

would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases; still it can hardly be doubted that the grade of promotion by selection, which is now partially confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service.

Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army.

Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration.

In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and, if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvement which experience may dictate.

The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties.

A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the discipline between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The practical results, which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast stretching from Mexico to the British possessions on the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships of war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed appropriation system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship builders of the United States are, it is true, unsurpassed in far reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indentured apprentices; which, while it would afford us useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend.

Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels, and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The Report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including \$133,483 of balance to foreign offices, amounting \$8,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to \$8,955,588; exhibiting an expenditure over income of \$1,755,321, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year of \$361,756.

The increase of the revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was \$970,399. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all Postmasters. From these statements it appears that the Post Office Department instead of defraying its expenses according to the design at the time of its creation; is now, and under its existing laws, must continue to be to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation during the year ending June 30, 1855, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by \$495,075. I again call your

attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestion of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year, 11,070,935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is 7,035,733 and the amount received therefor \$9,285,533. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military script and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres.

The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres, and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year, present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres, the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvement. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests.

The government, which is trustee in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be revoked, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century;—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations; when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does that spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and when expedient, aided by the co-operation of States?—If constructed by private capital, the stimulus and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railways, which in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments less than one hundred and fifty million of dollars. The danger is likely to result from combination of interest of this character, can hardly be over estimated.

But independently of these considerations where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one territory? Where will you begin and where end?—If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works it is necessary that the aid of Government be primarily given the policy will present a problem to com

prehensiveness in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well-being as to claim in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarded internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented by submitting to the House of Representatives, with objections, to the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the repair preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied by other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification and certain in the manner of conducting the legal business of the Government are also much needed but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus represented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding the Republic of the United States of America, have devoted upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, impressing upon all, and especially such as the public will, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order, to tender cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to resist them, to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the utmost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, the reserved powers of the several States, and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it on our own; never shrink from war when the rights and honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God earnestly invoked to attend upon our deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that with common effort and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1854.

A MODEL STATE.

The editor of the Tribune thus glorifies his native Vermont: "Firstly, there is not a public, legalized tipping house in the State. Secondly, there are neither cities nor soldiers, nor a fort, in the State, though the citizens when called upon are the best soldiers in the world. There is not a theatre, circus, opera house, public museum, or any other great show shop in the State; and who ever heard of a Vermont mob? There are railroads, but no Wall streets. There are no seaports, no arrival of immigrants, except the few scattering from Canada, and hence no monstrous corruptions at the ballot box. There are no banks that do not pay what they promise, and no millions spent at the State Treasury to support an army of idle loafers. There is in Vermont a nation of hardy mountaineers; athletic men and handsome women; a great community of honest, industrious farmers, cultivating a fruitful soil, and enjoying the rewards of peaceful industry.

GROGGERIES IN NEW YORK.—Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, is reported to have said in a recent address: "There are 7000 groggeries in this city, 3000 of them are open upon the Sabbath. There is a dram shop to every 85 of the inhabitants. It costs the city for rum and its fruits one million dollars annually. Four fifths of the commitments and arrests, according to the warden's testimony, are from the intemperate. There has been an increase of commitments from year to year. The year just ended shows fifty thousand.

More than 800 persons have renounced Popery in French Canada, and among them are many helpful conversions to God.



MONONGALIA MIRROR.

MORGANTOWN, VA.

SATURDAY, December 3, 1854.

OUR AGENTS.

Mr. C. PIERCE, No. 46, South Third St., Philadelphia, is one of our most obliging and attentive Agents.

E. W. CARR, Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.

Dr. E. PARSONS, Gladly Creek, Barbours co., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Mirror.

D. M. AUVIL, Nestorville, Barbours co., Va.

G. CRESAP, Esq., Kingwood, Preston co., Va.

The President's Message, which we hasten to lay before our readers, has crowded almost every thing else from our columns.

Hurlbut's Chemical Compound Adhesive Cement for mending China, Glass and other wares, has become immensely popular hereabouts. We have seen it tested to our satisfaction, and our impression that the joint where an article is mended is a little stronger than the rest of the vessel. It is now manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, in Morgantown. Give it a trial.

Latest from Europe.

