

morality and crime. There is natural truth enough in this proposition, to carry conviction to the minds of the most skeptical, and it can safely be treated as an axiom. The effect of this potent agency, is to develop the intellect, to elevate the moral faculties, to raise man above the animal creation, and fashion him after his Maker. I am aware that I can be pointed to instances of the perpetration of the greatest crimes by persons of education. But exceptions to a general rule rather strengthen than weaken its force. Besides, there may be intellect without conscience, and when I speak of education in this connection, I have reference to the qualities of the heart, as well as those of the head. I certainly cannot be mistaken in the belief that, were society to take entire charge and control of the destitute and vagrant youth that are found in our cities and larger towns, and to send them to school, the effect would be to lessen materially the aggregate of juvenile delinquency. But we are not left to theory and speculation alone to maintain this position. There are stubborn facts in the history of the past, which may be relied upon as evidence of its truth. The New York Prison Association for the year 1850, say that examination into the causes of crime, leads them to this result; that neglected education is the prolific cause of most of the crime amongst us. Of 732 convicts at Auburn, 517 were never instructed in any trade or calling; 374 were temperate; 468 had received no moral instruction, and 512 had never read the Bible, or attended Divine worship.

The Secretary of the State of Massachusetts reports the whole number of commitments to Prisons and Houses of Correction, for the year 1853, at 13,927, of whom about one-half could neither read nor write.

The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in an address delivered at the opening of the other branch of this institution, in 1849, presented statistics demonstrating that a large proportion of the convicts in the Criminal Courts, and of the delinquents assigned to the House of Refuge, were very deficient in the rudiments of an education.

In Great Britain, in 1849, in a report exhibiting the degree of education, amongst the criminals of that year, it is stated that out of 41,989 offenders, 31,340 were males, and 10,649 were females. Of the former, 6,483 could read and write, 3,000 could read only, and 12,151 could neither read nor write, and of the remaining 9,676, no information could be obtained. Of the females, 935 could read and write, 1,500 could read, and 5,877 were totally ignorant.

The Minister of Justice in France, in his annual report of 1849, says: That out of the whole number then in the Department of the Seine, 3,355 could neither read nor write, and 826 were to some degree persons of education.

A comparison of the condition of Spain with that of England, indicates most clearly the alliance between ignorance and crime. The people of the latter escape the scourge of crime, in about the ratio that they stand in advance of the former in the work of education.

The statistics of Scotland and Ireland, furnish unmistakable evidence to sustain the same view. And in the criminal statistics of France, as compared with Prussia, the same striking fact is observed—the latter possessing the highest degree of education, and exhibiting the smallest per centage of crime. The same condition of things exists in other parts of Europe, but no where is the fact more apparent than in a comparison between the criminal statistics of Great Britain and those of the United States, deducting from the latter the convicts who are not citizens of the country.

The natural proclivity of ignorance and superstition to vice and crime is abundantly evidenced in other and less civilized parts of the world; and in their history the fact is attested, that a benighted intellect and distorted moral perceptions are the fruitful sources of cruelty and crime.

The history of Tartary, Hindoostan, Benin, and other petty states of Africa; of New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands, and the Islands of the South Pacific, prior to their moral transformation, is replete with testimony to sustain the position.

The destruction of infants, the drowning of aged parents, the offering of human beings in sacrifice, the barbarous tortures inflicted on the vanquished in battle, are the fearful consequences of moral obliquity and human depravity. It is to ignorance, and its natural offspring superstition, that the vices and barbarities of the ancient pagan world are to be mainly attributed. And if we turn our eyes to the actual state of society around us, we shall find the same causes operating. Who are most frequently engaged in brawling and delinquency? In the commission of theft and other petty offenses? In rioting, turbulence, and disorder? Are they not, for the most part, the rude, the ignorant, the untutored—those whose moral instruction has been sadly neglected, by their parents and guardians, and whose wayward inclinations have led them to turn a deaf ear to the voice of wisdom and truth?

