by many such persons among our intelligent and prudent fellow-citizens. But as there are also many who choose to take exactly the opposite course to that which has enriched the man of whom we speak, perhaps the history of his experience may be worth telling. During the "revulsion" of 1837 he fell, like many more, out of employment. While his companions were resolving that they would only work for a fixed price, and during certain hours, setting the laws of supply and demand at defiance, and finding unprodu tive employment for their forced leisure in talking, and meeting, and resolving, he shouldered his broad axe, and walked out of the city. He did not go as a beggar, for he had not waited till he was entirely out of funds. At the very first stopping place, a country tavern, where he lodged, he heard of an opportunity, and made an engagement, which lasted him some months. His city companions considered him quite a derelict for consenting to labor "under price," though he received the same wages as his fellow workmen in the country; and it was another proof of his miserable want of spirit that he worked steadily during country hours. But he preferred the independence of wages which more than supported him, to the fiction of spirit, while incurring obligations for unearned daily bread.

With the return of prosperity in the city he came back, and found no difficulty in obtaining work. He had, moreover, his choice, both because his character was appreciated by employers wherever known, and because he had not grown poor in idleness. Again, after an interval of about ten years, at the "semi-crisis" he found work in the same country village. Having by this time "gathered" something, as the country phrase is, he undertook business on his own account, and, at the late crisis, employed some of his old companions in his shop. He retained his hands as long as there remained anything for them to do; and when reluctantly compelled to dismiss them, was pained to learn that some of the parties who had condemned his "meanness," were actually deriving their precarious living from charity. He was not what is called a fast workman, and could not make extra wages. But his rule was, never to be idle when he could find anything to do; never to refuse the best wages he could get, though below the price he would claim; and never to expend money in useless or pernicious pleasures, and run the risk of lacking it for his necessities.

Now, this man has the true idea of independence. He is also a better practical economist than many who waste their time in talk and sacrifice their true interest to impracticable theories. He always considered the work of his hands, like any other marketable thing, worth no more to the buyer than the current rate; and regarded the most he could command, however small, as better than nothing and idleness. When work was in demand, he shared with others in the rise of price; and when labor was compelled to seek employment, he preferred the lesser disadvantage of low wages, to no wages at all. He has never learned that if it is an aristocratic monopoly to keep an article of merchandise out of the market by combination, in order to raise its price, to apply the same unnatural process to labor is fair and unexacting. Nor has he discovered that it is profitable to stop your own bread a part of the time, in order to get two loaves for one during the rest of the season. Nor has he learned that it is just and fair to the men of your own craft to keep them out of employment to swell your own wages. In a word, having none of these doctrines to establish, he has found opportunity to obtain a competence; and is interrupted only by the hard times, not distressed. He is sure of a comfortable home now, even though he never do more than half his former business, and is secured against absolute penury, let things go as they will. He belongs to the old school, but will, unless we mistake the signs of the times, find his practical wisdom once more in favor. For a pressure like that through which we have passed, and the slow recovery of business and prices to which we must look, expose many fallacies, and carry common sense up to the par quotation, while forced theories and fallacious conclusions are at a discount.

The Boy Husband.—Ten months ago a Don Juan, of but seventeen Autumns, came to St. Louis, from Muscatine, Iowa, and became enamoured of a nice young lady, the cherished daughter of highly respected parents, living on Fifteenth street, between Wash and Carr streets. Briefly he won her, and they were married. The months flew swiftly and happily till a few days since, when the fond stripling's pa arrived from Muscatine. The kind parent tenderly assured his son that he had probably many years yet to live, and ought wisely to prepare for a long and prosperous life. To this end he conceived that the period of preparation for the life-long battle for competency and independence should not be wasted in domestic endearments, and he therefore felt it his duty to use his parental authority in insisting that his son should return to his native town, leaving for a few years his chosen, *to learn a trade!* The youth remonstrated, but his sire was inexorable. He has therefore gone home to become a man, a process which, if we mistake not, will be completed in an unprecedentedly short period of time.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Belton Independent records further Indian depredations in that vicinity. On the 11th they stole and drove away over one hundred horses. One cavallado of about eighty in number was taken from within three miles of Gatesville, the county seat. A party had started in pursuit. Mr. Lewis, son-in-law of Moses Jackson, Esq., was killed on Pecan Bayou, near Camp Colorado, by Indians, or men disguised as such. Others had been attacked by them, and there was a general disposition among the settlers to leave, unless immediate assistance was sent to them.

Two prisoners, Bob Augustin and Duncan Bar, have made their escape from Galveston jail, and at last accounts were at large. It seems the fugitives had assiduously cultivated the acquaintance of the jailor in charge, and, acquiring his confidence one day, prevailed upon him to allow them the pleasure of a walk in his company in the passages of the jail outside of the dungeon. He consented, but they adroitly changed places with him, locking him up, and taking French leave themselves.

The New York State census of the year 1855, shows New York city to have had at that time 88,877 legal voters, of whom 46,173 were of native birth, and 42,704 naturalized citizens. At the recent municipal election, 84,000 votes were polled, and of the vote still left dormant the majority were natives.

A Challenge.—The colored men of Chicago, have challenged Senator Douglass to discuss the rights and capacities of the colored race, with Fred. Douglass. The "Little Giant" and the colored "Game Chicken."

A joint resolution has been passed by the Texas Legislature, instructing the members of Congress from that State to urge the passage of a law authorizing the raising of a regiment of Texas rangers, for protection of the frontier from Indian depredations.

BREAD RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

Owing to the vast number of work-people of both sexes who have been put on half time or utterly thrown out of employment, by the present depressed condition of the lace and hosiery trades in Nottingham, it has been feared for several days that some disturbances would arise. These apprehensions have unhappily proved but too well founded. To add to the present complication, a large body of the bricklayers and masons have struck work, in consequence of the masters attempting to make a reduction of 3d per day in their wages, and much ill feeling has been thereby occasioned.

During Monday morning the Long Row and other places of resort were crowded with operatives out of work, and in the afternoon a large meeting was held in the market place and resolutions were carried, the principal of which was that a committe be appointed to wait upon the Mayor (L. Heymann Esq) with a view to the devising of some measure for their relief. The day passed away without disturbance.

Another monster meeting called by placard, was held in the market place at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and it is computed that no fewer than 10,000 were present. A considerable number of women were mixed with the crowd, and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. Some one from the top of Mr. Abraham's house injudiciously threw some half-pence to the crowd, and this very naturally raised their ire. The consequence was that several stones were thrown at that and the adjoining houses, and many panes of window glass were broken.

The mob then proceeded up the market place in the direction of the shop of Mr. Shepperley, a silversmith and jeweller.—Here a very singular incident occurred. A fine looking soldier, who was standing at the door, advised Mr. Shepperly to close his shop, expressing his belief that the rabble intended to make an attack there. Mr. Shepperley, being alone, asked him if he would stand and keep watch while he put up the shutters, which he agreed to do.—Only three shutters were put up, however, when the crowd came up, and a stone was instantly dashed towards the window; but it missed its aim, and broke a pane in the next shop, which was occupied by Mr. S.'s brother, a druggist.

Some one, then, seeing the tall son of Mars standing in the doorway, shouted out "The shop's full of soldiers," whereupon the valiant rioters took fright and bolted off. Recovering their panic, they smashed in the windows of Mr. Travill, pawnbroker, which was about twenty yards higher up the Long Row, and plundered it of silver watches, and other contents. This was about 4 o'clock, and the tradesmen becoming alarmed immediately closed their shops for the rest of the day.

The rabble then divided into detached bodies, perambulating the principal streets, then attacked several bakers and provision dealer's shops in the lower parts of the town and appropriated the contents among themselves. The police force did everything in their power to check the disorder, and apprehended three of the rioters, one of them with a brick end in his hand. During the evening, the enrolled pensioners were summoned, and arrangements were likewise made for calling out 300 special constables. At Radford, a manufacturing hamlet, a mile from Nottingham, the same ferment prevailed, and in one instance the mob attacked a cart loaded with bread, and a general scramble ensued for the loaves. Towards 9 o'clock the town became more quiet, and no attempt has since been made to renew the disturbance.

Riot at Lurgan.—On Friday afternoon, the 13th inst, a mob, composed of weavers, attacked the power loom factory of James Malcolm Esq. Mr. Malcolm had closed his large mill, and nine of the constabulary were on the premises around. When it became a little dark, the mob returned to Mr. Malcolm's establishment, and literally swarmed round the factory, which is situated in the rear of the dwelling house. They renewed their shouts and menaces, and then commenced a most violent attack, with stones, upon the doors and windows. Firearms were discharged frequently, and the police were obliged to sally out and charge the rioters with fixed bayonets. They succeeded in capturing three of them.

The main body of the mob having been driven away, though it had been their determination to destroy the machinery, then assembled in front of the dwelling house, and the large building used for lapping rooms, and flung showers of stones at the windows and doors. After demolishing 210 panes of glass, they went away uttering threats that they would return well armed again, and destroy the factory. Two of the rioters were severely wounded, one receiving a gunshot wound in the jaw, and the other a wound in the hand. Messrs. Armstrong and Watson's mill was then attacked, after which the rioters left the town, much to the relief of the frightened inhabitants. Next morning 20 of the armed constabulary were brought into the town but no renewal of the riot took place. The three prisoners were sent at once to Armagh jail.

Sorghum Molasses in Indiana and Iowa.—Col. Morris, of Indianapolis, an ameteur farmer, of 27 acres of suburban land, raised a field of Sorghum, and in order to make molasses from it, and to enable others in this vicinity to do the same with their crops put up a $100 mill, turned by horse power, pressing out 150 or 200 gallons per day.

Suitable wooden boilers, with cast iron bottoms were erected near the still, and this "factory," has been going night and day for a month. Triumphant success has crowned the experiment, and domestic molasses may now be found in all our best groceries, and on many of the tables of the poor as well as of the rich, and all pronounce it delicious.—One of the most cheering results of the enterprise of Mr. Morris and others is, that the price of, "Orleans" has fallen to 50 instead of 80 cts. Sorghum is considered cheaper at 75 cents than Orleans at 50 cents.

It is an error to say that the seed of the Sorghum is poisonous, or even injurious.—Stock are fond of it, and it is good for them. The seed will no doubt make excellent flour similar, perhaps, to buckwheat, but at least as palpatable and nourishing; there are albumen and saccharine matter in it in good proportion with fibrine, and the trial will prove its value for flour.

Equally successful experiments, say the Tribune, have been made in Iowa.

Horrible Death.—*A new Mazeppa.*—One John Rules, of Springfield, came to his death in a terrible manner, on Sunday evening, September 13th, near Columbia, Oregon Territory. The Tuolumne *Courier* says that he had been indulging freely, and being rather noisy, a friend volunteered to see him home. After some trouble, he was mounted upon his friend's horse, and for greater security, his legs were tied together under the horse's belly. The party then sat out for Springfied, Rules' companion leading the horse. When near the lower end of Broadway, the animal became restive, reared and fell back on his rider, but immediately sprang up and galloped away like the wind. As the horse got to his feet, the saddle turned with Rules, and being fastened to the breast, at every bound his head dashed against the ground. This Mazeppa-like ride was checked at Braze's lumber-yard, upwards of a quarter of a mile from the starting point. Rules was taken from the horse dead and horribly mangled. His arm was broken in several places, and his brains mingled with the dust of the road.

Virginia.—J. C. Underwood, the man who was expelled from Virginia, for daring to attend the Republican Convention, as a delegate, has been tried and convicted by a jury of Clark county, of having *said* that the master has not the right of property in his slave, and fined three hundred dollars. They will not allow him to return to his home. We see by extracts from papers published there, that the colonization of Virginia with settlers from free States, and foreign countries, proceeds rapidly. The Western, Va., has the following:

"There arrived here last week two or three families of Swedes. They bring with them, we are informed, a large amount of specie, and design purchasing land in this or some of the adjoining counties, and make Northwestern Virginia their permanent home. In no section of the country are there greater inducements held out to emigration than in our own."

The Parkersburg Courier, Wheeling Intelligencer, and other Virginia papers express their gratification at these indications, and the Intelligencer particularly observes:

"At the rate at which emigration is setting into the counties below, we shall soon be able to command our own terms at Richmond, and abolish all such despotic provisions as those which fine a man $300 for daring to say, above his breath, that his soul is his own."

A Fine Chance For Harmony.—We find, in the Mobile papers, says the Philadelphia *North American* of Monday last, a string of resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of Alabama, denouncing the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas, and censuring President Buchanan for not removing him. Resolves of a similar tenor have been passed by the Legislature of Mississippi. South Carolina is, of course, committed to the same policy, and her legislature has passed resolutions which we have published, in favor of the restoration of the African slave trade. Here are three States, whose democracy no one disputes, arrayed on a distinct pro-slavery platform which no northern man can agree to. They do not stand alone, but have the sympathy of Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Louisiana. Now all our Democratic friends have to do, in order to ensure the most perfect extirpation of sectionalism, and establish harmony, is to remove Gov. Walker, denounce popular sovereignty as heretical, admit Kansas as a slave State against the wish s of her people, restore the African slave trade, annex Nicaragua, divide California, and give slaveholders the right to settle in the free States with "their property under the constitution." Not much to part with, is it?

The Warsaw (Mo.) *Democrat*, thus sums up the substance of a letter received by a citizen of that county from a Mrs. Hudelson written soon after the arrival of the latter in California:—

"Mrs. H. gives a thrilling description of the dangers and hardships attending an overland trip to California. They were hourly in danger of being attacked by Indians and Mormons, who, says Mrs. H., range in bands together, robbing, pillaging, and murdering, unprotected trains of emigrants. Mrs. H. overtook one train from Illinois belonging to a Mr. Holloway, which had been attacked by a band of marauders. His wife and child had been killed before his eyes, he himself badly wounded, and stripped of all his property, including $1500. Mr. Holloway's sister was along, but during the excitement of the attack she escaped, and driving 6 miles on, overtook another company, who returned with her to the scene of blood. The murderers had completed their work and were gone. Mrs. H. and her company came to the rescue of another train which had been attacked, finding a woman lying upon the ground with *her scalp taken off.*

A Frenchman gave the idea to Mr. Helmholtz, a Swiss savan, and the latter has found out how fast thought travels through a man's body, from which it appears that sensations are transmitted to the brain at a rapidity of about 180 feet per second, or at one fifth, the rate of sound; and this is nearly the same in all individuals. The brain requires one-tenth of a second to transmit its orders to the nerves which preside over voluntary motion; but this amount varies much in different individuals, and in the same individual at different times, according to the disposition or condition at the time, and is more regular the more sustained by the attention. The time required to transmit an order to the muscles by the motor nerves is nearly the same as that required by the nerves of sensation to pass a sensation; moreover, it passes nearly one hundreth of a second before the muscles are put in motion. The whole operation requires 1¼ to 2 tenths of a second. Consequently, when we speak of an active, ardent mind, or of one that is slow, cold or apathetic, it is not a mere figure of rhetoric, but an absolute, and certain fact, that such a distinction, with varying gradations, really exists.

A Short Sermon and a Good One.—The Rev. Dr. B.——— of Philadelphia is noted for brief, sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chestnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the Sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "*every time you earn five dollars spend ten!*" Saying this, the Doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gaping upon the sidewalk. He was a stranger who had come to town on business, and asked for information; but the more he pondered the more he was convinced that his unknown informant had answered him wisely.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Product of the Knitting Needles.—One hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty-five pairs of woolen socks were knitted by the women of New York, in their leisure moments in the year 1856. Their cash value was $46,297. Of yarn spun in this State that year, in the houses of the farmers, there were 6070 pounds. The woolen machinery is displacing the spinning wheel; but far off be the evil day when the swelling music of the spokes whirled by our cousins' hands on the hill sides and in the valleys shall be at rest forever.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

We have four days later news from Europe, by the arrival of the Baltic at New York on Monday. She furnishes no political news of importance.

On the Continent the financial disturbance had so far spread as to occasion embarrassment even in Russia. Cotton had declined, while breadstuffs had advanced.

Disinterested or Insane.—A Clergyman of Greenfield, Mass., in a discourse on the "hard times," on Thanksgiving day, requested his congregation to diminish his salary the coming year $100, in view of the financial pressure. His present salary is $400.

The Fur Trade.—Fur to the amount of $180,000 have been exported from Minnesota the past year, being an increase of $3000, over that of 1856. The Fur trade is an item of considerable importance to that Territory and is constantly increasing.

The Providence *Journal* thinks if General William Walker was sent to chastise the Mormons, a great public benefit would accrue. Then, every well-aimed bullet, on either side, would do a service to the country.

Benton on the Dred Scott Case.—It has before been announced that Ex-Senator Benton was writing a lengthy review of the Dred Scott case. Mr. B. has written a letter to Hon. Geo. Robertson, Ex-Chief Justice, Lexington, Ky., in which he confirms the announcement, and in which he characterizes the decision in the case referred to as "the heaviest political blow that ever fell upon my heart," and says that it "left me in a state of total impossibility of remaining quiet under it. I view it as you do—as dreadfully wrong in itself, and extra-judicial, and of no more weight than the opinions of any half dozen equally respectable citizens coming to same conclusion (in much part) upon incompatible and contradictory reasons. That compromise act was a political enactment, made by the political power for political reasons, and these reasons among the largest that even influenced human legislation—not less than to reconcile a divided country, and to prevent our sacred Union from splitting asunder.

This decision has been a blow to the heart of every friend of the Union—not so much for its immediate bearing as for its showing the alacrity with which our highest Judicial power rushes into an extra-judicial decision for the purpose of advancing the interests and strengthening the efforts of men bent on revolutionizing our government.—That that decision was hostile to all precedent, at war with the plainest precepts of our Constitutional teaching, and in opposition to the views which have guided all previous legislation on the subject, every one knows who has the smallest acquaintance with the history of our government. It is no wonder, then, that our ablest and purest men enter their protest against such judicial revolutions.

Mr. Benton's book examining this decision which is now in press, will no doubt handle it as it deserves, and the people should read and study it well. We have much to fear from judicial usurpation. The judiciary has great power, inasmuch as our Supreme Bench has supreme power over the laws of the country, and can only be brought to account through a tedious course of proceeding by which it can scarcely be reached.

A Tight Place.—When Colonel Lee, of New York was collecting subscriptions for the equestian bronze statue of Washington, now standing a monument of patriotism and art at the corner of Union Park, he had occasion to visit an old curmudgeon in the neighborhood, and pulling out his subscription paper, requested him to add his name to the list. But old Lucre declined respectfully.

"I do not see," he said, "what benefit this statue will be to me; and $500 is a great deal of money to pay for the gratification of other people." "Benefit to you?" replied the Colonel; "why, sir, it will benefit you more than anybody else. The statue can be seen from every window in your house; it will be an ornament, and add dignity to the whole neighborhood, and it will perpetually remind you of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington! "Ah! Colonel," answered old Luore, "I do not require a statue to remind me of him, for I always carry Washington here," and he placed his hand on his heart. "Then let me tell you," replied Col. Lee, "if that is so, all I have to say is, that you have got Washington in a mighty tight place."

Forty-seven States.—Would any one believe, without looking into it, that we are in a fair way of carrying the number of sovereign States, originally thirteen, and now thirty-one up to thirty-seven? But so it is. In the first place, there are Oregon, Kansas and Minnesota, whose constitutions are already formed or forming. It is hoped that they will be admitted the coming Winter, making the members of the Confederacy thirty-four. Then New Mexico, Nebraska and Washington, already thriving Territories, will swell the aggregate to thirty-seven. Four new States to be carved out of Texas, according to provisions in the treaty of annexation, will give us forty-one. Two additional States demanded from the area now included in California would make forty-three. Arizona, Neosho, Dacotah, and Columbus Territories carry us up to forty-six; and lovely Utah will be the forty-seventh (will Mr. Hilliard excuse us?) to "lend to that fair circlet the grace of her form and the lightness of her step."—*Boston Journal.*

Vegetations in the High Latitudes.—Bayard Taylor, retracing his steps along the coast of Norway, after the lapse of a few weeks, says:—"I was particularly struck, during the return, with the rapid progress of summer—the flying leaps with which she clears her short course. Among the Lofodens, the potatoes were coming into blossom, and the rye and barley into head; the grass was already cut in many places, and drying on poles, and the green of the woods and meadows showed the dark, rich character of the southern lands. Owing to this rapidity of growth, all the more hardy varieties of vegetable may be successfully cultivated. Mr. Thomas informed me that his peas and beans at Kaafiord, (lat. 70 degrees N.) grew *three inches in twenty-four hours!* and that, although planted about six weeks later than those about Christiana, came to maturity at the same time." Can tropical vegetation in all its rank luxuriance, compare with the products of the Arctic summer!

The following story is copied from the Wilmington (Del.) *Journal and Statesman.* "A horrible affair took place last week in Dover Hundred. The particulars are as follows:—A woman who had served in the capacity of housekeeper for Mr. Joseph Parker, for some time, was taken sick on Friday evening last, and several of the neighbors were called in to her assistance, and to attend to her wants. But before medical aid could be had she died the following morning. In order to have her laid out, it became necessary to get her clothes, which were kept in a trunk, but upon it being broken open, to the astonishment of all present, an infant child was found secreted amongst the clothes. The unfortunate woman, to conceal her shame, after having given birth to it, had placed it there. She was interred on Sunday last. An inquest was held over the mother and child by deputy coroner Clayton F. Hawkins."

Horse Meat.—The Philadelphia papers contain an account of two Germans, who were arrested in that city, a few days ago, on a charge of dealing in horse meat, which they were in the practice of manufacturing into sausage. Several witnesses were examined, and the fact was conclusively established. They were committed to answer at Court. They procured the meat at an establishment where dead horses were purchased for bone boiling purposes, and paid for it at the rate of one cent per pound.

The Lecompton *Democrat*, the organ of the Administration party at the capital of Kansas, earnestly opposes the policy adopted by the Lecompton Convention, and contends that trouble alone can grow out of it. Various Southern papers take the same view of the matter. Among them we may mention the Louisville, Ky., *Democrat*, Independence, Mo., *Messenger*, Montgomery, Ala., *Journal*, Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, and a large number of organs of the Whigs and Americans.

John Calhoun, President of the Convention which framed the Lecompton-Kansas Constitution is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and emigrated to Kansas from Illinois.

All Sorts of Paragraphs and Items.

A lady in Holmes county, Mississippi, hung herself, a short time since, from mortification on account of her husband having been caught playing cards with a negro.

A California Girl.—Miss Anne Vanbatkenburg was awarded the prize of a $50 dress, for the best loaf of bread sent in to the State Fair at Stockton, Cal.—There were over 100 competitors, and the fortunate winner is but 11 years old

Getting Economical.—One of the Churches in Boston, Mass., has, recently, discharged the choir, in order to save money.

Coinage of New.—Within the past three months 8,600,000 new cents have been issued from the mint in Philadelphia, weighing forty three tons

Mrs. Herndon, the widow of Commander Herndon, has just received from the Nnw England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Roston, five thousand dollars on a policy signed only a year since.

Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters are reported to be in Paris. Better there than here.

A Quakeress, jealous of he husband, watched his movements, and one morning actually discovered the truant hugging and kissing the servant girl. Broadbrim saw the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half opened door, rising with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her:—"Betsy, thee had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

Col. Rivers, a tried and gallant officer, never went into action without manifest emotion; and on one occasion, when leading his regiment under fire, a raw subaltern, who noticed the quiver which shook his frame, remarked "Why, Colonel, you're afraid." "Yes, sir, and if you were half so much afraid as I am, you would run away."

Jefferson Davis expresses the opinion that the South ought to secede at once from the Union if Kansas comes in as a free State, even if she comes in with the sanction of her own people. Jeff. Davis was a member of Pierce's cabinet, though just as much of a disunionist as Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

A couple of the New Zealand tribes lately gave a festival to honor the death of a chief. The raw material consisted of 15 bullocks, 20,000 dried shanks, 20 baskets of fresh eel, 100,000 dried eels, 50 baskets of patika and mantaital, 30 bags of sugar, 8000 kits of potatoes and kumeras, 1500 pounds of tobacco, and a large quantity of flour, &c., &c.

Bank of Pennsylvania.—It is stated, on what authority we know not, that the assets of this bank are turning out more encouragingly than was expected.—It is even supposed that the stock may be worth some thirty dollars per share. If this should really turn out to be the case—and we repeat that we have rumor only for the report—the institution may, with a reduced capital, re-commence operations at some future period.

Gold and Silver in the World.—The products of the California mines the last six years are put down at $143,591,000; those of Australia, since their discovery, at $296,813,000, or $739,905,000 in all—an increase of about one-third, according to the best statistical writers, on the value of precious metals known in 1850. The total value of gold and silver in the world at the present time, then, is upwards of $2,000,000,000.

Thanksgiving at the State Prison.—The convicts in the State Prison enjoyed their usual Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday. The entertainment consisted of 875 pounds of chickens (about one-half a chicken to each man) and nearly a ton of plum pudding. Six boxes of raisins were used in the manufacture of the pudding. For breakfast the prisoners had 250 pounds of sausages, with crackers, apples and Java coffee. The usual Thanksgiving services were conducted in the chapel by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hempstead.—*Boston Herald.*

Work for the Unemployed.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati (O.) Commercial, writing from Springfield, Clarke county, says:—"There is a good demand about here for good hands to husk corn and chop wood. One dollar per day is paid and 50 cents a cord to wood-choppers, and plenty of work. Potatoes 25 cents per bushel, wheat 75 cents, corn 21 cents, hogs $3 50 to $4, hay $7 50 per ton."

A Liberal Landlord and Employer.—A correspondent of the Hartford Conn.,) Times states, that Colonel Colt, who on the first of October reduced the rent of his tenants within his improvements on the South Meadows, 15 per cent to the contractors, and 20 per cent to all the laborers in his employ, again on the eve of winter sent a Thanksgiving present of a barrel of flour to one and all the tenants in his village He has in his employ 600 men, of which 276 are men with families.

Nearly two tons of turkeys were presented lately to the employees of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company. The men to the number of four hundred and fifty, assembled in the hall over the depot, when a speech was made by Geney Twitchell, Esq., President of the road, informing those present, that in consequence of the hard times the Company was obliged to cut down their wages ten per cent. Mr. Twitchell said that he was very sorry that such a step was obliged to be taken, but that there was no help for it The turkeys were then presented, and the men left.

Washing Fluid.—Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime, put in a gallon of water and boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off and put it in a stone jug or jar. Soak your clothes over night, or until they are well wet through, then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes well cove ed over with water, add one tea-spoonful of washing fluid.—Boil half an hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly through one suds and rinse well through water, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing them twice before boiling.

Cure for Chapped Hands.—Most of our juveniles during the winter season, are troubled with chapped hands; for the benefit of mothers, who are obliged to listen to the endless complaints, we publish the following recipe for chapped hands:

"Take 3 drachms of camphor gum, 3 do., white beeswax, 3 do. spermaceti, 2 ounces olive oil—put them together in a cup upon the stove where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

The Municipal Election in New York.—The municipal election in New York on Tuesday drew out an extraordinary vote. It exceeds by about 5000 the total number of the Presidential election of 1856, and by no less than 25,000 the total of the State election of last month. Wood is beaten by about 2000 votes. He had a very formidable combination against him—Americans, Republicans, Reformers and Whigs aided by a very active and influential section of the Democrats themselves. The Democrats have elected a majority of the City Councils and the Board of Aldermen.

More Sorgho Sugar.—Since our last issue, says the Scientific American, we have received another sample of crystallized sugar made from the juice of of the Sorgho sugar cane, by D. M. Cook, of Mansfield, Ohio. By the use of a peculiar evaporator, he states that he found no difficulty in crystallizing the syrup of this cane. He asserts that the Sorgho can be ripened throughout all the Northern States, and that its juice is as crystallizable a saccharine product as that of the common sugar cane. He also affirms that with proper cultivation it will yield 1000 pounds of sugar to the acre, and may reach double this amount.

How to Get to Congress.—The following story is told by the Mobile Tribune of Judge Hawkins, the present Representative to Congress from the State of Florida—a man, by the way, blimful of genuine wit. During the war with the Florida Indians he commanded a volunteer company. On one occasion they fell upon a party of the enemy concealed in the swamp. The Captain sparing upon a log, (with more valor than discretion,) waved his sword, and cheered his men to the charge. Just then he was shot down. One of his officers ran to ask if he was much hurt. "Not very badly," said Hawkins, "just enough to send me to Congress!" The prediction has now been verified.

A Regular Blue Law it Virginia.—The editor of the Norfolk Argus, in looking over some old musty records of Virginia, came across the following:

"At a Grande Assemblage held at James Cittie in the yeer of our Lord 1616, were passed manie ackts to the glorie of Almightie God and publique goode of this his Majestie's Colonie;" among which is act V. (with amended biography): "*Woman causing scandulous suits is to be duckea.*" Whereas, oftentimes *many babbling women* often *slander and scandalize* their neighbors, for which their *poor husbands* are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits, and cast into great damages. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife, as aforesaid, after judgement found for the damages, *the woman shall be punished by ducking!* And if the slander be so enormous to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman shall be *ducked hend and heels* once for each five hundred pounds of tobacco so adjudged against her husband, if he refuse to pay the fine imposed.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, in speaking of the Pennsylvania coal trade, says:

"Notwithstanding the embarrassments of the season, the paralization of business for three months, the difficulties of transportation companies, and the multiplied obstacles that the coal trade has had to contend with, there is little doubt that the whole amount of coal sent to market during the year 1857, from the Pennsylvania regions east of the Allegheny Mountains, will reach about seven millions of tons. Estimating this at the minimum valuation of $2 per ton at the mines, this State has received $13,000,000 during the year for coal dug out of the soil east of the Alleghenies. From the bituminous region west of the mountains it is probable that there will have been dug out about a million and a half tuns, worth $3,000,000. So Pennsylvania gets for her coal during the panic year 1857, at least $17,000,000. If we were to take the price paid for it when it reaches market, we should have an aggregate of $31,000,000."

The Wood-sawyer's Bet.—Before the election, two merchants of this city, S. A. Gilbert, (Woodman,) and James Brown, (Tiemann,) agreed upon an election bet, the condition of which was that the one whose candidate should be defeated, should forfeit $25 or saw a load of wood in front of the Girard. The fulfilment took place to-day, at one o'clock, when Mr. Gilbert became, if not a veritable hewer, a sawyer of wood.

He began upon his pile of pine, sawing each stick in four pieces, and soon raised such a blister on his hands that his victorious but compassionate friend Brown, who was overseer of the work, was fain to lend him a pair of yellow kids to complete the job.—By and by he got dry, and with difficulty obtained permission to liquidate his obligations; and while doing so received permission to discontinue the work. He, however, refused to avail himself of the privilege, and if he has not gone away, is still sawing in the place where the reporter left him. A large crowd surrounded the spot of the achievement, who manifested great satisfaction in its performance.—*N. Y. Post.*

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: 6¾ 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.* ap8.

C A R D.
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. Phila.

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 22d 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. Wall, West Chester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Dr. Edward Maris, 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.
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
For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.
Wanted, $2000. Will give Real Estate security.
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.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
The subscriber having determined to quit business, will sell his entire stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c.,
AT OR BELOW COST,
being desrous of closing out the stock at the earliest possible time. Persons in want of
BARGAINS,
are invited to call immediately.
The fixtures of the Store are for sale, and the Store is for rent R. STEVENSON.
Chester, October 7.

New Philadelphia Dry Goods;
SHARPLESS & BROTHERS,
Late Townsend Sharpless & Sons, have removed to their New Store, *N. W. corner of 8th and Chesnutsts., Philadelphia*, and have opened their usual full assortment of Autumn and Winter
DRY GOODS,
which they offer *at very low prices*; their stock includes Shawls, Black and fancy Silks, Merinoes and other Dress Goods, Men's and Boy's wear, Blankets, Housekeeping Goods, and goods for "Friends Wear."
Philadelphia, Ootober 14-2m.

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 Talmes, 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. BURR,

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, Dining rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices

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., DECEMBER 9, 1857.

OUR COURT AND ITS JUDGE, AGAIN.—The few remarks made last week relative to the manner in which our Court is conducted, were not prompted by any hard feeling toward Judge Haines—by no malice, either of a personal or political nature. Our object was and is simply to ask for the reformation of a course which costs the county dearly, and is the source of much loss and delay to our citizens.

We this week propose to examine more particularly into the matter, review the grounds for complaint, and see what the inactivity and indifference of the presiding officer of our Court costs the county annually, and how much our citizens are unnecessarily taxed.

At every regular term of the Court sixty traverse jurors for the first week, and forty-eight for the second are summoned. It is patent to every one that at least three days (21 hours, as Court never holds over seven hours per day, frequently not more than half so long) in each week are lost, which might be well employed. Thus the traverse jurors in one week are paid $270, and for the second $216 for time idly spent—which multiplied by the four regular sessions in a year, will make $1,080 for the first week's jurors, and $864 for the second, in all $1,944. There are 24 grand jurors to each term, who are here on an average for three days, 7 hours or one day of which time they lose, at a cost of $36, or $144 in a year, making a total of $2,088 paid to jurors over and above the actual services rendered. Let us now consider the average number of cases requiring witnesses, and the average of these to each case. We will only examine the Orphans' Court and Court of Quarter Sessions, where the witnesses are paid by the county. The former will average eight cases in a session, and eight witnesses to each case, making 256 witnesses in a year, who are paid $1 per day for three useless days, $768. In the Quarter Sessions there are seven cases with eight witnesses each, who receive $672 per year, over the necessary cost, making a total waste in the two Courts of $1,440 for witness fees. It should also be borne in mind that a large number of witnesses (at least 200 in a year) are subpœnæd who are not needed, in consequence of trials being so frequently put off. These receive $600 more, which added to the former amounts to $2,040. Thus, in the four regular Court sessions of the year, $4,128 are uselessly paid to jurors and witnesses.—In the four adjourned sessions about $1,368 are wasted in witness fees, which added to the unnecessary expenses of the regular Courts, foots up the nice sum of *five thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars!*—Were we to calculate the mileage, the sum would be still greater.

There is no way to get at the amount which individuals who have suits lose by this system of delay—how their bills of cost run up to an almost incredible extent; nor can we properly estimate the losses incurred by those offices depending in a measure upon the action of the Court for business—from Prothonotary down to tipstave. But enough has been shown, we trust, to open the eyes of Judge Haines to the enormous expense his indifference or laziness is causing the county—the funds of which are supplied by its six thousand tax-payers.—The people have felt the burden long enough, and they want reform. They have a deep interest in the matter, which is palpably manifested in the complaints that are in almost every mouth relative to this judicial injudiciousness.

It cannot be said that any of our citizens receive any benefit from these fees, as their time is more profitably employed in business at home, than acting as jurors and witnesses at the low rate fixed by the law. Even if the price paid did fully compensate for the time lost, the tax resulting from this annual waste, would more than balance it.

It is not a matter of surprise that the people have awakened to a proper sense of their loss—at last opened their eyes to the fact that thousands of dollars are literally *loafed out* in the course of a year. No tax payers ever had more just cause for complaint.—We sincerely hope that they will not be unheeded. A little adaptation to business, and less idleness, will mend the matter, and save the county a sum exceeding five times over the salary of its Judge.

We do not believe these state of things exist in Chester county; we know they should not in Delaware, or any other. Our county had a voice in the selection of Judge as well as her sister Chester—his constituents are here as well as there—our citizens have interests demanding protection as well as their neighbors, and the good of the whole demands REFORM.

A single day in Washington, seems to change the aspect of things there completely. It looks now as if the Kansas question would not be so much of a fire-brand in the house of Democracy, as has been anticipated. It will not probably be broached in caucus at all. When the officers in the gift of Congress shall have been apportioned, a proposition in the nature of a compromise will be made, the breach will be healed, and the great Democratic party be a unit again. There will of course be a scramble for the office of good pacificator, but Senator Douglas seems most likely to get the place. Mr. Buchanan is reported not to be inclined to give it up so, but to be desirous of bringing matters to such a pass as will enable him to distance Walker, if not Douglas in 1860.

GEN. WALKER'S DESTINATION.—It is now thought by some, that the fillibuster, Gen. Walker, will turn up in Mexico, instead of Nicaragua, in the interest of Santa Anna, to help capture the governme of General Comfort.

Extraordinary developments have lately come to light in regard to the Philadelphia Board of Health. The investigation made by a committee, proves the worst of frauds and forgeries to have been enacted, and charges says the *Ledger*, "that the public treasury has been wronged out of large sums of money by the action of the Board; that fictitious bills have been presented and paid, and that warrants have been drawn in the names of firms who never had any transactions with the Board; that the members of the Board have used the public funds in eating and drinking, and covered up the facts by these fictitious charges. The character of these transactions is shown by the evidence submitted. The first transaction is in regard to filling a lot at Broad and Prime streets.—Previous to making the contract, the of this job was estimated at about $900. The bills actually rendered amount to $24,413, and $11,531 93 have been paid to the contractors. The Board of Health was charged for this work, $2 50 for each horse and cart, and $1 25 for each laborer. The earth was hauled from cellars dug for private individuals, who paid for the work. The lot had a capacity for only 25,777 loads, while the cost is for 124 240 loads, or a quantity sufficient to make a mound twenty feet higher than the curb stones. These revelations will startle honest tax payers, and will open the eyes of those of the party who always go the whole ticket.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.—Both branches of Congress were organized on Monday, and Jas L. Orr, of South Carolina, elected speaker of the house. The President's Message was not read until yesterday, making it too late for this week's issue. It is said to be very lengthy and will treat fully of the interesting topics now before the people.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Orr expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The delicate and responsible duties of the chair, he said, would be comparatively light, if he should be so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of the members in despatching business, and in upholding the dignity of the House. He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the public business would be transacted so as to promote the interest and happiness of the entire people, and the constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country.

Mr. Allen of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House.

Mr. Glosbrenner was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney, Doorkeeper.

Mr. Cluskey was declared Postmaster by resolution.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression of all bank notes, as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than an hundred dollars as a circulating medium in the District of Columbia.

The Philadelphia *Press*, edited by Col John W. Forney, the man who nominated and elected James Buchanan, in speaking of the manner in which the strong question submitted by the schedule of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, says:—

"If it were true that the slavery question was fairly submitted to the people of Kansas by the schedule of the Kansas Convention, we should decidedly object to the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, under a Constitution which had not received the sanction of her citizens. The issue involved rises above any mere sectional question. The whole doctrine of self-government is at stake. The principles of the Democratic party have been violated. The right of the people to pass judgment upon their own fundamental law has been denied them, in defiance of the pledges of the delegates who framed it. A Convention, elected by a meager minority of the people only. We obey but the irresistible promptings of genuine Democratic impulses in protesting against this usurpation, for it is nothing less. The doctrine that the Slavery question alone should be submitted to the people is an untenable one. The same reasons which rendered it desirable or proper to submit that question operate equally strong in favor of a submission of the whole Constitution.

The Democrats of the Northern States have been fighting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill for three years, on the ground that the right of self-government by the people of the Territories was a sacred one, not only in one but in all respects. They have insisted upon their right to decide the Slavery question for themselves, *because* of the universal concession that they were authorized to decide all other questions. The final settlement of the question, by leaving them "perfectly free" to settle the Slavery question, and depriving them the right of popular decision upon all other questions would be an unmitigated outrage, and, beyond all doubt, a clear violation of all hitherto acknowledged National Democratic theories on this subject."

The Washington *Union*, Mr. Buchanan's mouth piece denounces Mr. Forney's course in severe terms; and the Democratic party is now at war with itself. To show the inconsistency of the *Union*, we clip the following from its columns, of the 7th of July last—after the delegates to the Constitutional Convention had been elected:—

"When there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. *But such is not the case in Kansas.* The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election in New York, took place on Tuesday of last week, and we are highly gratified that it resulted in the defeat of Wood, for Mayor, by 2642—The vote standing Daniel F. Tiemann 43,351, and Wood 40,709—making a total of 84,060—being 6000 more that was cast at the Presidential election, and 25,000 more than were cast at the State election last month. This indicates the interest which was felt on both sides, and the *Tribune* intimates that the Wood vote may possibly have been swelled by fraud. The Democrats elected 17 Councilmen, and the Opposition 7.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ODE TO OUR CLOCK.

WRITTEN DECEMBER 7TH.

Oh mighty clock!—high up in yonder tower,
Set up by human hands to mark the hour:—
Tell us poor mortals here agape below,
When you're agoing for to begin to go
In that decorous manner which your face
Would lead t' expect:—say, is your place
Up there too cold these dark and wintry nights,
Or is there still some wheel to set to rights?
Speak, mighty clock, now, whilst we gaze awhile,
Is ought the matter? Have you *frux* your *ile*?
Say, solemn clock, but in an altered tone,
Why for each hour you never strike but ONE.

Media. E. S. B.

PROWLING AROUND.—During the past week a number of residents of this neighborhood have been annoyed by malicious and ill disposed persons going to their premises and demanding whatever their fancies suggested. One day last week, two or three vagabonds stopped at the farm-house of Abel Green, in Nether Providence, and demanded money, asserting positively, that *he must give it to them, or they would be compelled to use force.* We believe Mr. G. thought it best to comply with their demands. Mr. John Beatty, near East Media, we understand, has also been troubled in a like manner. Able-bodied men went to his place, three or four together, and demanded eatables. They were supplied with as much as they could eat, when they left. On another occasion, towards evening, Mr. Beatty met a man coming to his house, and inquired of him, his business. He said that "he was going there to stay all night." Mr. B. replied, 'he thought not.' The fellow said, 'the house is plenty large enough, and he intended to stop for the night." Whereupon Mr. B. told him if he did not be off, he would call the dogs, and commenced whistling then in good earnest. At this the fellow took to his heels, and ran off at full speed.

OUR CORN EXHIBITION.—We have received some fine additions to our stock of corn, as follows:—

8 ears from Washington Bishop, of Upper Providence.

18 ears from James Pennell, of Middletown.

6 ears from James H. Ogden, of Springfield.

We will next week announce the premiums, after which time any of our subscribers who desire good seed corn, can have it by applying to us.

THINGS IN CHESTER—*Business Notices.*—A new book and stationary store has been opened in Market street, nearly opposite the Penn Buildings, in Chester, by Mr. John Greig. His store is neatly arranged, and contains an almost endless variety of useful books, stationary, &c., which he offers at reduced prices. He has our best wishes for success. See advertisement

The advertisement of Mr. George Baker, corner of Market & Upland Sts., in Chester, may be found in our columns. Judging from the great number of buyers generally in his store, he must be doing a heavy business.

