

chanically, like one in a clairvoyant state, but was insensible to feeling, and could not be got to take notice of anything said or done to him. He remained in the station house all night. For experiment sake he was put into a sitting position and both his hands were placed on the top of his head. He was found some hours afterwards still sitting with his hands on the top of his skull, as he had been left. Medical gentlemen do not know what to make of this case. In the morning he was seen to stand from ten to one o'clock in the one position, leaning against a post. He was accosted scores of times but gave no more sign of intelligence than if he was dead.—Toronto Leader.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the "VANDERBILT."

NEW YORK, Oct. 7. The steamship "Vanderbilt," from Southampton on the evening of the 26th ult., arrived here last night. News mainly anticipated. The Great Eastern was not expected to be ready to start for America by the 17th October, as proposed. It was officially denied that the Sultan intends sending a special mission to London and Paris. Garibaldi had attacked Capua. Two hundred Garibaldians were wounded. The Garibaldians succeeded in passing Cattara. The Neapolitans had unsuccessfully endeavored to recover Vagazzo. Garibaldi was waiting the arrival of General Turin for an immediate attack on the Neapolitans. The inhabitants of Vertibi had revolted and driven away the Papal Governor. Two French detachments had been sent from Rome to the Neapolitan frontier. The Turin journals publish General Cialdini's report of the battle of Castellidardo, addressed to General Cuchiarini, at Bologna. It is as follows: OSIMO, Sept. 18.

"General Lamorciere attacked my extreme positions this morning, at 10 o'clock, on the point between Castellidardo and Crocetta, leading toward the sea. All the prisoners affirm that he had 11,000 men, and 14 pieces of artillery, having added to the troops of Fogliano all those of Terni, Oseal, and other places. To support the attack 4,000 men made a sortie from Ancona. These troops attacked us with great fury; the combat was short but sanguinary; it was necessary to carry every point. Many of the wounded used their daggers against our men who went to succor them. The results of the day are the following: The junction of Lamorciere's force with Ancona had been prevented; we have 600 prisoners, among whom are more than 30 officers, some of them of high rank; we have taken six guns, among others those given by Cha's Albert to the Pope in 1848, one standard, and numerous ammunition wagons. Sec. All the wounded, including Gen. Pinodan, who led the attacking column, are in our hands, and a great number killed. The column which made a sortie from Ancona was obliged to fall back, but I hope to catch some of them to-morrow. Deserters are coming in fast. The fleet has arrived, and has opened fire against Ancona. CIALDINI."

BURNING of the "CONNAUGHT."

BOSTON, Oct. 9. The steamship Connaught, from Galway via St. Johns, sprung a leak on Saturday, and took fire on Sunday about 140 miles from Boston light. She had on board passengers, 417 steerage do., and 134 of a crew; all saved. The passengers saved nothing except the clothes which they had on. The "Connaught" was valued at £120,000, and is fully insured in England. She was constructed of iron; launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in April last; over 4,000 tons burthen, and had five water-tight compartments.



THE STANDARD.

DURHAM, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

Last night we were visited with a considerable sprinkling of snow, and as yet the weather appears dull and hazy.

Normanby Council.

Minutes of the sixth meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Normanby. The Council met pursuant to adjournment on the first day of October, at the tavern of Mr. John Booth, Aytou village. Members present.—The Reeve, Messrs. Stewart, Winkler, McMahon, and Reid. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McMahon, That Mrs. Thomas Smith receive the sum of \$3 00 for burning her cow in a piece of land, granted to the township by Mr. Thomas Smith.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Winkler, That Mr. Wilson's application to be appointed Township Surveyor be granted, and that he be informed accordingly.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McMahon, That the sum of \$15 00 be refunded to Mr. John Ross of Mount Forest, who has paid the sum of \$25 00 for one year's tavern license and only kept the tavern open for three months.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the amount of one dollar be allowed to Mr. Robert Watson, Treasurer, for each day's attendance at the Township Council meeting.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McMahon, That the selectors of jurors be

paid as follows: the Reeve \$4 00, the Clerk \$5 00, and every one of the Assessors \$2 00, and that the Reeve give an order on the Treasurer for the same.—Carried

Moved by Mr. McMahon, seconded by Mr. Winkler, That By-law No. 22 for levying the sum of \$800 00, to meet the current expenses of the Township for the year 1860, be introduced and read a first time.—Carried.