But it is scarcely necessary to pursue this idea further. Enough has been presented to show the transcendent importance of general education to any people. I hold it as among the highest duties of government to provide for the education of the people, and especially for the poor and helpless—who have a claim founded in nature. Nowhere is this obligation more sacred or imperative, than in a government like ours, whose very foundations rest upon popular will, and whose stability and efficiency depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. True political economy not less than moral obligation indicates this duty. A distinguished philanthropist of Europe said: "It were wise to give to infant schools, and thereby save pounds in the expenses of jails, bridewells, treadmill, transportation, and executions." "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." "A saying as true of social and moral as of physical diseases. A wise economist has said:—"Take care of the penny, and the pounds will take care of themselves"; and it may as truly be said, let government take care of the young, and when the young become old they will take care of the government. This will be placing the axe at the root of the evil.

In conclusion, let us dedicate this magnificent structure, so complete in all its arrangements and spacious in its departments, for which it has been reared. It is the natural result of that enlarged generosity and comprehensive benevolence, which has at times so distinguished the people of Philadelphia. In its object and intent—in its devotion to the good of others, we have an apt illustration of the humane and benevolent principles of the illustrious founder of your great city, whose goodness and genius are stamped and impressed upon every page of your history. In its practical workings, I am confident it will reflect the real beauties of our republican and social system of government. It will be a Beacon in the true sense of the term. A home, a school, a guardian and friend for the parentless and

destitute, who may sin, from the force of their unhappy condition. A master and rod of correction for the wayward, the vicious and refractory. Within its spacious apartments let all such be gathered, not to be punished and disgraced as criminals, and then returned to their old associations to repeat their offenses; but to be cured if possible of moral pollution; to be instructed in the rudiments of education; in lessons of virtue and truth; to be trained to habits of industry and obedience; to be made wiser and better; and thenceforth to go abroad into the world, shielded by the benign principles thus imbibed, and taking their positions in society as useful and honorable members, bearing willing and emphatic testimony to the merits of this charity.

What a gigantic work! It were enough to startle the most sanguine, and yet I am free to predict for the Refuge, a brilliant triumph in the accomplishment of the task.

It was the proud boast of the Romans that, "whilst the coliseum stands, Rome shall stand." The thought was vain, for "Time's effacing finger" ever points to the fallacy of human expectations. The humbled pride and departed grandeur of the once mistress of the world are a fitting commentary upon worldly ambition. But in the benign principles of your institution you have the grounds of a rational, far more religious belief, that long after the proud structure you have erected shall have crumbled to dust, the results of its practical and genuine benevolence will remain your most fitting monument, and, through all coming time, exercise a healthy influence upon the peace and welfare of your beloved city and Commonwealth.

NOTE FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF GOVERNOR BIGLER'S ADDRESS avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by its general distribution, throughout the various counties of the State, to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the recent change in the law, relative to the mode of committing subjects to the House of Refuge. The law, as amended, provides that "the Managers of the House of Refuge shall receive under their care and guardianship, infants under the age of twenty-one years, committed to their custody by two Justices of the Peace, or Judge being one of the Court of Common Pleas of any County in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (which said District shall embrace all the counties of the Commonwealth, from which infants cannot be sent to the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania,) except the County of Philadelphia, in which said infant resides or may be found, on complaint and due proof made to them by the parent, guardian, or next friend of such infant, that such infant is unmanageable, and beyond the control of the complainant, and that the future welfare of said infant requires that such infant should be placed under the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge; or when said complaint and due proof shall be made by the prosecuting officer of the County, that said infant is unmanageable, or a vagrant, and has no parent or guardian capable and willing to restrain, manage, and take proper care of such infant."

And it further provides that "the said Justices shall carefully examine the complaint made to them in the presence of the complainant and infant complained of, and for the purpose of bringing the parties and witnesses before them, shall be fully authorized to use such process of the Court as may be necessary; and where the said Justices shall adjudge an infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge, they shall, in addition to their adjudication, transmit to the said Managers the testimony taken before them, on which their adjudication was founded, and the said testimony shall be taken under oath or affirmation of the witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of."