The meat and provision store of our friend, John E. Smith, on Market st., opposite McGinley's Hotel, is certainly a great convenience to the citizens of Chester. We know it is the place to get *good* steak.

Ladies in want of trimmings, can be supplied by calling at the variety store of Mrs. Ford, on the south side of Upland street, west of Market. She has on hand an excellent assortment of goods suitable for ladies and children's wear.

LECTURES.—The first lectures of a course before the pupils of the Village Green Seminary, will be delivered on Friday evening next, by John M. Broomall, Esq., and the second lecture, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Philadelphia. Delaware County is noted for its good schools, but none exceed this one, which is conducted by J. Hervey Barton, an experienced and highly popular teacher. The school is eligibly located, makes a comfortable home for the pupils, and is supplied with everything that will in any way conduce to their educational advancement. This new feature of having lectures delivered through the winter, exhibits a praiseworthy enterprise on the part of Mr. B., which will not go unappreciated.

MARBLE WORK.—The Media Marble Works is the place to procure anything in this line. Mr. McClintock, the proprietor, has on hand quite an assortment of finished work, suited to all tastes. Persons in want of grave-stones, either ornamental or plain, can be supplied by him at very low prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

A crop of potatoes measuring three thousand bushels, was raised by Mr. Christopher Shearer, on his farm, in Muhlenberg township, Berks county. He took some eight hundred bushels to market several weeks ago, for which he received fifty cents per bushel, cash. A fine crop!

ELEGANT RAG CARPETS.—We invite the attention of those of our readers in want of rag carpets, to the fine stock now for sale at the carpet weaving establishment of Henry A. Brensinger, in East Media. No better can be purchased anywhere. Mr. B. also weaves carpets to order, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

CORN SHELLER.—We ask the attention of our farmers to the advertisement of Washington Bishop, who has purchased the right of Chester and Delaware counties, for Smith's Patent Corn Sheller. These are the best machines in use, and are selling at a low price.

CABBAGE HEADS.—We have received two very large heads of cabbage, from Abram Hinkson, of Nether Providence, which speak well for him as a cultivator. They are the largest and finest we have seen this year, measuring each a yard in circumference, stripped of the outer leaves.

BURGLARY.—The house of E. G. Passmore, in Edgmont, was entered by forcing the door on the night of the 24th ult., and a rifle stolen. The burglars also carried off two guns which were in an out-building.—The Willistown Union Association advertise a reward of $30 for the property and thief.

LECTURE.—The third lecture before the "People's Literary Association of Rockdale," will be delivered by Henry Carey Baird, Esq., of Philadelphia, on Monday evening, December 14th. Subject—"American Industry," or "*the cause of the present financial crisis.*"

TAKEN WIVES.—We observe by glancing at our marriage notices, the names of three of our old associates and friends, of Marple. We hope the contract that they have entered into, may prove a happy one, and be productive of all the *tender responsibilities* of married life generally.

ACCIDENT.—A lad, named James Boyle, had an arm fractured, on Thursday last, by falling, at Kelly's factory. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A man in Oakland, while in a fit of nightmare, dreamed that he was a horse, and that his wife was hostler, going to curry him down. At this point in his dream, he kicked his spouse out of bed.

The Media Lyceum will meet this (Wednesday) evening, in the school room of Jos. S. Townsend. The exercises will consist of reading essays, giving and answering queries, declamations and a debate.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COMMON PLEAS—*West Chester & Philadelphia Rail Road Company, vs. Margaret G. Hannum.*—This was an action to recover the subscription for five shares to the capital stock of the Road; and being the first case on the list of some thirty, all the counsel took a part in the trial of the cause.—The plaintiff went into, and proved all the facts necessary to make out their case. The plaintiff was not called upon under a Rule of Court, to prove the signature of the defendant, and of course at the close of the plaintiff's testimony, the company was entitled to recover; but the defendant called several witnesses to prove that the name signed to the subscription list, was not her signature, nor was the subscription authorized by her. This testimony took the plaintiff all aback, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

In the matter of the petition of John Hill, for a jury to assess damages for directing water to Media, the following jury appointed:—Joel Evans, William Eves, Jared Darlington, Thomas Reese, George Sharpless, and Edward Tyson.

In the matter of the sale of real estate of Ethelebert A. Lobb and Horatio W. Lobb, the Court decree that John Sellers and Edward O. Cheeseborough, have no equity under their judgments of Jan. 10, 1857, to compel prior creditors to resort to the fund arising from sale of E. A. Lobb's estates, in order that they may be paid out of the fund arising from the sale of H. W. Lobb's estate. Questions answered in the negative.

Obrian vs. *The West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad.*—Rule upon Thomas S. Bell, to make full and true answers to interrogatories filed. Returned Dec. 28.

William Brown vs. *Same.*—Also rule upon Thomas S. Bell, &c.

Nothing else of interest transpired.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.—Yesterday the corner stone of the "Pennsylvania Training School for feeble-minded children," was laid, at the site, near this Borough, with suitable ceremonies. A meeting was first held in the Court House, which adjourned, and proceeded to the place; where the corner stone was soon laid, and the party returned, and after again organizing in the Court House, proceeded with the exercises.

Bishop Potter opened the exercises with a devout prayer in behalf of the Institution, and those little ones who are entrusted to its care. He then introduced to the audience, Dr. Howes, of Massachusetts, a superintendent of a similar institution in that State, who delivered a very interesting address. He was followed by Dr. Wilber, of Massachusetts, and Dr. Brown of New York.

The meeting then adjourned to the Charter House, where the invited ones, (as a matter of course, the press among the number,) partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by D. R. Hawkins. Everything passed off agreeably

We take the following from the last annual report of the Institution, which now has 33 children under its care:—

"Twenty of our children can sing in concert—those who can utter words, being able to give expression to the sounds; seven can read short sentences; twelve spell; seven engage in elementary drawing and writing; five study geography, six arithmetic; five sew or knit; five engage in domestic work; three can assist in gardening; and sixteen take lessons in phonetics.

Of the thirteen mutes, five have learned to pronounce monosyllables, and three to form short sentences.

Of the six semi-mutes, three have improved.

Of the cases of defective articulation, six have improved.

All our mutes have the sense of hearing perfect.

Those classed as semi-mutes, repeat one or more simple sentences from habit, but do not apply them intelligently.

Two cases of defective articulation, have defective hearing.

Three semi-mutes, and six cases of defective articulation have improved.

These results are mainly attributable to daily phonological exercises, in which they engage with interest. Those who speak imperfectly, thus acquire a more ready command of sound, though their progress is not so remarkable as in those who have never spoken; it being more difficult to overcome the habit of imperfect speech, than to stimulate the passive organs to utterance."

A FAITHFUL HORSE.—A few days since as Joseph A. Dugdale, with his wife and a female friend, were returning home from Media, one of the hold back leathers broke, when the horse was going on a full trot down hill, causing the carriage to strike him with such violence as to draw blood from one of his legs. The Major is a favorite in the family, having from his colthip been trained to *stop* at the *word*, which the faithful animal did under the circumstances above narrated. This little item is published by way of encouragemet to others, to treat their horses more humanely. Very much can be done by kindness, even with a horse. Under ordinary circumstances, the above would in all probability have resulted in a runaway, and possibly with the loss of life to one or more of the parties.—*Record.*

MAN DROWNED.—We learn that a man named Isaac Marshall, was drowned in the Brandywine, at Bailey's Mill, on Sunday afternoon last, the 29th ult. Mr. Marshall was a single man, aged about fifty years, and was a brother-in-law of Ezekiel Bailey, who for many years was the owner of "Bailey's Mill." He was a carpenter by trade, and made his home with Marshall Bailey, near Hamorton, Chester county. The circumstances of Marshall's death appear to be as follows:—He had been spending the afternoon with Benedict Gheen, and having started for home, took a near cut, and attempted to cross the mill-dam on the ice, which gave way and let him into the water. In about half an hour, a person passing by, discovered an overcoat lying upon the ice.—This induced him to give the alarm, and institute a search, which resulted in the finding of the lifeless body.—*Record.*

THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF ROCKDALE, acknowledge the receipt of a splendid copy of the Annals of San Francisco, presented by Jos. G. Cummins, of Media.—Mr. C., will please accept the thanks of the Association for his valuable gift, and the interest he has manifested in the success of our enterprise. Persons desirous of making purchases of Books, will do well by calling at the Book Store of Mr. C., situated on South Avenue Media—as a recent visit to his store by the writer, enables him to say, that his prices are as reasonable and his assortment of Books and Stationery equal if not superior to any other store in the county.

Sec'y of P. L. A. of R.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Morrow, of Wilmington, was riding with his family near Newark, a few days ago; he got out of his carriage for the purpose of getting some red berries for his children, when passing against the hedge, a twig flew back, and struck him in the face with such force as to destroy the sight of one of his eyes. He has since been in great pain, and fears are entertained that the restoration of the sight will prove a very difficult if not a hopeless task.

ACCIDENTS.—One day last week, a colored boy, named James Johnson, in the employ of John Godfrey, of Bancrofts' Mills, had his arm broken while tilting a cart.

Matthew Spencer, a lad, working in Bancrofts' Mill, near this place, had a finger cut off, by getting it caught in some machinery, which he was cleaning.

THAT CLOCK AGAIN.—Our friend with the "dirty face," has again come to a stand still—not scared into silence by the beating storm as it happened some time since, but stopped in the midst of as beautiful a day as ever graced the month of December—verily, that is a wonderful clock, and like the "Derry Pointer" is quite as famous for standing as for running. Upon looking at its ugly face to-day we noticed that the *wooden* hands told half past eleven—some time after we looked again—still half past eleven—one said it was strained again—another declared the "machine" had run down—while a third gave it as his opinion that it was "*wound up.*"

Now there is something the matter with the clock that's certain. It does not behave like a $600 clock ought to, and unless it soon reforms and throws its *wooden* hands around that circle containing sixty one minutes, with more regularity, we will urge upon the Commissioners to replace it with one of Chauncy Jerome's Yankee Clocks, price $2.00, which will keep time we know. However, no one misses it because it does not strike, for with that apology for a bell, the striking is merely a matter of form, the sound being so faint that but few have the privilege of hearing it. As an illustration, we observed a man the other morning, standing in front of the Court house, with mouth and eyes open, gazing intently on the ugly dial, whose minute finger was fast approaching the period that marks 6 o'clock. The time came—ding, ding, ding ding ding, faintly told the bell—"I was wrong be jabers, exclaimed he, as he walked away—the thing *does* strike sure.

MEDIA, J. S.

PHILADELPHIA PROVISION MARKET.—Considering the lateness of the season, there was a rather fine market on Saturday, especially of those articles which are held to be necessaries. There was a good supply of fine beef, which was held at the old-fashioned prices, 14 cents per lb. for rib, 12 cents per lb. for rump, and 16 cents per lb., for sir-loin steak.

First quality mutton sold for 10 cts. per pound; choice cuts—8 cts. the side; lamb 12 cts. per pound—10 cts. the side. We saw some fine Chester county hogs, which were held at 7 cts. and 7½ cts. per pound the whole animal. Veal was scarce, and sold for 8, 10 and 12 cts. per pound. Butter brought from 30 to 35 cts. per pound—not much in the market. Apples are still plenty, and bring from $3 to $4 per basket;—cranberries, $3 per bushel, 10 and 12 cts. per quart.

The poultry was excellent, the turkeys especially, and much of it was sold for 12 cents per pound. Some taken in by farmers were sold for 75, 87 and $1 a piece. Chickens 10 cents per pound, and from 75 cts. to $1 25 per pair. Geese were held at from 75 cents to $1 a piece. Since our last report there has been a considerable raise in the price of potatoes, white and sweet, which now sell wholly by the bushel, and its divisions, and by the pound. The former are held at $1 10 and $1 12 per bushel, or 18 and 20 cts. a half peck; the latter from $1 37 to $1 50 a bushel, and 25 cents a half peck. Both kinds are said to be scarce.

Game was sold at prices much the same as formerly quoted. Canvass back ducks were held at from $1 75 to $2 per pair, red heads at from $1 25 to $1 50 per pair.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. DEC. 8th, 1857.—*Flour and Meal.*—The Flour market continues dull, but prices are steady. Standard and good brands are nominal at $5 a $5 25 per barrel; and at $5 a $5 50 for small lots for home consumption; extra family and fancy lots are held at $5¾ a $6 50. Rye flour $4 25 per bbl., and Corn Meal $3 per bbl.

Grain.—There is a light supply of wheat offering, but the demand is limited. Sales of good red were made at $1 15 a $1 16 per bushel, and good white at $1 20 a $1 25 per bushel. Sales of Rye at 75 a 78 cents.—Corn is still very dull. Sales of old yellow is offered at 77 a 78 cts., and dry new at 58 a 60 cents. Oats—sales of Southern at 33 a 34 cts., per bushel.

Cloverseed is scarce at $5 25 a $5 50 per 64 lbs. Nothing doing in timothy or flaxseed.

Cattle Market, Dec. 8th,—The supply of cattle has been very good, amounting in all to 1200 head. Much of the stock was in good order, and former prices were well maintained for the best quality. The business at Wardell's Avenue Drove Yard has begun to assume a new aspect, from the fact that most of the sales are made for cash.

The sheep market was not so well supplied, the offerings only amounting to 4000 head, all of which sold at from $3 to $4 each. 200 cows were sold at from $40 to $65 for fresh cows, and from $20 to $35 for dry cows. The hog market is rather dull, and sales were made from $6 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

AGENCY FOR THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.—L. A. Tyler has been appointed sole agent to receive subscriptions in Delaware county, for Dr. Elder's "Life of Elisha Kent Kane." It will be soon issued in print, in a handsome volume of 400 pages with a number of fine steel engravings. Subscript'on price, $1.50. He is also agent for Dr. Paine's Epi ome of the American Eclectic Practice, having purchased the right from Mark Packard. Im.

LARGE EGG.—Charles Walter, of Aston, has sent us an egg from a common hen, which measures *eight inches* one way and *six and three quarters* the other, and is apparently single yoked. This beats the beater.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Dr. Scholl, of Phila., has purchased the Drug Store of Wm. T. Simpson, of this Borough, and purposes carrying on that business from this time forward. The Dr. is agreeable and obliging, and as he promises to sell cheap, he will doubtless do a good business.

Drs. R. H. Smith and Richard Gregg were on Monday last appointed by the Directors, Physicians of the Poor for the ensuing year.

Dr. Brian will deliver the third of the course of lectures before the M. E. Church, this (Wednesday) evening.

A SORGHUM CONVENTION.—Among other called in different parts of the country, says the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, there is one of the Sorghum growers in Illinois. It is announced that the growing in that state of the plant and its manufacture into syrup have been eminently successful—so much so that it is well worth a serious effort to put the new production on a firm basis, and to elevate it if possible to the dignity of a staple. Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, it cannot be denied that the culture of the plant is as yet in its infancy, and that the majority of the growers are in great need of practical knowledge of its requisitions as regards raising and manufacture. A convention of practical farmers could do much towards exchanging such knowledge and exciting greater interest on a topic which deserves even more attention than it has as yet attracted.

Too much stress has been laid on the assertion that the Sorghum will not crystalize or granulate, or make sugar. It seems to be entirely forgotten that the syrup is nearly equal to sugar, for most purposes to which the latter can be applied, and that it is far more wholesome. Good cane syrup is greatly neglected as an article of food, simply because it is cheap. Were it more generally used, there would be an important addition to the cheapest articles of healthy diet. But there is another reason why the most unremitting exertions should be employed to introduce the Sorghum into the interior. There are remote districts whither cane sugar and molasses are transported with great difficulty and at great cost, where the sorghum can be raised, and its syrup manufactured with great ease. It is needless to say that, in such places, its introduction cannot fail to prove a blessing. It should also be borne in mind that, as a tattener for cattle; it has absolutely no superior, and were it impossible to make even syrup from it, this alone would entitle it to the most favorable consideration.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES.—The estimates proposed to be made to carry on the United States government for the fiscal year ending with June next, amount to the sum of $50,312,843, and includes $13,680,448 for the Navy, $14,076,819 for the Army and miscellaneous objects, and $3,654,900 to supply deficiencies in the General Postoffice Department. There will, in addition, be required $7,165,226 to meet appropriations made by previous acts of Congress, and $16,496488 for existing appropriations, but not required for the service of the present fiscal year ending June, 1858. The grand total is $74,064,755..

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 st. eet, 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. apl5. JONES & CO.

☞ 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.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 26th of November, *Edward Huskins* to *Miss Julia Ann Gray*, all of Marple, Del. county.

In West Chester, on Thursday, the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lowry, *Nathaniel F. Lewis*, of Marple, Del. county, to *Miss Mary A. Sedinger*, of the former place.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride, in Trediffrin township, Chester county, by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, *Samuel C. Hale*, of Marple township, to *Miss Elmira King.*

On the 26th ult., by Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, *Mr. Ellis M. Garrett*, of Chester county, to *Miss Harriet J. McCall*, of Del. county.

On the 2d of November, by Alderman, John Thompson, *Mr. John K. Coppock*, of Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., to *Miss Susan Jacobs*, daughter of Wm. D. Jacobs, of Westville, Gloucester county, N. Jersey.

DIED.

By a sudden and fatal illness, the community is called to mourn the loss of one of its most estimable citizens, in the person of *John Hibberd*, of Nether Providence township, who died on Sunday night last. Before this attack, which commenced on Tuesday last, he was never ill a day at a time, enjoying remarkable health throughout a life counting 76 years. His sudden demise is the cause of much bereavement among his large circle of friends and relatives.

In Springfield, on the evening of the 2d inst., *John S. Morton*, in the 77th year of his age.

In Franklin county, Kansas, on the 8th of October, *William E. Kirke, Jr.*, in the 27th year of his age, formerly of this county.

At Newcastle, Ohio, on the 1st of November, after a short illness, *Ann*, wife of Joseph Coggins, in the 75th year of her age.

☞ CARD.—*To the Officers of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company:*—The undersigned hereby returns his sincere thanks to the officers of the above Company, for their promptness in satisfying his loss, occasioned by the burning of his Barn on the night of the eighth of August last, and heartily commends the Institution over which they preside, to the confidence and support of the citizens of this county. DAVID TAYLOR.

Darby, Dec. 9, 1857.

LUMBER.—The subscriber would inform his friends that he still continues the business of sawing lumber, at Palmer's Mill, 2 miles south of Media, where Wheelwrights, Cabinet Makers and others, in want of Lumber can be supplied with all the different kinds usually cut at country mills. A lot of seasoned coffin boards on hand, also ¾ inch Poplar boards seasoned, Hickory axles, White oak Plank, &c, &c.

Dec. 9-2m*. LEWIS PALMER.

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. PRINOLE, *Secretary* apr. 22 1y.

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.

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.

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.

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.

ADJOURNED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Chester County, will be exposed to public sale, on *Tuesday, the 29th day of December*, 1857, all that Messuage and Tract of Land, late the estate of Davis Garrett, Sr., dec'd, situate in Willistown township, Chester county, bounded by lands of Enos Hibberd, Thomas Cox, Nathan Garrett, other land of Davis Garrett, dec'd, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN ACRES and Three-Fourths, more or less. The improvements are a 2 story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached, large double-floored Stone Barn, Wagon house, Carriage house, stone Spring house over a never-failing spring, and other out buildings. The land is of first quality, with good proportions of Woodland and Meadow, in a high state of cultivation, conveniently divided into fields, and well watered. It is about 18 miles from Philadelphia, about 3 miles from the Intersection of the Columbia and West Chester Railroads, and is on the public road leading from Downingtown to Philadelphia. It is in a good neighborhood, convenient to mills, stores, and places of public worship. Every way it is one of the most desirable Farms in market.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Conditions made known by DAVIS GARRETT,
Dec. 9. *Executor.*

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on *Tuesday, the 22d of December, inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M., at Media, a lot of Chestnut Timber, consisting of about 500 Rails, 100 Posts, and 200 Crossties.

PERCIPHOR BAKER, }
SAMUEL LEEDOM, } *Commissioners.*
JAS. CLOUD, }
Media, December 9-2t.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Farm of TEN ACRES, in a first rate state of cultivation with a very good Orchard. The improvements consist of a new 2 room good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with garret and summer Kitchen, a good pump before the door, Stone Barn and other out-buildings. The said Farm is situated at Coopertown, 9 miles from Philadelphia, on a public road and 1 mile from White Hall Station, $150 can remain on the property, and for the balance Ground rent, or first Mortgage on city property will be taken. For particulars inquire of Jacob Garner, on the premises or to H. JOHNSON,
Dec 9-3w. 605 North 3d street, Philada.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Del. co., Pa., on *Thursday, the 10th day of December*, 1857,

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.—Messrs. Editors—I here add my mite to show what can be purchased with $5—a sum even in these high price times I seldom expend for a family of *five persons*, for a week's living, my husband and self and three children, with full grown appetites, and yet we have plenty and to spare.

16 lbs. flour at 3½ cents,	56 cents.	
1½ pecks potatoes,	36 "	
3 lbs. sugar,	28 "	
1 lb. butter,	30 "	
½ lb. do.	12 "	
½ lb. coffee,	9 "	Tea, 12c.
1 lb. lard,	14 "	
1 lb. sausage,	12 "	
1 qu. beans, celery and turnips	16 "	
1 qt. cranberries & sugar to cook,	20 "	
1 doz. eggs. 20; milk 1 pint per day,	21 "	Eggs, 20c.
Spices, pickles, &c.,	12 "	
Washing aver. per week, 50	"	—3 16
Total		$ 348

Leaving $1 50 for meats, &c. Ten pounds of good mutton can be bought for 70 to 80 cents and ten pounds of good beef for $1.—Now, if a wife cannot provide for her family of five out of this a good dinner every day, with something for desert, give them good home made bread and a relish for breakfast and tea, she does not deserve the name of housekeeper. I change many little articles from week to week, which gives a pleasant variety and insures good health. I keep no servants, as they are too expensive for limited means. A HOUSEWIFE.

ECONOMY IN LIVING.—Messrs. Editors—I will give you my experiece practically applied, of economical living. The family consists of a gentleman and three hearty eating, strong, healthy looking women—girl, ten years of age, healthy, hearty eater, and himself a great walker and also healthy.

FOR BREAKFAST.

1½ lbs. buckwheat flour gives 4 cakes to the girl, 5 to each woman, 6 to gent 4½c	
½ pint molasses,	3
	7½

For supper the same	7½

SOUP FOR DINNER,

1 lb. beef,	8c.
½ peck potatoes,	4
½ peck turnips,	4
½ lb. rice, with 1 gallon of water,	2—18
Per day,	33
Per week,	$2 31

I give you this to show what can be and is done in the way of economical living. F.

ALDERNEY OR JERSEY CATTLE.—The editor of the Connecticut *Homestead*, who visited the State Fair at Bridgeport, saw there some of the Alderney cattle belonging to John Giles of Woodstock, and Gideon Thompson, of Bridgeport. He thus speaks of them:

The delicate deer-like heads, great mild eyes, and light limbs, together with the rich yellow of the skin, and the softness of the coat, shows that the pure Alderney cow has some characteristic excellencies to relieve the stigma which her loose boney frame and otherwise criticizable form might give her. The bulls are ugly, both in looks and often in disposition: Mr. Thompson's is one of the best we have ever seen. The breed is only superior for milk; especially for butter, as our readers are aware, and a grade animal having very little Alderney blood shows it most distinctly in the rich yellow color of the cream and butter, and the milk of a single Alderney cow, or of one or two grade Alderneys will serve to impart the characteristic color and flavor to the butter of quite a herd of common cows.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The discussion of the causes and remedies of the potato disease is being revived with all its former warmth and diffusiveness. Almost every writer has a theory of his own, and presents his cure. Ashes, lime, plaster, salt, guano, &c. &c., are among the cure-alls; but some of them have killed as many as they cured. All qualities of seed, sizes, wholes, halves, quarters, planted fresh, dried, in sod, corn-ground, and what-not, are presented in different phases. Good and bad culture, and the selection of the ground high or low, are also presented. These latter have had much to do, doubtless, with the extent of the rot. But what, in our humble opinion, has had more to do with producing the rot this season, than all else together, was *the unusually wet autumn*. We believe that in every case potatoes planted upon upland, measurably escaped. The insect penetrating the vines, instead of being the cause of the disease, is probably the *effect* of it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CORN HUSKS FOR UNDER BEDS.—Corn husks for this purpose, are, we think, too generally undervalued, for those who have used such beds for a number of years speak of them as light, cleanly, durable, and generally superior to under-beds made of any other material. The estimate of the value of one such bed made by a lady in a village, who had been brought up in a farm-house in which several such were in use, and who offered a farmer acquaintance five dollars for one well-filled, was probably not an extravagant one. And if of this value, might not the labor of children, as also of men and women not more advantageously employed, be profitably used in taking care of that portion of the husks which are best fitted for this purpose?

Those who may be induced to make a trial of this mode of converting husks into most desirable articles of household comfort and convenience, should be particular about excluding all the outer and stiffer husks, allowing none to be put into the bed save the softer and smaller ones. Some strip them with a fork, while others, with whom we should agree, use them whole.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE CROPS OF 1856.—We find the following statistics in the Patent Office Report.—The money value of some of the principal crops in the United States for the above year, is given as follows:

Indian Corn,	$360,000,000
Wheat,	245,500,000
Hay and Fodder,	160,000,000
Pasturage,	143,000,000
Cotton,	130,000,000
Oats,	68,000,000
Garden Products,	50,000,000
Potatoes,	41,250,000
Sugar,	35,900,000
Orchard Product,	25,500,000
Total,	$1,268,250,000

SUGAR.—The *Village Record* informs us that Mr. Isaac C. Darlington, of Chester county, who has been experimenting with the Chinese Sugar Cane, informs us that about one-half of the sirup he made has turned to sugar—graining nicely and perfectly. He thinks if he had followed his receipe (Mapes') in every particular, there would have been no difficulty whatever, in obtaining the best quality of sugar.—This imperfect experiment, Mr. D. thinks proves satisfactorily that sugar can be made.

A ROUSING CROP.—It is estimated that Illinois this season will produce two hundred and eighty millions bushels of grain—more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. This will knock the speculators into the middle of next year.

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 to their stock of Lumber at the old established stand, formerly occupied by Hinkson & Baker, near the rail road in the Borough of Chester. They have on hand a very large stock of seasoned Lumber, consisting of
HEMLOCK, joists and scanting, all sizes.
WHITE PINE, boards and plank of all qualities.
FLOORING, Norway white and yellow pine, worked, ⅞, and 1⅛ inches thick.
SIDING, worked and rough, of various qualities.
SHINGLES, white pine and cypress, in 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.

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, Bedding and Gilt Looking Glasses; Iron Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair, Husk, Straw and Spring Mattresses; Imperial 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. TORAN,
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 *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

LEVERING & POWELL,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
Importers and Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.
No. 19 (new No. 23) 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 Boardman, Gray & Co., Jacob Dircking, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co. Chas. Miller, F. 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 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 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. 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.

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.

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 C HALE.

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. 10, 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.

1000 TONS NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—DEBURG'S original and genuine, warranted of superior quality, the cheapest manure in the world. Farmers and dealers supplied at low prices.
EXTRA QUALITY LAND PLASTER.
5,000 barrels extra quality Land Plaster, selected for its fertilizing quality
10,000 bushels of same in bulk.
10,000 barrels best quality Ordinary Land Plaster, equal to the BEST USUALLY SOLD, at the low price of 20 cents per bushel, or $1.10 per barrel, with a deduction for large lots.
25,000 bushels of same in bulk.
1,000 barrels Calcined Plaster,
1,000 " Casting "
500 " Dentist "
5,000 " Hydraulic Cement.
1,000 " True Roman "
PERUVIAN GUANO.
This article we offer in confidence to our customers, as equal to any imported, and far superior to most in the market.
10,000 bags of this superior Guano, for sale at the lowest market rates. Also, Poudrette, Mexican Guano, Ground Charcoal, &c., &c.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
At the Steam Plaster Mills, junction York Avenue and Callowhill street, Philada.
The above articles are for sale by H. J. GIBSON, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, at *Philadelphia prices.* Sept 23-2m.

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.

F. 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.

The Truth about Kansas!—Gov. GEARY'S administration in Kansas, large 12mo. 318 pages, with a complete history of the territory, until June, 1857, embracing a full account of its discovery, Geography, Soil, Climate, Products, its organization as a Territory, transactions and events under Governor Reeder and Shannon, political dissensions, personal rencounters, Election frauds, battles and outrages, with Portraits of prominent actors therein, all fully authenticated by John H. Gihon, M. D., private Secretary to Gov. Geary, carefully compiled from the official documents on file in the department of State at Washington and other papers in the possession of the author, with full account of the invasion of Kansas from Missouri: The capture, trial and treatment of the Free State prisoners, the character and movements of the Missouri Border Ruffians, the murder of Buffum and others. The controversy between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, of the pro-slavery convention, and the organization of the National Democratic Party, with a sketch of Kansas during its early troubles under Govs. Reeder and Shannon. Its invasions, battles, outrages and murders.
A copy will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the retail price. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Price in cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cts.
CHARLES C. RHOADES, Publisher,
july 22-1m. Inquirer Buildings, Philadelphia.

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 and Draft Collars,	Plow Hames with Patent Fastenings.
Horse Blankets,	Fancy colored Wool Matts,
Horse Brushes,	Powder Flasks,
Curry Combs and Cards,	Shot and Game Bags,
Black and Russet Driving 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,
FASHIONABRE 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 st., corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28, Gold Lepine, 18 carat, $24, Silver Lever, full jeweled, $12, Silver Lepine, jewels, $9, superior Quartiers, $5, Gold Specticles, $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.

SPONGES and Chamois Skins, for sale at the Drug of Store. WM. T. SIMPSON, Media

COAL! COAL!!—All kinds of COAL from the most approved mines, and of the different sizes, can be found for sale at all times, at the Coal Yard of the subscriber, at the Media Railroad Depot.
Media, May 6. ISAAC TUSSEY.

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.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 329 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN SPECULATION OF THE TIMES—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 Houses and lots, in the city of Philadelphia, valued at $2,750 each, clear of all incumbrance and title 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., fancy 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 same 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 handed, 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.

A LARGE LOT OF
CLEAR FLO · N G,
SLIG TLY DAMAGED BY FIRE,
SUITABLE FOR
WEATHER BOARDING
or Roofing, for sale very low at NICHOLSON'S Yard, 7th and Carpenter sts., 2d ward, Philadelphia, Nov. 18-1m*

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
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. 28. 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.

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.

WOOD MOULDINGS,
ESLER & BROTHER,
Manufacture s of all kinds of
WOOD MOULDINGS
AND TURNINGS,
at No. 18 and 20 South 15th street, Philada
N. B.—SCROLL SAWING. ap226m.

CARD:
JOHN C. BAKER, & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 154, *North Third street, Philadelphia,*
Offers for sale their stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Spices of every description, with every article in their line. Being determined to sell their goods for Cash, until their present stock is disposed of, all will be sold regardless of cost. oct. 21-1m.

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
Cherter, April 29 BAKER & EYRE.

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 in use. Specimens now ready for inspection. Price, $8,00.
Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

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., may 13-1y.

WOOD MOULDINGS,
ESLER & BROTHER,
Manufacture s of all kinds of
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AND TURNINGS,
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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
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Media, June 10. GEORGE DUNN.
N. B.—Township rights for sale.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 43 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1857. WHOLE NO 147

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.

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. ap16.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

WARREN HOTEL,
1821 *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.

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.

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.

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, 1957

BAER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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 2, 1857-tf.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia.*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B,—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 accommocation 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 ISAIAH SUPER'S patent
IRON RAILING FENCE,
for Cemeteries, Yards, &c., in this County. 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

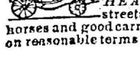
JOHN ATKINSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
N. E. Corner of Broad and Upland Streets,
CHESTER, PENNA.
Has on hand Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and will fit and make up all Garments to order in the neatest style at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Chester,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

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.

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 Saturdays. sept 3 56

JOHN A. LITZENBERG,
Carpenter and Builder.
All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.
RESIDENCE—Lima, Del. Co. P. Ap 29,57

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.


AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first message of President Buchanan to Congress is a somewhat lengthy document, smooth, clear and well-written. It does not contain any unexpected intelligence, nor does it at all startle by the novelty of its suggestions.

The interesting and somewhat critical condition of public affairs, both financially and politically, has caused the message to be looked for with much more than ordinary interest; and those who peruse it with attention, will perceive that President Buchanan has touched upon all topics that are of leading concern, in a manner which does not allow his meaning to be misunderstood. At the same time his tone is one of moderation, and his discussions are marked with that caution which is so prominent a characteristic of the President.

The message opens with a consideration of the financial difficulties into which the country has been suddenly plunged, after a season of great prosperity, and when all the elements of wealth exist amongst us abundantly. Inquiring into the causes which have produced such unfortunate results, the President concludes that they have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculation and stock gambling, and that they must continue to recur so long as the amount of paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions. It is upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States he thinks we must mainly rely for the redress of the evil, as, under a construction of the Federal constitution which has now prevailed too long to be changed, the power of regulating this paper currency lies with the States. We take this portion of the message to signify that the President would view unfavorably any attempt by Congress to regulate and control the paper issue of State banks, so as to secure uniformity in value, or bring about an entire suppression of paper currency, though he regards the latter event a lesser evil than the constant recurrence of financial revulsions. He considers that banks and bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at the present day be dispensed with without injury to the country. Congress, in his opinion, may do something towards preventing undue bank expansion by the passage of a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence that a suspension of specie payments would produce its civil death.

But on the whole the recommendations of the President for keeping our fourteen hundred banks in a specie paying condition, are not likely to produce much sensation. In several of the States laws enacting a forfeiture of charter in case of suspension exist, but they are always remitted or evaded, at the moment when they would become operative. Nor can this well be otherwise. The community are involved with the banks, that the ruin of one involves the ruin of all. Congress would be obliged to suspend the operation of its bankrupt law, just as various State legislatures, and foreign governments, as for instance the British, have been forced to interpose to save the banks from the operation of laws that would crush them out. The President advises that the States should prohibit the issue, at first, of bank notes less than twenty dollars, and subsequently of notes less than fifty dollars; that they should require the banks at all times to keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposites, and that they should provide a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they should go into liquidation; and finally that each bank should be required to make a weekly statement of its condition.

We will give his own words in relation to the power of Congress over the banking system:

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposites; and if they will provide by a self executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinon, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. * * * * * *

But this I say, after long and much reflection, if experience shall prove it impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit and discount.

The foreign relations of the country are, on the whole, in a favorable condition. In relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the President is very explicit. We regard this as one of the best parts of his message.—While he declares that he has no doubt of the sincerity of the British government, in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time his deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and spirit. We presume there are few men in the United States who have given any attention to this subject without coming to the same conclusion. The President would probably be glad to see the Clayton, Bulwer treaty abrogated at an early period. No harm could come of it to the peaceful relations of the two countries. That we act best when we act independently of the European powers, is evinced by the late treaty with Nicaragua, and henceforth, in all our diplomatic movements on the continent, we hope to see a return to the traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances. In this connection, the President makes it understood that he held in little esteem the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, and regards its final rejection by the British government as rather a fortunate circumstance.

Our relations with Spain are not as peaceful as could be desired. No progress has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage perpetrated on our flag by a Spanish frigate firing into the mail steamer El Dorado on the high seas remains unacknowledged and unredressed. It is the purpose of the President to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions, and with the determination to have all questions between the two countries speedily and amicably settled, if possible; but, at all events, settled. Is not this a little ominous?

A treaty of commerce and friendship has been completed with Persia; and the mission of Mr. Reed to China is mentioned as having for its object a better treaty with China than that which expired, by its own limitation, in July, 1856.

The difficulties with New Granada are in a fair way of settlement. Under our treaty with New Granada of the 12th of December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory." In view of this, the President recommends the passage of an act authorizing him, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee. He also recommends similar legislation for the security of any other route over the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

The message then goes on to say something of our relations and duties to the other and weaker republics of this continent, including the Central American States. It is sufficiently emphatic in its denunciations of fillibustering. It dwells a little on the late expedition of Walker, and invites the serious attention of Congress to the subject. It says nothing, however, of the removal of those officers through whose complicity or neglect he escaped.

There is trouble with Paraguay, the President of which has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State, as amended the Senate. In 1855, the United States steamer Water Witch was fired into, whilst engaged in a peaceful voyage up the Parana river; and citizens of the United States, residing in Paraguay, have had their property seized and been otherwise treated in an arbitrary manner. Redress will be demanded in a conciliatory spirit; but if refused the authority to use other means is asked.

The message discusses Kansas affairs pretty much as every one expected. The President recognizes the late Constitutional Convention, as well as the legislative bodies preceding it, and familiarly known at the north as "bogus." to be the legal exponents of the public sentiment of Kansas. If they do not represent the views of the majority, he argues the majority have only themselves to blame for they refused to vote, and voluntarily absented themselves from the polls.

He understands the organic act by which Nebraska and Kansas were erected into territories to require that the question of slave should be fully submitted to the people of the territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." It must be confessed that, after receiving such instructions as these, it is no wonder that Walker promised the people of Kansas that they should have the whole constitution submitted to them.—He could hardly have known that the President meant a partial submission of the slavery question when he said "constitution;" nor is the President's manner of getting over his instructions very happy.

The language of the organic act is "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Now, exclaims the President, according to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions have a direct, as they have an appropriate reference to slavery." This seems very much like the play upon words by the lawyer and advocate, rather than the broad judgment of a statesman. No doubt the words "domestic institutions" were used in the orgnic act mainly with reference to slavery, but not exclusively. If the doctrine of popular sovereignty be really valid, it should have application to all points of the constitution. It has not a full application to this one even, as the President admits. As for the provision prohibiting the emancipation of the slaves in Kansas, Mr. Buchanan approves it as analogous to what has occurred in other States, on the abolition of the domestic institution. On the point we have named, and in its antagonism to the position of Gov. Walker, who appeals to the letter of his instructions, we regard the message as singularly weak. In this connection the doctrine is broadly asserted, under the sanction of the Supreme Court, that slaves may be carried into any of the territories of the United States. The President seems weary of Kansas. He says it has occupied too much of the public attention, that had better be directed to other things.

But we will quote in full his language on this all absorbing topic:

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Governor Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own, under the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the territorial legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas, an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854, Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it, Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery; as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor Walker on the 28th of March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union.—In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in seperate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory, on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote.—How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling, on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union, they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter, that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law, for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally-ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted, on a celebrated occasion, recognizing "the right of the people of all the territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convention of a territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the peoposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct peinciples; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery.—"Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot: and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery." "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election: and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognised as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

The message devotes some space to Utah and the Mormons. The President says it was impossible to interfere with these fanatics so long as they did not carry their opinions into open violence. They are now in rebellion, have tampered with the Indians, and must be put down finally and forever. An imposing force, he thinks, should be sent there; and four additional regiments are asked of Congress for the service. He says:—

No wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be in vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection, and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed territory is believd to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion. The Constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution, has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier. Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend these remote and distant portions of the republic.

The message recommends the incorporation of the territory of Arizona, including such portions of New Mexico as may be deemed advisable. The subject of the Pacific railroad is commended to friendly consideration.

Congress is referred to the reports of the various Secretaries for the details of their respective departments. A brief resume of expenditure and revenue is given, and authority is asked for an issue of treasury notes, should they be needed to meet the wants of the government. So short a time has elapsed since the last tariff went into operation, and circumstances have been so unfavorable to a trial of its merits for revenue purposes, that the President regards its revision at present as inexpedient. Ten small vessels are recommended for the naval service.

The importance of disposing of the public lands for purposes of settlement, instead of speculation, is insisted on. Indian affairs are attracting more attention than heretofore, as the rapid extension of our settlements, and the number of persons annually crossing the plains, bring our people into closer contact with the wild tribes. It is advisable that the savages should, as it becomes practicable, be gathered into a limited region, and induced to adopt civilized habits. The President gives some statement of the condition of post offices and roads, and concludes by condemning the manner in which appropriation and other important bills are crowded through Congress in the last hours of a long session.

* We are indebted to the North American for the condensed portion of the above Message.

NO RUM IN MEDIA.

BY PROFESSOR SHORTFELLOW.

The shades of night were falling fast,
When through the streets of Media pass'd
A youth, who muttering oft did say,
"By gum! they've choked us hard to day,"
"No Rum in Media."

His brow was sad, his nose below
Looked as if damaged by a blow;
And like a cracked old fiddle rung
The accents of that well-known tongue,
"No Rum in Media."

Through parlor-blinds he saw the blaze,
In shops beheld the gaseous rays,
On rocky pavements flashed the flame—
And from his lips a hiccough came,
"No Rum in Media."

"Stupid, take care," a dandy said,
"Don't jostle me; look where you tread!
Nor soil my patent leather's pride,"
But loud that damaged voice replied,
"No Rum in Media."

"Beautiful!" a girl exclaimed, "no doubt,
O, does your daddy know you're out?"
Tears filled his eyes, he gave a sigh,
And murmured, as he wiped them dry,
"No Rum in Media."

"Look out, old chick! be like a mouse,
You're near the Sheriff's Station House!"
This was a Stoker's farewell sweet;
A voice replied, far down the street,
"No Rum in Media."

Toward close of night, or dawn almost,
A covy, hanging to a post,
Heard rising, nearly from his feet,
A voice which uttered through the street,
"No Rum in Media."

There in the gutter, cold and gray,
Serene, but awful drunk he lay,
And from his nose all purpled o'er,
A voice came like a snort or snore,
"No (hic) Rum (hic) in Media.

Our friend, CHAS. D. KLINE, JR., has favored us with the following Riddle and Enigma, both of which we hope will be answered next week.

A RIDDLE.

I am a spirit of air, of water, and earth,
I am hid in the vapor and deep in the ground;
I am dark, I am light, I am death, O beware
Lest I startle your nerves with my mysteries profound.
I am used by the doctors, who treat me with skill;
I am used by the million, the well and the ill;
I am present at Councils, 'mong boasters all
Who aspire to be great at the expense of the small.
I am a devil a wizard, an angel to men,
Who value my worth by their head and their pen;
I am the cause of much mirth, of laughter and glee,
And Forrest once shouted King Richard with me!
I am a child when well used, of course I am kind,
But of no use in the world to the unfortunate blind.
I am in towns and in cities, on graves dark as night;
I live in the dark, but turn pale in the light,
I move in the air, in clouds, and in gloom
And hover alike oer the grave and the tomb.