By-law No. 22 was introduced and read a first time.

Moved and seconded that By-law No. 22 be read a second time.—Carried.

By-law No. 22 was read a second time.

Moved and seconded that By-law No. 22 be read a third time, passed, signed, sealed and engrossed on the minutes.—Carried.

The rates to be collected will now stand as follows:

County Rate, \$890 00 makes 3 3/4 mills in the dollar.

Gravel Road, \$1214 00 makes 4 1/2 mills in the dollar.

School Equivalent, \$400 00 makes 1 2-3 mills in the dollar.

Township Rate, \$800 00 makes 3 1/4 mills in the dollar. Taken together makes 1 cent 31-6 mills in the dollar.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McMahon, That all the Pathmasters be required to have their Rolls returned by the next Council meeting, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Winkler, That this Council do now adjourn in order to meet again on Tuesday the 6th day of November, at the tavern of Mr. Thomas Rogers.—Carried.

LETTER

To * * * * * Esq.

Containing extracts from Chief Superintendent's School Reports.

(CONTINUED)

160 " * * * * * it becomes every friend of religious and civil liberty to aid in protecting individuals from all abridgement or invasion of their right of choice and action.

161 " At present the rights of English parents were so scrupulously respected they were allowed not only to choose the school to which they would send their children, but to refuse, if they pleased, to send them any where. He did not believe, therefore, that there would be any utility in the commissioners inquiring into the question whether there should be a power given, as in Germany, to compel parents to send their children to school. The proposed inquiry was to be directed to the question whether the present system was sufficient for its object." Will British subjects in Canada be satisfied with a less degree of liberty than is enjoyed by their fellow subjects in Britain?

162 " Yet, after all, what is learnt in school is but the alphabet of thought for the man, and we who speak the glorious English language have the privilege above all other people—we learn to think, and live to act—Mere school learning is but a poor thing without freedom of thought. The two much lauded Prussian system leaves the boy to read and so forth, but it is for more instruction, taking number as a date for that, the Chinese are the most universally educated people the sun shines on, and what, as a people, are they worth? Abominable in private, vile in public life. Give me the man as ignorant of book learning as he is of mental slavery—he knows his privilege as a man, and dares to stand up for them—the man, I contend, is worth a century of Prussians, who, though taught by state-craft, are never allowed to think.

163 " Children educated under parents who sincerely wish them to be so, are equal to a well mounted police for the security of property in their neighborhood, instead of being pillagers and aggressors whenever an opportunity offers." Then why throw difficulties in the way, of the parents, to educate their children?

164 " There is no country in the world in which the schools and the methods of instruction are better than they are in Prussia, yet that power is despotic. The system of education does not tend to advance the liberty and promote the welfare of the people. On the contrary, it is employed as a means of upholding the despotism of the Government." Does the 'system' respect the rights of individuals, either as regards their property, or 'choice and action' in educating their children? So far from their being an abominable objection that it 'interferes with parental rights?' Are the inhabitants of Canada so tired of British constitutional liberty that they desire to become Prussians or Chinese? A good deal has been said about the so-called 'free school system;' and it is represented as a remedy for pauperism, because the child of one man who does not pay his school bill can go by right into the school, at the expense of another man who is compelled to pay for him. Is not this a curious way of removing pauperism? It is a common remark that all men are liable to misfortune; and generally, in Canada, when a man meets with a loss which is too heavy for him to bear alone, his neighbors are willing, according to their means, to assist him. Of course they do this with a view to the man's benefit. The assistance is given voluntarily—a self imposed tax—upon christian principles; and therefore it is not begrudged. The people who give it do not consider themselves degraded by being compelled by law to give it; and the person who receives it does not consider himself degraded in receiving it, as it was not forced upon him contrary to his wishes; but, on the contrary, he receives it with thankfulness and professes his willingness to repay the favor when opportunity offers. He respects himself for he knows that honest poverty is no disgrace: he feels thankful to his benefactors, for they have given proof of their sympathy with him; and he respects them because he knows they respect him—although he is poor. Thus they live in mutual good will and harmony together. Now what is there indecent or immoral, or pernicious