By the above-named change in the law, it will be perceived that the opportunity is now afforded for the commitment of subjects without a trial by jury, from any county of our State from which infants cannot be sent to the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh. Heretofore, this right of commitment without a trial has been confined to Philadelphia County, and consequently a large portion of the inmates have been received from this county. But it is confidently believed by the committee, that in future a large number of subjects will annually be received from other sections of the State, and hence they deem it of great importance that the nature of the institution, and its proper sphere of operation, should be generally known throughout the State; and for the purpose of disseminating correct information on these topics, they here present a few very brief remarks in relation thereto.

The House of Refuge is a *Moral Labor Reform School*, designed for the reformation of juvenile delinquents; it is not a prison for the punishment of offenders; hence, the earlier in his career of delinquency, and the younger in years, that a subject is committed to the institution, the more effective is its disciplinary training likely to be.

And, to avoid vexatious mistakes, the committee would further state that the institution is not designed for an asylum for the imbecile or the maimed, nor for a hospital for the weak and sickly, nor yet to supplant the almshouse; but simply for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

The *Baltimore Patriot*, Whig, thus comments on the disbanding of the Whig party:—

Whatever of ancient sympathy we may have had with the gallant Northern Whigs who strode by Webster and Fillmore when they stood by the Union and the rights of the South, we can feel little regret at parting with a faction whose leaders are mercenary, and whose masses mad. If that faction would rather see the fugitive negro protected than the manufacturer; if it likes better the friendship of Garrison and Frederick Douglass than that of J. P. Benjamin, or Alexander Stephens, or Meredith P. Gentry; if it prefers a naked and supererogatory decree excluding the South from territory which she never expected to occupy, to a cordial interchange of products and a liberal cession of commercial advantages; if it would swap the sister States of the South for monarchical Canada—for Canada, whose population was driven from the Republic colonies because they would not defend their liberties—who still repeat the traditions of confiscation an exile; who sneer at our institutions and laud with obsequious loyalty those which they have derived from the crown. If the Northern Whigs prefer an alliance with those who quitted their Southern homes to lay on Boston Heights confronting a powerful foe without the ammunition to have repulsed him—who endured the trials of Valley Forge—who met the confident foe at Monmouth, and crossed the wintry Delaware to strike a blow for freedom when she almost despaired of existence—who bled with the men of Massachusetts in the trenches of Yorktown, and saw the humbled battalion of the haughty invaders pile their weapons at their feet. If the Northern Whigs are willing as they have professed, to exchange American freedom for British subjects, and Republican Whigs for renegades, banatics, and fugitive slaves, we cannot under such circumstances withhold our approval. Self-respect—the protection of our fireside demands it, and it is done.

We are authorized to announce Maj. SAMUEL H. LADD, of this borough, as a candidate for Pro-tory subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Wm. M. BALL, of Bedford, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic District Convention.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 21, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.
GOVERNOR,
HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. PARKER and LAIRD which will be found in the proper column.

Among the arrivals at the Springs during the last few days, we are pleased to observe Gen. H. D. FOSTER, T. J. BARCLAY, Esq., H. P. LAIRD, Esq., and Dr. S. P. BROWN, of Westmoreland—Geo. P. HAMILTON, Esq., of Pittsburg, and Col. CHARLES MCKINNEY, of the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia. The place is rapidly filling up, and the season bids fair to be a good one.

The Democratic State Central Committee have published their first address, and as was to be expected, it is a masterly production. We will lay it before our readers in the *Gazette* of next week, and invite for it a careful perusal. We presume it is from the pen of the talented chairman, MR. BONHAM.

Editors in Town.

SENARY LEADER, Esq., formerly of this place, and at present Editor of the *Hanover Spectator*, in York County, has been spending a few days at the Bedford Springs—also, JAMES B. SANSON, Esq., Editor of the *Fulton Democrat*.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, delivered an Address on Temperance in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on last Tuesday evening, which was listened to with marked attention and interest.