ENIGMA.—No. 2.

My 1 2 4 grows in the field.
3 2 5 5 is found in the woods.
5 2 4 follows a crying spell.
3 2 is an abreviation of a state.
3 2 4 a kind of female undress for the head.
My whole is composed of five letters, and is something used in every family—if not, it ought to be

We have as yet received no answer to either of the charades of Job Buckwheat.—Can no one solve them?

A wretch of a husband, coming home at one in the morning, found his angel wife sitting up reading an old novel. With a coarseness almost amounting to cruelty, he took the book from her hand, and placed before her a pair of her child's socks, which happened to have holes in them, disgustingly observing: "If you will fatigue yourself, my love, with any work at such an hour, I would suggest: *It is never too late to mend.*

The only things which you can safely put off until tomorrow are idleness and vice.

The following is the address delivered by Dr. HOWE, in the Court House, in this Borough, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., on laying the corner stone of the Pennsylvania Institution for Idiotic children.

ADDRESS OF DR. HOWE ON LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTIC CHILDREN.

You have gathered together this day to show your regard for a work which will awaken little public interest and excite no public enthusiasm. It will be unknown or disregarded by the many. Worldly men may shake their heads at you, with pitying looks of superior wisdom; and foolish men may even indulge in witticisms at your expense.

But the most unsympathetic and unappreciative of all will be those unfortunates in whose behalf you labor; who can never understand what you do for them, nor lessen your satisfaction by their thanks. Nevertheless, it is meet and proper that you should manifest by outward show and ceremony your sense of the importance of the work which you undertake.

Nature leads men to manifest their emotions by ceremonials, or more enduring movements; and these manifestations have their reflex action—for evil if the emotion be evil—for good if that be good.

We must not then abandon pomp and ceremony as childish, because they have been so much devoted to childish things; but rather adhere to them, and direct them upward. We are yet too feeble in our moral nature to be loyal to the abstract good, without the aid of concrete signs. In all times men have used public ceremonials to mark their sense of great occasions. In the early ages, to show their respect for bodily strength and courage; in the latter ones for intellectual power and acquirement; but in all there must be the supposed element of greatness. This is the thing they honor. But the real greatness of an event depends not upon men's consciousness thereof. They who founded the Pyramids thought their purpose would be known through all time and the structures be eternal; they who piled two bits of wood together on Calvary thought the memory thereof would perish before the timber would rot.

Now the occasions which call forth public ceremonies are among the best tests of the height which a people has gained in true civilization; for people honor most what they most desire to be—strong and brave, rich and luxurious, powerful and dominant, learned and furious, or wise and good, according to the nature of the call, as they who hear and heed it. It was easy to call together vast multitudes to found a monument on Bunker Hill; it would be hard to get a dozen to found a light house—yet a light house is the nobler monument.

Hospitals are nobler monuments, even, than light-houses. They are among the jewels which shine out with redeeming light through the cloud of greed and selfishness which broods over the land. To the eyes of angels they shine brighter than the church spires which tower so ambitiously above them. Works done in them, if done in the spirit of love, are more acceptable offerings to God than even prayers and praise.

But, as the stars differ in brightness, so do hospitals differ in the beauty and holiness of their mission. They differ in the nature of the works they have to do; and the order in which people provide them usually corresponds with the rising scale of their own civilization. Hospitals for the wounded usually precede those for the sick. Beside the honor in which war is held a man struck down in battle, or in the street, seems more nearly like one of us than he who falls sick.

Provisions for the sick usually precede those for the insane, upon the same principle. Sickness seems nearer to people than insanity does. Every one feels that he, or his child, or his brother, may be sick at any time, but he thinks it less likely that any of his kith or kin will go mad. Hence you find hospitals for the sick among people who have not yet risen to a consciousness of their duty to the insane.

In appeals to the people and to government in behalf of hospitals, you have at first to press strongly the economical considerations. These are easily understood and promptly answered. Many a man's reluctance to vote an appropriation for an insane hospital has been overcome by the argument that it would restore many to reason, and so turn over to the public productive workers instead of insane paupers.

A hospital for incurables, even if it were not open to other objections, would obtain less favor than an ordinary one. You would have to adduce higher motives, and they might be above popular reach.

The principle holds with regard to the treatment of different classes of the infirm. The wounded, the sick and the insane are usually provided for before any organized effort is made in behalf of the blind and the deaf mutes.

It is the same in the treatment of these two classes. People provide asylums for the blind long before they rise to consciousness of their spiritual wants, and provide schools for their instruction.

Tried by this test you will find that the extent to which public provision is made in the Old World for the suffering and the infirm, corresponds very nearly with the elevation of the different countries in the scale of civilization. There may be an occasional exception, as where a superstitious notion that the insane are possessed by a spirit causes Mussulmans to make provisions for their care. But it is in Christian and civilized Europe alone that hospitals are founded and maintained in a high spirit of beneficence.

But even there you will see that they flourish or languish according to the moral tone of the people. For instance, favored by the generous impulse of the French Revolutionary Government schools for the Blind were planted by the Abbe Hauy, from Madrid to Petersburg; but, while they multiply and flourish in France, England, Germany, Holland and Belgium, they, for the most part, languish elsewhere; and you will find that a little Canton of Switzerland maintains schools better appointed than the loyal establishments of Spain and Russia.

It is much the same in this country. Hospitals and Asylums abound everywhere in the North, nowhere in the South. A call for an effort in behalf of any class of infirm, who have been long neglected is responded to eagerly by people and legislatures through the Northern and Western states, but finds only a faint echo in the South and South West, from an enlightened few. The social institutions do not encourage the spirit of humanity in the people. New York, Pennsylvania, and even little Massachusetts, each expend more for several classes of the infirm, than all the Southern and South-Western states together. This will not always be so; for the same humane impulses slumber in the hearts of the people, and circumstances will arise to awaken them to action.

Throughout the North there is a general admission of the justice of the claims of certain classes of the infirm upon their more favored fellows; and this, too, without putting them upon the mere ground of charity.

This is practically admitted with regard to the deaf mutes, and the blind, and places our institutions upon a higher plane than those of Europe, where they are considered, for the most part, as purely charitable, if not eleemosynary.

The institutions for the blind and those for the deaf mutes in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and the great States of the West, are not properly asylums or charitable establishments; they are public schools and the pupils are as much entitled to the benefits thereof as ordinary children are to the benefits of common schools. It is true that the State pays for their board, which it does not do for ordinary children; but this is because it is cheaper to convey them all the one center school and keep them there than it would be to provide special means of instruction in the neighborhood of every citizen who, by paying his tax, has a claim upon the State for the instruction of his child, whether that instruction has to be given through the eye, or the ear, or the touch.

This is the true view to take of these institutions; and it is one which saves the self-respect of pupils and of parents.

But it is a law of our nature that every successful humane effort increases the desire and the ability of people to make others; and the awakened spirit of humanity will not rest satisfied while any sufferers are left uncared for. Now, therefore, that the sick, the insane, the deaf and the blind, are provided for, another, and yet more unfortunate and truly wretched class, prerents itself, and claims to be embraced by tender mercies of society from which they have hitherto been entirely cut off.

Now, in regard to this claim, there will be the same course as in regard to others, and the spirit of the people will show itself. In most communities, it cannot be heard. In others, it will be heard, but scouted as absurd. In others, it will be considered, but sut aside as inadmissible. Even in the most advanced, it will be disputed and censured, and it will have to be pushed long and patiently by its friends before it finds general favor. It must, however, finally prevail, by force of the principles which underlie our civilization.

Idiots form a certain proportion of the population of every generation, in every large community; and this proportion may be ascertained by considering certain principles and data, about as well as by the census. They will continue to exist in the same proportion until the physical condition of the race is greatly improved.

Meantime, these unfortunates cannot provide for themselves. Born chiefly among the ignorant, they cannot be properly cared for at home. But they cannot always be left to sink into the brutishness toward which their infirmity makes them tend, when it is left unaided. Society will not long bear the sight of neglected idiots, nor suffer in itself the demoralization that certainly follows such neglect; and therefore some organized provision for this class is sure to be one of the wants of advanced civilization.

In presenting to the public the claims of the idiot for a share of its beneficence, we cannot urge those economical considerations which enter into the account in the case of the insane, the blind, and the deaf. We cannot remove idiocy; and we must be careful not to hurt our cause by promising too much in the way of lessening its evils. It is a terrible, it is a radical, it is an incurable defect. Do all that we may, we cannot make out of the real idiot a reasoning and self-guiding man. We may teach him to read and write, and cipher a little, and what is more important, we may give to him habits of decency, order and propriety; and, even, what is more important still, we may draw out and strengthen his moral and social faculties, so as to make them lessen the activity of his animal nature; but he must ever be in childlike dependence upon others for guidance and support.

I speak not of exceptional cases—of those whose mental development has been arrested or retarded by external circumstances, nor of those where children of peculiar organic action have been pushed by mistake or by cruelty into the category of idiocy, from which careful and special training may redeem them; I speak of the great class of idiots—a class much larger than it is usually thought to be and numbering thousands in its sad array in these United States—and I say of this class generally that we cannot urge the argument of economy in favor of public institutions, as we can in favor of some others. They can only be made less burdensome, not materially productive. They are idiots for life.

Upon what ground, then, shall we put the appeal in their favor? Clearly, upon the broad ground of humanity—upon the fact that they are human and helpless—we, human and strong.

Your community is civilized enough to hear and admit this claim. There has been some organized effort among you for years in behalf of this unfortunate class, and the building which is to be reared upon the foundations you this day lay will be one of the results of those efforts.

The material structure, however, will be of small account, compared with the principles upon which your institutions shall be conducted.

This is a very important and difficult matter. The difficulties which meet us in making public provisions for other classes of the infirm, here meet us in even greater numbers. There is danger of our traversing some of the great laws of nature.

We must recollect that public charitable institutions, as they are called, are, in many respects, social evils, and only to be tolerated so long as they remedy or lessen greater evils.

While we recognise the facts that idiocy constitutes one of the present phenomenal conditions of our race—that of every million children born a certain number are idiots—that this will doubtless continue for some generations—we must still bear in mind that this phenominal condition is not inherent and essential, and not necessarily permanent.

Saving the very rare cases arising from accidental mechanical injury, idiocy is the plain consequence of violation of some of the natural laws. It is a punishment drawn down upon offenders and their children; and tho' the sin may have been committed through ignorance, the punishment will not be abated one jot or title. This is intended to be correctional in its operation; and when properly regarded, it will be so.

A community intelligent and religious enough to live up to the laws of our nature—not restricting their obedience to ten, but obeying all God's commandments however numerous and however revealed—such a community would have no idiot.

Now we must take care that, while doing our duty to these unfortunates, and also to ourselves by following the impulses of our hearts in their service we do not follow so blindly as to traverse some of the correctional effect of this great and beneficent law.

I hesitate not to say that immense evils have followed and do follow the neglect of this consideration in laying down rules for the establishment and support of most public charities.

I know very well that, do what we may, nature will finally carry out her purposes; but we may do much toward hastening or retarding them.

For instance, if the enormous expenditures now made by Government in preparation for war should be turned to human purposes, it would be easy for the State to assume the whole charge of idiotic children, blind children, and deaf mutes; to teach them, board and clothe them, and take care of them for life, thus relieving the parent of all care and anxiety on their account. This, however would be a very foolish course, and would have many bad effects.

No! the law was intended to bear hard upon society, but hardest of all upon the parents, the immediate offenders; and though we must see that they do not utterly break down under it, we must not shield them entirely.

But should I follow out the train of thought which this subject naturally suggests, I should weary you out, and take time from abler speakers. I will therefore only say that, to urge upon you the considerations in favor of wise provisions by the public for teaching and training idiotic children would be like trying to prove the truth of mathematical axioms, or the beauty of Christian precept. I will therefore only add the expression of my earnest wishes for the speedy success of your humane enterprise, and bid you God speed in your work.

DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

The following is an extract from Senator Douglas' late speech, in which he opposed the Lecompton Constitution, and that part of the President's message which recommended its adoption:

"It is no part of my purpose to deny the proposition that that constitution would have been voted down if submitted to the people. I believe it would have been voted down by a majority of 4 to 1. I am informed by men well posted there—Democrats—that it would be voted down by 10 to 1—some say by 20 to 1. But is it a good reason why you should declare it in force, without being submitted to the people, merely because it would have been voted down by 5 to 1 if you had submitted it? What does that fact prove? Does it not show undeniably that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are unalterably opposed to that constitution? Will you force it on them against their will simply because they would have voted it down if you had consulted them? If you will, are you going to force it on them under the plea of leaving them perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way? Is that the mode in which I am called upon to carry out the principle of self-government and popular sovereignty in the Territories—to force a constitution on the people against their will, in opposition to their protest, with a knowledge of the fact, and then to assign, as a reason for my tyranny, that they would be so obstinate and so perverse as to vote down the constitution if I had given them an opportunity to be consulted at out it? Sir, I deny your right or mine to inquire of these people what their objections to that constitution are. They have a right to judge for themselves whether they like or dislike it. It is no answer to tell me that the constitution is a good one and unobjectionable. It is not satisfactory to me to have the President say in his message that that constitution is an admirable one, like all the constitutions of the new States that have been recently formed.—Whether good or bad, whether obnoxious or not, is none of my business and none of yours. It is their business and not ours. I care not what they have in their constitution, so that it suits them, and does not violate the constitution of the United States and the fundamental principles of liberty upon which our institutions rest. I am not going to argue the question whether the banking system established in that constitution is wise or unwise. It says there shall be no monopolies, but there shall be one bank of issue in the State, with two branches. All I have to say on that point is, if they want a banking system established, let them have it; if they do not want it let them prohibit it. If they want a bank with two branches, be it so; if they want twenty, it is none of my business; and it matters not to me whether one of them shall be on the north side, and the other on the South side of the Kaw river, or where they shall be. While I have no right to be consulted on that point, I do hold that the people of Kansas have the right to be consulted and to decide it, and you have no rightful authority to deprive them of that privilege. It is no justification, in my mind, to say that the provisions for the eligibility for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor require twenty years' citizenship to the United States. If men think that no person should vote or hold office until he has been here twenty years, they have a right to think so—it is their business, not mine; but if I lived there I should not be willing to have that provision in the Constitution without being heard upon that subject, and allowed to record my verdict against it.

* * * * * * *

Let me ask, sir, is the slavery clause fairly submitted, so that the people can vote for or against it? Suppose I were a citizen of Kansas, and should go up to the polls and say, "I desire to vote to make Kansas a slave State; here is my ballot." They reply to me, "Mr. Douglas, just vote for that constitution first, if you please. "Oh, no!" I answer; "I cannot vote for that Constitution conscientiously. I am opposed to the clause by which you locate certain railroads in such a way as to sacrifice my county and my part of the State. I am opposed to that banking system. I am opposed to this Know-Nothing or American clause in the Constitution about the qualification for office. I cannot vote for it." Then they answer, "you shall not vote on making it a slave State." I then say, "I want to make it a free State." They reply, "vote for that Constitution first, and then you can vote to make it a free State; otherwise you cannot." Thus they disqualify every slave-State man who will not first vote for the Constitution; they disqualify every free-State man who will not first vote for the Constitution. No matter whether or not the voters state that they cannot conscientiously vote for those provisions, they reply, "you cannot vote for or against slavery here. Take the Constitution as we have made; take the elective franchise as we have established it; take the banking system as we have dictated it; take the railroad lines as we have located them; take the judiciary system as we have formed it; take it all as we have fixed it to suit ourselves, and ask no questions; but vote for it, or you shall not vote either for a slave or a free State." In other words, the legal effect of the schedule is this: All those who are in favor of this Constitution may vote for or against slavery, as they please; but all those who are against this Constitution are disfranchised, and shall not vote all. That is the mode in which the slavery proposition is submitted. Every man opposed to the Constitution is disfranchised on the slavery clause. How many are they? They tell you there is a majority; for they say the Constitution will be voted down instantly, by an overwhelming majority, if you allow a negative vote. This shows that a majority are against it. They disqualify and disfranchise every man who is against it, thus referring the slavery clause to a minority of the people of Kansas, and leaving that minority free to vote for or against the slavery clause, as they choose.

Let me ask you if that is a fair mode of submitting the slavery clause? Does that mode of submitting that particular clause leave the people perfectly free to vote for or against slavery as they choose? Am I free to vote as I choose on the slavery question, if you tell me I shall not vote on it until I vote for the Maine liquor law? Am I free to vote on the slavery question, if you tell me that I shall not vote either way until I vote for a bank? Is it freedom of election to make your right to vote upon one question depend upon the mode in which you are going to vote on some other question which has no connection with it? Is that freedom of election? Is that the great fundamental principle of self-government, for which we combined and struggled, in this body, and throughout the country, to establish as the rule of action in all time to come? Frame any other bill that secures a fair, honest vote to men of all parties, and carries out the pledge that the people shall be left free to decide on their domestic institutions for themselves, and I will go with you with pleasure, and with all the energy I may possess. But if this Constitution is to be forced down our throats, in violation of the fundamental principle of free government, under a mode of submission that is a mockery and insult, I will resist it to the last.

I have no fear of any party associations being severed. I should regret any social or political estrangement, even temporarily; but if it must be, if I cannot act with you and preserve my faith and my honor, I will stand on the great principle of popular sovereignty, which declares the right of all people to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. I will follow that principle wherever its logical consequences may take me, I will endeavor to defend it against assault from any and all quarters. No mortal man shall be responsible for my action but myself. By my action I will compromit no man.

SPEECH OF ROBERT J. WALKER.—At the dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, given in New York, on Monday evening, 7th inst., Gov. ROBERT J. WALKER responded to the toast—"The Union." In the course of his speech he said:

But, gentlemen, let us also recollect that there is a great principle which lies at the base of the American Union—that principle for which our forefathers fought through the war of the Revolution, and for which we, their descendants, have contended from that period down to the present moment to maintain.

That principle, which not only lies at the basis of that Union, but at the basis of all our institutions, is the principle of self-government. [Prolonged cheers.] It is the principle that the people in every State of this Union, and in those inchoate States which, emerging from territorial pupilage, begin to ascend into the constellation of American States when they form their first Constitutions, shall, with you, the youngest and the eldest of the American States, enjoy the principle of self government. [Loud cheers.] It is a principle, gentlemen, older than the American Union. It is the principle which led to the American Union; for, as to each one of the colonies that subsequently became American States, the very principle for which they contended, and which induced them to separate from the mother country upon a question involving not merely dollars and cents, but simply a small tax on tea, that scarcely touched the pockets of a single individual; but small as the question of money was, the principle was deep, was fundamental, was eternal. The principle for which they contended, and which led to that Revolution, was the principle of self-government. [Cheers.]

And, gentlemen, permit me to say that the moment when in any one of the States of this Union—either the States now existing or the States inchoate—this principle is, in the slightest degree, departed from, that moment will introduce the period when will be stricken down the fundamental principles of the American Government—the principles which led to that Revolution; and will have made the first, and I fear the last step back to monarchy and despotism. [Loud cheers.] As to myself, then, gentlemen, for that great principle I have contended all my life; for that principle I have lived, and, God willing, if necessary, for that principle I am willing to die.

"THE FOUR EMPIRES."—England, France, Russia and America—their present position and perspective increase of territory at the expense of weaker neighbors—are discussed in an independent and forcible article under this head in the *Westminister Review* for October.—After reviewing the late war the writer says:—"We must not expect too much from the weakness to which we have reduced Russia. Nevertheless we may feel sanguine that she has received a check which for the present will be effective. On the principle on which the balance of power is now maintained, we have achieved a real victory, with which we have a right to be satisfied." He admits, however, that the sacrifice of the war secured no adequate benefit, and that French influence predominates over the English at Constantinople. Glancing at the future, he says, "It may once for all be assumed, that the human race, whatever cabinets or parliaments may think of it, will not be driven from its inevitable course. —The work which has begun so largely will go forward. The Asiatic independence which survives, will narrow down and grow feebler and at last die. The will and the intellect of the more advanced races will rule in due time over that whole continent. The genius of France will follow the shores of the Mediterranean: the line of Kingdoms which divide the Empires of England and Russia will grow thinner, till their frontiers touch. In spite of Clayton-Bulwer treaties, and Dallas-Clarendon interpretations of them, the U. States will stretch their shadow ever farther south.

Revolution will cease to tear the Empire of Montezuma. The falling Republics of Central America will not forever be a temptation by their weakness to the attacks of lawless ruffians. The valley of the mighty Amazon, which would grow corn enough to feed a thousand million mouths, must fall at last to those who will force it to yield its treasure. The ships which carry the commerce of America into the Pacific, carry too American justice, and American cannon as the preachers of it."

A GREAT ARGUMENT FOR A PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Mormon war, on which, it appears, we are just entering, will show us the necessity for a Pacific Railroad. The Chicago *Press* says:

Now suppose that five years ago the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars had been devoted by Congress to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, upon such conditions as would have insured its judicious expenditure. On the central route, the natural and true one, a road could by this time have been constructed to the South Pass, the entrance to Salt Lake Valley. How easy, then, it would have been to dispatch an adequate force to that point to hold the Mormons in check. The whole force that are now struggling for existence on the plains or in the mountains, if fortunately they have not been compelled to struggle with Mormon foes, with all their munitions and the provisions which have been destroyed, could have been sent from St. Louis to their destination in a fortnight at the outside, at a mere fraction of the cost of their transportation by the means now in use. Not only so, but it is almost certain that with railroad communication open to Utah, there would have been no Mormon rebellion, and consequently no need of an expedition to put it down. Even if rebellion had shown itself, it could have been checked at once, at trifling cost, and without the necessity of sending out a second expedition.

A DREADFUL SPECTACLE.—It will be remembered that the Russian line of battle ship, Lefort, lately capsized at noonday in the bay of Finland, carrying down 1200 persons, of whom nearly 400 were females. A diver lately descended to the wreck, and referring to this a writer in the London Times from St. Petersburg, says:

Such persons as were on the deck at the time were of course washed away, but the divers found no less than 1,100 corpses in the cabins 'tween decks, and in the hold of the vessel, all clinging to some portion of the timbers of the ship, or to each other. The horror of this fearful sight appears to have been aggravated by the circumstances that the bodies were already far gone in decomposition; and, with few exceptions, the eyes were wide open and glaring. The effect of this dreadful spectacle on the divers was such that one of them was totally unable for many days to recount the ghastly scenes he had witnessed down in that hive of putrefying corpses; and on his persistent refusal to repeat his visit there was sent home.

All Sorts of Paragraphs and Items.

The carriage of ex-President Pierce is announced to be sold for the benefit of the poor.

The banks of Boston now hold some five millions of specie. Over $200,000 in specie were paid voluntarily at the clearing house, by the banks, during three days past, in settlement of balances.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania, the old Democratic paper in that city, takes ground with the Union on the Kansas question. It regards Forney's Press as no better than a Black Republican paper in disguise.

WHAT IS MAN?—A young lady answers—"A thing to waltz with; a thing to flirt with; to take one to places of amusement; to laugh at; to be married to; to pay one's bills; to keep one comfortable." Not far from the truth.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.—Rev. R. McMullen and wife, of the Presbyterian mission, and recently murdered by the Sepoys in India, were natives of Gettysburg, Pa. He is said to have been educated at Pennsylvania College, and to have been a man of manifold virtues and fine intellectual attainments.

No intelligence has yet been received of the destination of fillibuster Walker, since his departure. The impression is daily strengthening, that the vessel in which he sailed has gone down with all on board. If so it is a blessing to get rid of such a heartless scoundrel.

BLOOD HOUNDS OUT.—A Tampa Bay paper says all the troops in Florida have been ordered to take the field against the Indians. It also adds that Gen. Carter has brought some very fine blood hounds with him to run them down. Will the blood hound war of Buchanan's Administration cost as much as that of Van Buren's?

CHEAP LIVING.—Tazewell, Va., is said to be a poor man's paradise in the way of cheap living. A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says: "Living is cheap enough—only think of eggs at 6¼ cents per dozen, chickens at 6¼ cents each, bacon 5 cents per pound, corn 25 cents per bushel, and wood only $1 per cord, delivered at your door."

A TERRIBLE CRIME.—On Friday of last week, Jack, a slave of one L. L. Shreve, was arraigned before the Police Court of Louisville, on a charge of keeping a school for darkies. The Courier says:—"His master, now that Jack could not write, and did not know that he could read, but we suppose he knew the motions, and that was sufficient." It being his first offence, he was released without punishment.

Dr. Stone, the sculptor, has finished the huge figure of his statue of John Hancock, ordered by Congress, and is now adding it, having the several adjustments of the illustrious Boston merchant to model from. The statue is about seven feet high, and represents the first President of Congress, when, after the Declaration had been signed, he urged a unity, of action, saying: "We must all hang together!" It was then that Franklin added, *sotto voce*, "or be hung together."

VERY CURIOUS.—Mr. Thomas Scattergood, of Brown's Mills, lost four fine mules recently, in the following manner:—One of his men emptied some pickle in the yard, when the mules commenced licking it up, and in doing so, eat a large quantity of sand which caused their death. They all died in great agony in less than a week afterward. One of them was opened and about three quarts of sand were taken from its stomach. These mules were valued a five hundred dollars.—*Mt. Holly (N. J.) Mirror*

The New York Post says:—"The gold is continuing to flow from the West in liberal amounts, and on bank counters are literally crowded with it, and the prospects of manufactures are becoming brighter day by day; a large number having resumed operations during the week. The mild weather has had a great influence in stimulating the movements of the crops from the interior, and our merchants are beginning to realize with more cheerfulness that the crops are to be the most active means in accelerating the issue of present embarrassments.

A LOCOMOTIVE LAYING ITS OWN TRACK.—At Moscow lately curiosity was excited by an experiment made with a new description of locomotive running along the streets, and so constructed as to cause the wheels to lay down a road of wooden rail as they advanced. The locomotive discharged after the manner of cars heavily laden. The experiment, though the first made, had perfectly succeeded. The author of the invention is a trader of Moscow named Prokhoroff.

RE-NOMINATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Mirror, says:—The approaching session of Congress fills our city with new life. It will be a most interesting winter, full of great events. A strong party is making to take up Mr. Buchanan for a re-election to the Presidency, as an effectual mode of knocking all the other managers and operators for the next term into pi. This will use up Douglas, Wise, Walker, Pierce, and Dickinson, New York. Not a bad idea.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Isaac N. Lodge, who was gunning with several other gentlemen, in Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, week before last, accidentally killed a cow belonging to Wm. Bird. The party were in Mr. Birds field, when Mr. Lodge shot and killed a rabbit, the cow, which Mr. Bird did not see being in range, was killed at the same time. As the cow was fat, the party concluded that the best thing they could do under the circumstances would be to turn it into beef, which they did by dressing it on the spot, and conveyed it to the dwelling of Mr. Lodge, who promptly sought Mr. Bird and proffered the payment of all damages which was at once agreed to.

THE PLUNDER OF DELHI.—A private letter from Delhi, dated Sept. 27, says: "For a description of the riches of Delhi my pen is inadequate. Cashmere shawls, inlaid with gold, bodies covered with gold lace, skirts of dresses, watches, bars of gold, beds of rich silver, and diamonds, such as no human eye in England could produce, you would see Sikhs carrying out of Delhi the first day, as if the were almost nothing. A shawl which in England, would fetch £100, they were selling for four rupees, and, you may depend, our fellows were not behind them. * * * It is supposed the Rifles will go to England with upwards of £1000 each, though General Wilson has issued an order that the prizes shall be all put together and divided. Most of our men are worth upwards of 100 rupees."

SWAPPING WIVES.—The Highstown (New Jersey) Excelsior says:—"We were told by a friend of ours, a few days since, of a most singular result of the propensity to trade. A couple of gentleman and his wife from a distant part of the State came down on a visit to his friends, and, before departing, they became mutually enamored of each other's partners. In this state of affairs, a proposition to exchange wives was made, which, mutually agreeable, was acted upon without further consideration. The visitor returned home with a new wife, and the generous host acknowledged it a 'fair swap,' while his new *cara sposa* has furnished him indubitable evidence of her earnestness in the matter."

TRIAL OF STRENGTH OF MULES.—Among the interesting incidents observable at the Maryland State Fair last week was the trial of strength of mules in the ring, the load to be drawn consisting of a wagon weighing 2000 pounds and 5000 pounds of brick, the rear wheels of the wagon locked with heavy chains. A team of powerfully built mules belonging to G. Washington were attached to the wagon, and they drew this immense load a distance of 30 feet, and gave evidence of extraordinary strength and they were perfectly true to their work. A team belonging to Mr. Bond were also attached to the wagon and succeeded in drawing the load, but not with the same facility, though they proved themselves valuable animals.

HOW MOISTURE AFFECTS THE VALUE OF WOOD.—When wood is newly cut it contains a large quantity of water, (sap,) varying in different varieties from 20 to 50 per cent. Trees contain more water in these seasons, when the flow of sap is active, than when the growth is suspended; and soft wood contains more than hard. Exposed to air a year, wood becomes air-dried, and parts with about half its water; 15 per cent more may be expelled by artificial heat; but before it loses the half of its moisture it begins to decompose or char. The presence of water in wood diminishes its value as fuel in two ways—it hinders and delays the combustive process, and wastes heat by evaporation. Suppose that 100 pounds of wood contain 30 of water, they have then but 70 of true combustible material. When burned, 1 pound of wood will be expended in raising the temperature of the water to the boiling point, and in converting it into vapor, making a loss of 7 pounds of real wood, or 1-10 of the combustive force. Besides this dead loss of 10 per cent of fuel the water present is an annoyance, by hindering free and rapid combustion.

HORSE MADE FURIOUS BY BLOOD.—We learn, says the Housatonic Republican, that a lad about thirteen years of age, named George Hawtho nson of Thomas Hawthorn of South Canaan, had his thigh broken last Friday evening, 27th ult, in a somewhat singular manner. It appears that Mr. Hawthorn had been butchering that day, and that the boy in assisting him had got considerable blood on his clothes. He entered the stable to water and feed a span of work oxen horses, but while in the act of unhitching one of them, the horse smelt the blood upon his clothes and immediately became frantic, furiously attacked the boy, threw him down and pawed him with his fore feet back and kicked him, breaking his thigh about half way above the knee, after which the boy crawled under the manger out of reach of the horse, which he let loose, and rushed out of the stable in a perfect frenzied state. The boy called loudly for help, when several men came to his rescue, and drove the horse from his position near the stable door, so that they were able to carry the boy from his perilous and painful position, and found him very badly bruised in various parts of the body, as well as with his thigh broken. Drs. Gillett and Welch were called to dress his wound, and he is now as comfortable as could be expected; the wonder is that the horse did not kill him outright.

THE MONARCH OF THE ORCHARD.—The largest apple tree in the United States is standing within the limits of the city of Reading, on the farm of Wm. D. Schoene, Esq. It is called the President—a name given to it many years ago by the venerable Wm. Schoene, father of the present owner. The stock or trunk of the tree measures five feet and a half in diameter; at a point a few feet above the ground; there is a protuberance or excrescence of bark, of great thickness, not included, however, in the measurement. Its annual yield of apples was never less than twelve bushels. The apples in size more is large as the Fallenwalder. The tree is estimated to be over one hundred years old, and attained its present size fifty years ago. The upper branches are large massive columns, which would make ten ordinary apple trees, supporting, when in bloom, an arch of foliage of sixty feet in diameter, forming a circumference of over two hundred feet. Apple—yellowish green ground, faint red cheek, white flesh, sub-acid, juicy; short thick stem, shape symetrical, and all of regular size. Season from November till April. We have frequently enjoyed the apple, and found it of superior quality. The tree is evidently in its dotage, but ten years ago it was in prime bearing condition. The same kind of apple is not known to exist in the country elsewhere. A large number of fine graftings from this tree are now growing in various parts of the city. —*Reading Press.*



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.

C A R D.

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, FLANNILS, 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. Phila.

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 first lections 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. Edwin Marris, 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 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 Philad., and Balt. Central Rail Roads, sup'g
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
For sale, a Bond amounting to $1000.
Wanted, $3000. Will give Real Estate security.
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.
JAS. R. CUMMINS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

The subscriber having determined to quit business, will sell his ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
AT OR BELOW COST,
being desrous of closing out the stock at the earliest possible time. Persons in want of
BARGAINS,
are invited to call immediately.
The fixtures of the Store are for sale, and the Store is for rent
Chester, October 7. R. STEVENSON.

New Philadelphia Dry Goods;
SHARPLESS & BROTHERS,

Late TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SONS, have removed to their New Store, *N. W. corner of 8th and Chestnutsts., Philadelphia*, and have opened their usual full assortment of Autumn and Winter
DRY GOODS,
which they offer *at very low prices;* their stock includes Shawls, Black and fancy Silks, Merinoes and other Dress Goods, Men's and Boy's wear, Blankets, Housekeeping Goods, and goods for "Friends Wear."
Philadelphia, October 14-2m.

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,

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, Dining rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, &c. The heating qualities of this excellent Stove are so well known, that it is useless to make further comments. But the great objection to the old pattern is, that the holes where the air enters the cylinder to ignite the gas, frequently become stopped with ashes and cynders; and when this takes place, the gas burning qualities are destroyed, and there is no way of cleaning them out without taking the Stove to pieces, and procuring a new cylinder to be renewed. To prevent this objection, I have placed on each side of the stove a perforated cast iron plate, with slides to open and close at pleasure; with this improvement, the gas-burning qualities of this stove impaired by over-filling, or falling into the hands of those unaccustomed to the principle of this Stove, as there is no difficulty in kee

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., DECEMBER 16, 1857.

THE MESSAGE.—We publish a synopsis of the President's Message on our first page, containing that portion which is of interest to the masses of the people. We will not tire our readers with our views of the contents of this document, but merely refer to that portion relating to Kansas, which appears quite labored, yet rather lame. The President seems to be in a quandary, trying to please all, anticipating perhaps another term for the Presidency. In doing this he has made things much worse instead of better for himself. He thinks, along with everybody else, that Kansas ought to be admitted into the Union during the present Session of Congress, and if it be otherwise, he fears civil war might be the result. If it be desired by the voters of that Territory that the Constitution shall be framed without the slavery clause, the article providing for slavery, shall be stricken out, but that *slavery now existing in the territory shall in no manner be interfered with.* So if Mr. Buchanan has his way, we are to have slavery in Kansas without regard to popular sovereignty. And if the Constitution is thus ratified, it shall be his duty to have it transmitted to Congress for admission into the Union. He is determined to force the bogus Constitution upon Kansas without regard to the will of the people.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—There has nothing yet been done in Congress of importance to the people. The time so far has been taken up with talking about the message, and the critical condition of Kansas affairs. The members of the democratic party have not yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the course of the "LITTLE GIANT." This session will doubtless be the most exciting one ever yet experienced.

Congress did nothing of interest on Monday. In the Senate Mr. Sumner asked to be excused from serving on any of the standing committees, owing to the state of his health. The death of Senator Butler was announced, and the customary resolutions were adopted. Eulogies were delivered, and the Senate adjourned. A resolution was adopted to appoint the standing committees of the Senate on Wednesday. In the House, the Speaker announced the standing committees. A report was adopted directing that the House meet in the new hall on Wednesday next. The Senate resolutions relative to the demise if Mr. Butler were received, and Mr. Boyce, of S. C., delivered a eulogy, after which the House adjourned.

THE LOST DAUGHTER; *and other Novelettes of the Heart.*—This is the title of a work about to be issued by T. B. Peterson written by the late distinguished American authoress, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a writer unequalled in this country. This novel is characterized by a natural and ably developed plot, showing great powers of imagination and construction, and purity of feeling on the part of the author. One feels, while reading it, that the writer herself must possess the virtue, and patriotism, and religous sentiment she inculcates. It will be the work of the times. It is complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $1, or in 2 vols. paper cover for 75 cts. Address T. B. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street Phila.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.—Secretary Stanton has invoked the vengeance of the Federal Executive, for having acceded to the prayers of the people of Kansas, and called a new Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton, in advance of its regular time of meeting. It is rumored that Governor Walker will also be removed. The President seems to have thrown himself entirely into the hands of the South. His administration bids to be an entirely one-sided affair.—Stanton's course was censured by the South, but upheld by Douglass and his friends.

The steamship Star of the West arrived in New York on Monday. Walker had taken possession of the city of San Juan. A lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, who happened to be on shore, was ordered back to his ship.—The naval vessels had prepared for a blockade of the port to prevent the ingress of the filibusters. The Oregon election has resulted in the adoption of the State constitution, and the exclusion of slavery and free negroes.

It is likely that during the present Session of Congress three new States will be added to the Union—Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas; for before the end of the Session, Kansas, we take it, will come in, though precisely how or under what constitution is still a matter of doubt. In place of these three Territories erected into States, three new Territories will present themselves as candidates for organization, namely, Dacotah, Carson's Valley, and Arizona.

MR. BUCHANAN has declared war upon the democratic supporters of Major Tiemann, of New York, by removing John McKeon, Esq., from the post of District Attorney. All this for exercising the right of popular sovereignty. His offence was openly opposing of the infamous black-leg, Wood, who was the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK.—The January number of this eminently popular magazine is already on our table. Every monthly number seems to be better than the one that preceded it, and yet all perfect. The fashion plates are excellent, the engravings fine, and the reading matter everything that it should be.

Hon John Hickman, member of Congress from this district, has taken his stand along with Douglas and against the administration. The position is similar to that occupied by him at the last session.

REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.—We learn from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, including the balance on hand at the commencement of the year—within a fraction of $20,000,000—amounted to $88,532,839 12
And the expenditures to 70,882.724,85

Leaving a balance of $16,650,164,27

Of the expenditures last year, $5,943,896 91 was for the purchase of the public debt, principal, premium and interest. The receipts in the first quarter of the presnt fiscal year amounted to $20,929,819 81, and the expenditures in the same time to $23,714, 528,37. The receipts for the three remaining quarters are estimated at $36,750,000, and the expenditures for the same time at $51,248,530 04. A balance in the Treasury July 1, 1858, of $426,875 67 is estimated.—The balance in the Treasury July 1, 1856, was $19,901,325 45. The balance July 1, 1857, was $17,710,114 27; and the balance July 1, 1857, estimated to be $426,875 67.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1857, was $29,060,386 90. Since that time there has been paid the sum of $3,805,232 20, leaving the public debt at this time $25,165, 154 51. Since the 3d of March last there has been paid of the public debt $4,878,277, 53.

Another recommendation made by the Secretary is, that Congress shall authorise the issue of Treasury notes. If the President and Secretary are sincere in their opposition to the emission and circulation of paper money by institutions chartered by the States, and if they doubt the power of Congress to charter a national bank, why do they think it proper and right for the general government to become a bank of issue, and where in the Constitution do they find the power, for Congress to allow it to become so? The issue of $20,000,000 of additional paper money is certainly not any nearer approach toward a metallic basis.

The Pennsylvania State Treasury reports,

Receipts of the year, including last balance.	$5,076, 415 62
Expenditures of the year	5,407,276 79
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1. 1856,	$569,138 26

This shows at least a favorable condition of our State Treasury. We presume there will be no difficulty experienced in meeting the February interest upon the State debt.—The banks are bound under the recent suspension act, to pay gold to the State Treasurer, upon demand, for the entire amount of their balances due to the State. The financial condition of the State contrasts favorably with her condition in 1837 and 1831.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—This is a very readable and satisfactory State paper. The destination of the naval force is described; also, the operations of the vessels charged with assisting in laying the submarine cable. The authorized enlistment for the navy is limited to 8500 men.—New marine barracks are required at Boston Philadelphia and Norfolk, the old buildings being now unfit for use. Every facility has been given to the Naval Court of Inquiry, and to secure justice to all parties connected with the Navy, through the workings of marine investigations. It is suggested that the balance appropriated by Congress to Robert L. Stevens, for building a war steamer at Hoboken, be paid to his executors, to complete the vessel and secure it to the government. The policy of shortening the cruise, in all remote seas, has worked to advantage, likewise the employment of boys and landsmen, in view of the scarcity of regularly educated seamen. A million of dollars having been appropriated for the purpose, orders have been given for the immediate construction of five steam sloops-of-war—one at each of the government works of Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola, and the other at the private yard of Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt, of New York. It is recommended that ten steamers, of light draft, for coast and river defence, &c., in conjunction with our present war ships, be immediately constructed, the estimate for the same being $2,300,000. The total estimate, for all purposes of the Navy, for the next fiscal year, is set down at $14,616, 298 23.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—This is a production of peculiar interest at the present time, and will doubtless be highly appreciated wherever perused. The whole strength of the army consists of about 17, 974 men—the actual strength, on the first of June last, being 15,764. During the past year, in addition to their movements, the troops have been called upon to garrison 68 permanent forts, and to occupy 70 posts, spread over an area of 3,000,000 square miles. Secretary Floyd thinks, in view of the rapid expanse of country, and the probable contingencies of an early future, the military force should be increased by five additional regiments, and suggests the propriety of such augmentation, by Congress, at the present session. The report, taken altogether, is well worthy of attentive perusal by all who would perfectly understand the extreme simplicity and beauty of the military organization of the United States.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—This document gives a comprehensive view of the territorial grandeur of the United States. The public domains cover a surface, exclusive of water, of 1,450,000.000 acres, acquired at various times since the voluntary cessions of the original thirteen States. The laws in regard to the acquirement and possession of private and public properties are distinctly defined, and are entirely satisfactory, both to the people and to the federal government in their practical workings. The surveying system embraces twelve districts the lines of surveys now extending over more than one fourth of the entire public domain. Our undisposed land amounts to 1,086.137,536 acres. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, and the quarter ending September 30, 1857, public lands have been surveyed and reported to the extent of 22,889,461 acres. During the same period 2,2160,037,27 acres have been disposed of as follows:—For cash, 5.300,550, 31 acres; located with military warrants, 7,-381,010 acres; returned under Swamp Land Grant, 3,382,475,96 acres; estimated quantity of railroad grants of March, 1857, 5,116,-000 acres. The cash received on sales of lands amounts to $4,225,908 18; being a falling off from last year of $5,322.245,99.—The Secretary recommends the establishment of a land office in the territory of New Mexico—thinks that settlers on unoffered lands should make proof and payment within a specified time. Preemptions upon unsurveyed lands are now limited to particular States and Territories. Many other facts of minor interest are to be gleaned from this report, by parties desiring fuller information than herewith presented.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

"The claims of the Gospel of Jesus Christ upon mankind; the character of it; the power of it; the effect of it;" a sermon from *John, IX.* 30, will be delivered (D. V.) on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Henry S. Getz, before the congregation of "Christ (Episcopal) Church," in the basement room of the Methodist Church, in this place. The public are invited.