The Baltimore American of Nov. 30th, gives the following as the latest intelligence from Europe:

The British mail steamship Africa arrived at New York yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to 18th inst., and later intelligence from the Crimea. The advices are interesting and important, and relieve to some extent the anxiety in relation to the position of the allies before Sevastopol. The siege was progressing slowly, but to the latest date no decisive result has been reached. A pause appears to have ensued in the fighting, though a despatch received via Vienna, (which, however, needs confirmation,) speaks of a battle in which the Russians lost 9,000 men, and the allies suffered severely. Both parties are in want of reinforcements, but the besiegers are in the foremost condition in this respect. All the mail steamers have been taken up by the British government, to be employed as transports for the troops. The allied army before Sevastopol is reduced to 50,000 men. An assault was looked for by both parties, and the Russians were preparing by placing cannon in the streets of the city and fortifying the houses. The horrors of the siege were increased by the ravages of disease and a growing scarcity of water in the city. The English and Russian official despatches in relation to the battle of the 5th had been received. Both parties claim the victory. Prince Menschikoff claims to have spiked the English and French guns, and whilst he admits a loss of 4,000 men, says that the allied loss was equal to his own. Lord Raglan speaks of the English loss as being very heavy. A number of their general officers were killed or wounded.

The news from the Crimea continued to act unfavorably upon commercial matters in England.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

RICHMOND, December 3.

After a stormy session of three days the Democratic Convention at Staunton have nominated Hon. Henry A. Wise for Governor, E. W. McCasas for Lt. Governor, and W. P. Boeck for Attorney General.

The Fairmont True Virginian has the following items:

The mail from the East now reaches this place between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and that from the West between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. There is, besides, an accommodation train running either way each day.

Dr. Conway has purchased the Drug Store of Dr. Eyster, and will take pleasure in supplying the wants of the old patrons of the house, and of the public generally.

DEATH.—The body of William Mundell, and old citizen of this county, was found on Wednesday morning, lying near the railroad track, but without any evidence of having been run over by the cars. An inquest was had over the body. The verdict, we have not; but we learn that the impression is that the deceased was knocked down, but not run over, by the cars, and died from want of assistance.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Slusher and Duke vs. B. & O. Railroad Company. Tried in Baltimore last week. The plaintiffs put in charge of the agents of the company a large number of live hogs for Baltimore, which by regular course of train, would have reached that city when prices were good. The hogs were detained at Cumberland more than ten days after the time they should have been transported, for want of cars. Another complaint was, that being too much crowded, many died, and others depressed greatly in value. Verdict for the plaintiffs for \$2,150.

We have received the first number of the "Virginia Telescope," published at West Columbia, Mason county, Va. by M. Michael for the "United Brethren in Christ"—a religious society of modern origin, which has borrowed its name from the Moravians and its creed from the Methodists, with some slight alterations in both. The Telescope is neatly printed, and, if properly sustained, will be of much practical utility to the Society by which it is originated.

They have had a remarkable Snow Storm at the North. In some parts of New York State the snow was from 30 to 36 inches deep, and so much drifted as to interrupt traveling to a considerable extent.

The jury on the Great Western Railway collision near Chatham, C. W., have found Kettlewell, engineer, and Twitchell, conductor of the gravel train, guilty of manslaughter.

For the Monongalia Mirror.

Messrs. Editors:

In your paper of the 2d instant, "Belladonna" has vainly attempted to condemn Homoeopathy; but in the attempt has acknowledged that Homoeopathy implies a law of itself—and that can be substantiated, not only by practical results, but by all the authors in Allopathy, from the days of Galien to the present time. These "men of science, regular graduates," of whom we hear so much, appear much affected and disturbed at the infinitesimal doses! Well, I will cite Allopathic authority, and see if that will suit their notions and reconcile their ideas any better. I suppose Belladonna will scarcely acknowledge Sir Astley Cooper, or at least think his opinion of more weight than his "men of science, regular graduates;" but as he is good authority on this occasion, we will introduce his name nevertheless. Sir Astley Cooper (by Castle) says: "In certain diseases with which children are afflicted, sometimes in twenty-four hours after birth, the medicine should be given to the mother, and the child get it thro' the medium of the milk." Now "men of science, regular graduates," suppose you give the mother 10, 15 or 20 grains Calomel, how much will the child get thro' the medium of the milk? Is not this infinitesimalizing under high Allopathic authority? Surely you have not familiarized yourselves with Sir Astley's ideas on this subject or you would become so fearfully alarmed, and nervously affected, at the mention of infinitesimal doses.

Again, Wood recommends, in certain affections of the stomach, that warm water be given as an emetic; and in the same paragraph says, "a tumbler full of warm water sometimes immediately settles a disordered stomach, without being vomited." Is not this infinitesimalizing again? Or may I not sum up those quick oracles, those extraordinary mathematical and chemical geniuses; those "men of science, regular graduates," who have volunteered to direct the judgment of an intelligent community, to tell me how much in weight and bulk of caloric is contained in the tumbler of water, and what medical properties is therein contained?—What proportion of a grain there is to a grain of water, if you please—as you have exhibited a penchant for infinitesimal arithmetic in the charcoal sum of the 2d inst. These are Nature's attentions, and yet Belladonna cries "humbug!" "vassillat!" &c.

