

Progress of the War against the Mormons.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS!—Mob Law Triumphant!—The accounts which come to us from the seat of destruction in Illinois show a deplorable condition of things, an utter disregard for law, and a spirit of persecution disgraceful to the age. The Anti-Mormons, with a relentless becoming fiends, are bent upon carrying out their proposed design of burning the Mormons out of the county, and as a natural consequence, lives have been sacrificed in the attempt. In this war of extermination they include not only the Mormons, but all who are suspected of favoring the Mormon cause, or of harboring Mormons about them. Numbers of people, especially women and children, are leaving the country as fast as they can get away, their baggage and household goods strewn along the bank of the river. Thus far the Mormons have fled in every instance, making little or no resistance; but they cannot flee much further, and they must either stand and fight, shortly, or leave the county. One or two conflicts have already occurred, and lives been sacrificed. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows:

WARSAW, Saturday morning, Sept. 17. The reports vary very much as to the number of houses burned. At Quincy the number was stated at from 50 to 60, but I think this a large estimate.

At Quincy it was reported that among the buildings burned was a mill, and that in conflict between the parties one or two Mormons were killed, and three or four wounded.

Mr. Head, the clerk of Hancock county, has fled from Carthage, the county seat, with the records and papers, to Quincy. A word told that the clerk of Brown county had also gone to Quincy, but of this I am not certain. A messenger was despatched to Gov. Ford, at Springfield, on Sunday last.

Warsaw is under considerable excitement, and at present is vigilantly guarded by armed men.

It is said that on Sunday or Monday three men entered Carthage and enquired for Mr. Backenstos, who is a Mormon, and very obnoxious to the Anti-Mormons. Yesterday Mr. Franklin A. Wozel, a merchant of Carthage, and a Lieutenant in the Carthage Grays, was out, with about 12 or 14 other persons, when they came up with Backenstos and a number of Mormons, at a place called Prentice's Shanty. The Mormons beckoned to Wozel and his party to keep away, but they disregarded it. On their approach, two guns were fired. A ball from one entered W.'s breast, killing him almost instantly. The corpse is now in this town. As you may suppose, this has added fuel to the flames, and this morning I find a majority of the citizens here preparing to go out, and nothing is talked of but a general battle, and the driving of the Mormons from the county.

It is reported here, and, credited, that the same process of burning out the Mormons has been commenced in the upper part of this county. It is said that they have commenced burning the Mormon houses in the La Harpe settlement and Camp Creek settlement.

This week, I believe, must bring matters to an issue. It is very doubtful whether the Governor or civil authorities can act in time to prevent the worst results.

A proclamation from Sheriff Backenstos relates the circumstances of Wozel's death. He was in the act of leveling his gun at the Sheriff when one of the Sheriff's men shot him. This Wozel was in command of the guard at Carthage on the day of the murder of Joe and Hyrum Smith. We clip the subjoined from the proclamation.

And I hereby call upon, and likewise command every able-bodied man throughout the county to arm themselves in the best possible manner, and to resist any and all further violence on the part of the mob; and to permit no further destruction of property—and to arrest all those engaged in this wicked proceeding, and destruction of property, and threatening of lives. And I further command that the posse comitatus repair to the nearest points invaded by the rioters, and to defend at the point of the bayonet, and at all hazards, the lives and property of the peaceable citizens, and again reiterate the supremacy of the laws.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff Hancock County, Ill. P. S.—Sept. 10th, A. D. 1845, half past 2 o'clock, P. M.—It is but proper to state, that the Mormon community have acted with more than ordinary forbearance—remaining perfectly quiet and offering no resistance when their dwellings, other buildings, stacks of grain, &c., were set on fire in their presence; and they have foreborne until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

The notorious Col. Levi Williams, who is at the head of the mob, has ordered out the militia of his brigade, comprising Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties—but it is hoped that no good citizen will turn out and aid him or others in the overthrow of the laws of our country; and it is certain that no good citizen will cross the Mississippi river with the design to aid the rioters.