We have heard a great many Temperance speeches, but we never heard any man who handled this subject as well as the Rev. gentleman alluded to, and we regret that he could not have been heard by every man and woman in the county. Whilst his style is clear, easy, forcible, and eloquent, his language is moderate, chaste, and convincing; and, unlike most Temperance Lecturers, he gives character to the cause he so ardently espouses by the omission of all vulgar phrases and dish-water anecdotes. He portrays the general evils of intemperance, without making those *low personal allusions* which so often render temperance meetings a mere farce, and he is evidently opposed to hanging the cause of Temperance to the skirts of the political parties of the day, as some indiscreet men are trying to do. He wants to stand upon its own merits. In the course of his address, the Rev. gentleman took occasion to say, incidentally, in alluding to the "Know Nothing" order which has recently sprung into existence, that he desired to have no association or connection with this "SECRET SWORN COMBINATION," a sentiment which will find a hearty response in the bosom of every correct mind in the Commonwealth, whether Democrat or Whig.

One of the great misfortunes of the age is, that too many "Know Nothings" have undertaken to stink the Temperance cause, and hence it is not an unusual thing to see speakers addressing empty benches, and passing resolutions by the same kind of *dummy voters*, as PUBLIC SENTIMENT! If the people were satisfied with gentlemen of the ability and *color* of Dr. CHAMBERS would address them, when Temperance meetings are called, all classes and conditions of mankind would throng the place, and listen with respectful attention.

Gov. Bigler's Address.

We have read with great pleasure and with profit the Address delivered by Gov. BIGLER at the opening of the reception of inmates of the new Department of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in Philadelphia, which we lay before our readers, *entire*, this week.—We invite for it an attentive perusal. It is alike creditable to the mind and the heart of the author.

Of the many vast changes physical, social, and moral, which the last half century has unfolded, by no means the least potent in its bearings on the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind, has been the tearing down to a very great extent at least, of the sanguinary and vindictive criminal codes of the eighteenth century—codes which consigned men to Botany Bay or Cayenne for the larceny of a pocket handkerchief, and lanced them into eternity for the theft of a sheep—codes which crowded, promiscuously, offenders of every grade, offenders, sometimes, whose only sins were imprudence and folly, offenders, oftentimes, whom misery and want had driven into crime, into dark, damp, narrow, bathhouse dungeons, in idleness and filth, in sickness of body and of soul, unheeded, uncared for, except by brutal jailors, as cruel, as blood-thirsty, as the codes of which they were the ministers.

However the speculative writers of the last century may have recognized the principle that the real object of punishment is the prevention of crime, and not the torturing of the prisoner, it was left for the nineteenth century, and more particularly for the American Republic of the nineteenth century, to manifest a full, living, realization of that truth. And in the vanguard of this Reform has marched, and yet marches, PENNSYLVANIA.

The alleviation of human misery and the reformation of the criminal is an object worthy of the good and the wise. The devising a prison discipline involving the least possible amount of unnecessary suffering and misery is worthy the Philanthropist and the Statesman, and model Prisons deserve as much the attention of Governments as model Constitutions, model Laws, or model Farms.

"It is a noble spectacle," says Gov. Bigler, "to see a nation or a city devoted to the reformation and moral welfare of man." It is an equally proud and pleasing spectacle to see the Governor of our great State finding time amid the cares and the turmoils of office, to prepare an Address so profoundly philosophical, and aiding, by his high encouragement and approval, the noble philanthropy of the citizens of the world-renowned philanthropic QUAKER CITY.

Definition of Know Nothings.

"In 1841, Judge CONRAD, the present Whig and 'Know Nothing' Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, denounced ALL MEN entertaining the views of the present 'Know Nothing' order as

MINDLESS, HEARTLESS, THOROUGHLESS ENEMES OF ACCIDENTAL HUMANITY, DESTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND NOT WORTHY OF BEING RECOGNIZED AS GOOD MEN."