Having given Belladonna, and his scientific associates, these Allopathic infinitesimal doses, to digest at their convenience, I will pass to notice his personal assertions.

Belladonna says I do not deny giving Mrs. Y., dec'd, an emetic. I said, in my former article it was a fabricated falsehood. I gave Mrs. Y. nothing of the kind. Is this sufficient, or is the denial, as it now stands, not sufficiently scientific to please him?

Another statement was that I gave our respectable townsman, Mr. D., half grain powders of morphia. The gentleman said in his first article that he could substantiate the statement by "men of science, regular graduates." Now if either of the individuals named in Belladonna's article of the 2d inst. will make affidavit that I gave our respectable townsman Mr. D. grain powders of morphia, I will forfeit ten dollars for the benefit of the poor of Morgantown. Belladonna excepted. Will he substantiate the charge?

Belladonna, in proving that Homoeopathy is being abandoned in our large cities East and West, points to the sudden downfall of Homoeopathy in Uniontown! Hard run for facts. But I suppose that constitutes our large cities East and West in the enlarged capacities of his mind, hence his contrafact argument to back a bold assertion; is pardonable in his case. I know nothing of the downfall of Homoeopathy at Uniontown, but I do know that if Belladonna could have cited a city East or West where Homoeopathy has fallen into disrepute, his fancy would not have folded its weary pinions over the devoted county seat of Fayette, Pa.

Again, Belladonna accuses me of giving Brandy. Well, it never was given by me only Homoeopathically, neither will it or any thing else as remedial agents in the treatment of disease. Every remedy in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica can be given Homoeopathically in all magnitudes in point of dose; or at least as large as some administered by those "men of science, regular graduates." The dose does not constitute Homoeopathy, or the law of cure; so the reader will perceive that Belladonna has only exhibited his ignorance in attempting to enlighten "an intelligent community"—the dose being adopted in the same manner that Wood recommends, 1 and 2 grain doses of Ipecac, and Opium in dysentery,—through practical results, and I am sure there is no better teacher than experience. Will Belladonna, or those "men of science, regular graduates," give us the theory upon which 1 gr. doses of Opium and 1 gr. doses of Ipecac, remove dysentery, Allopathically?

We will now take a peep at Allopathy.—And first, what does it imply? Why the doctrine of curing diseases by producing in the patient affections different from the disease under treatment, and in what way do they accomplish this, or attempt to accomplish it? One has his way, another his; and every practitioner has his own modus operandi. One says, in Pleurisy take 10 oz. of blood.—Helmreich rejects Pleurisy as "an cleared remedy, because Pleurisy cured by bleeding often leaves a Consumption behind it, and that they who use bleeding much do often fall into this disease." He recommends "powders of stag's tails, which may be drunk to a draught at a time; or oaks' blood, and other remedies, such as ox, calves, hogs, or sheep's blood, spirit or volatile salts of man's blood, and of vipers, crab's eyes, etc., which are recommended as "incomparable things." The above treatment is laid down by Sydenham, who is until this day venerated as one of the founders of Allopathy, translated by Wm. Salmon, M. D. Now, "men of science, regular graduates," can we believe the reports of such men as Sydenham and others of his time? If so, as ridiculous as their treatment may appear in your eyes, or would you say that Pleurisy could be successfully treated with hog's blood and teeth, stag's tails, men's blood and vipers, crab's eyes, etc., the answer might be no, and yet their success was as good, or even better, than yours, and Sydenham is quoted in your school as good authority to the present day.

"Men of science, regular graduates," they knew as much about the therapeutic action of drugs as you do, and so "Dr. Mathias" when he mixed and purged in one mass 158 different articles, which he said should be kept in a golden vessel for its hygienic value. O! my "cherished system!" thou art composed "of all the ills and poisons, witchery and hocus, that have ever adorned the medical world;"—are they interwoven in such a mass as to constitute a grand superstructure of empiricism, which is the only fundamental principle, throughout all Allopathy. This every reader of the Mirror may ascertain, if he will but watch the "men of science, regular graduates," and they will find that every practitioner of Al-

lopathy has his own system, (and so has every madman of the garb school)—and that bleeding, purging, blistering, cupping, &c. is scientific treatment in all diseases.

But here I am forcibly reminded of an anecdote familiar doubtless to your readers, wherein a scientific man, perhaps an Allopathic graduate, was called to see a sick child. He made the due professional examination, but was troubled to find a name emblemizing the symptoms which the child exhibited—and you know a name in Allopathy is every thing; if the "men of science—regular graduates," cannot find a name, they feel authorized from their highfalutin' resources to manufacture for the occasion. However, to put all difficulty at rest, and to satisfy the parents, he gave them the candid assurance that he could cure the child, and that he would at once throw it into fits—for he was death on fits!