J. B. B. Sheriff. [Later from the St. Louis Republican.] Fighting!—Another Rater Killed!—We learn from a gentleman who came a passenger on the Bureau that the state of affairs between the Mormons and the Anti-Mormons, in Hancock and Adams counties, is truly appalling.

Day before yesterday, as a party of about thirty of the latter were preparing to burn a settlement of the former on Bear Creek, in Hancock county, they were attacked and driven off by a party of Mormons, numbering, it is said, two hundred strong, who fired on and killed one of the rioters, by the name of McCord, and severely

wounded another, a Mr. Lindsey, of Warsaw. Our informant says that the cry among the "old citizens" is—"Death or expulsion to the Mormons," and that nothing but the entire destruction of Nauvoo or the immediate interposition of the Executive, with a strong military force, can put an end to the proceedings of the rioters.

The Republican has favored us with a sight of a letter from the editor of that paper, he having witnessed the "running skirmish" between the Sheriff's posse and the Anties, and from whose description of it we clip the following:

"Some of the Anties took to the corn fields, while the horsemen followed the road they were on, through a lane, some returning to camp, and some taking the nearest route home, or to thick wood. Backenstos' men marched up to the foot of the lane, where they made a sudden halt. I can only account for their not continuing the pursuit, by supposing that they feared an ambush was laid in the corn-fields on the side of the road. I did not see or hear a gun fired, but one man—a Mr. Lindsey, of the Anti party—and his horse were wounded by a discharge of buckshot, but not seriously.

He further states, "Backenstos went on Tuesday night from Nauvoo to Carthage, with about 500 armed men, and removed his family from the latter to the former place."

"The Twelve Elders, or principal men of the Mormons, have addressed a proposition to the Anties, which was received this evening, and which I trust, may put a final end to this war. The Twelve propose that they will leave Nauvoo, and the county, next spring, provided hostilities are suspended, and the vexatious suits which they charge the Anties to have instituted against them are withdrawn, and they are allowed peaceably to dispose of their property, and prepare for the removal. They have appointed a committee of five, to correspond with a committee of an equal number on the part of the old settlers. This proposition is well received by many of the citizens of Warsaw, and if they do not reject it because of the language in which it is addressed to them, (they thinking it disrespectful,) it will most likely lead to a settlement, and to the removal of the Mormons from among them. It is very desirable that this should be the result."

Competition for the Trade of the West. The subscriptions to the stock of the Erie road, have reached \$1,800,000. \$1,200,000 are yet required, but the probabilities are now in favor of its completion. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will most probably soon have a continuous line to Pittsburg, and then the business of Philadelphia will suffer materially.

We perceive that the Philadelphians are beginning to agitate the subject of a Rail Road communication with the western part of this State, and with Lake Erie. Three routes, the northern, middle and southern, offer themselves for consideration, in case this plan should succeed. The southern route is already completed as far as Chambersburg, but the crossing of the Alleghany Mountains is a strong reason why this route should not be selected. There is already a Canal and Rail Road communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, but this is not open during the winter. The northern route would pass through Pottsville and Sunbury, to Williamsport, thence up the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and the Sinnemahoning Creek to Bennett's Branch. At the head of Bennett's Branch is a gap in the Alleghany through which a Rail Road could readily be laid. From this point two branch roads, one to Erie and another to Pittsburg, might be made, which would command a very heavy Western Trade.

The northern route appears to us much the best of any which could be selected, as it passes through the rich iron districts of Pennsylvania, and would serve to give a new impulse to the business in the northern part of the State. The whole line has been surveyed, and it was proposed at one time to have the Pennsylvania Canal pass over this route. The middle portion of the State, has already a communication with the west, and the advantages which would ensue from substituting a Rail Road for the Canal, would not be so great as those which would result from the new route.