THAT CLOCK AGAIN.—The clock with a "dirty face," is still somewhat remiss in the performance of its duty, and is certainly guilty of acts wholly beneath the dignity of a Town Clock. On Wednesday morning last, it committed a great blunder, for instead of striking seven, as the *wooden hands* indicated that it ought to, it saw proper to vary the performance, and accomplished it somewhat in this style—chee-e-e burr-r-r whiz-z-z clang. Now being a high priced, or one of "the upper ten" clocks, perhaps it has a right to cut up these capers, but I know that one of our common clocks would not be permitted to do any such thing.—Great clocks like great men, can often do with impunity, what those of humbler origin dare not attempt.

Since that morning, this said clock has been ticking and going, but has given many instances of derangement in its striking department. The other evening when the dirty faces indicated 8 o'clock, the hammer said *six*. I thought of Harding in the moon story—who declared there was a "flie out somewhere." Certain it is, the hammer and the hands of our Town Clock have dissolved all partnership, and at present it is entirely a question of veracity, some relying on that of the dirty face, and others upon the sounds of that bell, whose excessive modesty in public will not allow it to speak out. However, the Commissioners, I learn, have appointed a person well booked up in mechanics, who will no doubt make the machine go nicely, and by a compromise, adjust the present difficulty between the dial and the hammer. For the present, not wishing to bias the public mind, and thus throw obstacles in the way of an amicable, and speedy adjustment of the matter at issue, I forbear ascribing to either the blame.

The people of Media will be glad to hear that those broad bands of which I spoke some time since, are to be removed and that a set of respectable mouldings are to occupy their places. Whilst at the good work, the Commissioners should not forget that that those dials are wholly unfit to have a place in such a fine encasement, and that they will replace them with dials more becoming. We will wait and see.

Media. I. S.

OUR CORN EXHIBITION—*Who got the premiums.*—The time having arrived for bestowing the premiums for the largest and best six ears of corn, on Monday, we called in a committee to decide who were entitled to them. The committee consisted of Isaac Haldeman, Nicholas F. Walter and John C. Price, all excellent judges. The competition between James Pennell, Henry Pratt and James H. Ogden, was very close, and the judges were not able to decide until the corn deposited by the respective parties was shelled, and accurately measured. Six ears of James Pennell's, measured 7½ pints; of Henry Pratt's, 6½ pints; of James H. Ogden's, 6¼ pints. The first was of the gourd, and that of the two last of the bastard gourd seed.

After the whole stock was carefully examined, the committee awarded the premiums as follows:—

First Premium for largest yield.—James Pennell, of Middletown, one year's subscription to this paper, and a $3 monthly Magazine—$5 00.

Second Premium for largest ears.—Henry Pratt, of Newtown, one year's subscribtion to the *Advertiser*—$2 00.

Third Premium, for best quality.—James H. Ogden, of Springfield, six month's subscription to the *Advertiser*—$1 00.

That deposited by Washington Bishop, Thomas Sharpless, Eber Lewis and William Y. Stackhouse, was very large and fine, there being but little difference between these and the premium ears. There ninety ears in all.

Six ears deposited by James Pennell, counted nearly 8000 grains; one ear deposited by Henry Pratt, was 16½ inches in length, and a number measured 15 inches each.

To those who desire good seed corn, we would refer them to Thomas Sharpless, of Nether Providence, Washington Bishop, of Upper Providence, James Pennell, of Middletown, Eber Lewis, of Marple, Henry Pratt, of Newtown, Mrs. Way, Concord, Isaac Thatcher, Edgmont, Reece Pyott, Newtown, Wm. Y. Stackhouse, Haverford, James H. Ogden, Springfield, L. Smedley, Upper Providence and Wm. Hall, Media.—Specimens of their corn can be seen here.—The seed we have left from our exhibition, will be given to any of our subscribers.

Thus our corn exhibition is closed for the season. Had we given notice a few weeks sooner, (at the time when our farmers were husking,) many more ears would have been deposited. We shall be careful of this in future, and announce better premiums, and give our farmers more time to send in their best specimens. However, our highest anticipations have been realized, and we think the corn on exhibition at this office, will equal any produced in the State.

To those who have received premiums we will send the receipts which they call for.—He who received the first, will get the "Atlantic Monthly," an excellent $3 magazine, for one year, from January next ensuing.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Wm. Pharoah, was chopping wood on the farm of Maris Hall, in Willistown township, Chester county, on Thanksgiving day, when one of the trees in falling, fell on another tree, causing it to slide and strike the leg of Pharoah above the knee. He was laboring alone in the woods, but his cries after some time caused his family to come to his aid. He was taken to his house, and Dr. Ogier was sent for, who came and dressed the fractured limb. It was on his returning from the scene of this disaster, that Dr. Ogier encountered the sad accident on the railroad, which terminated his life. Pharoah is a laboring man, advanced in years, and formerly resided in West Goshen.—*Record.*

PROLIFIC CORN.—Mr. Jacob G. Landis has left at our office; an ear of gourd seed corn, raised by Samuel Gumms, Esq., on "Oakland Farm," near Shannonville, which contains 2204 grains. It has 29 rows, with 76 grains in the row, and presents the appearance near the trasel end of making an attempt at the Siamese twin operation. Who can produce an ear with more grains? If no-body answers we shall put down Upper Providence ahead.—*Norristown Republican.*

LECTURE.—C. W. Deans will deliver a lecture at Marple School, No. 1. to-morrow evening. Subject—*Practical Education.*

Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

This institution is at this time claiming the interest and aid of generous men who desire to see the Agriculture of the State perfected, and the profession of the Farmer elevated to that dignity which its importance to all classes so eminently entitle it. The Trustees desire to popularize the institution by the gain of individual friends who will take an interest, and have a good feeling for its success. They are sparing neither their time nor their means to make the institution fully successful, and they feel confident that generous men everywhere will take pleasure in aiding a project so excellent in itself, and promising to start a new era in the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

At a meeting of the Representative Delegates from the different Agricultural Societies, held at the Farm in Centre county, in the 9th month last, for the purpose of electing three Trustees to fill the vacancies of those whose term had expired, there was expressed a determined purpose to raise the twenty-five thousand dollars required to be raised by private contributions, to entitle the institution to a like sum appropriated by an act of the Legislature on that condition. For this object the President of the Board of Trustees was instructed by an unanimous vote of the meeting, to appoint a committee in each county of the State, to solicit contributions from individuals, and from their County Society. The President subsequently appointed Abram P. Morgan and Joshua P. Eyre, Jr., such committee for Delaware County, and having brought the matter before a late meeting of the Directors of our Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., the President was requested to aid them, and in conjunction with him, the Committee were authorized to appoint a sub-committee in each Township and Borough of the County to solicit contributions from individuals in their respective townships.

In pursuance of the last mentioned authority we have appointed the annexed list of Committees, who are requested to give their earnest attention thereto, and report the result of their efforts to either of the undersigned, by the middle of the first month ensuing.

JAMES ANDREWS,
Pres't Del. Co. Ag. and Hort. Society.
ABRAM P. MORGAN,
JOSHUA P. EYRE, Jr.
County Committee.

Aston.—Ellwood Tyson, Charles P. Walter, Samuel Dutton.

Bethel.—Robert M'Call, David W. Eyre, John Clayton.

Birmingham.—Chalkley Harvey, Townsend Speakman, John B. Barney.

Chester Borough.—Perciphor Baker, Jos. H. Hinkson, Jonathan Pennell.

Chester Township.—S. Lewis Crozer, David S. Bunting, Joseph Engle.

Concord.—Caspar W. Sharpless, Davis Richards, Samuel Trimble.

Lower Chichester.—Wm. Trainer, Peter N. Gamble, Humphrey J. Gibson.

Upper Chichester,—Wm. H. Grubb, Jonathan C. Larkin, John Newlin.

Darby Borough.—Charles Lloyd, George Serrill, John Verlinden.

Darby Township.—George G. Knowles, Aaron Palmer, Joseph Shalleross.

Upper Darby.—Nathan Garrett, George Drayton, Amos Bonsall.

Edgmont.—Baldwin Howard, Nathan Smedley, James Dicks.

Haverford.—Adam C. Eckfeldt, Jackson Lyons, Abram L. Pennock, Jr.

Marple.—Randall Pratt, Samuel Hale, Samuel Johnson,

Middletown.—Thomas Pratt, Nathan S. Yarnall, James Barton.

Media.—D. R. Hawkins, Charles R. Williamson, B. F. Baker.

Newtown.—James J. Lewis, David Caley, William Rhoads, Jr.,

Nether Providence,—Wm. Eves, Caleb Pierce, Jr., Henry F. Esrey.

Upper Providence.—Thomas Reece, Hugh Tyler, John R. Lewis.

Radnor.—Jesse Brooke, John G. Henderson, Joseph B. Harding.

Ridley.—Thomas Erskine, Wm. Gesner, Robert Henderson.

Springfield.—Sketchley Morton, William Ogden, Joseph M. Worrell.

Thornbury.—Charles Baldwin, Curtis Cheyney, Preston Thomas.

Tinicum.—Jacob Pepper, Abraham Ward, John B. Holland.

PHILADELPHIA PROVISION MARKET.—There was a large number of turkeys, geese and chickens in market on Friday, as is usual at this season of the year, and the turkeys were especially fine. The largest we noticed, weighing about 16 lbs., were held at $2 a piece. Those of moderate size, weighing from 8 to 12 lbs., were sold at from 80 cts., to $1 25. Chickens and geese were in demand, and sold freely; the former at from 75 cts., to $1 37 per pair; the latter at from 80 cts. to $1 25 a piece. From indications there is no doubt that the supply of poultry for the Christmas and New's festival, will be quite equal to the demand. Nor are prices exorbitant compared with those of former years. The best quality of beef was sold at from 12 to 14 cts. per lb. for rib, 12 cts. per lb., for rump, and 14 cts. for sirloin steak. A few victuallers still hold beef at old prices, but a majority have seen the necessity of a reduction. Mutton sold for 6, 8 and 10 cents per pound. The best pieces could be bought for 10 cts. and some were selling shoulders and more quarters at 6 cts. per lb. Pork was held at prices formerly quoted. Chester county hogs, well fatted, weighing from 80 to 120 lbs., were held at 7½ cts. per lb.—There was but little veal in the market, and the demand seemed to be limited: it sold for 7 and 10 cents. Potatoes brought $1 10 per bushel. The new law prohibiting the sale of potatoes, by other measure than a bushel, and its divisions, or by the pound, seems to be generally observed. The fine has been imposed in a few cases of its violation.—Butter brought from 30 to 35 cts per lb;—eggs, 20 and 22 cts. per dozen; sausages, 12 and 13 cts. per lb.

A MODEL TEACHER.—The Pottstown *Ledger* tells a tough story of a teacher in one of the public schools in a neighboring district, who is in the habit of employing his time at the noon recesses, by holding "raffling matches" with his scholars, by means of which ingenious operation he disposes of books, porte-monnaies, pencils, &c., with profit to himself, and at the expense of the loose change of his pupils. This is rather a novelty in the way of teaching, and deserves the attention of the School Directors.

THE WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—We see by an advertisement in the *Record* of Tuesday, the 8th inst., signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Stockholders, requesting the bondholders and creditors of the Company to sign an application to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, asking said Court to authorize the Trustees of said Company to apply the funds under their control to the completion of the road.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—On Friday last, the dead body of an unknown man was found in the woods of Thomas Newlin, in Ridley township. Coroner Johnson held an inquest, and the jury's verdict was death from causes unknown. The deceased is said to have worked for Jesse Smedley, when he resided on the farm now occupied by Newlin.

FINE BROOM.—We have received from Aaron James, of this Borough, another fine broom—one that we believe cannot be beaten anywhere. Mr. J. is well known as the best broom-maker in the county, and storekeepers who desire to lay in a stock, should apply to him.

A correspondent from Rockdale, sends us the following:

ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of the People's Literary Association of Rockdale, will be celebrated on Friday evening, Dec. 25th, (Christmas Eve'ng) with appropriate exercises, to consist of speeches, essays, vocal and instrumental music, together with the secretary's report, giving a detailed account of the association, from its beginning up to the present time.

This institution is doing a great work among the people of this vicinity. It's Library alone which consists of about two hundred and fifty volumes, is well distributed, and will no doubt tend greatly toward a moral reform in the neighborhood.

The lectures which are given semi-monthly, are well attended and highly appreciated—and too much praise cannot be given to those gentlemen who have volunteered their services as lecturers and co-workers in so great a field of usefulness.

I learn from one of the members, that Mr. Morton M'Michael of Phila., will lecture before the association at an early day; also Mr. John M. Broomall, of our county, both of whom will no doubt, from their known abilities, give instructive lectures.

Lyceums or Institutes of this kind should be more general throughout our county, and I hope that at no distant day, we will have one in every township, all working together in harmony, under a perfect organization, sending delegates to an annual County Convention, which should by all means be established for the better regulation and permancy of the Institution.

I was pleased to notice in your paper a few weeks ago, an interesting report of the Middletown Lyceum—which reflected great credit on the non-conservative or progressive portion of the people of Middletown.

We wish them good speed in the good work in which they are engaged—and would say to them be determined, let nothing doubt you, but push on, and meet all difficulties with a cheerful spirit, actuated from the fact that your cause is a good one, and one of which you should feel proud—*The Education and Elevation of your fellows.*

I would suggest to the members of the different associations in our county, to open a correspondence in this paper, on such subjects as may turn to bring about a union of action on the part of the associations—either by county convention or any other way that may be feasable.

EDUCATION.

DR. ANDERSON, of Philadelphia, will deliver the 4th Lecture of the cause at the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening. Subject—"The present and future of India." The 5th Lecture by ROBT. TYLER, Esq., of Philada., on Tuesday evening next. Subject,—"a few thoughts on Charity."

HOLLIDAY PRESENTS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the fine stock of holliday presents at the store of Amy P. Burk, on State street, in this Borough. She has every article calculated either to suit the taste, or please the eye. Call often through the hollidays, and secure good bargains.

LARGE PIGS.—Two pigs, each 3 months old the 18th of this month, were butchered by Robert Johnson, of this township, on Saturday last. Each weighed 135 pounds.

GOOD ROADS.—The importance of good roads, especially in a country like ours, deserves more thought and pains-taking than is generally conceded to it. Every American that visits Europe is struck with the difference; though his native land is disparaged with the contrast, he is scarce satisfied with the excuse that it is comparatively in its youth, or, in many of its vast districts, more truly in its infancy. This indeed is true, but it cannot wholly be admitted as an apology. We are too reckless, too negligent, and consequently too unscientific. What we do ought to be well done; all the more if we do but little. The fact is, that, in many neighborhoods, the state of the private roads, not to speak of the more public avenues of travel, are a disgrace, a damage, a shame to the local communities that endure them. It is also true that a little proper attention to the subject could easily correct these evils. Our case, as we apprehend, is to be identified in ignorance! Our citizens and our road masters have commonly no science on the topic, so they jog along, through mud, holes, stones, running streams, crooked ways, as their fathers did before them—caring little for convenience, for safety, for pleasure, in travel; and nothing for appearances, for ornamental on, for landscape, for scenery, for promoting friendly intercourse or neighborly kindness and visitation. The fact is, that good roads are so desirable, so useful, so valuable, so much the result of enlightened views, that we must associate the higher civilization with good ones, the lower with the bad. Savages neglect roads, climb [illegible] but never 'mend their ways.'—more than our honest democratic and patriotic citizens, that are not savages."

And in a letter to the editor of the Tribune, a farmer in Pennsylvania thus gives valuable hints as to the science of road making:

"Recollect, farmers and teamsters, that on an inclined plane rising only one foot in twenty-four, which is a very gentle hill, a horse can pull only one half the load that he can on a level; and that on an inclined plane of one in ten, he can only pull one-fourth. Just imagine one horse on a level doing as much as four can on hills to be met with in every undulating country. If you cannot see how intimately that affects your purses, there is no use in saying more on the subject.

"Now, by the employment of a very moderate degree of skill, fair lines of road may be had through most districts. In place of the fearful hills, a most admirable line could be obtained. Indeed, so glaring are the faults in choice of ground, that I can only suppose they are frequently committed on purpose, in order to lessen the weight that a team could draw over a road that charges toll. In the older States, I fear the chance of improving the location of the existing roads is small, as, where land is valuable, and many interests involved in it, the owners are much averse to changing lines of road, notwithstanding they would be far the gainers, in the long run, by so doing; but it cannot be too often repeated to those inhabiting new States, and who have still the power to make a choice in the matter, to cure a good location for your roads at first. Never mind the condition of the surface for the present; according as land becomes more valuable around the newly laid out road, people will see the necessity of putting a good, firm material on it—that will be only a matter of time; but if the laying out be faulty in the first instance, it is seldom remedied afterward. Of course, it would be far better to have the road constructed on correct principles at first; but this might be expecting too much. On a good broken-stone road, a horse can pull three times as much as he can on ordinary rough ones.—Take this in connection with the fact about the loss of power in ascending hills, and you can form some idea of the relative value of good and bad roads. To sum up all, a good road is cheap at almost any price, while a bad one is dear, even if it could be had for nothing."

The steamship Europa arrived at New York on Monday, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 28th. The English have several engagements with the rebels of India, all of which were successful, resulting in great loss to the latter. However, the spread of the mutiny is more rapid than ever, and the rebels are constantly receiving important accessions.

From Kansas we have full and interesting advices down to the 3rd inst. The largest delegate convention of the people that was ever held in Kansas assembled in Lawrence on the 2nd. Gov. Charles Robinson presided, and nearly all the conspicuous Free State men participated, regardless of past differences. Gen. James H. Lane was Chairman of the committee on resolutions. At the evening session he reported a brief and energetic statement of facts, showing how the border-ruffian usurpation in Kansas had established itself, how it had abused its fraudulently acquired power, from the assembling of its first bogus legislature down to the adjournment of its late swindling convention, and closed with a solemn repudiation of its unsubmitted constitution and a covenant never to vote upon or under it at the beck of the Regent Calhoun and his fellow-conspirators. The convention proceeded unanimously to endorse the Topeka Constitution as the tried and cherished Charter of Liberty of Kansas, and to propose that the new Territorial Legislature, about to assemble at the call of Secretary Stanton, shall submit the Topeka Constitution along with the Lecompton swindle to a free and fair vote of the whole people of Kansas, at an election to be forthwith appointed, and whichever shall be approved and ratified by the votes of a majority, shall be declared and upheld as the fundamental law of the State of Kansas, henceforth and to the bitter end. The legislature has doubtless already met, and passed a law upsetting the Lecompton doings.

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.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADA.

And now, December 10th, 1857, of the Petition of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, the Court grant a Rule, returnable on Saturday the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Creditors of the said Company, and on John Thomas and Joseph T. Thomas, Trustees, under the Mortgages executed by the said Company, and assignees under their assignment, for the benefit of the creditors, made in April, 1856, to show cause why an order of this Court should not be made, directing the said John Thomas and Joseph T. Thomas, to apply to the finishing of the said Railroad to Westchester, all the funds now held by them, all monies that may at any time hereafter be received by them, for those portions of the Stock of the said Company, all funds that shall be received by them before the 1st day of July, 1858, from running said road, and also all cross-ties and other property, that can be applied for such purpose, under said assignment, and direct notice of the rule to be published in a public newspaper of the City of Philadelphia, and counties of Delaware and Chester.

Certified from the Record, this 12th day Dec 1857.

C. P. ERICHSON,
dec. 16. Pro-Prothonotary.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., according to the order of Friends, *Joseph W. Thomas* of Tredyffrin, Chester county, to *Mary P. Williamson*, of Newtown, Delaware county.

In Middletown, on Thursday evening last, by Samuel Hibberd, Esq., *Jacob Ballard* to *Eliza Morris*, both of Middletown.

DIED.

At Leiperville, on the 9th inst., *William Buggy*, in the 51st year of his age.

In Chicago, Illinois, on the 28th ult., *Silbilla E.*, daughter of Francis W. and Ann Eliza Hickman, aged 1 year, 2 months and 12 days.

In Thornbury township, on the 12th of October, *Rachel*, daughter of William and Rachel Miles, in the 8th year of her age.

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-folios, Diaries, Portmonies, 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 Jewelry Store, Media, Pa.

Dec. 16,-2w

ADJOURNED COURT.—An Adjourned Court will be held at Media, for the county of Delaware, on Monday, the 28th day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the hearing of arguments, petitions, &c., and for such other business in the Orphans' Court or Quarter Sessions, as may at that time be required to be heard. By order of the Court.

N. F. WALTER,
Dec 16. *Prothonotary.*

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, 1½ miles north of Newtown Square, about the 20th of October last, ELEVEN SHEEP, some weathers and some ewes, of ordinary quality. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. JAMES P. CALVERT.

Newtown, Dec. 16-3t.

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.

LOST.—About two weeks since, a large Bay State Ladies' SHAWL, was lost in the neighborhood of Sandy Bank, in Upper Providence. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the residence of Dr. Rowland, in this Borough. dec. 16.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of Toys, such as Doll Heads, Trumpets, Drums, Stoves, Whips, Monkeys, Villages, Menageries, Tea Setts, Dogs, Cats, &c., &c., at CUMMINS CO., Dec 16. South Avenue Media.

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

GENTLEMENS' DRIVING GLOVES. Cloth and Berlin lined Gloves, Heavy Buck Mitts, Boys Gloves, &c., at low prices. Chester, Dec. 16. R M. JOHNSON.

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.

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.

LUMBER.—The subscriber would inform his friends that he still continues the business of sawing lumber, at Palmer's Mill, 2 miles north of Media, where Wheelwrights, Cabinet Makers and others, in want of lumber can be supplied with all the different kinds usually cut at country mills. A lot of seasoned coffin boards on hand, also ¼ inch Poplar boards seasoned, Hickory axles, White oak Plank, &c, &c.

Dec. 9-2m*. LEWIS PALMER.

ADAMATINE.—A delightful and healing application for chapped lips and hands, for sale by the dozen or single jar, at the wholesale and retail Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY, Chester, Dec. 16. Market and Work sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STORE GOODS.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, in the Borough of Chester, on *Thursday, the 24th day of December*, 1857, the following articles of Store Goods to wit:—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeretts, Delaines, Paramettas, Lawns, Calicos, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels, Shawls, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Crash and Toweling, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and Trimmings, Horse-Blankets, Carpeting, together with a great variety of Dry Goods of different kinds.

HARDWARE

A large lot of Hardware, consisting in part of Patent Iron Pumps, Saws, Broad and Pitching Axes, Hatchets, Cleavers, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Cow and Trace Chains, Augers, Nails, Lead Pipes, Bells, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Files of different kinds, Sash weights and cords, Wire, Coffee mills, Waiters, Lanterns, Plains, Spirit-Levels and in short every article used by farmers, builders, and mechanics.

QUEENSWARE

Consisting of Plates, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers together with a large assortment of Earthen and Glassware.

GROCERIES.

Such as Spices, Tobacco and Segars, Oils, Adamantine and Sperm Candles, Tubs, Buckets, also, Hats, Caps, Brushes, Blinds, &c.

STORE FIXTURES.

All the fixtures of the Store, such as Scales, Weights, Measures, Oil Cans, Tea Caddies, Store Desks, &c. Also, one Cow, Dearborn Wagon, Cutting Box, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and to continue on from day to day, until all the Goods are sold. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Richard Stevenson, and to be sold by JONATHAN VERN

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

THE FLEMISH AND DUTCH HORSE.

The Flemish and Dutch horses are large, and strongly and beautifully formed. We are indebted to them for some of the best blood of our draught horses, and we still have frequent recourse to them for keeping up and improving the breed.

THE FRENCH HORSE.

France contains, like England, numerous breeds of horses, and considerable attention has been lately paid to their improvement; but they are far inferior to the English in beauty, fleetness and strength. The provinces of Auvergne and Poiteau produce good ponies and galloways; but the best French horses are bred in Lamousin and Normandy. From the former district come excellent saddle horses and hunters, and from the latter a stronger species for the road, the cavalry, or the carriage. The Norman horses are now much crossed by our hunters, and occasionally by the thorough-bred; and the English roadster and light draught horse has not suffered by a mixture with the Norman.

THE SPANISH HORSE.

Spain was early celebrated for her breed of horses. The Andalusian charger and the Spanish Jennet are familiar to all readers of romance. The subjugation of so great a portion of the peninsula to the Moorish sway, by introducing so much of the Barbary blood, mainly contributed the undisputed excellence of the Spanish horse. One breed, long in the limbs, and graceful in all its motions, was the favorite war-horse of the knight; while another race, carrying the esquire, although inferior in elegance, possessed far more strength and endurance.—The Spanish horse of the present day is not much unlike the Rorkshire half-bred; perhaps with fatter legs and better feet, but far inferior in figure.

THE ITALIAN HORSE.

The Italian horses were once in high repute, particularly the Neapolitans; but like every thing else in those mismanaged countries, they have sadly degenerated. One circumstance has mainly contributed to this falling off in reputation and value, viz., that the breed has been kept up by occasional intermixture, not of Eastern, but of European blood. A few of the Neopolitan horses, from their superior size and stateliness, are well adapted for the carriage.

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

In the extensive territory and varied climate of the United States, several breeds of horses are found.

The *Canadian* is found principally in Canada, and the Northern States. He is supposed to be of French descent and many of the celebrated American trotters are of this breed. We will speak of some of them when we describe the paces of the horse.

The *Conestoga* horse is found in Pennsylvania, and the Middle States—long in the leg, and light in the carcass—sometimes rising seventeen hands, used principally for the carriage; but when not too high, and with sufficient substance, useful for hunting and the saddle.

The *English* horse, with a good deal of blood prevails in Virginia and Kentucky; and is found to a greater or less degree, in all the States. The Americans have, at different times, imported some of the best English blood. It has been most diligently and purely preserved in the Southern States. The celebrated Shark, the best horse of his day, and equalled by few at any time was the sire of the best Virginia Horses; and Tally-ho, a son of Highflier peopled the Jerseys.

In the back settlements, and in the southwestern States, is a horse resembling the wild horse of the Pampas, already described, and evidently of the same origin.

POTATO MEAL.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Club of this city, on the 12th inst., M. B. Southwick, of Canada West, exhibited a preparation of potatoes dried by heated air after being boiled, which simply takes away all moisture from the pulp, leaving it in grains of the size of coarse gunpowder. He says it can be prepared for a cost of twelve cents a bushel, and reduced in bulk fourfifths. This product can be kept as easily as flour, and may be prepared ready for using in five minutes. The process of cooking was exhibited to the Club over a spirit lamp, and the product tasted very much like ordinary mashed potatoes. To prepare it for eating, it is mixed with three times its bulk of hot water, and stirred until it is of the consistency of mashed potatoes. It is then set into an oven for a few minutes, when it is ready for the table. Fifteen bushels of potatoes make one barrel of the flour, which is stated to keep for years without injury in a dry place.

This is something worthy the attention of our agriculturists. There was a tolerably good crop of potatoes in many places last year, and their price in the fall was moderate, but it soon rose to a very high figure, because the rot commenced among them after being stored away. Hundreds of thousands of bushels, we believe, were thus lost. Here is a method of saving potatoes from destruction by winter rot, and at the same time providing a most pleasing, healthful, and nourishing vegetable food, which should not be neglected by those who can and those who should take advantage of it.—*Scientific American.*

The story that the Upas tree of Java exhales a poisonous aroma, breathing which causes death, is now known to be false.—The tree itself secretes a juice which is a deadly poison, but its aroma or odor is harmless. Strychnine is made from the seeds of a species of the upas tree. The story that there is a poisoned valley in Java called the Upas Valley, is true. Such is the name of a district, the atmosphere of which produces death. This effect is not occasioned by the Upas tree, but by an extinct volcano near Batar, called Guevo Upas. From the old crater and the adjoining valley is exhaled a carbonic acid gas, such as often extinguishes life in this country, in old wells and foul places. This deadly atmosphere kills every created thing which comes within its range—birds, beasts, and even men;—and the valley is covered with skeletons.—By a confusion of names the poisonous effects of this deadly valley have been ascribed to the Upas tree, the juice of which is poisonous, and hence the fable in reference to the deadly Bohom Upas tree.

HOW TO MEND CHINA.—From an English almanac we, a long time since, cut a receipt for mending China, and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture scarcely being visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made; take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir it into plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

PREVENTIVE OF POTATO ROT.—A subscriber informs us that one bushel of air-slaked lime to one hundred bushels of potatoes, well spread through the heap, will prevent the potatoes from rotting in the bin.

Milking three times a day, when cows give a great quantity of milk, is a great advantage. Try it.

TO START A BALKY HORSE.—Tie a rope to his fore-foot and go ahead. He will follow.

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 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 real 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, laudnum, &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; 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 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 *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

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 $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 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.

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 Tools are of the most 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.

MARBLE 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.

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 C HALE.

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 Poitstown, 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 baircn land:—"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 Presidents 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 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.

F. 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,	Tassels 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,
FASHIONABRE 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. 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, $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 GOODS!—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 25th 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.

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.

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

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.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 399 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side, Phila.

Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap 22-1y.

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 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 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 bafore 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 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.

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, such as Marble Slabs, 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 Siding 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 21 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; (preference 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. P. 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. mai

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.

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 25

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, Benjamin Brooke, Radnor; Thomas Palmer and John Otley, Darby; Barthe Smith, Haverford; Isaac Yarnall, Middletown; John D. White, Lower Chichester; Isaac Watkin, Birmingham.

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

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 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 MULLIGALLAND.
H. H. MEULEBERG.

No. 26, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. Corner of Second and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

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

Fine Gold Pens.

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

REMOVAL.—N. WALTER FAIR LAMB, Cabinet maker and Untertaker has removed his establishment to the corner of Broad and Potter streets, in the Borough of Chester, where he still continues to manufacture and keep on hand all articles of Furniture which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Furniture promptly made to order, from the best material, and by the best workmen, repairing promply attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the business, Funerals attended at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Walnut, Mahogany and Covered Coffins always on hand. Thankful for the custom of friends heretofore he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

Chester, April 16, 6m.

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 pr

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 44 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1857. WHOLE NO 148

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.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded by WM. T. SIMPSON,
May6. Pharmaceutist, Media.

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.

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.

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.

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

BAER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 *Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.*
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

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

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1307, *Philadelphia.*
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUARANT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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, June3. 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 ISAIH SNYDER'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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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 29,57

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Perfume ry and Fancy Soap. WM. T. SIMPSON,
Media, May 6. Druggist.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL O. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hire on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

This little gem ("In Winter,") comes from dainty fingers:—

'Tis cold to-night!
Through my frost-pictured cane
I see the old church vane,
Pointed, unmoving, toward the Northern Light!

'Tis icy cold!
The wind skulks through the streets—
Stabs whoso'er it meets—
Then flies, with demon laughter to the world!

But in my room
The fire burns clear and bright,
The doors are closed tight,
The curtains red shut out the wintry gloom.

Here, side by side,
Like doves within their nest,
My rosy darlings rest;
No blessings are to them, to me denied.

But, as I gaze,
I think of baby hands
Stretched over dying brands,
Whence the sick mother's breath evokes no blaze!

Of wailings weak,
From pallets scantly spread;
Of night-long cries for bread;
Of sunken eye and famine wasted cheek.

O, dear ones twain!
The love I bear to ye,
Teaches me charity,
Opes wide my heart to poverty's said train.

The good I do—
The little oread I fling,
On tides of suffering—
May, in some future need, come back to you!

Messrs. Editors:—Two weeks ago I noticed in the *Advertiser* an Enigma, the solution of which was "Finance." This fact I discovered shortly after I read the Enigma, but it passed out of my mind, and until I saw the next number I was not aware that an answer was required. This afternoon I noticed two more, Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1, I think reflects credit upon the writer, for although the solution is of no use to the "unfortunate blind," it is so plain that he ought to be able to see that it is "GAS."

No. 2, the little five-figured gentleman, though he does not figure very largely, still I take his solution to be a part of the contents of the box that these abominable fellows on the Media Rail Road knocked into pi and ruined the "COMBS." RAIL ROAD MAN.

December 18, 1857.

A DAY IN PETTICOATS.

BY MODESTUS.

"I couldn't think of such a thing."

"But you must. My happiness depends upon it. Here, put on these thing-um-bobs, and the what's his name."

And my friend, Bob Styles, held up before my hesitant gaze, a suit of feminine apparel.

His idea was that I should personate his lady-love, to prevent anybody from suspecting the truth—namely, that she had joined him in a run-away marriage party—until it should be too late for interference; that is, until the minister should have tied a knot between them, that nothing but a special grant of the Legislature could untie.

This scheme was not actually so absurd as it appeared at first sight. Maggie Lee was a tall, queenly woman, with an almost masculine air, and at that time I had a very slight form—almost effeminate, so that, in fact, there was really but little difference in that point. Then I had light hair, tolerably long, and a fresh complexion. Part my hair in the middle and put a bonnet on my head, and but few persons would have suspected but that I was really one of the softer sex. These accessories also gave me quite a decided resemblance to Maggie Lee, especially when as in this case the disguise was her own.

Then the day chosen for the runaway match was an auspicious one. Maggie's father was to take her to D——, a small village near where she lived, and there she was to join a sailing party to go down D—— river, to the grove three miles below, from which the party was to return in the evening in carriages.

Our plan was that I should be in waiting in the village, and should go on the boat with the sailing party, while Maggie, after leaving her father, should slip off with Bob Styles across the country.

At last I got dressed, and presented myself before Maggie Lee, blushing a great deal. I believe, very much pinched about the waist, and an uncomfortable consciousness that my shirt sleeves were too short or wanting altogether.

Everything finished in the way of toilet, Bob Styles took me into his light wagon, drove me over to D—— by a secluded route, and left me at the hotel, where the sailing was to assemble. Several of the picnickers were already there, and they greeted my cavalier cordially, (everybody knew Bob Styles,) asking if he was going with them.—He told them he was not.

"Pressing business engagements, you know, and all that sort of thing. Deuced sorry I can't go, though. I just had time to bring Miss Lee over, and now I'm off.—Mr. Bimby this is Miss Lee. Miss Withergall, Miss Lee," and he rattled off a long string of introductions, which convinced me that but few of the company were acquainted with the young lady whom I was personating—a very fortunate thing for the preservation of my disguise.

Mr. Bimby, a tall, legal looking man, with a hook nose, eye-glass, and fluffy hair, seem to be pre-possessed with my personelle, and I overheard him whisper to Bob Styles, as he went out:

"Nice-looking girl, that Miss Lee."

"Yes," answered Bob, with a mischievous glance at me, "she is a nice girl, only a little go-ahead sometimes. Keep a look-out on her, will you?"—then lowering his voice—"not a bad match for you, old fellow;—she is rich."

"Is she?" said Mr. Bimby, his interest deepening.

"On my honor," replied Bob. "Forty thousand dollars in her own right. Hey day?" and he was gone.

Maggie Lee, artful creature as she was, had told her father that the sailing party was to assemble at another hotel, and thither he had taken her. Having business in ——, he left her there, merely saying that he would send the carriage after her at seven o'clock. She, like a dutiful daughter, kissed him, bid him good-bye, and before he had gone a hundred yards, took a seat in Bob Styles' light wagon, which had driven up to the back door as old Lee's carriage drove away from the front, and the old story of head-strong love and age was enacted over again.

As for us of the pic-nic excursion, we had a delightful sail down to the grove, but some how I could not enjoy it as much as I ought to have done. When I walked on board the boat, I felt awkward—as if every body was looking at me. I found Mr. Bimby, as I had suspected, a young and rising lawyer, mighty in Blackstone, and his opinion. He hesitated on paying for my ticket, and purchasing enough oranges, pears and candies, to set up a street stand. Four or five times I was on the point of swearing at his imprudent officiousness, but bit my tongue just in time to prevent exposure. But it was not with him I found my role the hardest to play.

No; the young ladies were the difficult ones to deceive. For instance, there was one among them, a beautiful girl of seventeen, just returned from boarding school, who had not seen Maggie Lee for three years. Of course, she was delighted to see me, when she found out I was Maggie, which by the way, did not occur until after we had started. She threw herself into my arms, pulled my veil aside; and kissed me half a dozen times, in a manner that made my finger ends tingle for an hour. It was all very nice, but if I had been in *propria persona* I would have liked it better. As it was, I felt as if I were "obtaining goods under false pretences," and that Bimby might issue a warrant for my arrest on that ground at any moment.

A whole knot of crinoline then surrounded me on the upper deck of the boat; to the utter seclusion and consequent disgust of Bimby, and the other gentlemen. I kept very quiet, only speaking monosyllables, in a falsetto voice; but the others—Lord bless you! gabbled! Under a strict promise of secrecy, the little boarding school maiden who had kissed me so affectionately, revealed all her love affairs, and also became unpleasantly confidential about other matters—innocent enough in themselves, but not customarily talked of between ladies and gentlemen.

I was terribly embarrassed, but it would not do to give it up then. As soon as my trick became known, Bob Styles' would also come out; and as news of this kind travels fast in the country, he and his lady-love would be telegraphed and followed before they could reach Philadelphia, where the Styles family lived, and where the knot was to be tied.

The river breeze was very fresh where we sat, and I noticed that several of the ladies were glancing uneasily at me. I couldn't divine the reason, until Jennie, my little friend from boarding school, laid her face dangerously close to mine, and whispered: "My dear Maggie, your dress is blowing up terribly high—your ankles will be town-talk with the gentleman.

Nor was I conscious of having a very small foot for a man, and had donned a pair of open worked stockings which came up nearly to my waist, with a pair of gaiters borrowed from the servant girl, in all of which toggery my "running gear" looked quite feminine and respectable; but the idea of the gentlemen talking about my ankles, and of being cautioned thus by a young girl, who would have been frightened to death if I had told her the same thing yesterday, was too much for me. I burst into a sort of strangulated laugh, which I could check by swallowing half of my little filagree lace-edged handkerchief. The young ladies all looked at me in apparent astonishment at such a voice, and I wanted to laugh all the more. Fortunately, Mr. Bimby came to my rescue at the moment, and edged himself in among the crinoline.

"May I sit here?" he asked, pointing to a low stool near me.

"Certainly," I simpered, in my high falsetto.

"Ah, thank you," said Bimby—with a lack-adaisical air, which nausiated me as coming from one man to another—"you are as kind as you are fascinating!"

"You flatter me!"

"I? No, indeed; praise of you cannot be flattery, Miss Lee."

"Oh, sir, you are really a naughty man," I said in the most femmine tone I could command.

He cast a languishing glance at me, through the black lace veil, and I fairly began to fear for his "feelings."

We soon arrived at the grove, and found our band (engaged beforehand,) awaiting us. Of course dancing was the first amusement, and lawyer Bimby led me out for a schottische. It was hard at first, for me to take a lady's part in the dance, but I soon got accustomed to it. When a waltz was proposed, I resolved to have a little amusement at the expense of unfortunate Bimby.

I had first made him purposely jealous by dancing with two other young fellows, one of whom I knew in my own character, but who never suspected me as Maggie Lee.—This young man was a great woman killer—a sort of easy devil-may-care rascal, who made the ladies run after him by his alternate wrath of action, and coolness of protestation—I selected to "play off" against my legal admirer. I allowed him to hold me very closely, and occasionally looked at him with a half fascinating expression. When we stopped dancing, he led me to my seat, keeping his arm about my waist, and I permitted it.

Having thus stirred Bimby up to feats of wrathful valor, I asked one of the gentlemen to direct the musicians to play a waltz.—Bimby came immediately.

"Ahem—a Miss Lee, shall I—a, have the honor of of—a—trying a waltz with you?"

I smiled a gracious acquiescence and we commenced.

Now, I am an old stager at waltzing. I can keep it up longer than any non professional dancer, male or female, whom I ever met. As long as the Orchuca or Schounebrunnen ring in my ears, I can go on, if it is for a year.

Not so Bimby. He plead want of practice, and acknowledged that he soon got dizzy.

"Aha, old boy," thought I, "I'll give you a turn, then!"

But I only smiled, and said that I should probably get tired first.

"Oh yes!" he exclaimed, "of course; I can waltz as well as any one young lady, but not much more."

For the first three minutes, my cavalier did well. He went smoothly and evenly, but at the expiration of that time, began to grow warm. Five minutes elapsed, and Bimby's breath came harder and harder.—On we went, however, and I scorned to notice his slackening up at every round when we passed my seat. After some ten or twelve minutes, the wretched man gasped out between his steps.

"Ah, a—are you—not get—getting tired?"

"Oh, no!" I burst forth, as cooly as if we were riding round the room. "Oh, no, I feel as if I could waltz all night."

The look of dispair that he gave was terrible to see.

I was bound to see him through, however, and we kept at it. Bimby staggered, and made wild steps in all directions. His shirt collar wilted, his eyes protruded, his jaw hung down; and altogether, I saw he could not hold out much longer.

"This is delightful," I said composedly, "and you, Mr. Bimby, waltz so very easily!"

"Puff—puff—ah—puff—yes—oh—puff—very—delightful," gasped he.

"Don't you think it ought to go a little faster?"

He rolled his large eyes heavenward in agony.

So when we neared the musicians, I said, "Faster, if you please—faster!" and they played *a la* whirlwind.

Poor Bimby threw his feet about like a pacer, and revolved after the manner of a tetotum which was nearly run down. At last he staggered backwards, and spinning eccentrically away from me, pitched headlong into the midst of a small bevy of ladies in a corner. I turned around cooly, and walking to my seat, sent the young woman-killer after a glass of ice water.

The miserable lawyer recovered his senses just in time to see me thank his rival for the water.

I got some idea from this, of the fun young ladies find in tormenting us poor devils of the other sex.

At this juncture, and before Mr. Bimby had time to apologise for his accident, little Jennie came running into the pavillion which served as a ball room. As she came near I perceived that her hands were clutched tightly in her dress, and I positively shuddered as she whispered to me—

"Oh, Maggie!" come and help me fix my skirts—they are all coming down!"

What should I do? I was in agony. A cold perspiration broke out upon my forehead, I wished myself a thousand miles away and anathemised Bob Styles' masquerading project, inwardly, with fearful maledictions.

I said I was tired out—could not somebody else go.

No, nothing would do, but I must accompany her to the house of a gentleman, who owned the grove, and assist her to arrange her clothing.

So I went.