Can it be possible that any Farmer, Mechanic, or working-man, who has heretofore honestly voted with the Whig Party, will be found willing to identify himself with a faction like this, simply because MR. POLKERS, the Whig candidate for Governor, has become initiated as a member of the order? Every principle of self-respect and regard for morality forbid it—and we have no doubt that thousands of conscientious men who have regularly voted the Whig ticket will now enroll themselves among the warmest advocates of Democracy.

Whenever a man presents himself as a "Know Nothing" let him read his *portrait* above delineated by Judge CONRAD!

The Connecticut House of Representatives (Whig and Abolition) recently passed a resolution by a vote of 116 to 73 to amend the State Constitution so as to allow NEGROES to vote on the same terms as white men—also an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. The same body elected a rank Abolitionist to the United States Senate!

Resolutions Adopted at the Celebration on the 4th inst., in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to the principles sanctioned and announced by the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, in 1852; that we approve and will uphold the principles which have guided the policy of Franklin Pierce, in whom and whose administration we have entire and abiding confidence.

Resolved, That the people of every State and Territory, in this country, have the sole and sovereign right to regulate their own domestic institutions, and that the attempt by the people of other States and Territories, or by their representatives in Congress, to bind them, in any case whatever, is an usurpation of the inalienable right of self-government, and that we resist; that the principles of non-intervention and local self-government, embodied in what are known as the Compromise measures of 1850, and applied by the late act for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, deserve and shall receive our cordial and united support.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Abolition Society was founded, it was enacted, "That all persons living in the province, who confess and acknowledge the one almighty and eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the World, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice, in matters of faith and worship;" and by the Bill of Rights of this State, it is declared that "No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth;" therefore,

Resolved, That the principles established by the founder of the late province, and which the people of this State have solemnly declared shall forever remain inviolate, are essential to the security of civil liberty, and to the preservation of peace, order, charity, and good will among men, and that the ends of civil society and religion itself have been promoted and cherished by their just observance.

Resolved, That secret political associations, organized and combined with a view to cover with public respect, and to punish with the loss of civil privileges, any portion of our fellow-citizens who worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, are subversive to these, the foundations of all true liberty; that they spring from a source foreign to the soil of this State and of this Union; that they are alien to the practice and to the interests of our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from his action and their sense of them.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our determination to maintain the system of common schools which this Commonwealth has established and should continue to sustain at the expense, and for the free and equal education of all.

Resolved, That the repeated vindication and constant support of these measures by William Bigler, and his wise and watchful care of the interests of the people of this State, and the uniformly just course of his administration, entitled him to the confidence and support of his fellow-citizens; and we cordially recognize him as the candidate for our party, and, in order to secure his election, will, in perfect confidence of triumphant success, combine in his support those efforts which, when the Democracy are faithful to themselves, have never failed.

Look at the Bright Side.

Away with long faces! What is the use of looking as if you had a better name for a funeral? Can't you find any reason for this world than "a vale of tears," and "scene of tribulation"? If you can't, it will do you good to read a letter which a friend has just furnished us. It is from a wife in Massachusetts to her husband in California. She doesn't intend to go through the world with an air as if

"Modified drums were beating,
Funeral marches to the grave."
Here is the letter:—

"My Dear Husband:—As it is some time since you left us for California, I suppose you would be glad to hear how we are getting along in your absence. I am happy to say that we are all enjoying very good health on the whole. Just at present two of the boys have got the small pox, Amanda Jane has not the typhoid fever, but she is now with the measles, Samuel got hooked by the cow the other day, and little Peter has just chipped off seven of his fingers with the hatchet. It's a great mercy that he didn't chop them all off. With these trifling exceptions, we are all well, and getting along nicely.—You needn't be at all anxious about us.—I almost forgot to say that Sarah Matilda eloped last week with a tin-potter. Poor girl! she's been waiting for the last ten years for a chance, and I am glad she's got married at last. She needn't have taken the trouble to elope though. She was a great sinner and I find the shackles don't go off near so fast now as they did. The way that girl would dip into the pork and beans was a caution to the rest of the family.