The road from Philadelphia to Pottsville is completed, and that from Pottsville to Sunbury, soon will be. From Williamsport to Elmira, a road is partially made, which when finished would intersect the N. Y. and Erie Road, and would connect Philadelphia with the whole western part of New York. The amount of business which would go to Philadelphia should this Western Rail Road communication be made, would be immense. Something must be done speedily, or Baltimore, New York, and Boston will take the entire trade of the west from Philadelphia.

Wisconsin Canal.—The contractors are prosecuting the work with great vigor. They have, says the Democratic Union, about three hundred hands employed, have already completed the stone work on the heavy aqueduct over Gotty's Creek, and will have the dam across the Wisconsin finished in about two weeks. The work is done in a very superior manner, and with the exception of the outlet lock at Peters' Mountain, will all be finished in about two months. The outlet lock will be completed in time for the Spring trade, when a new impetus will be given to the coal trade in Dauphin county. Both the Canal Company and the Contractors are entitled to great commendations for the manner in which this enterprise has been prosecuted.

A WIDOW FOR LIEK.—The late Mr. Somes, M. P., the great ship owner of Liverpool, has left upwards of £500,000 in personal property alone. He has bequeathed £70,000 to his widow, with a request, not a command, that she will not marry again, fearing that there is no man worthy of her. "She deserves," says he in his will, "the best of husbands, as she has been to me the best of wives."



Saturday, October 4, 1845

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- CANAL COMMISSIONER. James Burns. SENATOR. William L. Dewart. ASSEMBLY. Edward Y. Bright. SHERIFF. Thomas A. Billington. PROTHONOTARY. John Farnsworth. REGISTER AND RECORDER. Edward Oyster. COMMISSIONER. Charles Weaver. TREASURER. Jesse M. Simpson. CORONER. Jacob Vardy. AUDITOR. Peter Bixler.

The Harrisburg Argus is informed, that the ballotings of the conferees were in type before we saw its request.

We publish, in another column, the proceedings of the meeting at Northumberland, in favor of Mr. Foster, which we omitted last week for want of room. We do not, of course, approve of the proceedings of the meeting, nor do we concur in the opinion, that a large majority of the people in this county, are opposed to Major Dewart. That there is considerable opposition to Major Dewart, in Northumberland and Point, we know, and there may also be some slight opposition in a few other districts in the County. But in the other districts of the county, he will receive an almost unanimous vote.

It is to be regretted that a third man was not nominated. The fault, however, is not Major Dewart's, nor his conferees, who made frequent overtures to compromise matters by taking up another man, either in this, or Dauphin county. These were all invariably rejected by Major Foster and his friends. There was no alternative left for Mr. Dewart, but to offer himself as a candidate, and if the democracy of Northumberland and Dauphin are true to themselves and to their cause, they will give him their undivided support. Major Foster will find that he will make but a poor show in this county, at the coming election.

JOHN SNYDER AND THE TARIFF OF 1812.—Under this head, the Union Times of last week contains an article of four or five columns, from the Hon. John Snyder, giving his views on the Tariff of 1812. As pains have been taken to circulate this "document" through our county, we deem it our duty as a friend of the Tariff of 1812, to give our views in relation to it. We are disposed to believe that Mr. Snyder is perfectly sincere in his notions about the tariff. But there never was a man more woefully mistaken in his facts and inferences, than Mr. Snyder. We have neither time nor room to notice the article as fully as we would like, and will, therefore, advert to a few of its statements. He proceeds to say: "The Tariff of 1812, has been more than three years in operation. Is there a man, woman or child in Pennsylvania, that can point to one single prediction it has verified? No; not one." We can hardly believe Mr. Snyder serious in asking such a question. The whole country would almost unanimously respond, yes. There is scarcely a prediction that has not been verified. Mr. Snyder then proceeds to quote the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that in 1814, the imports of foreign merchandise amounted to upwards of 108 millions, which Mr. Snyder declares exceeds that of any preceding year since the existence of our government, upon which he builds an argument, showing that high protection has flooded our country with foreign goods. This is something like the boy who builds a cob house for the purpose of demolishing it at his pleasure, the substratum or foundation of which, is just about as substantial. Now mark how a few plain facts will demolish this "baseless fabric of a vision." So far from the importations of 1814 exceeding those of any year previous, we will show that they were less, notwithstanding the natural increase of the commerce of the country. In 1814, the imports exceeded 123 millions; in 1815, 129 millions; in 1816, 165 millions; in 1817, 119, millions; in 1818, 109 millions; in 1819, 151 millions. In 1821, the compromise act went into effect. The imports then were 88 millions, and each succeeding year as the duties decreased, the imports were increased. From 1824 to 1829, when the duties averaged 38 per cent., the importations for the four years only amounted to 250 millions. From 1830 to 1840, when the duties under the compromise act only averaged 13 1/2 per cent., the imports amounted to the enormous sum of 460 millions. These facts, which are substantiated by the records, speak stronger than mere words, and prove most conclusively, if "common sense" required such proof, that large importations are not caused by high duties.