in all this? The 'system' thinks there is much; and therefore interferes—unasked—like meddlesome busy-bodies in other people's affairs—and says it shall not be so in your schools. And then proceeds to instruct the poor to help himself, through his trustees, to as much as he needs for school purposes—this 'system' be carried out—what may reasonably be expected in another twenty years as the results of the 'system' when it will have more fully developed itself?—may it not be that the poor, having imbibed the 'spirit' of the 'system,' and finding it so comfortable in school matters, and thinking that it may perhaps do as well in some other things—will take a notion—acting as systematic freemen, to make a new common property act? There will, no doubt; be days of progress then, as well as there are now; and if there should then be any opponents to the measure (though probably there will not be, if all have been educated as freemen with their neighbor's property), of course they can be hooted down,—if they are in the minority. But if they should be the majority—of course they will try to guard their property, and leave the supporters of the 'system' to try the experiment upon what belongs to themselves, as of course it would be unjust that the minority be deprived of the liberty of imposing a voluntary burden upon themselves because their views did not meet the wishes of the whole.

165 But notwithstanding that the 'free system' might be expected to gain advocates, (such as referred to in ex. 143, who begrudge to pay 13d per month each child, and others similarly interested) to the 'noble system;' yet, it is gratifying to observe that it does seem to have met with entire success, even in that respect far from it. Sec. ex. 123.

166 "The prejudices still existing in the minds of many against the free school system, continue to characterize local feeling and affect harmony."

167 "The purely free school system, is soiaistic in its tendencies, and subversive of that spirit of independence which is the characteristic and most ennobling feature of him who has been formed and moulded by the genius of universal liberty."

168 "Though the free school principle was not in operation in any of the schools (except one) under my superintendence for the past year, yet I am much pleased to be able to say that the attendance has been extremely good."

169 "These are telling results, and while I rejoice at them I have learned to lament the absence of the word of God from our schools, and the inculcation of those sound principles with which all learning is vain—I am not an advocate for free schools, as I cannot see why one man should be compelled to educate another's children when the latter is able to do it himself. The rich man should be compelled to pay for the education of the children of the poor, but not for those of his equally rich neighbor." And now, my good fellow citizen of Canada, hoping that I have not yet tired your patience, I have to request that you will, if it be in your power, impart to me such "reliable information" as will "make clear, what in the present state of things, is, certainly, not easily understood."

171 "In Canada every school house erected is raised by voluntary co-operation, and is therefore an expression of the views and feelings of the people themselves." What people? Is not Canada chopped up, as it were, into small sections of land, and does not the minor portion of the people in each section have to submit to the majority, who in their turn have to submit in almost all cases, to the trustees? As to the nature and manner of the voluntary co-operations of the minority with the majority, probably some of the foregoing extracts will throw some light upon that.

172 "In our system of public instruction the Legislature does not levy a farthing of school taxes. * * * * * There is, therefore, no such thing as a state school tax in Upper Canada, &c."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

We learn that Dr. Wood has been notified by Government of the petition of the jurors on the inquest of alleged mal-practice case. Now that the charge has been declared groundless by the highest Court in the land, the Government cannot, with a due regard to the public interests, fail to prosecute the matter to the end.

RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The proprietor of the Rural announces that he will send thirteen copies, from first October till first January for 25 cents. To all who have not yet subscribed, we advise to send the postage stamps, addressed to D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The October number of this serial contains much useful and interesting matter. Among the more prominent articles are "Some of the Haunts of Burns," being an excellent description of the poet's mode of life, habits, &c. "Pasquin and Pasquinades" is an able written article on the state of Rome at the time of the Reformation. "Darwin and his Reviewers," a Modern Cinderella, the Iceberg of Torbay, and the Professor's story," will be read with interest. The present number contains several excellent poems.

MOUNT FOREST AGRICULTURAL SHOW took place last Wednesday. The show of stock, produce, &c., was small and inferior to that of last year.

The President and Directors of the Society, with a few others, took dinner at Hewitt's hotel. We were surprised to find the farming portion of the community so few in number at this interesting part of the day's proceedings, where the exchange of thought, sentiment, and experience of the past year, would materially benefit all who chose to attend. The President's address contained much useful information which we would be pleased to see acted upon. After the tables were cleared, the President proposed a toast, "The

Mount Forest Agricultural Society," which was duly honored. The Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, and Governor General, drank with much enthusiasm. A number of other toasts were proposed, and responded to, which continued until a late hour, when the company separated highly pleased with themselves and each other. The Prize List will appear in our next.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—The October number of this valuable children's paper is before us. The quality of its contents may be judged from the eminent abilities of GRACE GREENWOOD, who conducted the editorial department. It is published at the low rate of 50 cents per annum. Address LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

We regret to learn that the only son of Mr. John Mintern, Rocky Saugeen, Bentinck, was killed on the 29th ult., by falling under the runner of an ox sleigh which passed over his neck, causing instantaneous death. Deceased was a fine promising boy of two years and six months old.

Sad and Lamentable Accident at Tavistock.—A Disgraceful Episode

On Monday last, one Henry Walzer, a German, fell from a load of pease and dislocated his neck, in consequence of which he died instantly. A coroner's inquest was held by Dr. Turquand, of Woodstock, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts. Poor Henry was unfortunately much addicted to drinking, and had the same day imbibed freely, which in all probability was the cause of the fatal accident. In life, Henry, and Mary his wife, were partners of conjugal happiness and bliss. Whenever Henry went, even to the tavern, Mary would follow (Daddy and Joan like) and they would drink each other's health in jolly good bumpers, apparently giving mutual satisfaction, after which they would generally return home hand in hand in hand when nothing more could be obtained, singing German ditties, and continually in an "O be joyful" state. But alas, how is on the prospect of even such characters as are highlighted. Poor Mary, upon ascertaining the fatal calamity, that had deprived her of her loving and affectionate, but besotted Henry, sighed heavily, a d she appeared in great anguish. No one could comfort or console her, until an old bosom friend accidentally made his appearance. This friend succeeded in consoling the afflicted widow, and taught her to look with indifference on the corpse of poor Henry, which was lying in bed, and not to grieve or repine, but to be comforted and bear her loss with fortitude, and promising that he would be to her better than a brother, and protect her through thick and thin, along "life's slippery path." Poor Mary listened for a time attentively to his seducing wiles, acknowledged that likely she was doing wrong in making such lamentations, that her dear Henry was irredeemably lost to her, and was needless to repine. Thus consoled she encouraged her new suitor, who put up his quarters at once, and commenced his domestic happiness by getting in at once a good supply of schnapps, which he partook of freely and in this way, following too closely the footsteps of the lost Henry, he became poorly intoxicated, and lay down on the floor. Poor Mary considered it prudent to remove this obstacle from sight, and particularly upon such an occasion. Accordingly she dragged and pulled till she succeeded in throwing this beastly set in bed alongside the corpse of her dear husband. Toward evening a few of the neighbors charitably assembled to place the corpse in the coffin, and in the darkness lifted, and were about to nail down the lid, when the supposed dead man manifested signs of life. The coffin was raised, and the body of the deceased all was consternation, which was only allayed by Mary telling that they had taken the wrong man. Drawing the light closer to the scene they perceived that one eye of the supposed corpse was open, and gazing round, the 'corpse' soon discovered the position in which he was about to be placed, and immediately shrieked aloud "Halt, halt! ich bin noch nicht dead!" and rising up, he looked wildly and pointed to the bed to satisfy them that he was not the man.—Some would scarcely credit him, and were anxious to drive the nails and close his earthly career, while others more thoughtful, lifted him up, and seeing the mistake, and thinking him in a fainting condition, through a pail or two of water upon him to bring him to his recollections, which had the desired effect, whereupon he sprang from the coffin, and making one bolt, cleared the door sill, disappeared in a twinkling and sloped for parts unknown. The funeral was to have been held on Wednesday last, but the next difficulty that arose was that Henry's remains were not permitted to deigrate the graveyard, in consequence of not dying a natural death.—Stratford Beacon.