What if it should be necessary to remove the greater part of her raiment? What if she should want me to do some sewing! What, if in the midst of all the embarrassment of being closeted with a beautiful girl of seventeen, in a state of comparative freedom from drapery, my real sex and identity should be discovered by her?"

I felt as if an apopletic fit would be a fortunate occurrence for me just then.

However, I nerved myself up for the task, accompanied Jennie to the house designated. An old lady showed us her chamber, and Jennie, heaving a sigh of relief, let go her dress. And as she did so, a—pardon my business!—a petticoat fell to the floor. She was about to proceed, but I alarmed her by a sudden and vehement gesture.

"Stop!" I cried frantically, and fogetting my falsetto; "stop! don't undress, for God's sake!"

She opened her great brown eyes to their widest extent.

"And why not?"

"Because I am—I am—a—can you keep a secret?"

"Why yes—how frightened you look! Why what is the matter—Maggie?—you why ho! ho!! ho!!!"

As she gave three fearful screams.

"Hush, no noise, or I am lost!" I exclaimed, putting my hand over her mouth. "I swear I mean no harm; If I had I would not have stopped you. Don't you see?"

She was all of a tremble, poor little thing; but she saw the force of my argument.

"Oh! sir," she said, "I see you are a man; but what does this mean? Why did you dress so?"

I told her the story, as brief as possible, and exacted from her a promise of the most sacred secrecy.

I then went outside the door, and waited till she had arranged her dress, when she called me in again. She had heard of me from Maggie and others, and wanted to hear all the particulars; so I sat down by her, and we had a long talk, which ended in mutual friendliness, and old acquaintanceship quite wonderful for people meeting for the first time. Just as we started to go back to the pavillion, I said that I must relieve my mind of one more burden.

"And what is that?" she asked.

"Those kisses. You thought I was Maggie Lee, or you would not have given them. They were very sweet, but I suppose I must give them back."

And I did.

She blushed a good deal, but she didn't resist only when I got through, she glanced up timidly and said:

"I think you are real naughty, anyhow."

When we returned, I found lawyer Bimby quite recovered from his dizziness, and all hands for supper, which was served in the ball room. I sat between Bimby and Jennie, and made love to them in turn; to one as Maggie Lee, and to the other as myself. After supper at which I astonished several by eating rather more hearrily than young ladies generally do, we had more dancing, and I hinted pretty strongly to Mr. Bimby that I should like to try another waltz.

He didn't take the hint.

Finding it rather dull amusement to dance with my own kind. I soon abandoned that pleasure, and persuaded Jennie to stroll off into the moonlight with me. We found the grove a charming place, full of picturesque little corners, and rustic seats,—on one side of the latter, a little bench was placed, in a nook sheltered from the wind, and from sight.

Here we sat down, in the full flood of the moonlight, and having just had suppper, I felt lonesome, and wonderfully in need of a cigar. Accordingly I went to a stand near the ball room, and purchased several of the wondering women who sold refreshments. Then returning to our seat by the rocks, I gave up all cares and fears for my incognito, and revealed in the pleasure of solitude—the fragrance of my cigar—the moonlight—and little Jennie's presence.

How long we sat there, heaven alone knows. We talked, laughed, sang, looked into each other's eyes, told fortunes, and performed all the nonsensical operations common amongst young people, just falling in love with each other, and might have remained so until this month of August, in this year of the Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Seven, for aught I know, had not the carriage been sent to convey us home, and the rest of the company began to wonder where we were.

This wonder begot questions, the questions fears, and the fears a search, headed by the valliant Bimby. They called, looked and listened, but our position down in the sheltered nook among the rocks, prevented them from hearing us or we them.

At length they hit upon our path, and all came along, single file, until they got to the open space above.

Then they saw a sight.

I was spread out in a free and easy position, my bonnet taken off, and my hair somewhat towzled up. One foot rested on the ground, and the other on a rock, about level with my head, and there I sat, puffing away in a very unlady-like style, at a high flavored Concha.

Jennie was sittting close beside me, with her head almost on my shoulder, and her small waist almost encircled by my arm, just as the party came along above us, I laughed out in a loud, masculine voice.

"Just think of poor Bimby! Suppose he knew that he had been making love to a man?"

"Hush!" cried Jennie. "Look! there he is—and, oh, my gracious! there is the whole company!"

Yes, we were fairly caught. It was of no use for me to clap on my bonnet and assume falsetto again—they had all seen too much for that. Besides by this time Bob Styles and Maggie Lee were one flesh, and my disguise was of no further importance, so I owned up and told the story.

Lawyer Bimby was in a rage. He vowed to kill me, and even squshed off, but the party laughed at him so unmercifully, that he finally cooled down and slunked away, to take some private conveyance back to D——.

Bob Styles and I are living in a large house together. He often says that he owes his wife to my masquerading, but he doesn't feel under any obligations to me, for I owe my wife to the same thing.

N. B.—My wife's name is Jennie.

AN AWFUL FIGHT BETWEEN A LION AND TIGER.

A Birmingham (England) paper has the following:—Our readers doubtless noticed, a few days back, an account of a tiger which escaped from a cattle truck in Radcliffe Highway, London, and which, after running along the centre of the road for some distance was caught by his keepers while in the act of tearing a lad who unfortunately crossed the animal's path. The tiger, which is only eighteen months old, but of large size, was the property of Mr. Jamrac, an importer of wild beasts, and he sold it a day or two afterward to Mr. Edmonds, the son-in-law and successor of Mr. Wombwell, in the management of the well-known travelling menageries.

Mr. Edmonds has been in this district during the last eight or ten days. His purchase reached Birmingham on Saturday night, and on Monday it joined the menagerie at West Bromwich. It was placed in one of the ordinary carriages—one of the two compartments—the adjoining den being occupied by a very fine lion, six or seven years old, for which Mr. Edmonds gave £300 three years ago.

The attendants had all left the menagerie to go to breakfast, when suddenly those in the carriage which the proprietors occupy were alarmed by an unusual outcry among the beasts. They soon discovered the cause. The newly-bought tiger had burglariously broken through the "side" or partition dividing his den from that of the lion, and had the latter in his terrible grasp. The combat which ensued was a terrific one. The lion acted chiefly on the defensive, and having probably been considerably tamed by his three years' confinement, the newly imported tiger had the advantage. His attacks were of the most ferocious kind. The lion's mane saved his head and neck from being much injured, but his savage assailant at last succeeded in ripping up his belly, and then the poor animal was at the tiger's mercy. The lion was dead in a few minutes. The scene was a fearful one. The inmates of every den seemed to be excited by the conflict, and their roaring and howling might have been heard a quarter of mile distant. Of course Mr. Edmonds and his men could not interfere while the conflict lasted, but when the tiger's fury had partially subsided, they managed to remove the carcass. He must have used his claws as a sort of battering ram against the partition, as it was pushed in rather than torn down. For the future he will be confined in a carriage of extra strength, lined with sheet iron.

SPURGEON AND SLAVERY.

An American minisiter called upon Mr. Spurgeon, and said, in the conversation, that he had a congregation in the States of 3,000 people. Spurgeon: And have you blacks in your congregation? Jonathan: Oh, yes.—And do you all worship together, or have you partitions and curtains? Oh, the blacks are behind a curtain. And do you take the Lord's Supper with the blacks behind a curtain? Oh, yes. Now, sir, do you know what a monomaniac is? Oh, yes, Well, sir, I'm a monomaniac—a monomaniac on the subject of slavery. (And Spurgeon dashed his hand into his pocket, and, bringing out his pen knife opened it.) Yes, sir, I'm a perfect monomaniac. I've no control over myself sir; and if you stay here ten minutes longer, I may put this knife into your hypocritical bosom. So I warn you. Be off, sir! be off!—I feel it rising in me. Be off I say! (And he hustled Jonathan to the door, nervously handling his knife all the (while. "And did you really mean to stick the fellow?" said the friend to whom he related the story. "Why, no," said he, "perhaps not quite that; but I'm going to America before long, and I wanted them to know, before I go, that they won't humbug me about slavery.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Why have chickens no future state? Because they have their neck's twirled (next world) in this.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

The Chester Schools.

Last week we paid a flying visit to Chester Borough, and took the opportunity of taking a hasty peep into the public schools of that place. After a pleasant chat of an hour with the County Superintendent, we dropped into School No. 2. Here we found the Missis Riddle and Ayres, and Mr. O. F. Bullard, surrounded with their respective flocks. This is quite a fine school house, though the iron railing bears testimony to the fact that mischievous boys will throw stones. The furniture of this house is of modern date, and there is an air of neatness and comfort displayed, that reflects credit upon the Borough.

The discipline of the schools give evidence that they are under the management of efficient teachers.

Our visit was very pleasant, and we hope the teachers will soon reciprocate it.

In the afternoon, after partaking of the hospitalities of Mr. Dean, we dropped into Miss Lodge's room, and found everything going on with the regularity of clock work. The furniture in this house is rather antiquated, and should be replaced by better.—Miss L. has some ready pupils in her room, and she cannot help being delighted with their attainments. Miss Wright, we found hard at work, surrounded with a room-full of girls. She has some very good readers for a school of that grade. Mr. Coats—who has charge of the boys in this house—we had a very interesting time in his room. If he does not make his school a tip-top one, it is not because he has not the material to make it of. Indeed, we never observed a more intelligent set of boys than he has.—Want of time prevented any further visits, but some day we shall call again.—ED.

School Government.

Mr. Thomson:—Governing a school, as an art, naturally divides itself into two distinct branches. First, prohibiting what is *wrong*, and second, encouraging what is *right*.—The question now arises, how can we best bring this about? Let us in the first place avoid as far as possible everything that is unpleasant; that is, avoid scholdings, threatenings, and the like, as they are certainly unpleasant to both scholar and teacher.—Let us first learn to govern ourselves, and then to win by kindness and firmness.—There is a principle within the very nature of all, that gives a hearty response to a generous, frank, but decided manner in others, and perhaps in none is the principle as sensitive of impressions as in the mind of the scholar. Every generous motive, every worthy action, every pure desire, as well as every ungenerous motive, every base act and every impure desire in the teacher, awakens a corresponding motive, action or desire in the mind of the scholar; and he succeeds best in governing who best can control his own passions.

We would say then govern by kindness, aided by firmness. It may seem to some that these two elements of character cannot be made to act in one direction; but with proper discrimination and judgment we think it quite possible that they may. It is a mistaken idea that to be firm one must be harsh and severe; the terms are not synoymous. The child should be made to feel that the strong arm of the law is upon him, but that it will be exercised with kindness.

As the only efficacy in any law consists in the penalty attached, that penalty should be made certain. Teach the child that this is a law of nature, and that it cannot be violated with safety—show them that any act, violating nature's laws, is followed by punishment soon or later, and then apply the same principle to the laws governing the school. This we believe the most effective means of preventing misdemeanors of any kind. Make but few rules, and let those be such as are of a general nature. In fact, I am not sure but that one rule would be sufficient, if wisely carried into operation; and that is "Do Right." It would certainly have many advantages; the pupil would refrain from wrong, not because it was forbidden by the teacher, but because *it was wrong*, thus testing his conscience on the question of *right* and *wrong*. It would give the scholar an opportunity to try his powers of judgment. Where such rule is made every action should be tested by it, and every violation of it receive its due amount of censure. A serious fault with many in "school government" is that they make too many rules; it takes too much time to see that none are violated, and in *this way* they defeat the object they intend to promote.

Make then, but few rules, and be sure to enforce them, for perhaps there is nothing of more serious disadvantage than for the scholar to find that the teacher regards not his own laws. He imagines at once that they are of not much importance, and if the teacher breaks them, why not he? We consider a law broken just as much by neglecting to enforce it, as by the immediate commission of the crime. It is intended to correct, so that the teacher who neglects to enforce his rules is as justly censurable as the scholar, and he cannot punish a scholar for doing that that he has done before, and which is known to all the scholars. Make no rules but such as you are able and willing to live by, and in that way you may gain the confidence of your pupils, which to gain will always render your control of more effect. Seek in every way to gain this confidence, for upon it depends in a great measure your success in governing. The other division of the subject we will leave for some future time. We are aware that the space allowed is too small to treat this subject in all its bearings, and we have attempted nothing but a few general hints, hoping they may call the attention of teachers to this branch of their profession.

FLAG.

A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband; spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was one of a few. Such a jewel of a christian, you cannot find his equal, you well know.' To which the sobbing fair one replied with an almost broken heart, 'I'll bet I will.'

SABBATH READING.

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.—The following rules we commend to all our patrons and friends, for their excellencies, brevity and practical utility. They are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household. It is lamentable to contemplate the miscnief, misery, and ruin which are the legitimate fruits of those deficiencies which are pointed out in the rules to which we have reference. Let every parent and guardian read, ponder, and inwardly digest.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.

3. Never promise them anything, unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.

4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command.

7. If they give way to petulance and ill-temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment soould the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you hrve forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence of an angry and resentful spirit.

If these rules were reduced to practice—daily practice—by parents and guardians, how much misery would be prevented—how many in danger of ruin would be saved,—how largely would the happiness of a thousand domestic circles be augmented! It is lamentable to see how extensive is parental neglect, and to witness the bad and dreadful consequences in the ruin of thousands.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.—Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. We see in needle-works and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and solemn ground, than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground; judge, therefore of the pleasure of the heart by the pleasure of the eye. Certainly virtues is like precious odors, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue. —*Lord Bacon.*

CONDENSED ARGUMENT.—A very celebrated Scotch divine says:—"The world we inhabit must have had an origin; that origin must have had consisted in a cause; that cause must have been intelligent; that intelligence must have been efficient; that efficiency must have been ultimate; that ultimate power must have been Supreme; and that which always was and is Supreme, we know by the name of God."

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

What is this world? A dream within a dream—as we grow older, each step has an inward awakening. The youth awakes and he thinks from childhood—the full-grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary—the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. Is death the last sleep?—No—it is the last final awakening.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Fictions are revelations not of truth, for they are most unreal, but of that which the soul longs to be true; they are mirrors not of actual human experience, but of human dreams and aspirations of the eternal desires of the heart.

HOW TO TREAT A WIFE.—Mrs. Hale's recipe on this subject is brief, and to the point. She says:—"First, get a wife; second, be patient."

A weak mind sinks alike under prosperity and adversity. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at the full, and when there is no moon.

All reports as to character deal largely in exaggeration. "I never knew," says a wise man, "any one either as good or as bad as he was represented."

I consider the soul of man as the ruin of a glorious pile of building, where, amidst great heaps of rubbish, you meet with noble fragments of sculpture, broken pillars and obelisks, and a magnificence in confusion.

To know, and to think that we know not, is the highest pitch of merit. Not to know, and to think that we know, is the common malady of men. If you are afflicted at this malady, you will not be infected with it.

Right principles and conformable means are the first necessities of a great enterprise, but without right apprehensions and tempers, and expedient methods, the most beneficent purposes must utterly fail.

Man may err, and be forgiven; but poor woman, with all his temptation, and but half his strength, is placed beyond the hope of earthly salvation, if she but once be tempted into crime.

Were but human beings always that which they are in their best moments, then should we know here already on earth, a kingdom of heaven, of beauty, and goodness.

The nerve which never relaxes, the eye which never blanches, the thought which never wanders—these are the masters of victory.

WALKER'S RESIGNATION.

Gov. Walker, in his resignation as Governor of Kansas, issued an able address, setting forth his reasons for so doing. From it we extract the following:

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me by the President, of using the federal army in Kansas, to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by the questions propounded at Topeka, of arresting revolution by the slaughter of the people, or of preventing it altogether with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union, by the solemn assurance then given, that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained. But for this assurance, it is a conceded fact that the Topeka State government then assembled in Lecompton would have been put into immediate and actual operation, and that a sanguinary collision with the Federal army, and civil war must have ensued, extending it is feared, throughout the Union. Indeed, the whole idea of an inaugural address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington City, of perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more formidable on my reaching the territory, by the near approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State Legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. In truth, I had to choose between arresting that insurrection, at whatever cost of American blood, by the Federal arms, or to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I did, by my pledges to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, and the submission of the constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

My inaugural and other addresses were, therefore, really in the nature of proclamations so often issued by Presidents and Governors with the view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection.

Now, by my oath of office, I was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, which I have shown, in my judgment, required the submission of the constitution to the vote of the people. I was sworn, also, to take care that the Kansas and Nebraska bill should be faithfully executed, which bill in my judgment, as heretofore stated, required that the constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people, and I was therefore only performing a solemn duty when, as Governor of the territory, to whose people my first obligations were due. I endeavored to secure to them these results.

The idea entertained by some, that I should see the Federal constitution and the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregarded, and that playing the part of a mute in the pantomime of ruin, I should acquiesce, by my silence, in such a result, especially where such an acquiescence involved, as an immediate consequence, a disastrous and sanguinary civil war, seems to me most preposterous. Not a drop of blood has been shed by the Federal troops in Kansas, during my administration. But insurrection and civil war extending, I fear, throughout the country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by me on these occasions, and the whole people abandoning their revolutionary violence, were induced by me to go, for the first time, into a general and peaceful election.

These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me on this subject. I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest countenance from the President: on the contrary his message clearly indicates an approval of my course up to the present most unfortunate difference about the so-called Lecompton Convention. Inasmuch, however, as this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results and new instructions, it is certainly much more respectful to the President, on my part, to resign the office of Governor and give him an opportunity of filling it as is his right under the constitution, with one who concurs with him in his present opinions, rather than to go to Kansas and force him to remove me by disobedience to his instructions. This latter course, in my judgment, would be incompatible with a proper respect for the chief magistrate of the Union—inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude or propriety—and could be adopted with no other view than to force the President to remove me from the office.

Such a course, it is alleged, would present me to the public as a political martyr in the defence of the great principle of self-government; but to go to Kansas with any such purpose, or with a certain knowledge that such a result must follow, would be alike unjust and improper. My only alternative then is that of a respectful resignation in the hope that Kansas and our beloved country may be shielded from that civil war, with which, I fear, both are threatened by any attempt to force the so-called Lecompton constitution upon the people of Kansas.

I state it as a fact, based on a long and intimate association of the people of Kansas, that an overwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustains it. Some oppose it because so many counties are disfranchised and unrepresented in the convention; some, who are opposed to paper money, because it authorizes a bank of enormous capital for Kansas, nearly unlimited in its issues, and in the denomination of its notes from one dollar up and down; some, because of what they consider a Know Nothing clause, by requiring that the Governor shall have been twenty years a citizen of the United States; some, because the elective franchise is not free, as they cannot vote against the constitution but only on the single issue by voting for the constitution to which they are opposed. They regard this as but a mockery of the elective franchise, and a perilous sporting with the sacred rights of the people. Some oppose it, because the constitution distinctly recognizes and adopts the Oxford fraud, in apportioning the legislative members for Johnson county upon the fraudulent and fictitious returns so falsely made from that precinct, which recognition of that fraud in the constitution is abhorent to the moral sense of the people. Others oppose it because, although in other cases the Presidents of convention have been authorized to issue writs of election to the regular territorial or State officers, with the usual judges, with the established precincts and adjudication of returns. In this case unprecedented and vice-regal powers are given to the President of the convention to make the precincts, the judges, and to decide finally upon the returns.

From the grant of these unusual and enormous powers, and from other reasons connected with the fraudulent returns of Oxford and McGee, an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas have no faith in the validity of these returns, and therefore will not vote. Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves, under the influence of present excitement, the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by Congress, to force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas, will be an effort to substitute the will of a small majority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question, or localise the issue; that it will I fear, be attended by civil war, extending, perhaps throughout the United States, bringing this question back again upon Congress and before the people in its most alarming aspect.

'Hello! Jim, what are you making?' inquired a friend, as he passed by. 'Why, mother made apple butter the other day, and she don't like it, and I am making it back to apples again.'

THE MORMONS ARMING—THRILLING NARRATIVE.—The Sacramento Union gives the narration of C. G. Landon, formerly connected with the U. S. Surveyor's office in Utah. We extract from it the following:

Brigham Young had declared publicly that no U. S. officers should again set their foot into the Valley, and I wished to know the extent of the preparations they were making. I visited the arsenal, found they had a fair display of artillery. I also visited their public and private workshops, saw them casting cannon shot, and manufacturing grape and canister in great abundance, and some fifty men making Colt's dragoon-sized revolvers. Much more information I obtained in regard to the alliance formed between the Mormons and the Indians, their attack upon the troops, etc., at least sufficient to make myself a mark to vent their fury upon, and hurl their darts of destruction at, viz: the Danites.

Accordingly, on the 25th day of July, when crossing the street, I was assailed by a party of ruffians, and knocked down and most shamefully beaten with clubs and stones. I was literally cut and bruised and mangled all over my head, face, breast, hands and arms. I was taken home unconscious, and had it not been for some emigrants there who interposed, I should have been brutally murdered in the streets, and without the least possible chance to defend myself.

All was quiet until the night of the 27th of July; I was disturbed by loud rapping at the back door of the office, (I lived next door) and also heard voices at the front door; I heard Mr. Wilson raise the window above, and ask what was wanted; he was ordered to come down and deliver himself under arrest by the authority of Governor Brigham Young. He asked what charge they had against him; "Come down, and we'll d—d soon show you," was the reply.

The next I heard was the door being broken open, and the voice of Mr. W. in expostulation with them; the entreaties of his wife begging for them to spare her husband, mingled with their oaths and obscene expressions rendered the scene perfectly heart-sickening. I lay almost powerless with the pain of my wounds and conflicting thoughts and emotions, until, suddenly, I was thoroughly aroused by hearing them beneath my window at the back door; I told my wife not to make a noise, or even cry; she did not cry, but she laid her hand on my shoulder, and her last words were, "For God's sake, George, fly, go—go—if you can—I, I cannot see you murdered!! Oh! go—and I will do the best I can do to detain them."

I had time to put on a pair of pantaloons and one sticking, when, without any ceremony, the door was burst open, and a posse of midnight assassins entered below. I motioned to my wife to extinguish the light, which she did; they immediately made a rush for the stairs, (expecting, no doubt, that I was preparing for a fight, but I could have killed a mouse then;) I stopped and kissed my infant boy, perhaps for the last time on earth—then barely had time to leap from the window, and in doing so, I cut my foot very badly; it seemed the fates were against me; but, suddenly, the thought struck my mind that if I could possibly make my escape I might probably be the means of saving Wilson, thinking they dare not execute their bloody purpose on one alone, as the other would be too formidable a witness against them; for I thought of my wife and child; yes! I might yet live to rescue him from the blighting influence of their teachings—from a life of poverty, ignorance and wretchedness. Thus, with renewed energy I pursued my way through corn fields and thickets, bare-footed and bare-headed, and nearly nude; but at last I found a friend who relieved me all that lay in his power, by giving me a pair of moccasins and an old hat. Thanks, my friend; may you never want relief.

I was hotly pursued several days. The next morning after I started for California, I had the satisfaction of seeing seven of my pursuers, mounted and armed to the teeth, pass me within twenty yards, while I was secreted behind a sage bush; I could not refrain from a smile even then in my critical position, to see their knives and pistols hung to their belts, while I had not even a pen knife.

I have not yet heard from Salt Lake, and do not know the fate of Wilson. If he escaped with life, it was by being compelled to take oath to support and fight for the Mormon cause. He has, however, sufficient philosophy to know that no such oath would have any force or obligation.

I entertain but little fears for the safety of my wife and child; the Mormons seldom molest or harm a woman, except to coerce her into measures that are sometimes very disagreeable. I rely entirely on the well known fortitude and firmness of my wife, and do not think I shall be disappointed.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED BY A WOMAN.—Mrs. Dr. Hodges, of Ashland, was awakened about one o'clock, yesterday morning, by a noise in the house, occasioned by burglars. She rose from her bed, listened at the door, and hearing two voices down stairs took a gun and went into the entry. As she reached the head of the stairs a man appeared at the foot. She asked, "What is wanted?" The man said, "Hold your tongue, or I'll blow out your brains." Whereupon she raised her gun and fired. The villians then decamped so precipitately as to leave behind all the clothes and silver they had packed up to carry off. The imprint of a bloody hand was left on the door, which showed that the shot had some effect. The rogues also left behind a paper, upon which was written the names of several citizens, giving a description of their houses, and whether they kept a dog or not.—*Boston Courier.*

How they, elect Delegates to Congress in Utah.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following as the method adopted in electing Dr. Bernhisel to Congress from Utah:

"It has been stated to me that on the Sunday before the day fixed by the law for the election, Brigham Young rose in the Bowery, where an audience of several thousand was collected and spoke substantially to this effect:

"Brethern, to-morrow, you know is the day to vote for Delegate to Congress, so the law says. But I don't see why to-day ain't just as holy, and why we shouldn't take a voice to-day. Brother Bernhisel, brethern, has done well enough in Congress, though nobody's of much use there, and if it's worth while to send anybody to Washington, I guess we might as well send him back; if he can't do us any good he won't do us any harm. So all you that are in favor of sending Brother Bernhisel back will please rise."

THE GREAT GEORGIA CHALLENGE.—The sportsmen of Georgia, some time since, sent forth a challenge to the world—intended for Great Britain of course—to run a match race of four miles and repeat, for $100,000 aside, over the Ten Broeck course at Savannah.—The London Sunday Times insists that a company shall be formed in England to accept the challenge and test the superiority of the horses of the two countries. The Times calls upon Lord Zetland to become the champion of the English turf, and send out his noble horse Skirmisher, "to do battle against the American celebrities."

How should a husband speak to a scolding wife? 'My dear, I love thee *still.*

The following able article, in relation to Walker, Stanton, and the Administration is true to the letter. It is from the N. Y. *Tribune*:

The fourth batch of Kansas officials having just disappeared from this transitory scene—Secretary Stanton under the operation of the guillotine, while Gov. Walker has been coaxed to dodge the ax just as it was ready to fall—we are enabled to see more clearly what is the *gravamen* of the offense so pompously obscured under the phrase, "opposing "the policy of the President for the settlement of "the troubles in Kansas."

Neither Walker nor Stanton has been shuffled off on any accusation or pretense that his official course has rendered him obnoxious to the people of Kansas. On the contrary, when they *were* thus obnoxious, on account of the leaguer of Lawrence, which Walker foolishly brought about, they were cherished at Washington as chief jewels in the President's coronet. So long as they were hated, distrusted, denounced in Kansas, they were in high favor at the White House. Even the Southern clamor against Walker's "isothermal" nonsense did not seem to shake their tenure of power. It was only when the people Kansas began to esteem and confide in the men sent from Washington to be their rulers that the senders deemed it essential to kick these rulers out. A Governor of Kansas, under Buchanan or under Pierce, has only to render himself profoundly and generally detested by the people involuntarily subjected to his sway, and he may consider himself safe in his place and beloved by his masters; but let him begin to cultivate and secure the love and confidence of his subjects, and his official head is already half-way off his shoulders. Here is a lesson in the art of governing, which Machiavil's "Prince" never had a hint of, and no lieutenant of Alaric or Attila was ever blessed with.

What is the offense of Secretary Stanton? A state of extraordinary excitement and alarm pervades the Territory. A State Constitution has been framed for Kansas by a Convention which the great mass of the people had no vote in electing. True, Mr. Buchanan says they *might* have had, had they chosen, but in this he is utterly mistaken. Nobody could vote that was not registered, and *in seventeen of the thirty-four organized Counties, even the pretense of a Registry did not exist.* In the remaining Counties, not half the legal voters were registered, and not one-third of the Free-State men. The Mayor of Leavenworth, one of the oldest and best known residents of Kansas, was not on the Registry; and not one-tenth of the citizens of Lawrence were registered. There was no provision of law under which the legal voters whose names were not registered could obtain a correction of the list. The Apportionment was designedly, monstrously unjust to the Free-State men. No poll was opened at Lawrence, the second city in the Territory, known to be unanimously Free-State. In short, every device of villainy had been employed to render certain a Pro-Slavery majority in the Convention, to which end the virtual disfranchisement of the Free-State men was essential. The Convention did not fairly represent even what is called the Democratic party of Kansas, which party is but a small minority of the whole People.

The new Legislature, on the other hand, was chosen two months since at an election in which all parties did their best. It was chosen on a poll of nearly Twenty Thousand votes, whereas the Convention represents less than Two Thousand. The Convention undertook to strike dead the Legislature two weeks in advance of its legal time of assembling! by virtue of a Constitution which the People were compelled to vote "for" in order to vote for or against its Slavery article; and each voter must, if challenged, swear to support this Constitution *if adopted*, when no vote against it was allowed or would be counted! And when a majority shall have been compelled to ratify and swear allegiance to a Constitution they abhored in order to vote against Slavery, their votes, no matter how cast, would not exclude Slavery at last! On the contrary, Slavery is shielded, protected, perpetuated, and only the importation of more slaves precluded by ever so overwhelming a vote "For the Constitution *without* Slavery." And the Constitution thus fastened on the People by their own reluctant, constrained votes and oaths, is not to be altered till after 1864, and then only by a vote of two-thirds in both branches of the Legislature, backed by a majority vote of the whole People—not of those merely, but of the passive as well. A most atrocious Apportionment, which gives a double weight to Johnson and other Pro-Slavery Counties, is imbedded in this Constitution, and so much of it as perpetuates Slavery in Kansas is declared unalterable for ever. Such with the concentration of all power to appoint officers to hold the election and to return the votes, which he is to canvass, in the hands of its President, John Calhoun, is the elaborate structure of villainy which the People of Kansas are required to ratify and accept as their State Constitution.

Of course, they will do no such thing, nor will they allow it to be done over their heads and there are not of dragoons and Border Ruffians together enough in Kansas to subjugate them. The question came before Secretary Stanton—himself an ardent Pro-Slavery Democrat—in this exact shape: "Will you call the new Legislature four "weeks in advance of its regular time of "meeting, in order to allow legal form to be "given to the all but universal uprising "against the Lecompton swindle? or will "you have civil war?" Mr. Stanton, after holding back to the last moment, finally yielded to the fearfully earnest popular demand, and called the Legislature; and for this President Buchanan has dismissed him from office. He did not wait to see Stanton's reasons, but, on receiving telegraphic advices that the Legislature had been called, he kicked out the Secretary as if he were some filthy dog detected in an act of vileness; and the Senate at once said Amen. Such are the circumstances under which California Gen. Denver, Mr. Buchanan's Indian Commissioner, is telegraphed at Boor eville to take possession of the Government of Kansas and try to head off the Legislature chosen by the People so as to let Calhoun and Co. declare their bogus Constitution adopted by the People, whom they have carefully denied any chance to vote against it.

There will of course be any number of speeches made in Congress to prove the President and Regent Calhoun all right, and that immense majority of the People of Kansas who don't agree with them all wrong. A smart lawyer can make a plausible speech in favor of any conceivable villainy. But ten thousand speeches will not change the essential facts in the case, the first of which is, that *the People of Kansas were not permitted by the Calhoun Convention to vote against their so-called Constitution because it was notorious that they would vote it down.* This fact is the pivot of the whole controversy. You may cite forty cases in which constitutions were put in force without an express ratification by popular vote; but until you find one in which the failure to submit was grounded on this reason, they will prove nothing to the purpose. Should a Constitution be forced upon the People of Kansas by Congress when everybody knows that said People would overwhelmingly reject it if they were allowed a chance? If any party supposes this the way to stifle "agitation" in or out of Kansas—to silence "shrieking" and stop "bleeding," let that party go ahead!

Two persons contending very sharply on matters regarding a late election, got to rather high words, when one of them said, "You never catch a lie coming out of my mouth." The other replied, "you may well say that, for they fly out so fast that nobody can catch them.'

We have received a long communication from an old and able Democratic correspondent, which we cannot publish all in one issue, and will therefore have to put one or two columns in at a time, until completed. It will repay a careful perusal by either the friends or enemies of the tariff:

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—The Delaware County *Republican* of the 4th inst., contains a communication from a resident of Chester, to the N. American & U. S. Gazette of Phila., signed "Protection," on the subject of the National policy in regard to its frequent anti-protection tendencies and consequent disasters to American interests since 1807.—The writer presents himself as "a Pennsylvania farmer, 75 years of age, speaking from his own recollections, without reference to documents, written or printed;" and concludes, by asking "will any one who is honest and capable be kind enough to inform us of the reason why those destructive laws were originated, and also the cause of their being so often put in force."

Though the question seems to have been directed to the readers of the *North American*, it is hoped the writer may not object to a few remarks in reply, from one who like himself, is a Pennsylvania farmer, a few years his junior in age, though during the most interesting events to which he alludes, was a witness, and to some extent a participant in the good or pernicious effects of the measures he lauds or deplores, since the year 1807. But whilst nothing will be urged that was not at the time within the knowledge of the writer, and of every intelligent and acute observer, each position will be sustained by authentic documentary evidence, if desired.

To the general remark of "protection," that from 1807 to 1819 the *average* price of wheat was about $1 50 per bushel, and other agricultural productions in proportion, no objection will be made. But the fact that this period covered the most gloomy, eventful, and disastrous years of our national existence, must have effected the interests of "protection" to an extent as a farmer, forbids a belief that it can be obliterated from his memory. The *average* price of wheat may have been $1 50 per bushel, but the writer of this witnessed public sales of wheat at various prices within the time named, ranging from $3¾ to 62½ cents per bushel.—The total destruction of a foreign market for all produce of the country during the embargo, and mainly so under the non-intercourse law which followed, after the entire floating wealth of the country had been annihilated by the piracies of Great Britain, and France; the occurrence of the war in 1812, the expense of which fell upon the fast property of the country in form of a direct tax; the total disappearance of the precious metals as a currency, and the substitution of paper issues of banks, municipal corporations and individuals, without credit, restriction in amount, or denomination from 1 cent upwards. The wide expansion and speedy destruction of this whole paper structure, followed by a shrinking of prices from a paper currency value to that of coin, to the extent of 50 per cent. at least. In 1816, after the close of the war, and the sacrifice of property under the Sheriff's hammer, to an appalling extent: in the adjustment of private interest which followed, including almost the whole machinery, materials, and made-up products of manufactures, no less than the land and agricultural appliances of the whole country: and all this in the years 1815, 1816, 1817, & 1818, while yet the "double duty" war tariff was in full operation. All this we say must be within the knowledge of "Protection," and it may be supposed reasonable that he should look to some other source than that of tariff for the cause that could produce such wide-spread ruin, at a time too, when the heaviest scale of import duties were in operation, that the country has ever sustained, one before the subject of protecting latteral American interests from the competition of foreign labor, by countervailing tariffs had ever been seriously agitated. To the writer of this, the vitiated currency of that day, and that alone could account for the wholesale havoc which obliterated almost every trace of wealth of the country, except the soil and that which was attached to it.

The scenes of distress in business affairs, described by "Protection" as falling within the period from 1819 to 1828, actually occurred at the close of the war, but *previous to* 1819. When the English manufacturers emptied their accumulated stores of goods on our market, to be sold or sacrificed as the case might be, and thus relieve themselves from a dead weight at home, they *were* sacrificed under our high tariff, and the experiment was not repeated for a time.—We were too poor to pay for them, and in the absence of further supplies from the same source, we were thrown upon our own resources. To relieve the country from the absolute scarcity thus produced, the "double war duty" was repealed. But as our means of paying were limited, manufacturing establishments sprung up on a small scale, and increasing in importance, from 1820 to 1824, the subject of protection was urged upon the attention of Congress, who, unable to meet the demands on the treasury otherwise, enacted the tariff law of 1828, to enable the government to pay off the public debt by this mode of taxation, while it would serve as an experiment to test the effect of high duties as a mode of protecting a branch of industry necessary to the country—then struggling to rise.

The unlimited productive capacity of our country had, previously to 1828, partially obliterated the scenes of poverty and distress, which followed the paper money explosion in 1816, and had furnished capital to commence on a grand scale the scheme of supplying our own wants in articles of cotton and woolen fabrics, &c. For the first time in the history of our country, the import duties on these and other articles of foreign production were then adjusted with but feeble opposition, with the avowed purpose of protecting those interests at home. Europe, our principal market for produce was in a state of profound peace; their scale of manufacturing reached an immense expansion, and while cotton rose to 34 cents per pound in Liverpool, improvements in machinery, and skill enabled them to constantly reduce the price of manufactured goods, and to meet our increasing disposition and ability to purchase at a price, with our protective duty added, not exceeding the actual cost of our home products. Trade in all its branches became active, commerce greatly expanded, and with these, our evil genius Banking, which has ever haunted the imaginations of our non-producing class, as the "Philosopher's stone," to enrich themselves upon the sweat and ruin of the industrial classes, once more laid its distroying talons upon us. The banking capital (on paper,) of the country trebled between 1824 & 1832, and the *superficial* prosperity of the country, seemed to advance *pari pasu* with the increase of paper currency up to 1832, when the bubble burst as usual, in obedience to an invariable law of its existence, and the work of destruction commenced. The increasing intensity of its disastrous progress was witnessed till 1837, when banking as an institution suffered the agonies of dissolution, or at best only continued a nominal existence amid the wealth of national and individual prosperity, which in every sense lay prostrate in the dust.

A DELAWARE COUNTY FARMER.

'Well, Tom, how fare you, about these times?'—'Oh, quite comfortably, just now,' said Tom, rubbing his stomach. "You hold your own, I see,' said his neighbor. 'Yes,' replied Tom, 'and a little of another man's, too!'

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.—*New Haven Dec.* 18.—It will be remembered that last winter a boy named Charles E. Sage, about 19 years of age, was missing from his home, in Cornwell, near Middleton, in this State; and that an Irishman named Patrick Nugent was arrested on a charge of murdering the lad, and putting his body under the ice. In a few months afterwards a body was found in the river without a head. The body was believed to be that of the missing boy, from several marks upon it, as well as from a portion of the clothing. Soon afterwards, the lining of an overcoat was found answering to the description of that worn by the missing person. Some months elapsed, when a sailor named Benson, came to Cornwell, and charged Nugent, the Irishman, with the murder. He said he saw the deed done, and assisted Nugent in putting the corpse under a haymow. He described accurately the lad's appearance—his dress—the color of his hair, &c., and declared that he had not had any peace of mind since the murder, and that he had come to Cornwell expressly to divulge all he knew about it. He confronted Nugent, and charged the deed upon him. The accused denied it, and trembled from head to foot. A grand jury found a true bill against Nugent, whose time of trial was fixed for the present month.

Thus matters have rested until within a few weeks, when the cousin of the missing boy, living in Ithaca, N. Y. received an anonymous letter from the interior of Pennsylvania, which he showed to his father, a Mr. Williams. The letter was answered, when another letter was received from Pennsylvania, signed William Russel, which Mr. Williams himself answered. He at the same time addressed the Postmaster, requesting him to watch for the person who called for the letter, and describe him. The Postmaster did so, when Mr. Williams immediately left Ithaca for Pennsylvania, found Russel, whom he discovered to be his nephew *Charles E. Sage the identical missing boy!*—A special Court is held at Baddan to-day, when Nugent will be liberated. The case is involved in the deepest mystery, beyond what has been related. No one can assign any reason for the perjury of the sailor who swore that he saw the murder committed, and there is no information to lead to the identity of the body that was found and buried as that of the boy Sage. The annals of crime do not afford a more extraordinary case than this.

All Sorts of Paragraphs and Items.

Mr. Tenbrook, owner of the American racer, Prioress, has returned to this country.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—The new Congress, it is said presents the fact that among the Northern Democrats there are but ten who have ever before sat in Congress. The South pursues a different practice. Of the Virginia delegation, for example, the average term of service in Congress is eight years.

An action for debt by a wife against her husband, to recover money loaned by her to her husband, being property acquired after marriage, was tried in the Common Pleas of Montgomery, Pa., a few days ago, Judge Graham presiding. The question was whether a wife could maintain a suit against her husband.—The Court decided that she could, and delivered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,508.

THE MORMON.—Great Salt Lake City is laid out on a magnificent scale. It is four miles in length by three in breadth; the streets running at right angles, and 132 feet wide, with sidewalks 20 feet in width. Each building lot contains an acre and a quarter of land; and a stream of pure water running through the city is made by an ingenious plan, to flow on each side of every street, and to irrigate every lot.

The pro-slavery members of Congress, at Washington, talk of running Buchanan for the second term, provided he consents to "eat dirt," and go with them to the death in their pro-slavery measures. Of course "Old Buck" will agree to anything, that he thinks would give him a renewal of his lease in the White House. We believe, however, that there are still enough freemen left in the country to put a veto upon the designs of these worthies.

SUSPENDED.—The Treasury Department at Washington, suspended payment on Wednesday last. Unpaid drafts to the amount of half a million of dollars are laid over. A new batch of Treasury notes must be issued, or a loan authorized by Congress, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the President's message. A bankrupt treasury in a time of profound peace has not often happened since the formation of this government.

INFAMOUS.—It is stated that Mr. Buchanan has spies employed among the people of Kansas. This is a system that has hitherto been confined to despotic countries, and its introduction into a Republic cannot be too strongly condemned. The Americans are not a people that require, or will tolerate, an espionage upon their actions. If the President expects the administration of our affairs to be so odious as to require this infamous aid to carry it out, he had better resign his office.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL.—This Hotel at Washington, has again been opened, and is said to be well filled with guests. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post states that many of the old boarders who suffered from the Hotel; have taken rooms there—among them Senator Hale and Mr. Burlingame.—The causes of the epidemic of last year will be investigated again by a Committee of Congress, as the proprietors intend to bring a claim upon government for the damage they sustained. They allege that the closing of the mouths of the sewers on the avenues threw the effluvia into the house and caused the disease.

A GOOD IDEA.—A friend meeting Gov. Reeder in New York, a few days since, said, "Well, Governor things are working." "Yes," said the Governor, "and, do you know, we think of calling a Convention of the citizens of Kansas in order to consult on votes, and decide upon some plan to quiet agitation, and settle the affairs of 'Bleeding Kansas.'" The fact is, the Government has got so much on its hands in removing the unfaithful, degenerate Democrats, and then finding fit persons to fill their places, that we fear it can not attend to Kansas affairs."—"Well," said his friend, "I think you are likely to have a full meeting."

"OUR BLOODIEST PICTURE IN THE BOOK OF TIME!"—The destruction of adipose porcine animals in the Queen City about these days is prodigious. Oceans of blood flow down Deer Creek and mingle their crimson hues with the muddy slime of a rising river. At the Cincinnati slaughter-house alone no less than thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-five fat, gorged hogs, from Kentucky and Indiana, have been slaughtered in seventeen working days! That's just 1,754⅓ hogs per diem. Great times for the poor who like ribs and tender loins.