Mr. Snyder says: "Protection adds to the price of the article and to the quantity of the protected article, which is proven by the immense importation which consequently must prove injurious to all articles produced in our country." We have already shown that this is not so in regard to importations. Nor is it substantially true, that it adds to the price of the article protected. In 1836, when the duty of \$30 per ton was taken off of rail road iron, the average price in this country, until 1843, when a duty of \$25 was again put on, was about \$55 per ton. In 1843 and 1844, the average price was but

\$55 per ton, averaging only 50 cents higher than when the article was free of duty. We know from actual observation, that six years since, more than nine tenths of all the prints or calicoes sold in Philadelphia were of British manufacture. Now the case is reversed, more than nine tenths of the prints sold are of domestic manufacture. Besides, domestic prints can be bought at 12 to 16 cents equally as good as the British article, which then sold from 20 to 25 cts. So far from the poor man's paying a tax on coarse muslins, &c., it is a well known fact that we are now selling muslins and calicoes in the British markets. In the China market the British are not able to compete with us.

Mr. Snyder also predicts that gold and silver will go out of the country. Surely not if we manufacture our own goods. Gold and silver were never more plenty than since the Tariff of 1812, nor the currency more uniform. The fact is, the Tariff system is the only true and permanent system for the regulation of the currency, and is worth, for that purpose, a dozen U. S. Banks.

Mr. Snyder says, "the reason he declared himself in favor of the Tariff of 1812, was, because he knew the issue of the federal party to be false," and that if he "had been elected to Congress from the unexpired term of Gen. Frick, he would have voted against a repeal, so that time might correct the evil," yet, in the same breath, finds fault with our member, E. Y. Bright, Esq., for introducing a resolution in the Legislature, which was unanimously passed, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives to oppose the passage of any bill that would reduce or endanger the permanency of the present Tariff. In doing this, Mr. Bright was but carrying out the oft repeated and expressed wishes of the people of Northumberland county. He wished the Tariff to have a trial, and was, like Mr. Snyder, willing to "trust to time" to correct the evil, if any evil should be found. And until that evil is found, the people of Pennsylvania will hardly be mad enough to ask for its repeal. We have no room to say more at present.

The Whigs have nominated Capt. Karns, of Dauphin, as their candidate for Canal Commissioner. Capt. Karns and Capt. Morton, the Native candidate, were both Captains on the Packet line to Pittsburg.

The editor of the Eastern Argus, whose brain is so constantly teeming with the terms traitor and treason, is informed, that people here are not in the habit of denouncing persons as traitors, who are true to the interests of their constituents. Mr. Eyer was not left at home to give place to Mr. Bower. So far from it, Mr. Bower never would have been a candidate, had Mr. Eyer desired a re-election. Mr. Eyer could have been nominated without any difficulty, but he was no candidate, and did all he could to secure the nomination of Mr. Bower; and was one of his first and earliest friends. Mr. Eyer has not been before the people of Union county for any thing since the election of Gen. Cameron, excepting for Canal Commissioner, for which office, the delegates were instructed in his favor by a unanimous vote. The editor of the Argus is yet young, and therefore in some degree excusable, in using terms which he evidently does not properly understand. But even he might remember when the "ancient usages" he speaks of were first established. We believe Dr. Sturgeon was the first U. S. Senator elected under this "ancient usage," which took place in the "remote age" of 1819. A few years previous to that remote period, when Mr. Buchanan was elected in opposition to the caucus nominee.