LOOK OUT.—Bills of the Bank of British North America, New Brunswick, are in circulation, for one dollar and two dollars, and bearing on the right hand corners a large 5 and 10 respectively, and are passing from hand to hand as freely as dollars and ten dollars respectively, till they reach a bank, when the holder loses money.—Culpeh Advertiser.

THE PRISONER ANDERSON.—Th's colored man, charged with the murder of his master in Missouri in 1853, has been given up by the sincere authorities, where he has been in jail for some time back, brought to Bradford, and been examined before W. M. Thews, Esq. As we go to press, we learn that the examination has been concluded, and that a copy of the evidence is about to be despatched to the Government at Quebec, with the request that Anderson be delivered up to the United States authorities. The case, as far as we can ascertain, is a very peculiar one, and much excitement exists regarding the fate of Anderson.—Bradford Courier.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Walton, blacksmith, Durham, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 29th ult., William Ernest, only son of Mr. John Mintern, Rocky Saugeen, Bentinck, aged two years and six months.

DURHAM MARKETS.

DURHAM, Oct. 11, 1860. Flour per bush. \$3.50 to \$4.00. Wheat, per bush. 0.70 " 0.75. Oats, " " 0.25 " 0.30. Butter, per lb. 0.10 " 0.12. Eggs, per doz. 0.6 " 0.8

TORONTO MARKETS. Oct. 10, 1860. Fall wheat per bush. \$1.24 " \$1.30. Spring " " " 1.09 " \$1.03. Barley " " " 0.63 " 0.65. Oats " " " 0.26 " 0.28.

Advertisements.

A MEETING

OF THE

Inhabitants of Durham.

WILL BE HELD IN THE

ORANGE HALL

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

17th OF OCTOBER, 1860.

To consider matters in connection with the

INTERESTS OF THE VILLAGE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

LIST OF LETTERS.

LIST of unclaimed Letters remaining in Bentinck Post Office, October 1, 1860. Agurs, Robert. McDermaid, Ann. Apin, Joseph. McEechin, & Baird. Beadley, Thomas. McArthur, Donald. Chidley, F. McGrode, Patrick. Collins, Jeremiah. McMillan, Murdoch. Drimmie, John. McLain, John. Emery, Martha. McGilroy, A. P. Flynn, Walker. McPerry, Miss Ann. Graham, Donald. McDaniel, Mrs. Gager, O. P. McDaniel, Mrs. Grant, Wm. Murdoch, Wm. Gallagher, Jno. Pace, James. Horton, C. H. Richard, Thomas. Hunt, Thomas. Shaw, James. McDermid, Jno. Smith, Jno. Leonard, James. Little, James. Ladlow, Alex. Tison, Richard.

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ALEXANDER STEWART, Manager for B. N. America. D. McDONALD, Agent, Durham. Durham, Dec. 9, 1859. 53—1f.

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NOTICE.

Printers of Newspapers, who will do well to pay, or to publish, before July 1, 1860, the above advertisement three times, including this one, and send on to us the paper containing the advertisement, will be paid for it, should they purchase type from us equal to five times the cost of said advertisement.

All orders will be promptly attended to when addressed to COLLINS & MLEESTER, Philadelphia.