"The cow took it into her head yesterday to run away, which was very fortunate, I was sure, for the barn caught fire and was consumed. I was in hopes that the house would go too, for it's very inconvenient, but the wind was the wrong way, so it didn't receive much injury.

"Some boys broke into the orchard the other day, and stripped all the fruit trees. I am glad of it, for if they hadn't, I presume the children would have made themselves sick by eating too much.

"Hoping that you enjoy yourself in California as well as we do at home, I remain your affectionate wife."

Gov. BIGLER.—His Excellency, Gov. BIGLER, arrived in town on Friday last, says the *Clearfield Republican*, where his family has been sojourning for some weeks, and where he purposes spending a few days of relaxation among his former neighbors and friends. The Governor is in good health and spirits—and if we were to judge from the warm and hearty greetings with which he is welcomed by our citizens of all parties, we should guess that he retains quite as much "character" as he possessed some thirteen years ago, when there was but a single vote polled against him in the county for the State Senate.

Further Foreign News.

We gave in the *Pennsylvaniaian* yesterday, a very full telegraphic synopsis of the foreign news, by the Asia, at New York. We have since received our files of foreign papers, and give the following additional items of interest:

The *Zaico della Famiglia* of Parma, publishes a letter, written from New York, by a man named Carra, formerly in the service of the late Duke of Parma. The writer states that he assassinated the Duke in revenge for having been caused by his orders, and on another occasion struck in the face by the Duke himself. The details given by the writer leave no doubt as to the truth of his statement, the government has set at liberty the three persons who were in prison on suspicion to being the authors of the crime. On the same subject, a dispatch from Paris of date 20th, says: "A public functionary of Pontremoli, whose deposition could cast some light upon the assassination of the Duke Parma has been mortally wounded by the blow of a stiletto."

In the treaty with Austria, it is added that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with the Court of Russia which shall not proceed to the great satisfaction of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire. Austria will evacuate the Principalities on the conclusion of the peace with the least possible delay.

It was known at Berlin that it was resolved at St. Petersburg to give a negative answer to the Austro-Prussian summons, but in such a way as to make negotiations possible on a definite basis, namely—Russia would continue to occupy Moldavia, the Sereth which forms the frontiers between the Principalities, would be guarded, and immediately after the entry of the Austrians into Wallachia, the Turkish detached corps would leave Lesser Wallachia.

The London *Times* correspondent at Vienna states on the 20th ult. that Baron Meyendorff received his letters of recall that morning, but it was not believed that diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off. Count Coronini is to enter Little Wallachia by way of Orsova, with about 30,000 men, on July 30th.

It is stated in a despatch from Constantinople of the 20th ult. that the embarkation of French troops for Varna continues. The Duke of Cambridge had arrived between Varna and Shumla, where the English forces are estimated at twenty thousand and the French at forty thousand.

The Journal of Constantinople, whilst confirming the success of the Turks at Silistria, states that three thousand Bashi-Bazouks, who had taken a Russian outpost, had been attacked by a Russian force, triple their number, and that after a desperate struggle fifteen hundred of them were killed. The Russians lost one thousand four hundred.

On the 20th and 23rd of June the Turkish vanguard of twenty-five thousand men attacked the Russian rear guard, and drove it beyond Trajan's Wall.

The Czar had set out on his way to the South.—After a short stay at Kain, it is said he will proceed to the Crimea to inspect the fortresses on the Black Sea.

A letter from Shumla states that the auxiliary troops, in concert with the allied fleet, and under the personal command of Marshal St. Arnaud, are certainly to undertake an expedition against the Crimea. Two months have been spent in preparing, in consequence, at Varna and at Balchick.

It is stated in a Vienna letter of the 25th ult., in the Post Ampt Gazette, that orders had been sent off by telegraph to Trieste that all the Austrian vessels of war ready to put to sea should leave for the East, and the frigate *Venezia* had sailed on the 24th.