In regard to the election of Mr. Burns, these sticklers of "ancient usages," have but little to boast of, as they were almost unanimous in their opposition to his nomination.

The letters of Mr. Willis frequently contain curious and interesting gossip. He says, the Duke of Wellington is the great man of England. Every body takes off his hat to "the Duke," as he is styled. Speaking of Mrs. Keeley, who undertook to caricature a ballet-dancer, he says: "She is a charmingly made woman, but at the crisis of one of her imitation pirouettes, she looked like a hollyhock that had strained itself in blowing, or rather like an open umbrella with two handles. It was very droll and very much applauded, but even I, myself, wanted a fan."

The following, in relation to the domestic habits of Queen Victoria, is not without interest: "Mrs. Caudle is now the established and constant interpiece at three of the London Theatres; note-paper is embellished with pictures from the story; prints of Mr. and Mrs. Caudle stare from every shop window, and the miseries of henpecked husbands are undoubtedly the leading idea of the time. If Victoria escapes being called Queen Caudle in history, it will be by the alacrity with which oblivion disposes of gossip—for there are a thousand and one stories afloat of Her Majesty's 'having her way,' to the great inconvenience of Prince Caudle. As buggars sing ballads in the streets, describing the royal quarrels, it is not improbable that the author of 'Mrs. Caudle's Lectures' took his idea from the Palace, and therefore this most popular hint of literature of the time, is a very fair exponent of her Majesty's reign. The hereditary madness in the family makes it dangerous to oppose her wishes, and a remonstrance or objection is seldom ventured upon. An express train was sent from Brighton to London last winter, to bring down the royal sleigh—Her Majesty having seen some snow-flakes in the air—though such a thing as the snow's lying an hour on the ground in the warm, salt air of Brighton, was scarce within the memory of the man. On one occasion her physicians ventured to deny her some chicken broth which she called for, immediately after one of her confinements. In a fury she commanded a whole chicken to be boiled instantly, and had her way—fortunately without damage to her coherency. The details of her discipline of the Prince are very funny, as told, true or manufactured, but I will not give them a longer life by committing them to print."

To the Democratic Electors, Of the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Dauphin and Northumberland.

We have just read, in 'the Harrisburg Argus,' the second statement of the Dauphin co. conferees, and are astonished that gentlemen should so permit their feelings to cloud their memory, and impair their recollection of what did take place at the meetings of the conferees.

They assert "that A. Jordan, Esq. was never proposed to us." Now, although "it is unpleasant to us to contradict a statement so formally made," we re-assert, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, that at our first meeting at Georgetown we did propose to nominate A. Jordan, Esq. and urged as a reason for it, that he could be elected without any doubt. They do not deny that we proposed E. Y. Bright, Esq. We again aver, that we went into the conference in a spirit of conciliation, and with a disposition to yield our personal preferences. We were once proposed to drop both Mr. Dewart and Mr. Foster and nominate a candidate living in Dauphin and we appeal to Capt. McAllister to say, whether he did not reply "that either one or the other must be nominated," and whether his conferees dissented from his reply.

We asserted all the facts contained in our statement, during or immediately after the conference, in the borough of Harrisburg, in the presence of one or more of the conferees and other citizens, and there was no denial then. They say that we "proposed to nominate a man that had been repudiated by Dauphin county, and no other." Now, we never named any man, but asked the Dauphin county conferees to do so; and we ask them, in the name of truth and fairness, whether they ever did name any one except in balloting, and afford us an opportunity to consult about him? They never did.