From a computation recently made, it is calculated there are in occupation 150,000 acres of improved, and 300,000 acres of unimproved lands in Oregon. The value of farms is estimated at $5,000,000, and the total value of live stock at $2,500,000. The total number of acres of surveyed lands west of the Cascade mountains, as computed by the surveyor general, is 5,705,553. Number of acres yet to be surveyed, 230,400.—This land is all susceptible of cultivation. Exclusive of this, there is east of the Cascade mountains a vast scope of country peculiarly adapted for grazing which will one day probably be settled and become a separate Territory or State as the case may be.

A very singular thing is being brought to light at the Minnesota mine, Lake Superior. By examination among the broken rocks on the side of the bluff, pieces of veinstone, with copper and silicate, were picked out, one point the most considerable quantities, and it was thought best to pull away the adherent rubbish and examine for the outcrop of the vein. A party of men were put upon the ground, soon found the conglomerate with a channel or trench passing through it some five or six feet in width. This was filled with soft rubbish,—containing charcoal and other traces of the works of the ancient miners. Its depth has not yet been ascertained.

A babe, nine or ten months old, step-child of Abraham Wittemyer, who lives between Mifflin and Perrysville, Pa., was frozen to death one night during the cold weather in November. The mother, in trying to get it to break it of crying by putting it in its cradle and pushing it back under the bed. They did so one night, and the child cried until it was exhausted; the parents fell asleep, and in the morning, when they awake, it was dying, or head—both legs frozen to the knees, and its arms stiff up to the elbows.

A large dog had been accustomed to get bits of money from his master to go to a meat stall to get his lunch of fresh meat. One day, when change was short, his master gave growler a piece of white paper on which was an order for the meat. The dog, after mauling, urging, carried it to the meat stall and received his meal. And for several days, when the butcher gave one piece of paper was as good as another, he would pick up pieces of white paper and carry them to the stall without applying to his master. It was not long before a long bill came in from the meat dealer, who had such confidence in the dog that he did not think to look at the paper, and the dog himself was very fat. No arrest was made, and the dog occupies as respectable a position in society as ever.

OYSTERS.—There are at least 2,000 square miles, or 1,580,000 acres or natural oyster beds within the jurisdiction of Virginia. Allowing an eighth of a bushel to each square rod of these beds, and the quantity of oysters therein or thereon may be reckoned at 784,000,000 bushels. The oysters are reproduced at a rapid rate. The oyster is immensely prolific. Each mother of the family furnishes every year, generally in the month of May, spawn sufficient to give birth to three million infants. Under favorable circumstances, it takes about three years of these embryo oysters to obtain an edible size.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, in a recent conviction of a woman for poisoning her husband, says:—"Although the prisoner has been found guilty of a capital offence, and may be sentenced, it is not likely she will be executed. The court merely sentences to be hung at such a time as the Executive of the State may appoint, and remand the condemned to prison to await that time. Of late years, it has been customary in Pennsylvania, in cases where women have been sentenced to death, for the Governor to name a day of execution, and thus, virtually, the sentence is one of imprisonment for life. This we presume, will be the result in this case. There are now, we believe, in Pennsylvania, seven women under the sentence of death, several of whom were convicted many years ago."

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.* ap8.

C A R D.

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 of 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. Phila.

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 23d 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, 7 00
Higher branches and Mathematics, 8 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 Maris, 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 accompanying 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.
1 Hacres, 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 $3000; will offer real estate security, unfounded.
$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 will prove both reliable and cheap, as profitable to they who have the work done as he who does it? Who will insure the comfortand 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 as hereinstating 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, Dining rooms, Chambers, Stores,

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., DECEMBER 23, 1857.

Our readers will observe by an advertisement in our columns, that an application is being made to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, to authorize the Trustees of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad to apply all the funds now in hand—the receipts from delinquent stockholders, and also the net income from the road until the first day of July next—towards finishing it.

For once in the history of this improvement, a proposition has been made which seems to meet with general approbation, and we are assured by those well qualified to judge, that the granting the prayer of the petitioners will secure the completion of the road without sacrificing the stockholders.

The hearing will take place on Saturday next, hence it is important that the application should be as general as possible. We understand petitions to be signed by the bondholders and creditors, have been left at the store of I. L. Haldeman & sons, to remain there until Thursday evening next.

Governor Walker has resigned.—We publish elsewhere an extract from Gov. Walker's resignation, which is now before the people. So far as it defends his position as regards the President, his justification is complete. Walker never wanted the Governorship of Kansas, but repeatedly refused it, and when he finally yielded to the President's solicitations, it was with the understanding that the principles of *popular* soverignty were to be fully carried out. When he attempted by action to live up to this understanding and his subsequent pledges to the people of Kansas he is asked to resign. The resignation was brought about by intervention, mutually friendly to the administration and himself. It was delivered on Thursday, with a statement of the reasons which influenced the step, addressed to the Secretary of State. The administration will not permit such a document to go before the people unanswered, and therefore we may expect a reply. It was known before the meeting of Congress that a portion of the Cabinet insisted upon his removal or resignation, but the President being desirous of avoiding a personal rupture, deferred that choice of alternatives, and contented himself with the rubuke administered in the message, which virtually ended their official relations, and required only the form to entirely separate them.

It is strikingly evident that the breech is every day getting wider and wider, and that there is but one way to settle it, and that is, giving the people of Kansas a fair opportunity of regulating their own domestic affairs.

The Washington correspondent of the Phila. Press, writing under date of Dec. 17th says:—

Hon. John Hickman, of the Chester district, was one of the first from Pennsylvania, in the last House of Representatives, to raise his voice in favor of the nomination and election of Mr. Buchanan. You know how he worked during the last campaign for the success of our cause. Now he prepares himself for continued advocacy of the great principle that the will of the majority, as fairly expressed, shall prevail, and will speak in the House, on the first opportunity, in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

By the arrival at Halifax, on Wednesday, of the steamship Canada from Liverpool, we have one week later news from Europe.—The British Parliament was opened on the 3rd by the Queen in person, who in her speech from the throne, recommended an indemnity bill for the bank of England, and promised parliamentary reform. Several additional failures had occurred in London. In Hamburg the crisis was fearful, and business was entirely suspended.

The Harrisburg Daily *Telegraph* will be enlarged during the ensuing sessions of the Legislature, by the addition of four columns. Those who want full and complete reports of the proceedings of the Legislature cannot do better than subscribe for the Telegraph. It will be sent during the session for one dollar, one year for $4. Orders must be addressed with the cash to secure attention. Address Geo. Bergner & Co., Harrisburg.

CHRISTMAS is coming, and the people notwithstanding the "hard times" are making active preparations to enjoy it. The shopkeepers, in Media, have laid in abundance of material, and are prepared to supply almost every kind of merchandize, suitable for the holidays. Ladies' will find an excellent assortment of toys and fancy articles, at the trimming store of Miss Burke, as will be observed by her advertisement. Cummins & Co., are also offering great inducements in their line of business, in the way of the gift enterprise. Articles purchased with twenty-five cents, draw gifts worth from three cents to fifty. Articles purchased worth fifty cents draw gifts, valued from the cents up to three dollars. We know of persons in several instances who have drawn gifts of equal value to the last named sum. Those who want Confectionaries will find an excellent supply at Mrs. Boden's, or at John Mill's Bakery, on State st., formerly occupied by Daniel Rice. In the way of Dry-Goods, Isaac Haldeman, has on hand an excellent variety.

Christmas in Chester is also going to be enjoyed. We were there on Monday afternoon and the storekeepers appeared to be busy preparing for it. Mr. Thos. Entwisle, the baker and confectioner, on Main st., has on hand an excellent assortment of all kinds of good things. He presented us with a fruit cake, which proved to be elegant. Indeed we have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it superior to those generally made in Phila. We refer to his advertisement. Those who wish anything in the Dry Goods line are referred to the advertisements of Baker, Johnson and Gray. For books, go to Greigs new book and stationery store. There, you can purchase cheap.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to authorize the citizens of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. It provides for a board of five persons, appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants of Kansas, and a fair apportionment of the members of the Convention to form the new constitution. The election to be held on a day to be designated by the board, to be not less than ninety, nor more than one hundred, and twenty days after the passage of the act. The Board is to be entrusted with the appointment of judges, and the selection of places of voting; the elective franchise to be confined to every free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, who may be a *bona fide* inhabitant of the territory on the 21st of December, and who shall have resided three months prior to said election in the county in which he offers to vote. The convention to assemble in not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the election of delegates. The constitution to be submitted to the legal voters for their free acceptance or rejection, and unless adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast, shall be null and void.—The bill also secures the personal and political rights of the people, including those of the speech and press.

Both Houses of Congress had a rather lively time Wednesday. In the Senate, on the announcement of the Committees, several Republican Senaters protested against the list, as unfair. Mr. Pugh agreed with them but felt bound by party usages to vote with the majority. The long-promised speech of Mr. Green of Missouri was delivered. It was courteous in tone towards Mr. Douglas, and abounded in technicalities and citations of precedent. He was anxious for peace, and affirmed that the Lecompton document represented the views of a majority of the people of Kansas. Mr. Douglas, in reply, said that there could be no peace except upon the foundations of justice and right, and that to pursue the course marked out by Mr. Green would not only be death to the Democratic party, but would be a step sure to result in a civil war, to carry on which more than four regiments would be required.—The debate was postponed until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, which met for the first time in the new hall, after seats had been allotted, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, a Democrat, spoke in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, taking substantially similar positions to those of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Hughes of Indiana, essayed a reply but was beaten upon his own ground and took refuge in personalities.

In the Senate Thursday, the initiative in a number of matters was taken. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Arizona; Mr. Foot a homestead bill; Mr. Clay, a bill to repeal all laws allowing fishing bounties; and Mr. Pugh, a bill to improve the navigation at the Falls of the Ohio. So much of the President's Message as relates to the Pacific Railroad was referred to a Special Committee, of which the mover, Mr. Gwin, was made Chairman. A Committee was also appointed to examine into the condition of the banks of the District of Columbia. The credentials of Messrs. Bright and Fitch of Indiana, were referred, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the issue of twenty millions in Treasury notes. As to the first six millions, the rate of interest is be fixed by the Treasury Department; the balance is to be issued at the lowest rates of interest that will command the exchange of the notes at par for specie. What the policy is as to making these notes a part of the currency does not distinctly appear. Mr. Hunter urged the immediate consideration of the subject, but the matter was postponed till to-day.

Major Harris of *The Union* was elected Senate Printer. Mr. Douglas declining to vote for him for "reasons satisfactory to himself."

The House adjourned without doing any business upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania.

Both Houses of Congress were on Friday intent on the Administration project of an issue of Treasury Notes to any amount below Twenty Millions of Dollars. The course of debate in each renders probable the imposition of very material restrictions on this issue, alike as to amount, rate of interest and duration of issue. Mr. Crittenden struck the right note when he said that the Government ought to increase its revenue by taxation in some form, and not undertake to meet its current expenses in time of peace by shinning. Mr. Cobb will find, in due time, that his estimate of Three Hundred and Seventy Millions of Imports for the next fiscal year is a very wild one. We predict that his revenue from all sources for the calendar year 1858 will fall below Fifty-five Millions, while his expenditures cannot be brought under Sixty Millions. Commencing the year as he does with less than no surplus, ought he to depend on borrowing to fill the gap. The straightforward honest way would be to increase the taxes.

In Congress, on Saturday, the Senate passed the bill authorising the issue of twenty millions of dollars in Treasury notes, by a vote of 31 to 18. Its operation is limited to one year, and notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars are prohibited.—Mr. Crittenden introduced a resolution requiring an increase in the tariff of duties on imports.

It is said that some of the members of the Cabinet do not agree with the President in his determination to stop Walker in his course, and that one of them has written a letter to a friend in the South, in which he intimates that he may be under the necessity of coming out with a letter defining his position on this question, or perhaps even of resigning his seat in the Cabinet. The friends of Walker say that two members of the Cabinet and twenty-two of the southern Senators are opposed to any interference against him.

In the Senate on Monday a joint resolution was offered by Mr. Biggs, of North Carolina providing that the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress, on Wednesday next, shall be until January 4th, was adopted by ayes 34, noes 12. Mr. Wilson of Mass. introduced a bill granting one million acres of land for the benefit of free public schools in the District of Columbia. The debate on the Kansas question was then resumed by Mr. Bigler, who, at considerable length, defended the Kansas portion of the President's message, and assailed Senator Douglas. The latter replied with keen effect, and put our Pennsylvania Senator to some trouble about his sources of information in respect to the Kansas policy of the Administration.

WEST CHESTER & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next announced meeting of the Stockholders of this road, to elect officers for the coming year, will be held at West Chester, on Monday, the 11th of January.

DR. Harvey will commence a course of lectures on Physology, in Kennett Square, on Thursday, the 24th inst.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS.—Our carrier has taken great pains to prepare a New Year's address to the patrons of the Advertiser. He will present it to those on the post routes on Wednesday and Thursday next, and hopes all will be prepared for his call. No one more dearly earns his money than the post boy. Through all kinds of weather, no matter if the thermometer be up to ninety or down below zero, or how severe the storm, he regularly serves the news. A small compensation from each will be a tremendous sight to him, and in return he will compensate by serving the paper regularly.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Ex-Sheriff Hall has sold his farm in Aston, containing sixty-nine acres, for six thousand seven hundred dollars. It was purchased by George Yarnall, of Middletown.

Mr. Hall has purchasd the dwelling and store lately occupied by C. H. Shaw, in this Borough, where he intends carrying on the flour, feed and grocery business.

The farm of George Leedom, dec'd, situated in Radnor, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and sixty-four perches, was sold on the 7th inst., for one hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. It was purchased by Alex. Kirk, of Radnor.

The property of Wm. Siter, dec'd, in Radnor, was sold at public sale, on the 16th ult. The tract containing ninety-eight acres, was purchased by James Dougherty, of Tredyffrin, at ninety-five dollars per acre. The tract containing twenty six acres, upon which the saw mill and water power is situated, was purchased by John Siter, its present occupant, for one hundred and forty dollars per acre. This is a very excellent piece of ground, is covered with valuable timber, and has many advantages. It is, we think cheap.

J. B. West, of Tredyffrin, has purchased the property belonging to Henry G. Evans, containing ten acres, for one thousand dollars. It lays near the Eagle, and is handsomely situated. With a little improvement, it would make a very beautiful sight for a country residence.

PHILADELPHIA PROVISION MARKET.—The price of provisions in the Philadelphia market, during the past week, underwent but little change. Turkeys and geese were sold at 12 cents per lb.; chickens 10 cents. The supply of poultry is on the increase. Beef, prime cuts, were sold at 14 and 15 cts. per lb. Pork, of first quality from this county, brought $7 per hundred lbs. This was a fall of a half cent from the week previous.—Potatoes are still going up, bringing from $1 10 to $1 16 per bushel. Butter brings from 30 to 35 cts. per lb.; eggs from 20 to 25 per dozen.

CHURCH SERVICE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—The congregation of "Christ (Episcopal) Church," will hold service on Friday morning next, being Christmas day, in the basement room of the Methodist Church, in this place, at 10½ o'clock. A sermon appropriate to the day may be expected, by Rev. Henry S. Getz, the officiating clergyman. It is to be hoped there may be a large attendance of the people of Media. We are requested to announce that the sermon on next Sunday morning at the same place, will be on "*The true riches,*" by the same clergyman.

MAD DOG.—One day last week, a strange dog having symptoms of hydrophobia, was discovered near the residence of Stephen Malin, in Upper Providence. He passed across the farm of John Lewis, towards Middletown, and bit a cow belonging to John Smith, in the neighborhood of the Black Horse Tavern. He was soon after taken with a fit, and shot by Levis Lewis. We understand that Mr. Smith has quit milking his cow, and penned her up, to await the result of the bite.

RUNAWAY.—On Wednesday last, while Stephen Ogden of Upper Darby, was returning from Phila., in his dearborn, and while coming down the steep hill, at Kellyville, the tongue broke, when the horses ran off, threw Mr. O. out, and the dearborn passed over him. He was bruised considerably, but no bones were broken, and he will soon be able to be about. Dr. S. Bartleson rendered all medical aid necessary.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A young man, son of Mr. Jared Cope, near West Chester, was so severely injured from the kick of a horse, on Sunday, the 13th inst., that he died on Wednesday following. We understand he went into the stable, where the horse was loose, and in attempting to catch him, received a blow from his foot on the back, which prostrated him, and so severely injured him internally, as to cause his death as above stated. His brother was in the barn-yard at the time, and after the kick came to his aid. The event was a very melancholy one, and the bereavement is deeply felt by his parents and family, and numerous friends.—*Record.*

Those who want their winter clothing made up in a fashionable, neat and durable style, should employ Wm. T. Innes, Draper and Tailor, of this Borough. Those who have got clothing made by him can bear testimony to his fitness. Many would find it greatly to their advantage to get their clothing made at home, by one whose experience is his guarantee, instead of buying it ready-made in the city. They will get a better article, and cheaper, and will encourage the tailors of our own county, in preference to those who have no dealings with us. Our word for it, that if the material for a suit of clothing be bought at our own dry goods store, and given to one of our own tailors to make up, the buyer will find that he has gained a better bargain, than by patronizing Philadelphia.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A man named Bryan Fitzpatrick, employed on a farm in Upper Darby, Delaware county, was received into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday, with a fracture of the skull, caused by the kick of a horse. The unfortunate man had been killing hogs, and undertook to saddle the horse with the blood upon his hands and clothes, the smell of which made the animal fractious. Fitzpatrick's injures will probably prove fatal.

COAL AND LUMBER.—We invite the attention of the public to the advertisement in our columns, of George Righter, who has on hand at his place, (Morgan's Corner,) an excellent assortment of stone coal, and lumber of every description. Persons in the upper part of the county, in want of these articles should give him a call.

OUR SCHOOLS.—Our public schools, owing to the suspension of business, and stoppage of mills, are very much crowded at this time. The present condition of affairs presents an excellent opportunity for those out of employment, to avail themselves of the advantages of our present free school system. Persons that have no work need not be idle.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening last, an out-building at the factory of Oborn Levis, in Upper Darby, caught fire, and burnt to the ground. It was filled with raw waste, and it is supposed the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

ASTRONOMIRAL LECTURE.—Rev. B. S. Huntington, of Aston Ridge Seminary, lectured on Astronomy, at the Town Hall, in Chester, on Tuesday evening last.

LARGE HOGS.—Two hogs, raised by Abram Regester, of Edgmont township, were butchered a week ago, and weighed 1035 pounds. They were aoout one year old. Who can beat this?

RADNOR.—We had the pleasure of being in Radnor for a day or two during last week, and must tell our readers about our visit.—We arrived at the Eagle, kept by Mr. Kirk, on Thursday afternoon, and put up for the night. It was very dark and stormy, and being tired, we repaired to bed at an early hour. It was some time before we could get to sleep, perhaps the clock had tolled the eleventh hour, and then, what do you think happened. Why, the first that we knew, (before we could even get our eyes open,) we were suddenly jerked to a sitting posture, with a bottle of wine in one hand, and a goodly piece of pound cake in the other.—Now this was certainly a strange posture for one in our condition to assume so suddenly, and we must confess that we felt somewhat astonished. However, an explanation was soon made, and the manner in which we used the cake and wine was of sufficient apology for the proceedings. A marriage ceremony had just been performed—two made one. Our friends, Thomas T. Crosley, of Newtown, and Miss Rachel Kirk of Radnor, had been joined together in wedlock. We thank them for their compliments, and hope they may long live to enjoy the memory and pledges of that eventful night. Although our rest was broken, it was only temporarally, and were again soon lost to all care for the night.

There is one thing in Radnor deserving of particular notice. It is the roads in that township. They are much better than those in some other sections of the County. We do not know who the Supervisors are, but their work certainly reflects much credit upon their judgment.

The roads in Haveford township are also remarkably smooth, and kept in good condition. They have underwent a great change for the better, since under the control of the present supervisors.

When we visit the upper part of the county again, which we think will be soon, we hope to have more time to see our friends, and notice the condition of allairs and improvements of the neighborhood.

THAT CLOCK AGAIN.—Our "dirty faced" monitor has again been very remiss in its duty. On Wednesday morning last, although the sun was above the horizon, the wooden hands maintained that it was a quarter past four, although the almanac declared that sun-rise did not take place till after seven.

By the way, what is the reason that the *thing* absolutely refuses to go on Wednesdays—there has not been a Wednesday, since the clock has been elevated to the responsible position which it fills with so little fidelity, but that it has been at a dead stand. It reminds us of the clown's horse, which, when he was about trading, refused to move—whereupon the clown remembered that "that was one of the days he did not go." It appears that Wednesday is one of the days that our clock don't go, and like those who gaze up into its dirty face, contents itself with working 6 days in a week.

'Twas said that the reason for stoppage, was that the weights had ran down, and since the individual who has the care of it, resides at a distance from the town, (there being no one in our Borough competent to wind a $600 town clock;) why, of course, it must stand dumb until the proper functunary arrives to twist the ropes again. Well, after all, it is a very good way to determine when a clock wants winding, to wait till it stops because of having ran down, though it interferes somewhat with the design of such an institution. Upon an examination of the clock, we are free to say that it is certainly a beautiful piece of machinery, and reflects credit upon the purchaser, of the mechanism displayed in fitting it in its place, we cannot speak in such flattering terms, and think, that before the citizens of Media will have good time meted out to them, from the Court House steeple, there will have to be something more done in that department.

Media. I. S.

STANDARD WORKS, &C.—We notice that the Book store of Mark Packard, in this Borough, is well stocked with all kinds of Standard Works, the value of which is durable, not transient, and which he sells at the lowest prices. All books in use in our schools are sold by him, on terms as cheap as they can be purchased in the city. In short, he keeps for sale everything in the Book and Stationery Line, from the most valuable works down to the smallest jackknife. Mr. P. has long been known to our citizens as a highly capable and honest business man, one accommodating under all circumstances. Those who wish to mak purchases, we refer to his advertisement.

By the following items from the *Village Record* it will be seen that the villians who committed the hotel robberies in this county have commenced depredations in Chester County.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last, the money-drawer of James Mellon, proprietor of the Fountain Inn, at Phœixville, was robbed of about eight dollars. On the night in question, a colored man stopped at the Inn, and begged to be kept all night, alleging that he had walked far, could get no work and had no money. He was accordingly accommodated; but the scamp got up in the morning before any one was stirring, and decamped with the money drawer, containing the above sum. The drawer was found in the road a short distance from the house. The fellow also took a couple of pounds of choice tobacco.—He said that his home was in Waynesburg, Chester county.

ANOTHER.—A colored man stopped for supper and lodging at the Centre House tavern, Marshallton, on Tuesday evening last. After supper he retired, but got up during the night, and absquatulated, taking with him the money till, containing about 200 pennies, and some account books. The drawer and books were found next morning in Humphrey Marshall's field, but the negro has not been heard of. Several depredations of the same kind have been perpetrated, probably by the same fellow. He also took $10 from the pocket of one of Mr. Speakman's boarders.

The same darkey probably, stopped at the Eagle Hotel, in Uwchlan township, on the night of the 7th inst., and played the same game. Mr. Beebrower, the landlord, advertises a reward of $5 for the fellow.

Coroner Johnson held an inquest upon the body of an unknown white man, found dead on the premises of Ann E. Sellars, in Upper Darby township, near the road leading from the West Chester Plank Road to Haddington, on Monday last. The jury rendered a verdict of death from causes unknown. He appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, with light brown hair, and minus three front teeth. He had on an oil cloth cap, tweed coat, light summer pants, with a rule and glazing knife in the pockets, with the letters D. W. S. on them.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISIONS.—Ex-Sheriff Hall has just opened a flour, feed and provision store, on the corner of South Avenue and State st., in this Borough. He has presented us with fine samples of sausage and scrapple, which we do not hesitate to pronounce excellent. We wish him success.

FINE MINCE PIES.—On Tuesday night last, while we were busily engaged at press, D. R. Hawkins, surprised us with two mince pies, made without the use of brandy. They were rich and elegant and far exceed in taste those filled with liquor. Mr. H. has our thanks, as well as the devil's, who had a pleasant change from rolling to eating for a few minutes.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—Protracted meeting was commenced in the Methodist Church, in this Borough, on Sunday night.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We this week advertise a number of valuable properties at public and private sale.

Pierce C. Hemphill's farm, containing one hundred and ten acres, situated in Middletown, is offered at private sale. It is a first rate property, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

Three and a half acres of land with improvements, belonging to Samuel Pugh, in Upper Providence; offers an excellent opportunity to those who wish a place of the kind. It will be sold on the 7th of January.

The personal property of John M. Morton dec'd., in Springfield, will be sold at public sale, on Monday next.

A small farm containg ten acres, in Haverford township, in a good state of cultivation, is offered by R. Johnson, at private sale. It is only a mile from the White Hall Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and nine miles from Philadelphia.

One hundred and thirty acres of land near the Rose Tree, in Upper Providence, is offered at private sale. It will be sold altogether or in tracts. It is a good property, and is offered on liberal terms. Joseph M. Worrall of Radnor, is the owner.

The property belonging to Anderson Kirk, in Upper Providence, containing about six acres, will be sold on Monday next. It is only a mile from this Borough, and is very desirably situated.

A valuable farm, the estate of Davis Garrett, dec'd., in Willistown township, Chester Co., containing one hundred and eighteen acres, will b offered at private sale, on Tuesday next.

SHERIFF SALE.—The store goods of Stevenson, in Chester, will be sold by Sheriff Vernon, to-morrow.

On Thursday, (to-morrow,) a public examination of the pupils of the Media Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Jos. Ad. Thomson, will take place in the Court House. The exercises will commence at 9 A. M., and continue throughout the day.—The patrons of the school, and the public generally are requested to be present.

In the evening, they will give a series of recitations, at the same place, consisting of single pieces and dialogues—commencing at 7 P. M. As the admission is free, the audience will no doubt, give them a liberal collection, to aid them in defraying expenses.

PAPER HANGING.—Many of our citizens are seeing the utility of having paper placed on the walls of their dwellings, instead of lime. This is the case among our farmers, who have heretofore not generally used the article. To those who should want their walls papered, we would recommend them to Samuel Ottey, of this Borough, than whom there is no better in the county, for this business. The paper, of any quality, can also be procured of Cummins & Co.

WELL EXECUTED.—We yesterday called at the Marble yard of Daniel M'Clintock, in this Borough, to see two pair of grave-stones made for Ezekiel Norman, of Lower Providence. They are very neat and beautiful, yet plain, the lettering being executed in a most creditable manner. They are designed for Chester, to be erected in the Episcopal Church yard at that place. Mr. M'C's Marble work took the premium at the last Delaware County Agricultural Exhibition. Persons in want of anything in his line, should call and see specimens at his yard in Media, or the grave-stones we have spoken of, which can now be seen in the church yard above named at Chester.

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Phila., will lecture in the Town Hall, at Chester, on Monday evening next. Subject—"*Young America.*"

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADA.

And now, December 12th, 1857, of the Petition of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, the Court grant a Rule, returnable on Saturday the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Creditors of the said Company, and on John Thomas and Joseph T. Thomas, Trustees, under the Mortgages executed by the said Company, and assignees under their assignment, for the benefit of the creditors, made in April, 1856, to show cause why an order of this Court should not be made, directing the said John Thomas and Joseph T. Thomas, to apply to the finishing of the said Railroad to Westchester, all the funds now held by them, all monies that may at any time hereafter be received by them, for subscriptions to the Stock of the said Company, all funds that shall be received by them before the 1st day of July, 1858, from running said road, and also all cross-ties and other property, that can be applied for such purpose, under said assignment, and direct notice of the rule to be published in a public newspaper of the City of Philadelphia, and counties of Delaware and Chester.

Certified from the Record, this 12th day Dec. 1857.

C. P. ERICHSON,
Pro-Prothonotary.

dec. 16.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the parsonage of St. David's Church, Radnor, by the Rev. Richardson Graham, Rector, *Thomas T. Crosley*, to *Rachel*, only daughter of Benjamin Kirk, Esq., all of the Spread Eagle, Radnor township, Del. county, Pa.

In Chester on the 27th ult. by Rev. Mr. Arthur, *Mr. Peter Brandes*, of Chester, to *Miss Levina Regester*, of Nether Providence.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Walker, *Mr. Jonathan Pennell* of Chester, to *Miss Anna*, daughter of Peter N. Gamble, of Lower Chichester.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Sproull, *Mr. John Seddon* to *Miss Catharine Loveland*, both of Shoemakerville.

On Fifth-day, the 10th inst., at Friends' Meeting House, in Upper Darby, *George B. Allen* to *Lydia Garrett*, both of Delaware county.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. John O'Neill, *Mr. Jesse Baker* to *Miss Hannah W. Green*, both of Middletown.

DIED.

In Haverford, on the 16th inst., *Margaret Cornick*, aged about 22 years.

In Upper Darby, on Friday, the 18th inst., *Catharine Lobb*, widow of the late Asher Lobb, aged 79 years.

In Birmingham, on Monday, the 14th inst., *William Shields*, aged about 50 years.

In Chester, on the 14th inst., *Sarah Bickham*, eldest daughter of Thomas B. and Mary L. Price, aged 2 years and 9 months.

In Ridley, on Monday, the 14th inst., *Robert Chandler*, aged about 50 years.

In Chester, on the 14th inst., *William G. Lyons*, aged 45 years.

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* residing in Middletown.

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

LUMBER.—The subscriber would inform his friends that he still continues the business of sawing lumber, at Palmer's Mill, 2 miles north of Media, where Wheelwrights, Cabinet Makers and others, in want of Lumber can be supplied with all the different kinds usually cut at country mills. A lot of seasoned coffin boards on hand, also Inch Poplar boards seasoned, Hickory axles, White oak Plank, &c, &c.

Dec. 9-2m* LEWIS PALMER.

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

EVERTON TAFFY.—If you want to ease your cough, get some EVERTON TAFFY, manufactured at ENTWISLE'S Confectionery, as it is a good article, Market street, a few doors above Market Square, Chester. dec. 23.

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 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 "
" " 5,	60 "

The above are the retail cash prices.

All other School Books at corresponding profits.

Media, Dec. 23. MARK PACKARD.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!—T. ENTWISLE takes pleasure in informing 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 Pufs, 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 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.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFfered at the Book and Stationery Store of CUMMINS & CO., in Media, to obtain Notions and other Presents for the Holidays with little cost. The offer is made to any person purchasing a book with 25 cents, to draw a present worth from 3 to 50 cents: any one buying a book worth 50 cents and upwards, to draw a present worth from 3 cents to $3. Their stock of books is large and valuable, and will be sold at the lowest retail prices. The purchaser is allowed to take any article in the store to the value of the prize he draws.

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 COMING. 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 CRAVATS.

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 f. om 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, "
Daniel B. Smith, "
William Procter, Professor of Pharmacy.
Dr. Robert Bridges, Prof. of Chemistry.
Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica.
Dr. Charles Froncfield, 432 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.

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

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

A HINT FOR THE SEASON.—We greatly desire that our friends should make up statistics of the products of their farms for the year, embracing grain, fruit, hay, wool, butter, cheese, beef, pork, sugar, molasses, timber, lumber, fire-wood, stone, &c., giving to each its market value, and making out the grand total for the year. We do not wish this for our sake, but for theirs. We could use some of them to advantage, if they were in our hands. But every farmer could use them for himself, in several most important estimates. We will mention some of them:

1. He would learn just how much his living costs him. We are convinced that very few farmers know this: what each one's family eat, drink, wear, and burn—all, we mean, that is drawn from the farm, he sets down for nothing. But all these items are to be placed to the credit of his farm, as certainly as if he had them to buy. An estimate of this sort would soon convince him how little a small salary will do for the support of a family.

2. He would learn, from such estimates, what crop pays the best for the capital expended. This is of immense consequence to the farmer in his plans for the future.—Every such estimate should be well weighed.

3. If, along with such estimates, he will also make notes of the prices and the facilities for marketing, in regard to each crop, the value of the result will be much increased. A few years' record of such matter, would constitute the man who made it an authority on such topics, much to his own advantage, and that of his friends.

4. Such estimates would often show where a leakage occurs on a farm. Some crops are, we doubt not, grown just because the farmer has been in the habit of growing them. They yield him no profit, but he does not know it. Now, an estimate of this sort would open his eyes wonderfully, if it was carefully made.

5. Such estimates would help make our farmers exact men. This would be a greater advantage than any we have mentioned.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.—About a year ago the Ledger described the process of transplanting a number of large trees with frozen earth balls, as adopted by a gentlemen residing on Broad st., who was ornamenting the grounds around a new dwelling. We have since been furnished with the result of that experiment; and as the season is favorable to other and similar experiments on account of the progress of the one alluded to will be interesting. The trees were about thirty years old, and about 45 feet in height. Some were evergreens and some decidious. The average balls of earth frozen around the roots may be set down as ten feet in diameter, three feet deep and five tons weight.—They were cut out of the solidly frozen ground in mid winter; then hauled three miles, some on sleds and others on wagons, as the roads permitted, from five to nine horses being required for one tree. The holes for their reception were also cut out of the solidly frozen ground. There were three Norway firs, one balm of Gilead, one hemlock and one weeping willow; also, two horse chesnuts and two European Larches. The operator was inexperienced and his mode of resetting clumsy. All the trees were first delivered before any of them was set its new place and covered in with earth. This was an error, be cause a deal of mischief was done to the fine roots by the frost. The trees made equal show of success in the months of April and May. In June and July the larches and horse chesnuts knocked under and gradually died. Each and all of the rest, after some show of torpor in July, took on a vigorous growth in August, and afterwards seemed to forget that they were ever disturbed from the place of original growth; and now, in December, there is a particularly fresh, green and healthful appearance in the folinge of the evergreens. It may be observed that the summer has been unusually wet. These trees thus transplanted cost (trees, moving and insuring,) from $75 to $100 each. But this price is double a fair charge. The loss of the deciduous trees is supposed to be due to the exposure of the roots as stated. The trees are not upright; but this is due to the want of skill and judgement in the operator, and it can be corrected by undermining on one side and drawing the tree over. The experiment justifies the hope that fruit trees can be moved, which will in the second year yield the same crop as before moving.

WHY KEEP POTATOES IN THE DARK.—It is often observed by good housekeepers that their best potatoes come from the bottom of the bin or barrel, where they are most effectually guarded from the light, and often covered with the soil that has sifted down from the upper layers. It is often recommended that the vegetable be kept in a dark cellar.—It has been suggested that one reason of the deterioration of this vegetable is owing, in part, to the fact, that cellars in all the modern built houses are made much more light and airy, than they were thirty years ago.

The potato is in its most perfect condition when it is fully ripe, and has the largest share of starch in its composition. If it could be kept in the ground, without freezing so as to destroy its vitality, it would remain nearly unchanged in its character until the following spring, when the increased warmth of the sun would excite the germs. Art should attempt to do what nature does perfectly, in the original home of the potato. It is kept cool, dark deposit of vegetable mould until Spring opens. In the good old fashioned cellar which kept potatoes, when we were a boy, these conditions were very well observed. The bin was in the darkest, coolest part of the cellar, and the potatoes were deposited there with the dirt on them, as they came from the field, and they saw no ray of light, except that of a candle, from November until March. They were only kept from freezing, in the zero nights, by a thick covering of rye straw.

In the modern built house there is usually too much light and warmth in the cellar.—The potatoes come in early Winter into the light and temperature of April. The reproductive instincts of the tuber are excited, the eyes begin to start and the starch, which makes the potato so mealy and nice, as an article of food, begins to pass over into compounds, favorable to the growth of a new crop. The cook complains of wet heavy potatoes. These prematurely sprouted tubers, it is frequently observed are not so productive as others. The reproductive energy seems to be awakened by this untimely light and heat. It looks reasonable that this course followed up for a long series of years, should prove an unfavorable influence upon the health of the plant. Market gardeners are alive to this fact, and let their early potatoes, ripe in July, lie in the ground until November before they dig them. They are then kept in a cool dark cellar, until it is time to start them for planting.—*American Agriculturist.*

SHEEP.—Signs of health in sheep are a skittish brightness, clear azur eye, florid ruddy eye-strings and gums, teeth fast breath sweet, nose and eyes dry, respiration free and regular, feet cool, dung substantial, wool fast and unbroken, skin of fine florid red particularly on the brisket.

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 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 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, al ways 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.
CHESTER CHARGES LESS THAN EVERY—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.*

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 hand the largest assortment of PIANO FORTES in the city, made by Bordman, Gray & Co., Jacob Chickering, Steinway & Sons, A. W. Ladd & Co., Wm. Miller, F. P. Burns; Bennett & Co. and J. Marsh. Also, an extensive stock of Premium MELODEONS, made by C. W 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 short notice. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.
JOHN FARELLA & 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 & Muffetees, 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 FARELRA & CO.
No. 818 Market street, above Eighth,
Philadelphia, September 23-4m.

CUSTER & MILLER,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Corner of Broad st. and Philadelphia 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.
JONAH 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.

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.

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 C. HALE.

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 constant 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.

F. 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 Bunnes 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.
March 18, 1856-1y WM. T. INNES,
Fashionable Tailor.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, Cheap Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail at the "Philadelphia" Watch and Jewelry store," No. 118 (Old No. 66) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $22, 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 assortment 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 $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 26th 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.

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

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.

CONOVER'S
GREAT WESTERN
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 389 Market st. bet. 10th and 11th north side. Phila.
Manufacturers and Dealers in every description of Furniture, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Looking Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash, Wholesale and Retail. ap22-1y.

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

CHESTER LUMBER YARD.
The subscribe s 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 thoroughly 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
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. mai

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.

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 25
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,
Lewis 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 ORDEN, 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 8¼ 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 literally singed, blacked 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. MUHLENBEG.
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 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.

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.

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 Tobacc

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN AND Media Advertiser.

VOLUME 3---NO. 45 MEDIA, DEL. CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1857. WHOLE NO 149

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY stables of *WESSEL C. BROADHEAD*, corner of State and Orange streets, Media, where kind and gentle horses and good carriages are constantly kept for hir on reasonable terms. April 1st, 1857, tf.

BAER & BROTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, &C.
No. 1712 Market st., South side, one door east of the Henderson House, NEAR THE MEDIA DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—All goods warranted as represented.
Philada. June 3, 1857-tf.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.
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 END EXCHANGE HOTEL,
REVIVED.
No. 1509 Market Street, above Fifteenth,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN & ENTRIKIN,
Philadelphia, April, 27, 1857. Proprietors.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY KEPT BY L. FISHER,)
Market Street above 13th, No. 1207. Philadelphia.
M. CLARK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Stabling for Horses. July 1.

RESTUAR NT.--The subscriber has recently opened a Restuarant 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 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.

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

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

A. P. SMEDLEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFICE—Front street, opposite the Court House Square, Media, Pa. may 26.

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.

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

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.

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

DAD IS GROWIN G OLD, JOHN.

BY J. Q. A. WOOD.

Ay, dad is growing old, John,
His eyes are getting dim,
And years have on his shoulders laid
A heavy weight for him;
But you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make his load as light
And easy as we can.

He used to take the brunt, John,
At cradle and the plow,
And earned our porridge by the sweat
That trickled from his brow;
Yet never heard we him complain,
What'er his toil might be,
Nor wanted e'er a welcome seat
Upon his solid knee.

But when our boy strength came, John,
And sturdy grew each limb,
He brought us to the yellow field,
To share the toil with him;
But he went foremost with the swath,
Tossing aside the grain,
Just like the plow that heaves the soil,
Or ship that shears the mean.

Now we must lead the van, John,
Through weather foul or fair,
And let the old man read and dose,
And tilt his easy chair;
And he'll not mind it, John, to-day,
At the eve to tell us o'er
Those brave old tales of British times,
Of grand-dad and the war.

I heard you speak of ma'am, John;
'Tis gospel what you say.
That caring for the like of us
Has turned her head so gray:
Yet John, I do remember well
When neighbors called her vain,
And when her hair was long and like
A gleaming sheaf af gram!

Her lips were cherry red, John,
Her cheeks were round and fair,
And like a ripened pouch it swelled
Against her wavy hair;
Her step fell lightly as the leaf
From off the summer tree,
And all day busy at the wheel
She sang to you and me.

She had a buxom arm, John,
That wielded well the rod,
Whene'er with wilful step our feet
The path forbidden trod;
But to the heaven of her eye
We never looked in vain,
And evermore our yielding cry
Brought down her tears like rain.

But that is long agone, John.
And we are what we are,
And little heed we, day by day,
Her fading cheek and hair;
Ah, when beneath her faithful breast
The tides no longer stir,
'Tis then, John, that we most shall feel
We have no friend like her.

Thus speaking softly o'er
The blessed names of those, ere long,
Shall welcome us no more:
Nay! hide it not—for why should'st thou
An honest truth disown?
Thy heart one day will lighter be,
Remembering it has flown.

For dad is growing old, John,
His eyes are getting dim,
And ma'am is treading softly down
The dim descent with him;
But you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make their path a smooth
And level as we can.

SMILES FOR HOME.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"TAKE that home with you, dear," said Mrs. Lewis, her manner half smiling, half serious.

"Take what home, Caddy?" And Mr. Lewis turned towards his wife, curiously.

Now, Mrs. Lewis had spoken from the moment's impulse, and already partly regretted her remark.

"Take what home?" repeated her husband. "I don't understand you."

"That smiling face you turned upon Mr. Edwards, when you answered his question just now."

Mr. Lewis slighted averted his head, and walked on in silence. They had called in at the store of Mr. Edwards to purchase a few articles, and were now on their way home. There was no smile on the face of Mr. Lewis now, but a very grave expression instead—grave almost to sternness. The words of his wife had taken him altogether by surprise; and, though spoken lightly, had jarred upon his ears.

The truth was, Mr. Lewis like a great many other men who have their own business cares and troubles, was in the habit of bringing home a sober, and, too often, a clouded face. It was in vain that his wife and children looked into that face for sunshine, or listened to his words for tones of cheerfulness.

"Take that home with you, dear." Mrs. Lewis was already repenting this suggestion, made on the moment's impulse. Her husband was sensitive to a fault. He could not bear even an implied censure from his wife. And so she had learned to be very guarded in this particular.

"Take that home with you, dear! Ah me! I wish the words had not been said. There will be darker clouds now, and gracious knows, they were dark enough before!—Why can't Mr. Lewis leave his cares and business behind him, and let us see the old, pleasant, smiling face again. I thought this morning that he had forgotten how to smile; but I see that he *can* smile, if he tries. Ah! Why don't he try at home?"

So Mrs. Lewis talked to herself, as she moved along by the side of her husband, who had not spoken a word since her reply to his query, "Take what home?" Block after block was passed, and street after street crossed, and still there was silence between them.

"Of course," said Mrs. Lewis, speaking in her own thoughts. "Of course he is offended. He won't bear a word from me. I might have known, beforehand, that talking out in this way would only make things worse. Oh dear! I'm getting out of all heart!"

"What then, Caddy?"

Mrs. Lewis almost started at the sound of her husband's voice, breaking, unexpectedly, upon her ear, in a softened tone.

"What then?" he repeated, turning towards her, and looking down into her shyly upturned face.

"It would send warmth and radiance through the whole house," said Mrs. Lewis, her tones all a-tremble with feeling.

"You think so?"

"I know so! Only try it, dear, for this one evening."

"It isn't so easy a thing to put on a smilidg face, Caddy, when thought is oppressed with care."

"It didn't seem to require much effort just now," said Mrs. Lewis, glancing up at her husband with something of archness in her look.

Again a shadow dropped down upon the face of Mr. Lewis, which was again partly turned away; and again they walked on in silence.

"He is so sensitive!" Mrs. Lewis said to herself, the shadow on her husband's face darkening over her own. "I have to be as careful of my words as if talking to a spoiled child."

No, it did not require much effort on the part of Mr. Lewis to smile, as he passed a few words, lightly, with Mr. Edwards. The remark of his wife had not really displeased him; it had only set him to thinking. After remaining gravely silent, because he was undergoing a brief self-examination, Mr. Lewis said—

"You thought the smile given to Mr. Edwards came easily enough?"

"It did not seem to require an effort," replied Mrs. Lewis.

"No, not much effort was required," said Mr. Lewis. His tones were slightly depressed. "But this must be taken into account; my mind was in a certain state of excitement, or activity, that repressed sober feelings, and made smiling an easy thing.—So we smile and are gay in company, at cost of little effort, because all are smiling and gay, and we feel the common sphere of excitement. How different it often is when we are alone, I need not say. You, Caddy, are guilty of the sober face at home as well as your husband." Mr. Lewis spoke with a tender reproof in his voice.

"But the sober face is caught from yours oftener than you imagine, my husband," replied Mrs. Lewis.

"Are you certain of that, Caddy?"

"Very certain. You make the sunlight and the shadow of your home. Smile upon us; give us cheerful words; enter into our feelings and interests, and there will be no brighter home in all the land. A shodow on your countenance is a veil for my heart; and the same is true as respects our children.—Our pulses strike too nearly in union not to be disturbed when yours has lost its even beat."

Again Mr. Lewis walked on in silence, his face partly averted; and again his wife began to fear that she had spoken too freely, but he soon dispelled this impression, for he said—

"I am glad, Caddy, that you have spoken thus plainly. I only wish that you had done so before. I see how it is. My smiles have been for the outside world—the world that neither loved nor regarded me—and my clouded brow for the dear ones at home, for whom thought and care are ever-living activities."

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were now at their own door, where they paused a moment, and then went in. Instantly, on passing his threshold, Mr. Lewis felt the pressure upon him of his usual state. The hue of his feelings began to change. The cheerful, interested exterior put on for those he met in business intercourse, began rapidly to change, and a sober hue to succeed. Like most business men, his desire for profitable results was even far in advance of the slow evolutions of trade; and his daily history was a history of disappointments, in some measure dependent upon his restless anticipations.—He was not as willing to work and to wait as he should be; and, like many of his class, neglected the pearls that lay here and there along his life-paths, because they were inferior in value to those he hoped to find just a little in advance. The consequence was, that when the day's business excitement was over, his mind fell into a brooding state, and lingered over its disappointments, or looked forward with failing hope in the future—for hope, in many things, has been long deferred. And so he rarely had smiles for his home.

"Take that home with you, dear," whisdered Mrs. Lewis, as they moved along the passage, and before they had joined the family. She had an instinctive consciousness that her husband was in danger of relapsing into his usual state.

The warning was just in time.

"Thank you for the words!" said he.—"I will not forget them."

And he did not; but at once rallied himself, and to the glad surprise of Jennie, Will, and Mary, met them with a new face, covered with fatherly smiles, and with pleasant questions, in pleasant tones, of their day's employments. The feelings of children move in quick transitions. They had not expected a greeting like this; but the response was instant. Little Jenny climbed into her father's arms. Will came and stood by his chair, answering in lively tones his questions, while Mary, older by a few years than the rest, leaned against her father's shoulder, and laid her white hand softly upon his head, smoothing back the dark hair just showing a little frost, from his broad, manly temples.

A pleasant group was this for the eyes of Mrs. Lewis, as she came forth from her chamber to the sitting-room, where she had gone to lay off her bonnet and shawl, and change her dress. Well did her husband understand the meaning look she gave him;—and warmly did her heart respond to the smile he threw back upon her.

"Words fifty spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," said Mr. Lewis, speaking to her as she came in.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mary, looking curiously into her father's face.

"Mother understands," replied Mr. Lewis, smiling tenderly upon his wife.

"Something pleasant must have happened," said Mary.

"Something pleasant? Why do you say that?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"You and mother look so happy," replied the child.

"And we have cause to be happy," answered the father, as he drew his arm tightly around her, "in having three such good children."

Mary laid her cheek to his, and whispered:—"If you are smiling and happy, dear father! home will be like heaven."

Mr. Lewis kissed her; but did not reply. He felt a rebuke in her words. But the rebuke did not throw a chill over his feelings; it only gave a new strength to his purposes.

Don't distribute all your smiles. Keep a few of the warmest and brightest for home," said Mrs. Lewis, as she parted with her husband on the next morning. He kissed her, but did not promise. The smiles were kept, however, and evening saw them;—though not for the outside world. Other, and many evenings saw the same cheerful smiles, and the same happy home. And was not Mr. Lewis a better and happier man? Of course he was. And so would all men be, if they would take home with them the smiling aspect they so often exhibit, as they meet their fellow-men in business intercourse, or exchange words in passing compliments. Take your smiles and cheerful words home with you, husbands, fathers, and brothers. Your hearths are cold and dark without them.

THE CRISIS.

SCENE—*A sumptuously-furnished chamber in New York. Mr. and Mrs.* PERCY *discovered preparing to "retire for the (remainder of the night.")*

TIME—*Two in the morning.*

Mrs. P.—Why were you so dull at the party to night? I declare, Charles, you were quite stupid! [*Steps out of a splendid ball dress—which had cost two hundred dollars—and pushes it carelessly aside with her foot.*] What was the matter with you?

Mr. P.—My dear, surely I had enough to sober me!

Mrs. P.—[*Removing her diamond ear-rings, valued by Tiffany at* $2,000.] Sober, in spite of all the wine you drank? I know now that you are going to preach to me until daylight about my extravagance; but I am tired and sleepy, and I do not want to hear a word about it. For all you pretend to be so poor, you don't deny *yourself* anything, Mr. Percy; and I tell you I *will* have a party, and it shall as much surpass Mrs. Globule's as hers surpassed Mrs. Astor's.

Mr. P.—My dear wife, prepare your mind for the terrible truth. The great firm of Ralph, Galen, & Co., yesterday allowed their paper to go to protest. Percy & Co. were upon it, as endorsers, to the amount of $80,000. *That* we shall be called upon to pay to day, besides not less than $75,000 of our paper. We cannot meet it; before another sun shall set the name of Percy & Co. will be bruited all over the city as bankrupt!

Mrs. P.—[*With a little shriek.*] Gracious heavens! Is it possible? What shall we do? What will they say of us? [*Sinks into a chair, quite pale under her rouge.*] Reach me the smelling bottle, my dear!

Mr. P.—[*Hands her the salts.*] Calm your emotions, wife. We shall need all our fortitude.

Mrs. P.—Surely, papa will help you in this crisis; and brother Samuel—

Mr. P.—Both are involved in the failure of our firm, and will loose every penny they have in the world.

Mrs. P.—[*Aghast.*] Oh! Charles! Charles! How could you have the heart to ruin them, too? My poor, poor father! [*Weeps.*]

Mr. P.—Now you see why I was stupid to-night, "in spite of all the wine I drank!"

Mrs. P.—For gracious sake, what is to become of us?

Mr. P.—We must abandon this expensive mansion. A hundred-thousand-dollar house is not the thing for a bankrupt.

Mrs. P.—What! Quit the Fifth Avenue? I cannot live anywhere else; unless, indeed, it be abroad.

Mr. P.—I must do without my fast horse. the children must dispense with their ponies, and you must do without your carriage.

Mrs. P.—[*Shrieks.*] Do without my morgans and the carriage? Surely you are crazy, Charles?

Mr. P.—No; on the contrary, I have just come to my senses. The stable expenses are not less than $3,000 a year, and our horses and vehicles cost me $5,000. We must do without them.

Mrs. P.—Then you will send away the coachman, and John, and the two hostlers! [*Sarcastically.*] Hadn't you better send away *all* the servants?

Mr. P.—Not all; we will retain one—possibly two. A cook and a chambermaid with a house at a thousand dollars rent, must serve us.

Mrs. P.—Oh! heavens! Are we to be reduced to such a Muggins life as that? I shall die! I shall die! [*Sobs hysterically.*] The next thing you will want me to do, I suppose, will be to part with my diamonds!

Mr. P.—Not your diamonds only, but the most of your other Jewelery also. See that pile of trinkets of which you have disencumbered yourself, and here [goes to the bureau and opens a magnificent case containing several costly watches, and a numerous variety of costly bracelets, broaches, rings, chains and pins] are emeral, topaz, amethyst, perils and rubies in wasteful profusion; they must all go to Tiffany's to be sold. I will add too watches of my own, and my Kohinoor diamond to the lot. Even in these hard times, they will bring not less than ten thousand dollars.

Mrs. P.—You are stark, starting mad to think of such a thing! Mine, alone, cost twice that. I will never consent to it; I'm sure I won't! If *you* have a mind to be a fool, Mr. P., you may—*chachun a son gout!* It may be your taste to sacrifice your wife and family, but it is not mine. I will keep my jewelry and the plate, and as much more as I can get, and repair with the children to the continent. And, if you are not a fool, Mr. Percy, you will put out of the way of your creditors all the property you can, and follow me in the next steamer. I like Paris and don't mind living there for a year or two out of the way of these humiliating trials.

Mr. P.—And you would have me cover my spotless reputation, and my mercantile honor, with infamy!

Mrs. P.—You are a fool, Percy, to talk so. Isn't it done every day? Isn't self-preservation the first law of nature? Does not Dr. Swivel say that the man who does not first provide for his own household is worse than an infidel? At any rate, I shall do *my* duty. Certainly we owe something to ourselves and the children. [*Places all the jewels, etc., in the case, locks it, puts the key under her pillow, and retires to bed.*]

Mr. P.—My dear, your counsel is not good, and the course you propose would hurt me more than poverty. *That* is no crime; the other is. Stripped of all the adventitious adjuncts of wealth, our costly residence, servants in livery, carriages, jewels and other insignia of what is called "high school position," and what are we after all? Simply a man and his wife, and two children. The man, one that can work with his head, and, if need be, with his hands; the lady, one who can be a good housekeeper.

Mrs. P.—[*From the pillow.*]—How vulgar you are, sir!

Mr. P.—And the children, two boys, who can be taught to earn their own living, as their father did before them.

Mrs. P.—Shameful! You talk shamefully!

Mr. P.—There are hundreds of families in New York, intrinsically as good as we are in every respect, living comfortably on incomes of less than $1,500 per annum.

Mrs. P.—[*Angrily.*] So can we, in Florence or Rome, and I shall go there, or to Paris, at any rate! I won't stay here to share your self-imposed privations, *I* tell you!

Mr. P.—Then, madam, be it so. I prefer my honor even to—[*Hesitates.*]

Mrs. P.—[*Tartly.*] Even to your wife!

Mr. P.—[*Firmly.*] Yes, madam, even to my wife.

Mrs. P.—[*Sobbing.*] Oh! what a brute!

Mr. P. turns down the gas, gets, into bed, and scene closes.

HOW JOHN GOT A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR WHAT PAPER WE KNOW NOT.

In the year '36, and at the commencement of our career "out thar," we employed a local traveling agent—one John D——, a fellow of infinite tact in his business, and ordinarily one of the merriest, happiest, best-natured bipeds we ever met with. John had a way of obtaining subscribers, peculiar his own; and his success was proverbial. If he undertook to get a man's name and subscription money, he got it—there was no dodging the issue, where he had resolved upon the thing.

John was a large, powerful man, standing six feet three, in his socks—and he feared nothing in the performance of his duty. At times when a resort to the 'tricks of his trade' was necessary, he was ever 'at home' and his mimicry, smiling countenance, and capital address, always made him scores of friends, almost at first sight. But John occasionally encountered a tough customer.

'You call that a paper!' exclaimed a rough big-fisted fellow, derisively, one morning in a coffee house, where he was canvassing.

'Well, I do,' said John quietly.

'O, get out!' responded the bully.

'And you must subscribe, too—come.'

'Not's you know on,' continued the other, sneeringly. 'It's a humbug?'

'What's a humbug?'

'That paper o' yourn.'

'Come, now, fine fellow, that won't do,' added our agent, not a little piqued. He always stood straight up for the paper. 'That kind o' talk ain't just the thing, my friend,' continued John, for there was several persons present.

'I say it's a *hum*,' persisted the fellow;—'an' you're another.'

As the stranger got off his last remark, he approached the canvasser instantly, and offered unmistakeable demonstrations of a belligerent character.

John measured his customer a moment as he advanced, and drawing back, he very coolly knocked down the insolent fellow. Then grasping the rowdy by the throat—

'Is my paper a humbug?' asked John.

'Yes!'

'It is, eh?' continued the agent, bringing the fellow a rap on the side of the sconce, which astonished him immensely. 'It is, is it?' and again he cuffed him vigorously, and again and again, until the bully began to believe he had commenced operations upon the wrong individual.

'Is my paper a *hum*?'

'N—n—no!' shrieked the fellow, at last.

'What kind of a paper is it?'

'I dun 'no'——'

'Yes you do,' said John, raising his huge mawler over the other's head, in a threatening attitude, and grinning a ghastly smile—'yes you do.'

'Wal, le' me up,' said the victim.

'I'll let you up, when you answer me.'

'I tell you I dun 'no'.'

'I say you do,' responded John, and again he raised that fearful fist and showed his glistening teeth.

'Y—ye—yes!' shouted the sufferer.

'What kind of a paper is it then? Tell me or I'll smash every bone in your ugly skin.'

'It's a—a—it's a——.'

'Quick!'

'It's a goo—good—fuss-rate, one. Now, le' me up!'

'Not till you subscribe, old fellow.'

'I *wont!*'

'You won't;' exclaimed John, looking daggers at the prostrate hero, while he grated his teeth like a mad catamount—and thrusted him violently upon the floor, once more.

'I will!'

'For a year?' asked the agent.

'No.'

'What then?'

'Six—six—months.'

'That'll be two dollars,' said John: 'fork over the tin,' there's no trust in this trade.'

'Le' me up, I say.'

'Not till you have paid your subscription.'

'Wal, get off 'er me!'

'There,' said John—who was not very accommodating—and at the same time he turned so that his 'subscriber' could get his hand into his pocket. The latter actually drew forth his purse, counted out two dollars in silver, and the agent released him!

John took his address, wrote a receipt and then invited his new made friend to take a drink. The other, nothing loth, joined him at once, for fear of giving him further offence.

Then, getting up his specimen papers and other fixings, our canvasser turned toward his new subscriber, and with a bland smile of good nature, remarked—

'I think you'll like my paper, my friend.'

'Yes—yes,' responded the other.

'It's a capital paper.'

'Yes,' said the subscriber.

'An' you'll recommend it to your friends?'

'Yes,' added the victim.

'It's a good paper.'

'Yes——.'

'I may say a very good paper.'

'Yes——.'

'Good day, sir.'

'Yes,' continued the patron, abstractedly as the canvasser departed; 'but if you aint one of the agents we read about, then I ain't no judge of beeswax!' and rubbing the side of his crown—which had been but slightly damaged, as it happened, in the *melee*—he disappeared, resolved never to interfere with the power of the press.'—*Exchange paper.*

In Ohio there are forty-nine Democratic papers opposed to the Calhoun constitution of Kansas.

The 22d of Dec., 237 years ago, the Pilgrims landed on the shores of New England.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Black Board Exercises:—

First among school furniture we enumerate the Blackboard. There is no medium that we know of which offers such facilities for teaching as it does. And yet when we frequent the schools throughout the county how very many do we find that are deficient in this particular. How very rarely do you notice a school-room with sufficient black board surface. In most schools where there is such a thing (and there are some without any) they are in a majority of cases too small to answer the end intended. We contend that a teacher can only teach understandingly and effectually, by means of this article—no matter how many, or how few pupils he may have, no matter what may be the study, it can be much better taught through the use of the black board than without it. It learns a teacher to be critical in his explanations, and correct in his conclusions, and teaches him to systematize his studies. It makes the pupil ready in applying the rules and principles of the respective branches, and whilst it demonstrates truths to him, gives him the best method of imparting his ideas to others, or in other words it makes teachers of the pupils. By means of this auxilliary a teacher can instruct a class be it large or small, in the same time that he could teach *one* separately—and not only do it more quickly, but much more thoroughly. He can create an interest in the class, which he never can do in an individual taught separately. In deed there is a constant necessity for it, and no one used to it, would know how to teach without it. Black board instruction makes study practical, it calls out ideas, not only of the teacher but also of the pupils—it leads them to enquire—and cause them to think. This is the great end of teaching—and when you once get pupils to thinking—your task is easy. It completely upsets this machine method of teaching, where the *rule* is the great Shibboleth, and the answer the ultimatum. It goes into the rationale of things and teaches processes rather than results,—It impresses scholars with the truthful idea that to explain a process is much more desirable than to obtain a conclusion. But I need not go into an argument to prove the absolute utility of the board—all intelligent persons admit it—I rather intend to ask what kind of a board should it be—or rather how large should it be, in order to accomplish this end. In the first place we consider the majority of boards now in use, entirely too small. A board is for the use of pupils, as well as teacher; and as one of its objects is to expedite business, it should be of sufficient size for a whole class to work at once—or in other words it should reach from one extremity of the school-room to the other.—This is our idea of a board, and we will have such a one ere long. Grammar, Geography, Orthography, every thing can then be taught in a short space of time, and every one can be working.

Will some one give us an article on this subject?

We received the following too late for last week's edition:—

Pursuant to a call issued by Nathan Stetson, at the Teachers' Convention, held in Radnor Hall, Miss Parvin, Miss Pratt, James F. Leys, Wm. Henry Parker, A. Williamson, Palmer Garfield, Abisha Stetson, Nathan Stetson, George Dougherty and D. B. Nyce, (Teachers,) assembled on the 12th inst., in school-room No. 2, Radnor District, for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Association.

Organized by calling Abisha Stetson to the Chair, and electing D. B. Nyce Secretary.

The President then stated the object of the meeting, and proceeded to business.

On motion, Nathan Stetson and D. B. Nyce were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws.

James F. Leys was appointed to deliver an address on the science of Grammar, Miss Parvin on Geography and A. Williamson on the best method of teaching Arithmetic at our next meeting.

On motion,

Resolved, That the meetings of this Association be he held on the second Saturday in every month. Hours of session, from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Media Advertiser.

Mr. J. F. Leys was called on and entertained the Association for a short time by presenting his method of teaching, from objects. His remarks elicited much knowledge of the subject, and gave valuable information.

He was followed by Mr. Nyce, on the Alphabet. His remarks elicited much discussion, in which all present participated. The association then went into a committee of the whole, and various topics were presented and discussed.

On motion, Adjourned to meet in Marple Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the second Saturday in January, providing the day is favorable, if unfavorable to meet on the following Saturday. D. B. NYCE, *Secty.*

All Teacher's, Directors and friends of *Education* are cordially invited to attend our next meeting.

A correspondent has sent us a communication, criticising rather severely an article which appeared in our column a short time since. We have concluded not to publish it for the following reasons. 1st. The assertion which he makes relative to the matter at issue is not true, as he would have discovered had he taken the trouble to examine the statistics, which he ought to have done, before forming, and expressing an opinion. 2d, The grammar of his article is so abominable, much more indeed than the sentence which he criticises, that we think it will be to our credit as well as his to keep it out of print.—ED.

SABBATH READING.

LOOK ALOFT.

BY J. W. BRYCE.

When fierce storms toss your fragile bark,
And threatening waves around you roar;
When clouds are low'ring wild and dark,
And distant lies the friendly shore,
Then, look aloft!

When fearful shipwreck threatens most;
And not a harbor you can find;
But all along the rock-bound coast
Wild beats the sea, loud moans the wind;
Oh, look aloft!

No star of hope may beam above,
No beacon shine upon your way;
Your compass may unfaithful prove;
Your ship no more her helm obey;
Yet look aloft!

Above the clouds there is an Eye
Can pierce their gloom to watch your course
And though the tempest rages high,
A voice can quell its mutterings hoarse;
Then, look aloft!

Oh, fear not, Christian sailor, fear,
Nor storm, nor wave nor rock-bound shore!
Launch boldly forth, He will be near,
And faith shall guide you safely o'er,
Then, look aloft!

—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

THE BROKEN-HEARTED.—The Quaker poet, Whittier, writes prose as well as verse; and in both excels. A corresponnent directs our attention to one of his tales which may be new to many of our readers. It is entitled "The Broken-Hearted," and we make an extract from the beginning, and one from the latter part of the story. They will speak, sadly, but hopefully, to the hearts of those whose loved ones have passed to that realm of which the German poet, Sallis, has beautifully said:

For all the broken-hearted
The mildest herald by our fate allotted
With beacons, and inverted torch doth stand,
To lead us with a gentle hand
Into the silent land of the great departed,
Into the silent land.

I have seen the infant sir king down like a stricken flower to the grave, the strong man fiercely breathing out his soul upon an agonizing death-bed, the miserable convict standing upon the scaffold with a deep curse quivering upon his lip. I have viewed death in all its forms of darkness, vengeance, and terror, with a bold and fearless eye;—but I never could look upon woman, lovely woman, fading away from earth in beautiful, uncomplaining melancholy, without feeling the very fountains of life turned into tears and dust. Death is always terrible; but when the form of angel beauty is passing off to the silent land of sleeper, the heart feels there is something lovely ceasing from existence, and broods, with a sense of utter desolation, over the lonely thoughts that come up like spectres from the grave, to haunt us in our midnight dreams.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up on the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its wave, and then sink into darkness and nothingness. Else why is it that the aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the cloud and the rainbow come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away, and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness. Why is it that the stars that hold their nightly festivals around the midnight throne are placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory. And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Albine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a land where the rainbow never fades;—where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that here pass before us like visions will remain in our presence forever.—*National Magazine.*

GOOD SERMONS.—That only is a good sermon, said a faithful old disciple, which does good. However much others may have been pleased with the orator's skill, it is not a good sermon for me unless it does me good. The same thought is here amplified for the benefit alike of speakers and hearers.

We are too often ready to judge that to be the best sermon which has many strange thoughts in it, many fine hints, and some grand and polite sentiments. But a Christian, in his best temper of mind, will say: "That is a good sermon which brings my heart nearer to God; which makes the grace of Christ sweet to my soul, and the commands of Christ easy and delightful; that is an excellent discourse, which enables me to mortify some unruly sin, to vanquish a strong temptation, and weans me from all the enticements of this lower world; that which bears up above all the disquietudes of life, which fits me for the hour of death, and makes me ready and desirous to appear before Jesus Christ my Lord."—*National Magazine.*

OLD AGE.—"One evil of old age is that, as your time has come, you think every little illness is the beginning of the end."—"When a man expects to be arrested, every knock at the door is an alarm." And again, "Among the evils of getting old, one is, that every little illness may probably be the last. You feel like a delinquent who knows that the constable is looking out after him."—*Sydney Smith.*

INDUSTRIOUS ENVY.—"Moralists," says Fairchild, "may talk as much as they please of the sin of envy, but for the life of me, I can never see a pretty maid without envying the good luck of the man who is to marry her."

Washington, visiting a lady in his neighborhood, on leaving the house, a little girl was directed to open the door. He turned to the child, and said:—"I am sorry, my little dear, to give you so much trouble."—"I wish, sir," she replied, "it was to let you in."

It was among the loveliest customs of the ancients to bury the young at morning twilight; for as they strove to give the softest interpretation to death, so they imagined that Aurora, who loved the young, had stolen them to her embrace.

ALMANAC FOR 1858.

	1st day—Sunday.	2d day—Monday.	3rd day—Tuesday.	4th day—Wednesday.	5th day—Thursday.	6th day—Friday.	7th day—Saturday.
January,						1	2
1st mo.,	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February,		1	2	3	4	5	6
2nd mo.,	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March,		1	2	3	4	5	6
3rd mo.,	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
April,					1	2	3
4th mo.,	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May,							1
5th mo.,	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June,			1	2	3	4	5
6th mo.,	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
July,					1	2	3
7th mo.,	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8th mo.,	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
September,				1	2	3	4
9th mo.,	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
October,						1	2
10th mo.,	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
November,		1	2	3	4	5	6
11th mo.,	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
December,					1	2	3	4
12th mo.,	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

COMMUNICATED.

THE "FARMER'S" LETTER.

We this week continue the correspondence, commenced in our last, of a "Delaware County Farmer."

The government in the meantime had paid its indebtedness, under the operation of the high scale of duties on imports, which instead of checking the competition of foreign against domestic manufactures, unnaturally stimulated it under the influence of the paper money expansion, and furnished the means of paying over one hundred millions of debt, and besides defraying the ordinary expenses of the government, accumulated in the treasury an unrequired balance of about forty millions of dollars, with no other admissable mode of distribution than a division amongst the States. Such being the condition of the business of the country, and such the condition of the treasury, Congress found it necessary to modify the tariff of 1828 to relieve the plethora of the national treasury, while a diminution of the public burdens became absolutely necessary under the fearful collapse of industrial pursuits, and the positive inability of our countrymen to sustain them. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce, were equally reduced to zero, on the scale of profit and activity, under which conditions all the prominent statesmen acknowledged the necessity of a change in the protective policy of the government. "Protection" will please excuse me for calling his attention to a material error he has been inadvertently led into by depending on *recollection* for data on so delicate a subject as the analization of national policy, which found expression in the public enactments of the nation and States, and the consequences—good or evil—which followed, so many years since. The confusion of dates and misplacing of events from their proper order of development, has, it is respectfully urged, misled him and vitiated the conclusions to which he has arrived in regard to the cause of the disastrous waves which periodically overwhelm the prosperity of the country. At the risk of slight repetition, it may be remarked, and supported by "documentary evidence," independent of actual personal knowledge from experience, that the great destruction in the manufacturing department of industry, which "Protection" extends down to 1828, was sudden, prompt, and almost universally accomplished within two years after the close of the war in 1815, and so great had been the progress of recovery from previous discouragement, and so largely had been the investment of capital in the business of manufacturing in 1824, that J. Q. Adams reached the Presidency mainly by the assistance of the advocates of a high protective tariff. In 1826 the Congress which enacted the tariff of 1828 floated into office, though adverse in political sentiments to those of the President, under an implied instruction from their constituents, to relieve the country from its heavy debt, by means of an increased tariff of duties alone. The five years of flourishing condition of Agriculture, commerce and manufacturing which "Protection" plans "subsequent to the tariff act of 1828," actively commenced about the year 1822, and progressively increased until ridden to death by unnatural fellowship with the banking phrenzy which reached its culminating point in 1833, and its dissolution in 1837, as has before been shown.

It has been said that in 1832 nearly all the prominent statesmen in our government, Jackson, Calhoun, Clay, Adams and Webster, acknowledged the necessity of a material modification of the tariff of 1828, and we may appeal with confidence to the candor of "Protection" in support of the conclusions they reached. A policy, that in the short space of four years had stimulated importation to an extent that had levied a tax on the consumers in this country (then less than half the present number) to the amount of $140,000,000 beyond the current expenses of the government, $35,000,000 of which lay useless in the treasury, and still accumulating, with no admitted legal means of distribution, at a time too when in commercial and manufacturing circles money commanded two per cent. a month interest, and constantly increasing, and under all these influences, the mania for banking raged to an extent which added to the so-called banking capital of our own State nearly $45,000,000 of dollars, $24,000,000 to the infant State of Mississippi, and in greater or less proportion in other States, and which also swelled the amount of sales of the public land from $4,000,000, (the highest point previously reached) per annum to above $12,000,000. And in all other directions of speculation on a like scale—with all these portentious facts before him, we would ask "Protection" if it was not the duty of Congress to interpose such checks as lay within their sphere, to stay the rapid obvious tendency to wholesale financial destruction?—The attempt was made in 1833, by a modification of the "Black Tariff of 1828," But the antidote was applied too late. The whole constitution of the business operations of the country had become so thoroughly tainted, that nothing short of the extreme ultimate penalty—wholesale bankruptcy, could relieve the masses of our countrymen from the dire effects of this policy.

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., personated the revenue tariff party, as did Mr. Clay, of Ky., the ultra protection party, each of whom saw the disastrous result to which the protection policy of the country was drifting it, and with mutual patriotic sacrifices, a modification of the scale of import duties was agreed upon, submitted to their respective partizans, and by them approved. In the language of "Protection," "the destructive tariff of 1833 was enacted," "and in less than four years the banks, merchants and manufacturers suspended payment generally, and the treasury was empty." This distribution, it would appear, by "Protection's" version, was the effect of the modification of the tariff of 1828. It was far otherwise.—The first destructive shock, to banking and business circles, and the most apalling, fell upon them in 1832, one year previous to the modifying act of 1833. The second, in 1834, the year succeeding that act. These were the mortal strokes under which the victims, "the banks, merchants and manufacturers, fell prostrate, beyond the possibility of recovery, and only retained vitality sufficient to merely mark the closing stages of life in 1836 and 1837. The allegation that the tariff act of 1833 is chargeable with the ruin of every interest by its operation after 1833, may be answered by the fact that the reduction of the scale of duties from the tariff of 1826 to that of 1833 was so graduated, that only *one tenth part of the difference* was (with slight exceptions in favor of the old scale of duties) deducted from that of 1828 in each of the following 10 years, the effect was so slight as to produce scarcely a sensible effect, and it was arrested before it had reached full operation, so that any disastrous effect which might have been feared to the manufacturing interest, by carrying it to its ultimate scale of reduction was not tested by experience. That this interest was properly guarded under its provisions to the satisfaction of those concerned, we need no other evidence than the fact that Mr. Clay, the great apostate of that interest, participated in the details of its construction, and used his influence successfully in its establishment.

(To be continued.)

THE POSITION OF WALKER AND DOUGLAS.—We have no hesitation in declaring, says the Huntington Globe, that we believe the stand taken by these distinguished statesmen upon the Kansas question meets the views of 99 out of every 100 Democrats in this county. The right of the people to ratify by their votes their organic law will be maintained by the yeomanry of Pennsylvania at all hazards The Lecompton Constitution from the beginning to the end has been fraudulent. The men that framed it never represented the popular sentiment of Kansas. In addition to the overwhelming evidence that has marked this conspiracy from the commencement, the very fact that they guard in the instrument itself against any attempt upon the part of the mass of the people from nullifying its obnoxious provisions, confirms all the charges of wrong that have been made against these conspirators.

We are for a free vote upon a free Constitution. We are against this force work of a band of political desperadoes in a matter involving the vital interests of a community.—We are for popular sovereignty—really, not nominally. In short, although we say it with regret, we are, upon this question, against the Administration, and with Walker Douglas. Forney, and other leading Democrats. If the Democracy of the North wish to sink into utter insignificance—if they wish to be routed and overthrown in every state north of Mason and Dixon's line, they have only to sustain the Lecompton iniquity. Our word for it, the pure love of freedom—the sturdy independence and proud Democracy of the free States will never consent that their sons and their brothers that have peopled Kansas shall be shackled as common bondmen. The Northern blood in Kansas shall have its rights—we ask for nothing more and assuredly will accept of nothing less. We claim but an equality with our southern brethren—we yield that to them The fortune of war has given the new State to the North, and no bluster or fraud will change its destiny.

ABOUT SAUSAGES.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal of Dec. 16th, says the effects of the recent developments in regard to sausages, *a la horse*, have been most astonishing. We don't wonder at it. The market is glutted with fine, fresh-looking sausages, but the people will not buy. They are suspicious. The idea of eating a young horse is not very bad, but the idea of eating an old veteran, that for twenty years has been the pride of some omnibus proprieter—hah!—And then after the event, in the words of Hamlet, "What dreams may come!" Visions of little jockeys riding races on *quasi* Bologna's out of cellar windows—spectres of deceased chargers calling aloud for their "pound of flesh," and night-*mares* in abundance. *Don't* eat sausages without an inquiry as to their origin.

THE HOARDED SPECIE.—There never was a period in the history of our country, when so much specie was hoarded as at the present time. Indeed, it is contended by the *N. Y. Evening Post* that the specie now in the United States exceeds the bank note circulation. It is estimated that there is about $200,000,000 of coin outside of the Banks and in the hands of the people. The amount in the Banks is estimated at $60,000,000, making a total of $260,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury puts down the bank note circulation at $213,000,000. It thus appears that the specie exceeds the bank note circulation to the amount of $46,000,000.

MOLASSES SPECULATION.—We noticed a lot of molasses now landing on Widgery's wharf which was originally imported into Baltimore, where it could have been sold for about 55 per gallon, but was held for a higher price Not finding a sale there, it was shipped to Boston, and not meeting buyers there, was again reshipped to Portland, where it is selling as it comes from the vessel at 25 cents per gallon.—*Portland Advertiser.*

BRITISH FINANCES.—The income of the Government of Great Britain for the year ending 10th December, was about $335,000,000, and the expenses about $2,400,000 less. The army and navy cost $125,000,000, and the Persian expedition, $4,500 000.

We have received the following answers to the Riddle and Enigma, which appeared in our paper two weeks since. They are too good to be omitted:

In reading, this morning, over the Media news,
I was pleased, I was charmed, yet it did me confuse,
To see an Enigma adjusted so neat,
In soft words of poetry, arranged so complete,
The solution of which so puzzled my mind,
Being "useful to all but the unfortunate blind,"
Yet by the aid of myself and one or two more.
We thought and conjectered, as we'd done before,
We finally determined and concluded, alas,
Fit signification—must surely be *Gas.*
The little one under, I think I have seen,
In some other paper, but cannot tell when,
Perhaps in the Dollar, I cannot now say,
As Riddles and puzzles are the theme of the day,
But here goes again, with a determination,
To show up the little one's signification,
With honesty of purpose, which always attones
For error committed, if it should'nt be *combs.*

CHARADE, NO. 3.

BY JOB BUCKWHEAT.

My FIRST goes apace, so, e'en as it passes,—
Why use it, my lads, don't abuse it, my lasses.—
Once gone, and no calling can bring it again,—
So use it, fair ladies, don't abuse it, all men.

My SECOND is held when a thing's past away;
The best part of love or of candy we'll say;
You may need it, all yet, you may need it again,—
So keep it, fair ladies, don't destroy it all men.

My WHOLE is set up to deal out my first:—
Don't hear it, my lads? Don't see it, my lasses?
And of all *wholes* created our *whole* is the worst.
For, like to sea water which won't quench the thirst
You can't make it serve for that which it passes,—
So abuse it, my lads, run it down, all my lasses.

MURDER IN LANCASTER.—Two old women aged respectively 55 and 60 years of age, were brutally murdered on Tuesday of last week, by two villians named Anderson and Richardson, and purporting to be chimney sweeps. The enormity of the murder has produced excitement to such an extent that lynching has been openly urged. The facts are these:—The persons killed were Mrs. Garber, wife of Conrad Garber, supervisor and tax collector of Manheim township and Mrs. Ream, an elderly lady and relative of the Garbers. It appears that the women were, at the time, alone in the house, which is situated on a bye-road—the husband having been absent on business. Mrs. Garber was alone in the house in the early part of the day, but was joined by Mrs. Ream, who lives with her son on the hill, about 150 yards from Garber's. The families are connected by marriage. A daughter of Mrs. Garber is married to a son Mrs. Ream. At one o'clock young Mrs. Ream started down the hill for the purpose of keeping the old people company, and on entering the house was horrified to find her mother and mother in-law stretched cold and lifeless on the floor and weltering in their blood. She had presence of mind enough to immediately give the alarm, and within a half an hour the neighbors came in from every direction.

Two men, one a negro, and the other a mulatto, were seen to enter the house about 15 minutes before 11 o'clock. Pursuit was made by the police, and the murderers were arrrested. When searched upwards of $90 in gold and silver was found upon their persons, which amount corresponds with that which Mr. Garber says was in the possession of his wife. They were also seen in and around the premises by Messrs. Grist, Kauffman, Buckwalter and other neighbors of Mr. Garber.

There was considerable blood upon their clothing. The evidence against them is of such a character as to leave no doubt of their guilt. The feeling against the murderers was so great while they were undergoing examination, that fears were entertained that the excited crowd would inflict summary vengeance upon them. A few moments, however, served to calm the excitement and the officers were allowed to convey them to prison without let or hindrance.

There is a most singular individual in the Twentieth Ward, N. Y., whose conduct on certain occasions for the past two months has created no little surprise and amusement He has always been accounted a man of strong common sense. Yet he has not ventured into the street for many weeks, during a rain-storm, without a lightning-rod attached to him. It is an iron rod about five feet in length, with a trio of prongs at the top, and so bent that it hangs or sits upon the crown of his hat, where it is fastened, with the upper end rising some ten inches above him; and the rod running down his back outside, being held to its place by a band about his waist. The lower end stands out at an angle of forty degrees, like a monkey's tail, so as to convey the electric fluid some distance should he be struck while walking. On all other subjects of conversation he is sane, but when this lightning rod subject is touched upon, he discources seriously upon the necessity of such an arrangement whenever it rains, believing that the air is then filled with electricity, whether it is a thunder storm or not.

COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON.—The latest estimated cost of the Capitol extension is $5,510,153, leaving to be appropriated the sum of $1,185,153. One million will be required for the next fiscal year. There was a balance on hand, on the 1st ult., of $594,225,

The construction of the General Post office building was estimated to cost $650,000, but $600,000 have been appropriated already and another hundred thousand will finish the work.

The dome of the capitol was estimated to cost $945,000. There has been no increase on this estimate—another appropriation of $245.900 will complete the work, but there is money enough on hand for the next fiscal year, and no further appropriation is asked for at present.

The Fincastle Valley *Whig* says that Samuel Harriston, of Pittsylvania County is the richest man in Virginia. He owns 1.700 slaves, and they increase at the rate of 100 a year. He is said to be worth $5,000,000.

SUSPENSION OF WORK.—The work in the mills at Mt. Savage, Allegheny county Md., was suspended last week. The suspension however, is only temporary, as it is the intention of the company to resume early in January.

WINTER GRAIN.—The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat says:—We do not know that we have ever seen the wheat crop look more promising in our neighborhood than it does at present.

All Sorts of Paragraphs and Items.

There has been an abundant harvest in France, and the price of bread has fallen.—The grape harvest was remarkably abundant and fine.

Tuesday, the 22d day of December, two hundred and thirty-seven years ago, the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the rocky shores of New England.

The members' seats in the new House of Representatives at Washington, cost seventy dollars apiece, and the desks ninety dollars apiece.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says that the fault of the female Yankee teachers who go westward is, that instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

AN OLD MAN ON A TRAMP.—An old man named John Smith, whose age is 111 years, passed through Lebanon, on foot on Tuesday, on his way to Philadelphia. He comes from Indiana.

In Ohio there are forty-nine Democratic papers opposed to the Calhoun constitution of Kansas.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.—It is stated in the California papers that W. B. Reed, U. S. commissioner, arrived at Hong Kong about the 1st of Sept. and entered soon after upon the duties of his office.

The Queen of Madagascar has expelled all the French and English residents from her dominions, giving as the reason that they were intending to dethrone her, and place her son on the throne.

VALUABLE PAINTING.—It is said that Wm. H. Aspinwall, of New York, sent home a painting, a few days since—a genuine Murillo—which was appraised, at the Custom House of that city, at $38,000.

LOW PRICE.—Grain is selling cheap in some of the back counties of Wisconsin. At Bocobel, in Greene county, corn is selling at 20 to 25 cents per bushel, and wheat at 30 cents.

Mrs Gentle takes exercise every day. She walks round a flour barrel in the back yard. Mrs. Gentle thinks there is nothing like exercise. Mr. Gentle believes, too, in exercise, as conductive to health. He takes divers daily walks to a barrel in the cellar and considers himself invigorated thereby.

THE MORMON WAR.—The War Department is said to be crowded with applicants from every section of the country for commissions in the army for Utah. A number of young men at Harrisburg, Pa., are endeavoring to raise a company and tender its services to fight "Brother Brigham."

A QUEER ILLUSTRATION.—The Leavenworth Times illustrates the Lecompton Constitution thus:—"It is nothing but the old story of the white man and the Indian—I'll take the turkry and you the buzzard, or you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey. It is nothing but a dodge of the most disreputable character."

HONORING HIS UNCLE'S MEMORY.—The Emperor of France has purchased Longwood, the farm at St. Helena, on which Napoleon Bonaparte passed his last days, and the site of his tomb, intending to decorate the grounds and erect a monument over the tomb.

A singular luminous cloud passed over Philadelphia on Wednesday night of last week. It rose in the northeast, and passed gradually over the city. It wore the appearance of having emanated from a conflagration. Several engine companies turned out supposing it was a fire.

One of the "upper ten" ladies of Paris has suddenly disappeared, on the very unromantic account of debt. Her extravagance is said to have been unbounded. One of her unpaid bills is the small item of three thousand dollars for gloves. A pretty heavy item in the debts of this Parisian Flora McFlimsey.

The gentleman who is to marry Lola Montez is Prince Shultoski, Duke of Bealla, and Duke of Bletz in Austrian Poland, He is said to be one of the richest noblemen in Silesia, with an income of nearly three hundred thousand a year. The marriage will take place in Paris next month, and the parties will return to the United States, where, it is said, the Duke has invested large sums of money.

AN UNGRATEFUL SCAMP.—Matthew Griswold, of Old Lyme, Conn., saw a man in the Sound, on the bottom of a boat, in a perilous condition, a few days since, and rescued him from drowning, took him to his house, warmed and fed him—took him to the cars, and gave him three dollars, to reach Norwalk, Conn., where he said he lived. The next Sunday night the rascal entered the house of his benefactor, and stole about $1,300 worth of property, but was caught at the Essex ferry, with the property upon him, and has been bound over for trial.

PROCLAIMING ONE'S SELF A MURDERER.—A few days since a man named Adolph Markel gave himself up to the police authorities of Baltimore, and stated that he had murdered a man named John Patterson, at Germantown, in this State. The man was detained, and the authorities in this city were questioned, but no such murder had taken place, and it was concluded that the self-accused murdered was insane. The guilty often deny their crimes, but it is not often that the innocent proclaim themselves guilty.

A DIABOLICAL YOUNG SCOUNDREL.—A singular affair is related in a Silesian journal.—Five little children, belonging to two tradesmen in Bolkenhayn, in that country, went a few days ago to play in a garden, and were joined by a boy of eleven, who has always been noted for perversity of disposition.—After a while their parents sought for them, but to their astonishment found that they had disappeared. After looking a long while they found them lying piled one on another in a large wooden case in a shed in the garden. Four were dead, and the fifth, though still breathing, was in so desperate a state that he died shortly after. The lad referred to was then questioned, and he calmly related the astounding fact that he had persuaded the children to enter in play—had then slammed down the lid and seated himself on it, remaining there for three-quarters of an hour, listening to their cries and groans. He then raised the lid to see if they were dead, and finding that they were not so, had fastened it by means of a hasp, after which he had gone away to fly his kite! The little monster has been arrested.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit five dollar bill on the Philadelphia Bank has made its appearance in Philadelphia, and a large number of them have been foisted upon the unsuspecting.—The new counterfeit is believed to have been printed on the old counterfeit plate that has been in use for a year or more. The plate, if the same, has been altered. The paper upon which the new counterfeit is printed has a pink tint, in imtation of the genuine notes of the Bank, and the spurious notes are well calculated to deceive. There are very few genuine notes of this description out. These notes no doubt will be scattered over the country in every direction, and the utmost vigilance should be exercised to detect them. Farmers attending the Philadelphia market should be careful that these bogus notes are not passed upon them.—Counterfeit Quarter Dollars are also said to be circulating pretty freely. They are galvanized and look well, and may be detected by their whitish appearance.

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 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 numetous too 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.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED at the Book and Stationery Store of CUMMINS & CO., in Media, to obtain Notions and other Presents for the Holidays with little cost. The offer is made to any person purchasing a book worth 25 cents, to draw a present worth from 3 to 50 cents; any one buying a book worth 50 cents and upwards, to draw a present worth from 3 cents to $3. Their stock of books is large and valuable, and will be sold at the lowest retail prices. The purchaser is allowed to take any article in the store to the value of the prize he draws.

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 COMING.
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 CRAVATS.
Gents Fancy and plain Cloth, 37½
Heavy Woolen Knit Gloves and Scarfs.
Driving Gauntlets, Mufflers, Ties.
Undershirts, 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 Parish, 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, 152 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.
JOSIAH 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, Delaware county.
Media, July 1, 1857-6m.

TAILORESS.—ELIZABETH FOX respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown, that she will make Coats, Pants, Vests, or do any kind of sewing that she may be entrusted with. Favors of this kind will be thankfully received.
Lima, Dec. 2, 1857.

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, Portfolios, Diaries, Portmonaies, 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 JEWELRY,
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.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An Adjourned Court will be held at Media, for the county of Delaware, on Tuesday, the 28th of December, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the hearing of arguments, petitions, &c., and for such other business in the Orphans' Court or Quarter Sessions, as may at that time be required to be heard. By order of the Court.
N. F. WALTER,
Dec 16. *Prothonotary.*

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

ADAMATINE.—A delightful and healing application for chapped lips and hands, for sale by the dozen or single jar, at the wholesale and retail Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 16. Market and Work sts.

GENTLEMENS' DRIVING GLOVES, Cloth and Berlin lined Gloves, Heavy Buck Mitts, Boys Gloves, &c., at low prices.
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: 6¾ and 10 A. M., and 3 P.M.
Leave Pennelton, (Grubb's Bridge:)
At 8 and 12 A. M., and 4¼ P.M.
ON SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M
Leave Pennelton (Grubb's Bridge,) at 10¼ o'clock, A M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN THOMAS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, }
H. JONES BROOKE, *Sup't.* ap8.

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 c 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 Mathematics, 6 00
One half the expenses to be paid in advance.
REFEEECES:
Prof. Jas. J. Mapes, Newark, New Jersey.
H. C. Vail, West Chester Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Dr. Edward Maris, 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 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.
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.

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., DECEMBER 30, 1857.

We invite the attention of our readers to a highly important communication from a Stockholder of the bank of this County, in relation to the action that has been taken towards securing a branch of the Bank at this place. The attention of those interested, is particularly invited, and their opinions to a place in our columns. It is a subject of great interest to our citizens, and it should be thoroughly discussed.

By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz we have important news from Mexico. The new republican constitution had been overthrown, the Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared absolute dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole capitol was in arms. Other cities had promptly given in their adhesion to the new regime. The revolution was a sudden and daring stroke, planned by Comonfort and entrusted to General Base. People accepted the change with joy, and all was going on well.

By the arrival at New York, on Friday, of the steamship Persia, from Liverpool, we have three days later news from the old world. In China the British forces were making preparations for an assault on Canton. Failures continue to occur in Great Britain in large numbers, On the continent monetary affairs were in a gloomy condition. Since the departure of the Adriatic, the Leviathan had only been moved a few inches. The Belgian elections, as far as heard from, had resulted in favor of the Liberals. We have fresh news from India. Lucknow was surrounded by fifty thousand rebels, but ten thousand British troops would soon be concentrated there. Several battles have been fought with the rebels at various points, in which the British were victorious.

The following article from the West Chester *Republican* shows the position of our Representative in Congress from this District on the Kansas question:—

The letter writer in the *Press*, says truly that Mr. Hickman will oppose the Lecompton constitution. He would ignore and falsify every one of the *fifty* speeches he made during the last campaign if he failed to do so. He would sacrifice his known character for straight-forward, independent action on this and every other question, if he failed to vote and act against Calhoun's so called constitution. He is irrevokably pledged to the people of Kansas that they shall have all their rights as freemen—that they shall fashion and frame *all* their institutions in their own way, and that they shall not be gagged on nine questions, with permission to speak uncertainly only on the truth. Painful as it may be for the gentleman to disagree with the President at this point, there can be no doubt that it will be a radical and irreconcilable difference.

THE MASONIC LODGE AND MONUMENT IN HONOR OF DR. KANE.—The Free Masons of New York are about forming a lodge in honor Dr. Kane, and further propose to erect a monument—a snow-peak of immense height—in the park of the Cooper Institute, to be of white marble, of irregular shape, with four tablets in the base appropriately inscribed. There is no doubt but the Masonic fraternity, as well as the public and scientific world, will unite in this just and laudable tribute to a good and great man. We understand that the new temple to be occupied by this lodge is to be arranged with characteristic embellishments representing the career of Dr. Kane, and more especially during his Arctic voyages. A large medallion is being prepared to adorn the walls of the temple or lodge room, representing the open Polar Sea, with the aurora in the extreme north. This enterprise is seconded by a large number of the oldest Free Masons of New York and vicinity. It would therefore seem that an object so just and appropriate can scarcely fail of being accomplished where science and true merit have been received with just consideration.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—At a certain knitting establishment at Troy, the proprietor some weeks since informed his hands that he should be obliged to suspend operations, as he had no demand for his goods. The operators avoided a suspension, however, by a method as novel as it was creditable. They ran the mill on half time, and purchased in the afternoon the goods they had manufactured in the morning, peddling them through that city and its vicinity. In this way they have kept themselves in employment ever since. There is little danger that any of them will starve.—*Hudson Weekly Star.*

The latest news from Utah is quite favorable. The U. S. troops were concentrating at Fort Bridge, all in high spirits, and confident of passing the winter without serious inconvenience. The snow was just deep enough to prevent the Mormons from burning the grass. We presume that the troops will winter at the above named fort, when they will be prepared with reinforcements, to execute the command of the government.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January, has been issued, and is a delightful foretaste of what we may expect, the ensuing year.—Among the galaxy of contributors, are our old favorites, Marion Harland, and Mrs. Alice B. Haven. As usual it abounds in patterns, and directions for needle work, and receipts for the sick-room, and the housewife. We will reiterate to our musical lady readers, the magazine publishes *three dollars* worth of *music* during the year; the price of subscription.

The St. Louis Republican has returns from the Kansas Constitutional election, showing that the constitution with Slavery was adopted by a large majority, the returns, though meagre, being sufficient to indicate the result. It was reported at Lawrence that a body of men had gone to Lecompton with the avowed intention to seize the territorial arms and that General Lane has gone to Fort Scott, to destroy that place, disperse the pro-slavery settlers in the Shawnee reserve and carry the war into Missouri. Governor Denver has assumed his position as Governor of the territory, and issued an address to the people. He states that President Calhoun has invited himself and the presiding officers of both houses of the territorial legislature to be present at the canvassing of the election returns.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—The Easton *Sentinel*, a full blooded Buchanan sheet thus notices Bigler's attack on Douglas in the Senate.

"He (Douglas) was replied to by Senator Bigler, of this State, who told the "little giant," more home truth than he cared about hearing, if we are to judge from his squirming under the Senator's remarks."

That's evidently the latest from Washington. Think of it! Senator Douglas "squirming" under the assault of Bigler! Another proof of the truth of the old adage:

"The whirlwind may be bid to spare
The man that's strangled by a HAIR."

INDIAN CENSUS.—According to the census returns, the entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country amounts to about 418,000. Of this number, 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 22,733 in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah.

The members of Congress have been taking the Hollidays, and therefore little has been done. In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday of last week, the bill authorizing the issuing of treasury notes to the amount of twenty millions of dollars was passed. Nothing else was done.

We have aavices from Washing ton saying that the Admmistration denounces Commodore Paulding for arresting Walker. A telegraphic despatch from Washington to the N. Y. Daily Times, dated yesterday is to the same effect:—

"Secretary Cass denounces the arrest of Walker and his men by Commodore Paulding as illegal, inexcusable and unauthorized. The Commodore's instructions were only to prevent Walker's landing."

Commodore Paulding will doubtless be court martialed immediately.

The January number of the Atlantic Monthly has already been received, and is replete with that high toned literature for which it has already became noted. Notes on Domestic Architecture is a useful article, as also Agassiz's Natural History, while it contains a number of amusing sketches, such as "Who pays for the Prima Donna?" &c.—It is published in Boston by Phillips, Sampson & Co., for $3 per year, or 25 cents a single number.

CAPTURE OF GEN. WALKER.—The steam ship Northern Light, from California, brings dates to the 5th inst. Among her passengers is Gen. Walker, who with one hundred and fifty of his men were captured by Commodore Paulping, of the U. S. Frigate Wabash. The expedition that made the capture consisted of only 350 men.

The Northern Light brings two millions of Gold from California.

"The Republic," is the title of the national organ of the Republican party. It is printed at Washington, for $2 per year, and s edited by Weston & Goodloe. Republicans who want to keep fully posted on national affairs, should subscribe.

Mrs. Hales 4545 Receipts for the Milllons.—This is the most complete and reliable work of receipts ever published on the useful ornamental and domestic arts, and in the conduct of life. It is complete in one large volume of near 800 pages, neatly bound in cloth, for $1,25. We advise every lady in the county to procure a copy by addressing T. B. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St. Phila.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Delaware Republican speaks of a mysterious hole in the North West part of Brandywine Hundred, near the Del. County line. It is on the farm of Wm. Hanby, and in diameter about the size of an ordinary well, about seventeen feet deep, and has been dug without the owner of the property having any knowledge of the parties interested in the execution of the work. It is some time since he perceived it and it is gradully becoming deeper, and what is most singular, although the strictest watch is observed in the direction of the well, no person has been seen there nor the slightest cause assigned for the commission of such strange conduct. It is supposed the labor is preformed late at night, and at stated periods. In the neighborhood many persons have called to see it, and many expressions of opinion had in regard to the mysterious affair. It is assigned by some that the cause of the excavation is a search for money—by others that the place is haunted—invisible spirits, ghosts, and hobgoblins, are connected with it. However the hole has been dug, and the mystery is who are the persons connected in digging it?

BELOW THE FREEZING POINT.—At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the thermometer indicated a temperature of 22°; 11 below the freezing point. At the same hour, on the morning previous, the mercury stood at 27½ degrees; on Christmas morning, at 29½ degrees. It was below the freezing point all of the 25th and 26th instant.

LARGE HOG.—The Record says that Mr. Ezekiel Baily of East Malborough township, Chester county, slaughtered a hog on Thursday last, seventeen months old, which weighed, when dressed, six hundred and seventy-two and a half pounds.

FOR THE HOLLIDAYS.—Mrs. Bowden's store on Orange street, in this place, is well filled with all kinds of nice things for the hollidays, such as cakes, confections fruits, toys &c. She should be liberally patronized.

We see it stated that the Post Office at Thornton, Delaware county, has been discontinued by the Post Office Department at Washington.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEDIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.—On Thursday last, the pupils of the Media Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Thomson, assembled in the Court House, where, in the presence of a large number of our citizens, underwent a n examination, to show the progress they have attained in the different branches of their studies. The exercises were commenced by the song of "*Uncle Sam's Farm*," which was very well done. We have not the time nor space to review all of the exercises and lessons recited by the scholars, but taking the whole, we were highly delighted with the performances. Indeed we did think that we had never before seen pupils of the age of those under the charge of Mr. Thomson, so far advanced. They performed the part assigned to them in a manner reflecting much credit upon themselves and the teacher.

In the evening the pupils gave a serles of recitations, and long before the time for commencing the exercises, the Court House was filled to its utmost capacity—many being unable to obtain admission. The room was festooned with emblems of the season of festivity, and the stand was gracefully surrounded by national banners. Everything bespoke a "good time coming," and so indeed there was.

The children in all the performances, acquitted themselves in the most creditab and praiseworthy manner. The pieces entitled "*The Fract ions Man*," "*The Declaration of Independence*," "*The Northern Laborer*," and "*Rienzie's Address*," were recited with much ability, and the participants deserved the applause they received. "*Dennis at the Post Office*," an original piece, written for the occasion by Mr. Thomson, was rich, and very much excited the risibilities of the audience. The character of "Dennis" was assumed by S. N. Hill, who appeared to understand the Irish brogue up to nature. "*Box and Cox*" created a great deal of mirth. Wm. T. Innes, Jr., acted the part of "Cox," Charles D. Manley, Jr., "Box," and the character of Mrs. Bouncer, was assumed to perfection by Miss Phebe Tussey. When she was obliged to interfere with the storms of "Box and Cox," the audience was excited to the highest pitch of laughter. The piece was well acted throughout.

After the valedictory, a very pleasing incident transpired. Master Wm. Innes, Jr., on behalf of the pupils, presented Mr. Thomson with a "massive gold pen and pencil." The matter was kept a profound secret, and Mr. T's first intimation of it was when he was called to the stand by his pupils. In presenting it, Master Innes said:—

"*Mr. Thomson*—In behalf of the pupils of this, your school, I have the honor of presenting to you a gold pencil in token of their esteem and love for you as a teacher. Sir, you have with jealous care watched over, and pointed us in the path of knowledge, lending your whole energy and talents in aiding us that path to pursue. Therefore it is meet *that* we show a proper appreciation of your noble efforts for our good, in some way. We have, therefore, chosen this, and, as unitedly, have contributed to its purchase, it shows the more, that feelings of admiration and gratitude to you as our teacher, are common to us all. The highest commendation that a teacher can receive, is the esteem of his own pupils. May this gift, slight though it be, prove to you that you have our highest esteem, and fullest love."

In reply Mr. T. said that this was indeed a surprise. That he felt wholly unable to give expression to the thoughts which swelled in his breast, till they forbid utterance. Presents were at all times the source of pleasure to the recipent, but this one coming as it did, from his own flock, the grateful offering of his own pupils and on such an occasion as this, was doubly dear. To be called before such an audience as this, and in its midst to receive this mark of respect, was worth being proud of. He hoped that he deserved it. He had tried to fill the teacher's post with fidelity, and this token of regard, led him to believe that he had done a part of his duty at least. He thanked them for this mark of their regard, and should never forget them, nor this incident which still closer endeared them. He had been in the schoolroom all his life, and he reckoned this as one of its happiest moments.

If his action heretofore had met with their approbation, and resulted in their benefit, he pledged his future, to a still more zealous labor, because he this night saw how such work was appreciated.

In all, this was one of the best and most interesting exhibitions that we have ever witnessed in our Borough. It is certainly very pleasing to see the children of our common schools improving so rapidly, and this exhibition was a high guarantee of the good produced when under the control of competent teachers. The advantages of the Common School System of Education is becoming apparent daily, and we are happy to see that teachers of our county are so persevering in their efforts to advance the cause. The articles which weekly appear in the columns of this paper, show that a reformation is going on, which must in time be perfected. Let the friends of our common schools persevere in the efforts they have espoused, and the time is not far distant when they will reap the fruits of their labors.

ELEGANT PAINTINGS.—We observe for sale at the book store of Cummins & Co., in this Borongh, two very superior colored paintings by Henrietta Malin, of Upper Providence, a lady who has been an invalid for a number of years, having dislocation of all the joints of her body, excepting those of the breasts, caused by inflammatory rheumatism. One of the paintings represents a dish containing a variety of fruit, showing very beautifully the tints and coloring of each. The other is a picture of the dwarf garden honey suckle, with humming birds gathering honey from the flowers. They are done very skillfully, and possessed of no ordinary degree of merit. Although this lady is deprived of the use of almost every member of her physical organization, she finds employment in this admirable art.—It is a mystery to us that a person affected to the extent she is, can command her mental powers to such effect.

WALLINGFORD NURSERY.—We call attention to the advertisement of James M. Price, who, it will be seen has opened a nursery and fruit garden, near the Wallingford Station, a short distance from Hinkson's Corndr. He has planted three acres of the new Rochelle Blackberry, nearly 3 acres of the choicest raspberries, strawberries, and informs us that he means to have a fruit garden fully equal to any in the neighborhood of Phila. Give him a call.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A train of cars from Baltimore, ran off the track near Chester, on Saturday. The accident was caused by those in charge of a dirt train, leaving a switch displaced. The baggage car was pretty well smashed up, but the passenger cars escaped with little damage. The engineers jumped off in time to save themselves, and fortunately no one was injured to any extent.

GAME TO THE LAST.—One of the most remarkable occurrences happened in this Borough, on the 26th inst. Wm. Hall put his horse to his wagon, and drove to the railroad depot for freight. When he got back, he found a hen setting under his wagon, between the bows of the springs, a position she had retained throughout the journey

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF ROCKDALE.—The members of this association celebrated their first anniversary at West Branch Chapel, on Christmas night. The room was decorated with garlands of evergreen, and over the speaker's stand was the word "EDUCATION" formed of twigs of this substance, elaborately interwoven. The room was crowded, and many were unable to obtain admission. A large number of ladies were also in attendance. The exercises of the evening were opened by a song, entitled—"*The Flag of our Union*," accompanied by music on the piano. Mr. Rhoads, the President, then delivered a very excellent introductory address, after which a song was sung, entitled —"*The beautues of the Country.*" Mr. Benjamin Crowther, Secretary of the Association, read a report of the history of the Society, down to the present time, giving an extended account of its rise and progress.—A synopsis of its leading features may not be uninteresting to our readers:

"In pursuance to a call, issued in Crozerville, Rockdale and vicinity, on the 8th of December, 1856, a number of citizens met at West Branch Chapel, to form an organization for the purpose of securing lectures on various subjects for the edification of the people. Benjamin Crowther was appointed President, and John B. Rhoads, Sec'ry for the evening. An organization was effected by the signatures of the following named gentleman, viz:—Elwood Tyson, Samuel K. Crozier, Benjamin Crowther, George Callaghan, Jr., James W. McCracken, John Newsome, David Green, John Cross, Reuben Crowther, John Culley, Samuel Dutton and John B. Rhoads. So Mr. President, by enumerating the above names, we find that on the 8th of December, 1856, twelve persons organized this "*People's Literary Association of Rockdale*," and on the same date, (8th of December, 1857,) seventy-seven active and twelve honorary members enjoying the benefits of the association.

"And, Mr. President, in addition to the object of having public lectures, we have got a library of 219 volumes, which classified, consists of 54 historical works, 33 biographical, 10 poetical, 42 scientific, and miscellaneous 58. And to protect this valuable property, we have applied to our County Court, for a charter of incorporation, and received the same. And Mr. President, our Association is in the receipt of the *Delaware County American & Media Advertiser*, whose editors have interested themselves very much in behalf of the Society, contributing to the library two of its most valuable books, and by gratituously notifying in the paper, the public of our lectures, and reporting many of them in detail. And to John P. Crozier, we are indebted for his philanthropy in allowing us the use of this, our meeting room, and also for his large contribution of books in our library."

The secretary goes on to give an accurate statement of the financial condition of the Society, which speaks well, and shows it to be in a flourishing condition.

After the reading of the secretary's report, songs entitled "*Willie we have missed you*," "*The old travelling stage coach*," and "*The Farmer's daughter*," were sung, followed by an oration by by Mr. James Barton, of Village Green Seminary, on "Eloquence as displayed in periods of the history of the world." It was a production of much merit, and claimed the undivided attention of the audience.

A resolution was offered and adopted, admitting ladies to membership, a number of whom have already signified their intention of joining the association.

The exercises of the evening were brought to a close by a well prepared essay on the education of females, by Mr. Tulley, followed by the song, entitled "*Aunt Jemima's Plaster.*" All appeared much pleased with the entertainments of the evening. J.

COMMUNICATED.

Our clock has made a decided improvement in its external appearance, and can no more be called a "dirty faced" monitor, although there is room for still further improvement. Still I am sorry to say that the machine has not behaved a whit better than it did before its face was washed. On Wednesday last, it came to a stand still, and with one dial marking 20 minutes past 4, another a quarter to 5, and a third still further on, there it stood, as fast as the "Great Leviathan," and it seems about as difficult to move. Now there is something wrong somewhere, and be it where it may, it is high time that it was righted. The gentleman who fitted it up, has pronounced it to be in running order, and in every way qualified to perform the duties of a Town Clock—yet it don't go. 'Twas said that it had run down, and that all it wanted was "twisting the ropes," but then if there is no one to perform that office, why of course, the hands must stand still. The gentleman appointed to do this, resides at a distance from the Borough, and if some person must go and inform him every time the clock runs down, why we must expect numerous stoppages. 'Tis said that he is not to blame, however, having deputized a person in the place to wind the clock, until he "comes to town;" the person however does not know of this, at least he considers that he has nothing to do with it. Thus there is something wrong somewhere, and "the powers that be" ought to see where it is. If we have some one to take care of the clock, let him do it—if we have none, let one be appointed. The present state of affairs reflects no credit upon Commissioners, or any one connected with it, and completely frustrates the object of a clock—furnishing the time. I. S.

Media.

All applications for Licences under the act entitled, "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating Liquors," passed the 31st day of March, 1855, and all remonstrances against the same, must be made hereafter, in the following manner:

1st. Every applicant must file his or her petition, with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, on or before the 2d Monday of February, in each and every year; and every remonstrance against the several applications must be filed with the same officer, on or before the 1st Monday in March, then next ensuing.

2d. The third Monday of March in every year, is hereby appointed as, and for the day of hearing, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for licenses, may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel; but no verbal testimony will be heard at the bar.

3d. Petitions and remonstrances should be veeified by affidavits that the contents thereof are true.

4th. Should it be deemed important, either by the applicant or those making objections, that additional evidence should be heard by the Court, depositions may be taken on any day after the filing of the remonstrance, on an exparte rule, with 24 hours' notice of the time and place, to the petititioner or remonstrant, as the case may be; but such depositions must be filed at least 3 days before the said third Monday in March.

5th. Licenses granted on the day herein fixed for a hearing will take effect on the first day of the succeeding April, and not before, and no license will be granted at any other time than that before specified, unless in cases specially provided for by law.

AGENCY FOR THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.—L. A. Tyler has been appointed sole agent to receive subscriptions in Delaware county, for Dr. Elder's "Life of Elisha Kent Kane." It will soon be issued in print, in a handsome volume of 400 pages with a number of fine steel engravings. Subscription price $1 50. He is also agent for Dr. Paine's Epitome of the American Eclectic Practice, having obtained the right from Mark Packard.

COMMUNICATED.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF DELAWARE COUNTY AT MEDIA.

Most of the business men of this county are probably aware that since the removal of the Seat of Justice to Media, efforts have been made to induce the Bank of Delaware County to establish an agency at that place, and thereby to extend the usefulness of the Bank to the citizens of the county generally. The measure was not pressed till recently, because it was believed that a majority of those who controlled the affairs of the institution, and who were likely to control them for some time to come, had pre-determined to grant no relief under any circumstances. The acceptance, by the Bank, of the provisions of the late act of the Legislature legalizing the suspension of specie payments, has, however, placed beyond dispute the final determination of the question in other hands. The terms of the acceptance of this act gives to the Legislature "the right and power to *alter*, revoke or annul the charters of any bank or banks" accepting its provisions. Notwithstanding another way was thus opened by the direct action of the stockholders, still it was thought best not to go outside of the corporation for redress if that could be had without doing so. The subject has accordingly been very recently presented to the consideration of both the stockholders and directors of the Bank, and the writer regrets to say with little or no better prospect of success. It has now become proper that the citizens of the county, who feel an interest in the matter, should be informed of the failure of every effort in this quarter, and that no reasonable hope should any longer be entertained by them, that any measure will be adopted by the present officers of the Bank, which will in the least degree obviate the objections arising out of the extreme inconvenience of its location. It will only be necessary that they should be made acquainted with the fair and just propositions which have been made for that purpose, and which have been rejected, to convince them of the correctness of this conclusion.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Bank, which decided to accept the provisions of the act legalizing the suspension of specie payments, the following preamble and resolution met with an unfavorable reception:

"*Whereas*, The location of the Bank of Delaware County, renders the transaction of business with it inconvenient to a very large number of the citizens of the county, many of whom, on that account alone, are now the safe and profitable customers of the city Banks and of the Bank of an adjoining county, and *whereas*, it is just and proper that a moneyed institution located in our county should afford us nearly equal facilities as possible to all our citizens, therefore

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Board of Directors, as early as convenient or practicable, to establish an agency of this bank at Media: and in case legislation should be necessary to secure that object—then to co-operate with the citizens of the county favorable to the measure in securing such legislation."

It was believed by the mover of this resolution that it could hardly fail to be acceptable, as it left the whole matter to the Board—and only required that their decision when made, should be made in good faith. There is no disposition, however, to censure the stockholders who voted against the resolution under the peculiar circumstances of the case. They were suddenly called to act upon a measure, which if adopted, they were told by directors of the Bank and others, would involve the most direful consequences to the owners of the institution in the diminution of their profits. These exaggerated statements, appealing directly to the pockets of the stockholders, had the effect intended by their authors. If, however, the Legislature should recognize the common sense doctrine, that "banks are established for the benefit of the communities in which they are located," these gentlemen will have a practical demonstration of the incorrectness of their calculations, and may live to see the "agency at Media" a source of real profit to the Bank.

Some change having been made in the Board of Directors at the election in November, it was suggested that probably the new Board would take a more favorable view of the subject. There was some reason for this suggestion, for it is understood that a very respectable minority of the Board would have been willing to enter into a thorough examination of the matter—especially in regard *to the cost of the agency*—through a committee of the Board—in fact that a fair and just proposition for that purpose was rejected by the casting vote of the President!!

The Bank of Delaware County was established by an act of the Legislature in the year 1814 for Delaware County as a *district*, without naming its location. It was located at Chester by the Stockolders, no doubt because that place was the Seat of Justice at that time, and there was then no central village in the county. Circumstances have changed. There is twice as much necessity for a Bank at the Seat of Justice now as there was at that period, and especially so when that Seat of Justice is near the centre of the district for which the Bank was especially created. It was not intended, however, to discuss the merits of the question at this time, but simply to turn the attention of those interested in the matter, to a tribunal which can decide upon it free from selfish feelings or local prejudices.

A STOCKHOLDER.

A correspondent from Rockdale sends us the following:

CHRISTMAS AT ROCKDALE.—The day passed off very pleasantly, and was pretty generally observed in various ways by our citizens. The Episcopal Church held services in the morning, and interesting Sunday School exercises in the afternoon, during which a large quantity of clothing was distributed among the children of the school.

In the evening the People's Literary Association of Rockdale held an anniversary meeting, the exercises of which were exceedingly interesting. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, arranged in stars, wreaths and chaplets, with the word *Education*, made of box-wood, directly over the Speaker. The hall was densely crowded, many having to go away, not being able to gain admittance.

While many were enjoying themselves in this way, others were engaged in shooting and raffling. Squads of men and boys were seen loitering about during the day, some drunk, some beastly drunk, some not sober, others swearing and fighting, some with blackened eyes, and broken noses, evidently all the worse for their holiday pleasures.

An amusing incident occurred during the day, which is too good to be lost. It appears that a gentleman of this place, whom we will call Ezekiel Cruikshanks, paid a visit to a friend, near Bancrofts' factory, and after spending a short time with him, and was about to return home, his friend presented him with a fine live fat rabbit, already tied up in a bag, as *a Christmas Gift*. He thanked him very kindly, threw it over his shoulder, and started for home. On his way home, Zeke stopped frequently to feel the plump sides of his prize, and to think what a fine dinner it would make him upon his return—his imagination ran so high in view of his contemplated feast, that he called in his neighbors to see his rabbit—ordered his wife to fire up the stove, and get the pots ready for a stew—while he untied the bag; when to the astonishment of his friends, and the utter consternation and fright of Ezekiel, out jumped a big old white Tom Cat, whose appearance indicated the many side-thrusts of its temporary, but disappointed owner.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at the M. E. Church, of this place, on Christmas Eve. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John O'Neil, Pastor of the Church, Rev. I. T. Cooper, and Mr. Collier, of New Hampshire. The choir sang some beautiful temperance ditties and melodies, which contributed much to enliven the exercises.

The speakers were pointed in their remarks—denouncing the evils of intemperance in all its forms, and calling upon all good citizens, particularly those professing membership to the Church of Christ, whose admonition was "*be temperate in all things*," —to aid in the final overthrow of *Rum*, as it exists in the land. Reference was made to the increase of intemperance in this vicinity, and an earnest appeal extended to all (landlords included,) to use all their influence to suppress the traffic.

The assembly dispersed evidently pleased with what they had heard, and with a determination to make renewed exertions towards a reformation in the neighborhood.

X.

INGENIOUS THEFTS.—On Tuesday last, a man residing in Rockdale, had a keg of liquor sent to the Lenni Station, for him, which it is said he intended to deal out by the small, without license. It was deposited at that place in the morning, but the owner feared to take it away before night, lest he should be discovered. Some factorymen knowing the state of affairs, stole the keg and carried it to a wood near by, placed it in the hollow of a tree, took a drink all round, and then left it, expecting to return and drink as they wished. But the old adage of "honesty amongst rogues" wouldn't work in this case, for the party was watched by a number of men working on the railroad, who, as soon as the first party left, carried the whiskey to another tree, and drank it all. Again the same liquor vender, notwithstanding his loss, had a barrel sent out on the Thursday following, to the same place, and left a man to watch it until night-fall. Again the "whiskey explorers" made their appearance, and while several of them diverted the attention of the watcher, (who was sitting on the barrel,) the others procured an auger and tub, bored a hole through the platform and into the barrel, and let the whiskey ruff into the tub, which, when filled, they carried off without being discovered, first putting a plug in the hole they bored. When the owner came for his barrel, he found it wedged fast. Who would sell liquor without license?

CHRISTMAS CAKE.—We have been presented by the Misses Sharpless, of Middletown, with a very excellent cake. They will accept our thanks.

☞ 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 Frémont Meurice to make him a splendid mirror, set in diamonds. It will cost above $30,000, 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 10th inst., at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, West Chester, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, *Mr. Daniel Baker* of Delaware county, to *Miss Tamor Sharp*, of Willistown, Chester county.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. James M. Davis, *Isaac Jackson Hayes, Esq.*, of Blockley, to *Miss Elizabeth H.*, daughter of Amos Morris, Esq., of Darby, Del. co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 22d inst, at her residence in Chester township, *Ann Thomson*, widow of the late Daniel Thomson, aged 76 years, 10 months and 5 days.

On the 30th of November, at his residence, in Jackson Township, Noble County, Ohio, *John Blakeley*, in the 61st year of his age, formerly of this county.

In Chester, on Thursday last, *John Henry.*, infant son of Jesse W., and Sarah G. Paist, aged 3 months and 13 days.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and West Chester Turnpike road Company, will be held at the Howard House, Westchester road, on Second-day, the 4th of January, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M. At this meeting an election will be held for officers of the Company. JOHN SELLERS,
Upper Darby, 12th mo., 30th, '57. *Secretary.*

ATTENTION THUGS, YOU ARE requested to meet at the Charter House, on Monday evening, Jan 4th, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the nuptials of our late President. By order of COLLINS,
Media, Dec. 30-1w* *Past. pro-tem*

NOTICE.—The members of the Rossuth Lodge, No 393, 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. R. H. SMITH,
Dec. 30. *Secretary.*

DIARIES FOR 1858.—Persons that have not yet procured Diaries for 1858, can be supplied at the original Media Book and Stationery Store and Newspaper Depot of CUMMINS & CO.
Dec. 30. South Avenue Media.

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 HOWELLVILLE, 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

LUMBER.—The subscriber would inform his friends that he still continues the business of sawing lumber, at Palmer's Mill, 2 miles north of Media, where Wheelwrights, Cabinet Makers and others, in want of Lumber can be supplied with all the different kinds usually cut at country mills. A lot of seasoned coffin boards on hand, also ¾ inch Poplar boards seasoned, Hickory axles, White oak Plank, &c., &c.
Dec. 9-2m*. LEWIS PALMER.

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

EVERTON TAFFY.—If you want to ease your cough, get some EVERTON TAFFY, manufactured at ENTWISLE'S Confectionery, as it is a good article, Market street, a few doors above Market Square, Chester. dec. 23.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of Toys, such as Doll heads, Trumpets, Drums, Stoves, Whips, Monkeys, Villages, Menageries, Tea Setts, Dogs, Cats, &c., &c., at CUMMINS CO.,
Dec 16. South Avenue Media.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, warranted genuine for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle at the Drug Store of ALLEN & BICKLEY,
Chester, Dec. 16. Market and Work sts.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. By order of the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Media, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 16th day of January, 1858*, at 2 o'clock, P M. A lot containing half an acre of land, on which is a substantial Stone BUILDING, 26 by 30 feet, one and a half stories high, with coal house attached. Said property has been used for a number of years for a public school, and is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the flourishing Borough of Media, on the Providence great road, near its intersection with the State road. As the property can be used no longer as a public school on account of its being located immediately on the eastern boundary of said Borough, it will be sold a bargain to a person, wanting a cheap and valuable homestead. Said property would be a desirable situation for almost any kind of a mechanic, or laborer having a small capital, as the house may be converted into a dwelling, at a trifling cost.

The conditions of sale, which will be accommodating, will be made known on said day.

R. H. SMITH,
dec. 30. *Sec'y of the Board of School Directors.*

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, flavelucent 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, 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 per dozen; large canes $3 per dozen; $12 to $15 per hundred.

CURRANTS.—The Double of Fullmne, 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.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Thursday, the 7th day of January*, 1858, the real estate, belonging to the subscriber, situated in Upper Providence, Delaware county, 2 miles from Media, on the Providence road, near Blue Hill, and within half a mile of Bishop's Mill, consisting of 5¾ acres of Land, bounded by lands of Thomas Reece, Sarah Miller, and the Providence road. The improvements are a STONE MANSION, with a Stone Kitchen attached, and a well of good water within. Also, another small DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Stable, and other out buildings. It contains a good Apple Orchard, and other Fruit Trees, divided into convenient lots, with good post and rail fences. It is in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, mills, shops and places of public worship, and it is a suitable place for almost any occupation. Persons wishing to view the property, will be shown the same by the subscriber, living near by George Edwards, residing thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions at sale by
Dec. 23-2w* SAMUEL PUGH.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber will sell at private sale, 110 acres 2 roods and 33 perches of Land, situated in Middletown township,

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN.

THAWING OUT FROZEN PUMPS.—In the coldest time we had in January last, my pump froze up, down to the box below the bucket. I poured in hot water repeatedly during one day, but could make no impression upon it seemingly. I poured in a pint of salt, but that did no good. My cattle went two days without water, looked hollow, and showed signs of great thirst. My neighbors told me that I should always be troubled thus with the old wooden pumps, and must get a chain pump, as they never froze up. But I could not make it convenient to get one this winter, and so I set to work to manage my old pump. Some told me make a gimblet hole in the pump stock below the bucket and just above the box, and that would let the water out, so it would not freeze. But this was too much trouble, as I had to pour water into the pump every time to start it, so I plugged up the gimblet hole. I then thought of trying a tin or lead pipe, by inserting the pipe in the pump down to the ice, and pouring hot water into the pipe. I found the pipe would quickly melt its way through the ice, and in less than five minutes the most incorrigible case would be thawed out completely. On inquiry I found a tin pipe, half inch in diameter, was the best and cheapest size, and cheaper than lead, and could be easily inserted either side of the pump handle. It only wants a pipe long enough to reach down to the ice and down throught it. I got one five feet long, and it cost me fifty cents, and had a small tunnel in the top end.

When I have thus thawed out my pump, it lasts all day, and sometimes a week, according to the weather. A few moments with the pipe and hot water, makes all easy again. So says a correspondent of the *Country Gentlemen.*

We take the following from the Germantown *Telegraph* with the Editors remarks.

POTATOES BY WEIGHT.—As thee has taken an active part in opposing those who have dealt out unfavorable sentiments, &c., against the hardworking farmer, I wish to know whether our City Councils have the privilege of compelling farmers to sell their potatoes by the bushel of sixty pounds' weight, or whether a higher authority is not required? If so, I cannot see why any borough has not the same privilege of fixing a certain standard of weights or measures; and that each one may be different from the other. It makes considerable more trouble for the farmer, besides the liability of being greatly taken in, by having to weigh the potatoes on scales, not knowing whether they be right or not.

It would seem as though a certain class of individuals had taken it upon themselves to bring the tiller of the soil into their measures however unjust they may be. I hope farmers will give the matter a trial higher than a magistrate's decision, before they let the matter drop.

It is now ascertained that there is a certain set along the market, looking up such jobs, in order to receive half of the fine; and how easily a set of these fellows might put farmers to much trouble by slipping a few potatoes out of the bags in order to make light weight. The measure is unfair and unjust, and I think the subject requires the consideration of every farmer. Let us sell by the *pound*, or by the *bushel*. A FARMER.

REMARKS.—Councils have authority from the Legislature to regulate markets, but this would not authorize them to fix the *weight* of a bushel of vegetables, grain, &c., had not the Legislature itself done so. We agree entirely with our correspondent that the late requisition upon farmers to have their potatoes measured by weight, is both vexatious and unnecessary; insomuch that while it entails upon them much labor, it is practically of but little use. Farmers should be compelled to use stamped measures, and the customer, if he shall be dissatisfied with the manner of filling the measure, can refuse to purchase.

VINEGAR FROM SUGAR CANE.—MR. FREAS—SIR:—I send you a sample of vinegar made from the Chinese sugar cane, which I leave you to be the judge of. The way I made it is this: After crushing the juice from the cane, I strained it through a seive; put it in a cask; put a piece of white paper in to raise the mother; and in three weeks it was fit for use. If any of your readers have a better way of making it, let be known.

REUBEN N. COOPER.

REMARKS.—The vinegar referred to above has a light, murky appearance, and somewhat of a vegetable smell; but its taste is pure, and we regard it as an excellent article. Surely, there ought to be no grumbling about the value of the sugar cane, which is so easily raised, it requires for a family but a small patch of ground, and can be converted into molasses, sugar and vinegar.—ED. *Ger. Telegraph.*

LARGEST YIELD OF CORN ON RECORD.—A correspondent writing from Vanderburg co., Indiana, informs us that at the State Agricultural Exhibition, a Silver Pitcher was awarded for the best five acres of corn. The award was made upon the decision of three disinterested men in each town, who examined the corn growing in the fields, and measured one acre of each plot. They then made oath to the yield of the single acre, and the whole five estimated from the acre actually measured. The award made, under oath, was for 857½ bushels of shelled corn on five acres, or 171½ bushels to the acre. —If this has been excelled at any other time, or in any other place, we shall be glad to hear of it. Till we do, we shall put Vanderburg county, Indiana, at the head of the corn column.—unless we hear of some mistake in the above report.—*American Agriculturist.*

Wine, said to be of a superior quality is now manufactured in Chester county. Dr. Zellers of Springville, about four miles from Phœnixville, has been experimenting for two or three years; and has now a vineyard of eight or ten acres, which yields a considerable supply.

The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat says:—We do not know that we have ever seen the wheat crop look more promising in our neighborhood than it does at present.

The following is an extract from a very able editorial in Forney's *Press*, of Wednesday last:

"We are a patient people, over this way. We have seen the South and its allies opposing Mr. Buchahan's nomination, and doubting his devotion to them; we have stood calmly by, and witnessed their rule in Kansas, trusting the while, like submissive and enduring men, to the approaching recognition of the will of the majority; we have heard, with unruffled temper, the objurgations of legislators and of politicians in some of the slave States, against such Democrats as Walker and Stanton, because they would not become parties to forgery in Kansas, and now we are expected to bear the additional outrage upon Judge Douglas, and to see Gov. Walker's head carried before the conquering minority of the Lecompton Convention as a trophy of triumph. There is a point beyond which forbearance may cease to be a virtue. It has been reached, "gentlemen of the South!

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 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 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.

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 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.*

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

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. Frick & Co., varying in prices from $35 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.
2,5000 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, Ashlandand all 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 FARREIRA & 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 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 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.

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.

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 C HALE.

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 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.

F. 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 Mats,
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. 118 (Old No. 96) North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 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 CLOTH-ING—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 $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 26th 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.

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.

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

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, 1957.

REMOVAL.--The subscri-ber 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 Warerooom* 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 $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, accordons, 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 realizing 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-26] 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 subscribe s 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
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. ma1

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.

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 26
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 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 scorched 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.
C. H. MUHLERBEG.
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 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 Sp