The Transylvanian Messenger states from Cronstadt, near Moldavia, that the Russian officers commanding the detachment stationed along the frontiers of that province, have received orders to transmit headquarters all the information they can glean respecting the movements of the Austrian troops. The posts of Cossaks have been withdrawn from the frontier, and concentrated at Romania.

The total force of the active army will amount in a fortnight to 500,000, reaching on the line from the frontiers of Dalmatia to those of the Bukovina.

The retrograde movement of the Russian army appears to be no longer a military necessity, only the character of their retreat which remains a mystery.

They write from Bucharest that the evacuation of Wallachia and its capital, will take place on the 26th or 27th at latest. By superior order, the archives, the public money, the allahian militia and functionaries are to follow the military movement, and appear to lose its political character, and to assume that of a purely strategic operation.

Although the fact of the positive raising of the siege of Silistria is not known, yet we have learnt, that the works have been interrupted since the action of the 17th, and a new line of military operations, considering a prolonged occupation of the right bank of the Danube, as impossible in the face of the offensive movement expected from day to day of the army at Omer Pacha and the auxiliary troops. Already several letters announcing that the Russians have abandoned the Dobruddschah. We shall soon learn that the whole army is falling back towards the line of the Sereth and the Pruth.

The Convention concluded on the 14th of June with the Ottoman Porte, insures and regulates the freedom of the movements of Austria for the occupation of the Principalities, but the Cabinet of Vienna will only take its final resolutions upon this subject after receiving the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to its last summons.

Colonel Manteuffel was only expected to arrive at St. Petersburg on the 18th ult. Nothing will be done before the delivery of the Prussian Note, and the reply of the Emperor Nicholas will not be known at Vienna until the commencement of July.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

How pleasing it is to behold the smiling faces and the innocent enjoyment of Sabbath School Scholars on the anniversary day. Indeed, parents, teachers and children are then all happy together.

I was invited to attend the celebration of the German Reformed Sabbath School of Schellsburg on last Saturday. I was delighted, a happier little band I never saw. The School formed in procession at the Church and proceeded thence to Judge Scheff's large and beautiful grove east of the town. After singing and prayer, an address was delivered by the Rev. H. Beckerman on the "Mission of Sabbath Schools."

After the address, a feast of good things was served up. It was a feast, indeed. The table was well loaded with the choicest cakes and the richest delicacies. Much praise is due the ladies of the School for their taste displayed in getting up the entertainment. After ceasing spontaneously and enjoying themselves delightfully, the party concluded its entertainment with a masterly performance of several delightful pieces of vocal music, conducted by Mr. George J. Rock, favorably known as a master of music.

AMICUS.

"GOD BLESS YOU MY LITTLE FELLOW?" A crippled beggar, in a large city, was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown him from a window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered about him, mimicking his awkward movements, and laughing at his helplessness and rags. Presently a noble little fellow came up, and pushing through the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his goods, and placed them in a bundle. Then sipping a piece of silver into his hand, he was running away, when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with a straw hat look up!"

He did so, and a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God bless you, my little fellow—God will bless you for that." The lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of this world, that every one of these boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation, and when she wrote down his name, as one she wished to remember, he felt more than paid for all that he had done.—As he walked along, he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; then of the lady's smile, and her words of approval; and last, but not least, he could hear his Heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

Little reader, when you have an opportunity to do good, and feel tempted to neglect it, remember "the little boy with the straw hat."

of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, was arrested in that place on Monday night last, but from some cause or other not explained he was allowed to depart.

The person arrested had arrived on the evening train, when the cars were immediately boarded by the officers of that city. He was noticed to take a hack instead of an omnibus, as the rest of the passengers did, to drive to the Rock Island depot. The officer suspecting him, called the driver and jumped into the hack, making some excuse for the intrusion.

At the depot the suspected person was informed that he must be searched, which he gently submitted to, but turning pale as death and acting very strangely. The train was waiting, and the officer, imagining perhaps that he had the wrong man, allowed him to depart.