They attempt to quibble about the ballotings, and thus prove that we were not willing to nominate a man living in Dauphin county. Sometimes the names of the Dauphin county conferees were called first, sometimes those from Northumberland county, and at other times the names were called alternately. On the 6th ballot Mr. Kline's name was called first, and he voted for Hon. John C. Bucher—Mr. Cakenext, and he voted for Mr. Bucher; so that if the other two conferees from Dauphin county had voted for Hon. John C. Bucher, he would have been nominated; and the conferees from Dauphin are mistaken—we use the mildest term,—when they assert "that there was no time at the three meetings of the conferees, when the Dauphin county conferees could have nominated a respectable Democrat from Dauphin." They dare not deny that the votes took place as here represented, and that Messrs. McAllister and Stahl voted after Messrs. Kline and Cake had voted for Judge Bucher, and they therefore could have nominated a respectable Democrat from Dauphin; for the conferees certainly do not mean to insinuate, that Judge Bucher is not a respectable Democrat. Mr. Higgins, also voted for Judge Bucher, so that those two conferees from Northumberland voted for Judge Bucher, and the Dauphin conferees who had the opportunity, refused to nominate him.

Again they say, "it is a fact that the Northumberland conferees always voted for W. L. Dewart when they voted before the Dauphin county conferees, and only voted for other persons after the Dauphin conferees had voted." Now, this is a fact, as we have already shown; and in further proof of our assertion, we adduce the evidence that on the 23 and 24th ballots, two of us, at least, voted for respectable Democrats from Dauphin before the Dauphin conferees had voted. How the conferees, in the face of the recorded proceedings, could have fallen into such egregious errors, we cannot imagine; but we are charitably bound to suppose that they did not intentionally misrepresent the facts.

It is very unpleasant to have a personal altercation with the Dauphin county conferees, but justice to ourselves requires that the whole truth should be fairly stated; and when it is, we believe that a large majority of the democrats of both counties will sustain our cause. Our conduct throughout proves very clearly that we did not represent an individual, nor were we influenced by a factious minority in either county.

JOHN P. FERSEL, ISAAC M. CAKE, CHAS. W. HIGGINS. Sunbury, Oct. 2d, 1845.

J. F. Hest, who was tried at Williamsport, for the murder of Stewart, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The charge of Judge Anthony, to the jury, is highly commended.

Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Meeting. At a meeting of citizens of Western and Northern Pennsylvania, convened at the city of Pittsburg, on the 20th Sept., 1845, to take into consideration the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road—and the measures most proper to effect the construction of the same, J. STEWART RIDDLE, Esq., of Crawford, was appointed President; Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH, of Erie, and DAVID B. LOWN, Esq. of Clarion, Vice Presidents; Elijah Babbitt, Esq. of Erie, and Russel B. Owen, Esq. of Warren county, Secretaries.

Resolved, That, whereas, the interests of Pennsylvania demand from her citizens their greatest efforts to unite the Eastern with the Western borders, connecting with the Great West, through the Lakes, by an entire communication within her own limits, and that as the Legislature has already granted a charter for the construction of a Rail-road, uniting with the State works at Sunbury, and similar works now made and in progress with the harbor of Erie—and also, a charter for a branch from the same, connecting with Pittsburg. Thus insuring to Philadelphia, and the eastern portions of the State a distinct and separate trade—a trade that now passes, or will pass through New York, by her Canals and Rail-roads, a trade, the share of which, in a few years, will not suffer by comparison with the whole

trade that now, or will hereafter pass through the Main Line of Canal.

Resolved, That a convention be recommended to be held at the Borough of Ridgeway, Elk Co., on the 21st day of October next, by the friends of the "Sunbury and Erie Rail Road," and that all the counties of Pennsylvania, interested in the construction of the same, be earnestly requested to send delegates to that convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in all papers published on the route of said road, with request to publish the same.

J. STEWART RIDDLE, Pres't. J. GALBRAITH, Vice Pres't. D. B. LOWN, Sec'y. Elijah Babbitt, Russel B. Owen, Secretaries.

Rail Road Meeting.

At a large meeting held at the town of Shomokin, on Monday evening the 29th ult., for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet the Rail-Road convention to be held at Danville on the 29th of October next, S. S. BRD was appointed Chairman, WM. FOGLE and F. A. CLARK Assistants, and S. John Secretary.

On motion, S. John was called upon to address the meeting, which he did by showing the many advantages that must arise from a direct rail road line from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, and that by a geographical view of the country, said road must pass through Shamokin and its coal basin. Whereupon, S. John, Jos. Bird, Daniel Evert, Stephen Bottenbender and Joseph Snyder, were appointed delegates.

On motion, it was Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Sunbury papers.

(Signed by the Officers.)

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of the democratic party of the borough of Northumberland, for the purpose of deciding what action the democratic party would take in regard to the election of a Senator, in the district composed of Dauphin and Northumberland counties, met on the 25th of September, 1845.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of WM. McCAY, Esq., as President, HENRY RENNISON, JOHN FRICK, THOMAS PRICE and JOHN HUMBER, Vice Presidents; Jacob Leisinger and A. L. D. Diefenbacher, Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of nine was appointed to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz: Geo. A. Frick, Wm. Wilson, James Diefenbacher, John Youngman, Jacob Rhoads, Joseph M. Schuyler, Geo. Evertard, John Heck, and Jno. Vandling. The committee retired for a short time and reported, through their Chairman, Geo. A. Frick, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, we have learned with deep regret, that the conferees of this Senatorial district have adjourned without making a nomination, owing, as we believe, to a few designing aspirants from this county, aided by a few disappointed expectants from Dauphin—determined to rule or ruin, knowing at the same time that a large majority of Northumberland county had conceded the right of the Senator to Dauphin, and Dauphin county, in her convention assembled, by almost a unanimous vote recommended Major Foster as their candidate for Senator.

Therefore, Resolved, That we entirely disapprove of the course pursued by the conferees from this county, in not concurring with those from Dauphin in selecting Major Foster as the candidate for Senator in this district.

Resolved, That it is our candid opinion that a large majority of the democratic party in this county are opposed to Major Dewart at this time being the nominee, for several reasons that might be named, one of which is that we doubt whether he has arrived at the age which would entitle him to hold the office, and if he has, we think there are others more capable of representing the district at this time.

Resolved, That should Major Foster continue to be a candidate, which we earnestly hope he may, we pledge him a strong support in this county.

Resolved, That a vote be taken in this meeting to ascertain more fully a fair expression of the citizens, and that the same be published with the proceedings. Whereupon they unanimously declared in favor of Major J. M. Foster.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the democratic papers in the district.

(Signed by the Officers.)

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Sep. 29. GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat are moderate, and prices steady. Sales of good to best reds today at 83 a 87 cts. and two or three parcels very superior at 88 cts. We quote ordinary to good reds at 75 a 85 cts. Sales of both white and yellow Md. Corn today at 51 cts. A small lot of Penna. yellow sold at the same price. Sales of Oats at 30 a 32 cts. Md. Rye is worth 63 cts. WHISKEY.—The demand is moderate with limited sales of hds. at 24 cts. and bbls. at 25 cents.

BY THE MOUTH, BOTH THE BODY LIVE.—No one is so foolish as to suppose for a moment that we can live without eating, any more than a tree could live without the air above, without the soil. All therefore know that it is with us put into the stomach which causes us to live. We make over our bodies from the stomach, in from 3 to 5 years we make over our bodies entirely—Thus what is part of us to-day, is absolutely not a part of us to-morrow. The secretions, such as perspiration and other excretions, continually make our bodies waste, and it is from the stomach that we supply this waste. All we have to do to make our bodies ultimately healthy is to prevent unhealthy particles from mixing with the food. Purgation does this for us, provided the purgative we employ contains in it nothing which will weaken or do us injury—BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, for this purpose, will be found all that is required; because they purge from the stomach and bowels the superabundance of humors that may have accumulated in the system, before they have time to produce putrefaction, and its natural consequence—death.

Purchase of H. B. Maser, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.