But as I have transcended the space marked out for this article in the outset, I will desist from further remarks at present, and await in such complacency and patience the further progress of Belladonna and his scientific associates in throwing light on a subject of which they are so wofully and wofully ignorant. Yours, &c.

A. C. MILLER, M. D.

Failure of Wool Dealers.

WASHINGTON, Pa. Nov. 20.—Messrs Morgan & Co., extensive wool dealers, are reported to have failed to-day. Liabilities very heavy.

Deciding the Emigrants.—A story has been circulated in Liverpool and has been repeated in Cork and Limerick with many additions, that "the United States will give 160 acres of land to the chief of every family arriving at the ports of New York and Boston." This is founded on the Nebraska bill, no doubt. The effect will be astounding; every man who can raise, burrow, or bug three pounds sterling, will embark for the United States. When this "half told tale" reaches Antwerp, Bremen, and Amsterdam, it will greatly increase emigration. These emigrants have no idea of the distance of Nebraska from the Atlantic shore, and the "runners" take care not to say anything about it.—N. Y. Mirror.

Crops in the Southwest.—Recent rains have taken the curls out of the corn and wrinkles out of the faces of the farmers in Southwestern Virginia; inasmuch that the Abingdon Democrat is disposed to believe that there will be a tolerable crop. There will be, he thinks at least fifty per cent. more of provender made this year than was made last, doleful predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. Of what there is an abundance, a much as there was last year. The grass was never better than this season, while last year there was comparatively none.

Mowing Machine.—Mr. Jno. McGee has introduced on his farm a Mowing Machine from the Foundry of Cooper & Co., Fairmont. It is said to do very neat work and that an acre of grass can be cut at an expense of about 15 cents. This being the case there is a saving of money in the use of these Machines.—Weston Herald.

The Paritan Recorder says that out of the nine hundred convicts in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., only forty-seven had ever been in a Sabbath School, and out of that number only seventeen had been regular scholars.

Two tons of powder exploded in the Dry- ing House of Jacob Johnson, Montgomery County, Pa., on Monday morning, Nov. 29, killing Henry Whittey and Josiah, his son.

THE MARKETS.

MORGANTOWN, Dec. 3.

FLOUR—Sells at \$5.00 per barrel.

WHEAT—150 cents per bushel.

COIN—62 " "

OATS—40 " "

POTATOES—100 " "

BUTTER—Fresh rolls 15 cents.

TALLOW—12 cents per lb.

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

Tuesday, December 1.

Flour, per barrel, \$9.25 to 9.62.

Bacon, Shoulders, 6 per lb.

Oats, at depot, 56 cts per bushel.

Molasses, in oak barrels, 25 cts. per gallon.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Dec 2.

FLOUR—\$8 to \$8 1/2.

Rio coffee, 10 1/2 to 12 cts.

Wheat, reds sold at 180 to 190 cts. White 185 to 197 cts.

Corn, new white, sold at 76 1/2 cts. new yellow at 80. Old white corn brought 73 1/2 cts., and old yellow 81 cts.

Oats, Md. and Va., 50 cts. Pa. oats 48 cts.

Sugar, 30 hds. Porto Rico, \$5.50,—20 lbs. New Orleans, \$5.51.

Cloverseed, \$2.25 to 3.50 per bushel. Timothy seed, \$3.25 to 3.50.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Inferior to common Maryland \$5.50 to 6; good common to middling 6.25 to 6.75; and good to fine brown 7 to 8. Ohio tobacco is scarce, selling at 86 for green and inferior; sound common to good red 86 to 88; red and yellow spangled, 86, 88 to 90; and fine yellow 82 to 85.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—We believe it is an established fact, a medicine that "no disease can be contracted" while the blood is in a pure and healthy state. In order to secure so desirable an object, we recommend to our readers the use of Dr. CARR'S SERRAVALLO'S Mixture, which is generally acknowledged to be the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered. It not only cures, but is positively the only remedy which can be depended on as a preventive of epidemic or contagious diseases. [Nov.]

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—that it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that gentlemen! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Dr. CARR'S SERRAVALLO'S Mixture, which is an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—Philadelphia City Item.

See advertisement.

Married:

On Thursday the 20th ult., by Rev. A. By Paul, Mr. MICHAEL SARTZ to Miss MARTHA DEXS, all of Monongalia county.

On the 15th of November, by Elder C. Keyes, Mr. HARRISON GOODWIN and Miss MARGARET HENDERSON, all of Taylor county.

On the 22d of November, by the same, Mr. FRANK HILLMAN and Miss CATHERINE BROWN, all of Taylor county.

On the 23d of November, by the same, Mr. MARSHALL WISEMAN and Miss MARTHA MASON, all of Taylor county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES P. FEXTON to Miss SARAH DAVINSON,