On the following morning some officers from Cincinnati arrived at Chicago, and more minute description of Arrison being given, the officer who made the arrest seemed to be satisfied that he had hands on the right man.

Our police are now on his track, and if he was the person, they will be sure to capture him.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

Good Advice.

Those who imagine they see a split in the Democratic party, should keep their fingers out of the crack, or they will be very apt to get caught, as the five Indians did, who had taken a white man prisoner. He promised to go with them—perhaps if they would first help him split a log he was driving a wedge into. They all clapped their fingers into the crack and pulled each way, when the white man knocked the wedge out and "what then?"

A few disappointed officers-of-arms are trying to drive a wedge into the Democratic party, and split it. If our Whig friends can find a perceptible crack yet, we advise them to be cautious about putting their fingers into it. The wedge will soon be knocked out. The Democratic party is too tough and well seasoned to be split; and those who try to do it will not succeed. It is the party of the people, and of the constitution, and it must not be destroyed.—*Pills Post*.

From the Bermuda Advertiser, July 4.

Frightful Ravages of Cholera in Barbadoes—Over Two Thousand Deaths.

On Thursday last the schooner Phoenix, Capt. Nathaniel Dunscombe, arrived from Barbadoes, in 15 days, at which place the cholera was fearfully raging; up to the 13th ult. the mortality of deaths were 150 to 200 per day, in Bridgetown alone, and the malady was still on the increase.

When the Phoenix left, there was no abatement; the plague was almost entirely confined to the lower classes and to the intemperate, which it seldom failed to carry off; but with those living temperately, and in regular moral habits, when prompt applications were used, the disease was generally arrested and the patients recovered.

On one day the deaths numbered 244, and by the 18th ult., the aggregate as well as could be ascertained were 2,107. The editor of the *Barbadian*, Mr. Clinkett, has fallen by the destroyer; one of the editors of the *Liberal* and the editor of the *Globe* have both been attacked.—Out of one hundred and fifty prisoners in Bridgetown only thirteen have escaped. The prison doors were thrown open and the prisoners set free.

SINGULAR SCIENCE.—Mary Davis, a young woman who has for some time been living with the family of Rev. Dr. Babcock, died at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, from the effects of poison taken the day before. We learn from Dr. Blak, her attending physician, that on Wednesday morning she purchased half an ounce of Corrosive Sublimate at the store of Dr. Brooks (a quantity sufficient to kill fifty persons) of which she took 172 grains. The usual remedies were resorted to, but failed to relieve the unfortunate victim. She committed the rash act in consequence of a disturbance which originated in her marriage, last Sunday, to a young man to whom her friends were opposed.—*Cobles Cataraq*.

She was an Irish Protestant and the young man a Catholic, which was the cause of the disturbance—her relatives severely upbraiding her for marrying a Catholic.—*Troy Herald*.

LOSS OF OVER SEVEN HUNDRED LIVES.—The

Peruvian transport *Mercedes*, bound from Casma to Callao, with about eight hundred troops on board, struck upon a rock near the mouth of Casma harbor, on the morning of the 1st ult.—The *Mercedes* was accompanied by the Government steamer *Rimic*, the officers of which rendered every possible assistance, but without effect. The *Mercedes* went down soon after she struck, carrying with her seven hundred and thirty-one persons.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Monday, a most distressing accident took place in St. Louis, Mo.:

A little girl, about ten years of age, fell into a well, while getting a drink. A man, named Mopp, saw the child fall, and went to her assistance, but having descended into the well and caught the child he became suddenly sick and was unable to hold on to the rope, overcome, probably, by the foul air, and both man and child were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

has decreed that a bid made for property which is selling at sheriff's sale, may be withdrawn at any time before the property is knocked down to the bidder, notwithstanding the notice of sale may have declared that "no person shall retract his or her bid." They require the bidder however, to pay the legal costs of a second sale, should the retraction of his bid render one necessary.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth. PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accommodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior