DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS: JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, JOHN C. KNOX,

OF TIOGA COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS H. FORSYTH, OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL PORTER BRAWLEY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

We are authorized to say that the Demo cratic Head Quarters, on the evening of the Elec tion, will be at SERBE's HOTEL, in North Queen st

Democrats-Turn Out!-A. Demo-Cratic Meeting will be held at the public house of J. A. Sheirenbrand, West King street, on Thursday Evening, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. Every Democrat in the City is invited to be present. Several speakers will address the meeting.

Court will be held on Monday next, in thi City, for the purpose of granting naturalization pa pers to those entitled to receive them, throughou

THE ELECTION will take place TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst.

To the Polls, Democrats!

Are our Democratic friends prepared for the con test on Tuesday next! Have they their armor buckled on, and are they ready, one to all, to do their whole duty on the day of the election? If there is anything yet wanting to thoroughly per fect their organization, we hope it will be imme diately attended to. There is one week yet left in which to work, and not an hour should be left pass by unimproved. Recollect, that every vote cast for the State ticket counts as much here as it does if it was cast in Berks or any of the strong Democratic counties. It is just as important, therefore, that every vote in Lancaster county be polled, as it is in any other county of the Commonwealth, and we hope our friends will look at it in this

The time for argument has well nigh passed away-the time for action has arrived. The fev days yet remaining between this and the election should be sedulously employed in perfecting the work of organization, and making the necessa ry preparations to have every Democratic voter at the polls. Will the active, efficient men of the party in each district see to this matter? We respectfully, but earnestly urge them to this duty, as

Our Democratic friends in the City will recollect that the polls close at 7 o'clock in the eveningit is therefore important that they should vote early, and see that their neighbors get to the election ground in good time.

IF Keep a sharp look out for spurious tickets. Read every name on it before depositing your tick-

County Treasurer.

Two candidates are before the people of Lancas ter county for this important office-Messrs. Rhin-HOLD and BOUGHTER. The one the regular nominee of the Whig Convention, or rather of the City Clique who controlled the Convention-the other the independent People's candidate, who goes be fore the county on his own merits alone and asks the whole people, irrespective of party, to pass up

It is now a conceded fact that Mr. BOUGHTER will poll a very respectable Whig vote in the county, and he gets the unanimous (or nearly so) vote of the Democratic party. What then, is the true policy of our Democraric friends? Is it to fold their hands, look with unconcern upon the struggle, refuse to vote at all for County Treasurer, and see might triumph over right in the contest-or should they at once decide upon choosing the lesser of the two evils, and elect the independent candidate? They can do so if they will. The power is with them, if they choose to exercise it. Of this there can no longer be a doubt. The enemy are alarmed at the prospect before them, and are bending all their energies to prevent the Democratic party from concentrating upon Mr. Boughten, well knowing if they do so he will be successful, and that his election seals the fate of the wire-pullers in this city, who are actuated in their movements exclusively by selfish and personal motives, and not that they care a fig about the masses of the Whig party except so far as they can use them for their own benefit.

We have no disposition to dictate to our Demo cratic friends on the subject of their duty in refe rence to County Treasurer. That will be for them to determine as may seem best to themselves. We have merely presented the question in few words and stated what can be accomplished if they choose to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented. We have discharged our duty, and leave the rest with the Democracy of the county to act in the matter as to them may seem best.

To THE WORLD'S FAIR .- We are pleased to learn that Governor BIGLER has appointed Col. J FRANKLIN REIGART, of this city, one of the Com missioners on the part of Pennsylvania, to visit the Exhibition of the "Industry of all Nations," at the City of New York.

This is an excellent selection, as Col. R. is an intelligent, experienced and practical Draughtsman and possessed of a thorough knowledge of mechan ism, &c. Col. R. will visit New York in the course of a few days, to attend to the duties of his appointment.

GRATIFFING RESULT.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Officers and Managers of the Sunday School Union, held in Philadelphia, September 20, 1853-among other interesting proceedings, reports were made of the doings of eighty-seven Missionaries, the aggregate of whose labors is

shown in the following statement:-Sales of Sunday School Books, Donations to Poor Schools, Sunday Schools visited, Sunday Schools organized

Bibles and Testaments distributed In accomplishing the good work which is thus reported, twelve hundred public addresses were made, and more than twenty-five thousand miles of travel accomplished! The friends and contribntors of the Society must be gratifled at these tokens of its efficiency and prosperity.

WASSINGTON SENTINEL.-We have received can hesitate a moment as to his duty. three or four numbers of The Sentinel, a new and very near paper, published in the City of Washing by Mr. Beverly Tucker. It is strongly Demostatic, and approves of the doctrines laid down in the hungivest Address of President Pierce. It also ica. During the six months ending June 30th,

on" which sides with the Soft Shells, or Bath-A Good Appointment -The President has ap A GOOD APPOINTMENT—THE Viesident has appointed Capt. W. W. H. Davis, son of that votes ran Democrat, Hon. John Davis, of Bucks country in this State, District Attorney of New Mexico.—Capt. D. served his country gallantly in the Mexican Way and is a new range of the property of the Mexican Way and is a new range. War, and is a young man of more than ordinary promise in his profession. He is withal a rad ical Democrat and a gentleman of unblemist

J. Porter Brawley.

This gentleman-the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General—is the only one the Whigs hope to be able to defeat, and to accomplish this they are resorting to all sorts of mean and contemptible tricks, to say nothing of their vile and abominabl signders and falsehoods scainst his private char-seter. We hope our Democratic friends through-out the County will see to it that his name is on all their tickets when they deposite them in the pallot boxes. He is an accomplished and agreeable gentleman, an active, consistent and orthodox Democrat, whose qualifications are undoubted and who has given universal satisfaction in the office tor the last two or three years.

We hear a runsor that he will be stricken by some of the Democrats; but we do not credit the story. Surely, no Democrat, who values his principles or the ascendency of his party, will seriously think of opposing Mr. BRAWLEY's election. That he can be defeated in the State we have no fears; but we should regret extremely if such an attempt were made by any portion of the Democracy of Lancaster county.

The watch-word of every Democrat should be-THE TICKET, THE WHOLE TICKET, AND

NOTHING BUT THE TICKET." The following biographical sketch of our candiate is taken from the Address of the State Central

ommittee just published: Hon. J. Porter Brawley, the candidate for Sur-eyor General, was born in Randolph township

rawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of No He entered Allegheny College in the Spring of 837, where he graduated with the highest honors that institution in 1840. On leaving College, e was elected to the House of Representatives he was elected to the house of kepresentarives of Pennsylvania in 1841, and re-elected in 1842. Mr. Brawley was a very active and efficient member of the House while he occupied a seat in that body, though he was the youngest member on the floor. During his first year of service, he was Chairman of the Committee to apportion the State, and for the second year a member of the Congressional Ap portionment Committee, both of which positions were exceedingly important and laborious. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Pensions and Gratuites during his second term. In 1844 he was nominated for Senator in the Crawford County Convention, but declined the nomination in the District Convention, after having been adhered to by his friends through two hundred and eighty-seven bal-lots, in order to compromise the conflicting claims of the two counties. In 1847 he was nominated for the Senate, and elected by a large vote. He main tained a very honorable standing in that dignified body. He was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, on Estate and Echeats, and on the Militia.— He was an industrious and talented Senator, warm-ly devoted to the interests of his constituents. In the session of 1849, Mr. Brawley was nominated by the Democratic members of the Senate

single vote.
In 1850 Mr. Brawley was nominated by the Dem cratic State Convention for the office of Surveyor leneral of the Commonwealth, and was elected. He was again nominated for the same office by the late 4th of March Convention, and is at present the Democratic nominee. He has made an able, industrious and faithful officer, and has given universal satisfaction to all who have had business with

Mr. Brawley, after he had left College, commen one of immense importance, and one too which can no longer be delayed.

Wote Early.

Wh. Brawley, after he nad left College, commenced the study of law, under Judge Church, and was admitted to the Bar in 1843, at the age of 24 years He was appointed Deputy Attorney, General, and was a faithful officer. When the administration

changed he resigned. Mr. Brawley is a firm and unflinching democrat. During his legislative career, although a young man, he did not, we believe, give a single vote tha ncurred the disapprobation of the party. He is af fable and popular in his manners, and is possessed of great kindness and generosity of disposition. As a man and a politician he has always enjoyed the friendship and confidence of those with whom he has been intimately associated.

The Cornwall Iron Mines.

During all our life, says the editor of the Demo ratic Union, we have heard of the Cornwall for nace and Cornwall iron mines; but although living within from twenty-five to thirty miles of this in teresting spot we never visited it until last week And when we stood before this wonderful freak of Nature, we were struck with amazement at the vast quantity of the mineral, its purity and richness and the ease with which it is obtained. There an pears to be three conical mounds, heaved up from two to three hundred feet above the level of the plain, and covering an area of about ninety acres the entire contents of which is a mass of the purest and best iron ore in Pennsylvania. There is no removing superincumbent earth, and sifting and sorting ore here, and no miners required. The whole hill is cut down in benches, as contractors would remove gravel for an embankment, and every pound dug is iron ore, that neither requires roasting or preparation before going into the furnace. These mines have been worked one hundred years, and

they look as they might last for a thousand more We learned that Mr. Worrell, a competent engineer, has made a measurement of the mines, from which he estimates them to contain forty million. of tons of ore above the water level, and it is quite probable that there is twice as much below water level. According to this estimate here is a single tract of land occupying the room of an ordinary Pennsylvania farm, that would pay the whole deb of the State and leave a large surplus.

This ore is now being sold and worked up at the rate of about four hundred tons per day, and when the Lebanon Valley railroad is built two thousand tons a day of it can be sold. All that is now taken away has to be hauled in wagons over plank road five miles to the Union canal. When the railroad is finished tracks can be built into the pits, and the ore shovelled into the cars from the banks, and these mounds will furnish trade for a railroad for a hundred years to come.

What a magnificent estate-what an invaluable desposite is here, being enough to make iron for ten railroad tracks round the entire world, including sea and land!!!

The Three Mill Tax Again.

We stated last week, and gave the page of the Legislative Journal to prove the fact, that Moses POWNALL, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, voted at the last session to repeal the THREE MILL TAX upon the Central Railroad Company, by which operation, had it become a law, the State would have lost the round sum of NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum .--And who would have been called upon to make up that deficiency in the revenues of the Commonwealth? The TAX-PAYERS, of course-the hard working tarmers, mechanics and laboring menand all this for the purpose of enriching a few wealthy NABOBS who own and control the Central Railroad, and who are seeking to fasten that mammoth corporation like an incubus upon the industry and enterprise of the people of Pennsylva nia. Think of this, fellow citizens, when you cast your suffrages for Canal Commissioner on Tuesday next, and remember that Moses Pownall voted to take from your pockets the above-mentioned sum annually, and make a present of it to the Railroad. Does such an act make him worthy of your suffrages, citizens of Lancaster county? This is a question that comes home to every tax-payer, whether Democrat or Whig, and no one having his own, or the interests of the Commonwealth at heart

QUICKSILVER .- The production of this important metal is rapidly increasing in San Francisco, It is shipped principally to China and South Amersevers the thickingon or Frank Shelf organization in there were shipped 9,047 flasks, of which 500 were New York, and this nappect differs from the "Uni sent to New York, and 1,000 to Philadelphia. The flasks are of 100 lbs. each, equal, at 70 cents per 1b., to \$583,690.

THE HEALTH OF NATCHEZ .- A private despatch dated Natchez, Miss., Sept. 21, says: 'The lever is rapidly declining. There have been 270 deaths selves with infamy to show favoritism to a few con since the 5th of August. The population is 2,500. It is prevailing at all the coast towns from Vicksburg down. Caution all Southerners not to return South before the 20th of October.

From the Democratic Union To the Public.

The Board of Canal Commissioners had reason to believe, that after the thorough investigation into their conduct in allotting thenew work to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountains, by a committee of the Legislature, and the utter failure of their accusers to sustain any one of the charges of malicasance preferred against them, that they should hear no more of these false accusa tions. In this expectation they have, however, been disappointed. The perversions of their action, by Mr. Merriman, have recently hear action, by disappointed. The perversions of their action, by Mr. Merriman, have recently been revived and again thrown before the public with the most extravagant misrepresentations, calculated to mislead and poison the public mind, and to destroy confidence in the integrity and just intentions members of the Board.

In view of these facts, I have deemed it due to the Commissioners, to the people, and to the end of justice and truth, that the attention of the pub ic should be again called to the report of the com mittee that investigated this subject last winter-to the facts elicited by that investigation, and d to the facts either by that investigation, and in rect; it to such other facts and considerations touch-ing this subject, as may seem calculated to lead to a just application of it in all its bearings.

In the first place, there seems to be a general impression on the public mind that it had hereto

fore been the practice of the Canal Commissioner to allot work to the lowest bidder, without reference to his experiedce, capacity and intentions.— This never has been a general rule —it never has been generally practised at any previous letting and I have no hesitation in saying that it never could be carried out. It wouldlead to interminable delay, exation and ultimate loss to the State. Such ystem would produce numerous relettings or the dvance of prices after the allotment, which would be a more objectionable practice in the agents o commonwealth, than the exercise of a reasonable discretion at the time of making the contracts.— The lew instances in which the Board had exercised this discretion, rather than allow the work to stop, had been made the subject of so much unjust are, that they had concluded to regard them elves as entirely excluded from its use in future, and to endeavor to made their original contracts on fair and equitable terms. It will be seen by the testimony of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania railroad company, as well as by that of Strickland Kneass, one of the engineers on that road, that that company did not make it a rule to give work to the lowest. Mr. Thompson says 'We do not let our work to the lowest bidders. There were bidders lower than those to whom the work was allotted; we always give it to the lowes perience to carry it out; but this cannot always be arried out, as the same contractors may more work than they can do.' Again he says, the prices on their line since the letting, had been rais-ed not ouly in special instances, but it has become nearly general. And again: I think there would ery large fortunes in the contracts for the new State work. Mr. Kneass says that some of their contracts have been raised twice, and that the moun-tain is the hardest place to do work he has ever

Here is the testimony of gentlemen who have no interest in the question, and who will not They do not think the allotment of the State work for Speaker of that body, but was defeated by a oo high. Indeed it is a well ascertained fact, that his company is paying a handsome per centage bove the State's rates for similar work in the same above the States rates for similar work in the same vicinity. It will be observed too, by the testimony of these officers, that they would have been forced into numerous relettings and much delay, if they had not advanced and re-advanced the original pri-

es. If the Canal Commissioners were to exercis this discretion generally, the clamor of favoritism would be louder and wider than it now is. If it was the duty of the Canal Commissioners, to allot this work at all, it was as much an obligation to to it in such manner as would best promote the interest of the State by securing its prompt and economical construction. That this end could not e attained without the exercise of a wise discreshown by the bids themselves.

There seems to be a general impression that when individuals bid for work, they offer donds as security for its performance. This is not the case. The retained per centage is the only guarantee the State has for the completion of the contracts. This is the system on all public work. Another erro-neous impression is, that the bids are all bona fide and sincere. This is not the case. There is a vast deal of finesse in the bids of the most experienced contractors. For instance, it is preposterous to sup-pose that the highest and lowest bidders, as a gen-eral rute, put in their offers expecting thereby to that these propositions are too wide apart to be the result of judgment, and that the idea that this work could ever have been done at the lowest rates pro-posed, is simply ridiculous. If the sections had been so awarded, not one out of ten of them would ever have been touched. The bidders would all have done, as some of them have done heretofore demanded a large advance after the allotments, and if refused they would have gone off the work and abused the Board for favoritism. But let us look at

Section No. 14. Was allotted at \$7,450-the ighest bid was \$8.450, and the lowest \$5.000. No. 20. Was allotted at \$32,700 00-the highest bid was \$45.912 00, and the lowest \$19.512 00. No. 21. For the tunnel, and about which there as been much misrepresentation, was allotted at \$103 025 00-estimated by the engineer at \$122. 000 00-highest bid \$121,360 00, lowest bid \$68,

No. 22. Allotted at \$27,675 00-estimated at 27. 200 00-highest bid \$45,180 00, lowest \$17,140-No. 23. Allotted at \$6.380 00-estimated at \$6, 480. highest bid \$9,702 00-lowest \$4,450.

No. 24. Allotted at \$14,419-estimated at \$14,

370-highest bid \$35,120, lowest \$9.685. No. 25. Allotted at \$44,600 00—estimated at \$52,080 00—highest bid, \$118,850 00 lowest bid, \$35,345 00. No. 26. Allotted at \$24,620-estimated at \$24,-

20-highest bid, 56,525-lowest bid, \$14,000 No. 31. Allotted at \$14,950—estimated at \$17,-100-highest bid, \$21,900-lowest, \$11,050. No. 32. This is another of the contracts about which much has been said. It was allotted at \$77,

250-had been estimated at \$83,200-highest bid \$115,400—lowest,\$53,750.

No. 33. Allotted at \$22,100—estimated at \$23,-00—highest bid, \$34,450—lowest, \$17,550.
No. 34. Allotted at \$41,350—estimated at \$41. Acc. 34. Allotted at \$41,300—estimated at \$41,50—highest bid, \$56,400—lowest, \$28,950. No. 35. Allotted at \$38,050—estimated at \$38,500—highest bid, \$56.875—lowest, \$22,700. No. 38. Allotted at \$43,700—estimated at \$46,50—highest bid, \$65,960—lowest, \$27,565. I could present many other instances just as stri-ting, but these will suffice. No candid man, who

derstands this subject, will pretend that the high the expectation of getting the work; or, in other words, that experienced contractors, as many of these bidders are, could differ thus widely as to the real value of a job of work. The gentlemen offering the highest bids never expected to get the work at their rates, and those offering the lowest never intended to do it. The idea that work on sections nos. 38, 35, 34, 29, 28, 24, 25, 26 and 32, in n any one of the above named sections, could be lons at the lowest bid, is an absurdity too palpable to mislead any man. No experienced man can be found who would touch them at such rates. It is a great mistake to suppose that work will be done w the actual cos simply because it may have ted. Individuals will not sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the public, and it is idle to allege that the State could have saved the diffe

nce between the allotments and the lowest bids as given by Mr. Merriman. The Commisssoners were bound, therefore, to exrcise a proper discretion, and taking the estimates f the engineer as a general guide, they allotted the work at the lowest rates at which they believed it ould be done. Indeed many of the contractors had vithdrawn their low bids belore the letting. For instance. Painter, Gonder & Co. had bid on nearly all of the sections east of the mountains, and afterwards, as shown by the testimony of one of then efore the Legislative Committe ee, they gave the commissioners notice that these bids were not sincere—that they did not want the work at such rates. These bids have been the basis of much complaint, but it is seen that the Commissioners were

ever allowed to consider them. There are a few prominent facts which should that the aggregate allotment is below the aggregate estimate of the engineer. Mr. Thompson testified that the contracts on his road were allotted above he estimate of the engineer, and that the contrac-

Another important fact is that this State work at rates below the prices paid by the Pennsylvania railroad company, for precisely simi-ar work in the same neighborhood. The garbled statement of Mr. Merriman, shows

that the aggregate price on 24 sections was \$150, 000 above the lowest bids for the same. He ought at the same time, to have shown that these price were \$340,670 below the highest bids on the same sections. If the Canal Commissioners had intended to disregard their oaths of office, and other oblithe public, and to have covered themtractors, is it not probable that they would have gone much larther, and have given their favorites something sufficient to have merited their gratitud Mr. Merriman himself, the author of most of the complaints against the Board, bid on fourteen sec- ican District Attorney was killed

tions-at a price aggregating \$46,655 above the best evidence of his deliberate judgment. He shoul

ot complain that the State has saved \$46,000 by The tunnel at the summit for the State work The tonnel at the summit for on one and that for the Pennsylvania railread company, are separated but a few roda. The object of the same to a summer t gained by both was precisely the same—to prise the summit of the mountain. The former has been al-lotted at \$103,025—the latter, I am informed, will cost over \$250,000. If this picture were reversed, the Canal Commissioners would be impeached on

t without delay.

I conclude this statement of facts by inviting at tention to the statement of the contractors on the Allegheny Portage railroad, and to the legislative report annexed, and with the remark that if the work on the mountain should be completed on th present contracts, the people will have reason to gratified, and the contractors will not be richer tha ld be. THOMAS L. WILSON, excelory Board of Canal Communications they should be.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTORS The undersigned have read with much surprise a statement, which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, purporting to come from Mr. Merriman, and to exhibit a view of the bids which were far the new work to avoid the planes on the Allegheny mountain. With the motives which may gheny mountain. With the motives which ma have actuated Mr. Merriman in making th statement, we have nothing to do; our only object is to give the public such facts as relates to our own connection with this improvement. The state ment of Mr. Merriman had evidently been prepared and circulated for the purpose of creating the im pression that favoritism had been shown in the let ting of this work, and that the present contractors receiving exhorbitant prices. We are awar that our testimony will not be regarded as disinte ested, and that we should at once be subjected to the criticisms of the illiberal and selfish; but this consideration shall not deter us from stating the facts. We, therefore pronounce the statement, tha which this work was allotted is too high as a most flagrant misrepresentation of the truth. We took the work expecting to make a fair com-pensation, but such has been the unfortunate turn in affairs, for us, that we shall not be able to do this. The scarcity of labor, and the great advance in all kinds of subsistence and materials, has cut off all hope of a fair remuneration; and as an evidence of our sincerity on this point, we say to thos gentlemen who have manifested such a sensibili about the profits which we are to make, that they will come and pay our back per centage, th cost of our stock, and six per cent, interest on the capital invested, they shall have our contracts. In other words, if they will make us whole, we will give to them all chances of a fortune in this work We are experienced in the way of public works, and understand what we say. If the Commonwealth wants this work done at lower rates, she can neve realize this desire without inflicting manifest injus tice on private citizens.

contracts were taken at a rate averaging b low the estimate of the engineer, and are from ten to thirty per cent, below the rates paid by the Penn-sylvania railroad company on similar work lying parallel with ours. We know, too, that the railroad company have, in many instances, been obliged to advance their original prices to a large per centage, to keep the contractors from abandoning their work. And Mr. Merriman himself, who make this unjust charge, asked, by his bids, \$46,000 mor for making fourteen sections of this work than the present contractors are to receive. As a most un ust misrepresentation of the action of the Board of nissioners has been made, to prejudithe public mind, we have deemed the ment due to the ends of justice and truth.

W. SCOTT, HENRY PORTER, D. H. & D. DOUGHERTY. ARNOLDS & CO., T. J. LAUGHLIN & CO., WM. M. WILEY, ROCKAFELLOW & HAMILTON, ANDERSON & HUNTER, WM. H. M'QUAID & CO. E. D. GILLIS & CO., MOORHEAD, BURNS & CO., JOHNS, MILLER & CO.

The legislative report is omitted for want lished in the Intelligencer several weeks ago. We will barely remark that the report fully corrobo rates, in every particular, the above statements made by Mr. Wilson and the Contractors, and is triumphant vindication of the Canal Commis sioners from the false and malicious charges of malfeasance, &c., preferred against them by Mr. Merriman and echoed by the Whig press.

important diplomatic correspondence between the began to smite one against the other as he wended -Austrian Minister, Chevalier HULSEMANN, and our Secretary of State, Mr. Mancz, relative to the af- North. fair at Symrna between Capt. Ingraham and the Austrian authorities respecting Martin Koszta the Hungarian exile. The correspondence is very lengthy, covering eight of the broad columns of the serious thoughts of zemoving to the town called Union. The letter of Mr. Marcy is a very able Manheim, or the strong holds of Penn, or Cocalico, and statesman-like production, and does great credit to its distinguished author. Koszta, it will be re. collected, had resided altogether in the U. States for nearly two years, and had filed his intention to become a naturalized citizen. At the time of his seizure at Smyrna, in Turkey, by the Austrian officials he was there on a visit with the intention of return ing to this country. The following concluding paragraphs of Mr. MARCY's letter embrace the points of the answer made to the Austrian Minister's protest and demand for reparation:

The conclusions at which the President has ar rived after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of th Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law -the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case-Austria derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right in of secting the liberation of Koszta; and that Capt. In graham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the

ase, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulseman the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demand presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note. The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for sat isfaction on that account has been ered, and is respectfully declined. ant has been carefully consid-

Being convinced that the seizure and imprison-nent of Koszta was illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his de livery to the Consul General of Austria at Smyrna but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to con municate to Mr. Hulsemann his confid ion that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be resto ed in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June las The undersigned avails himself of this occas renew to Mr. Hulsemann the asssurance of his

W. L. MARCY. high consideration. THE NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.—The New York Sub-Treasury now contains \$10,000,000 in gold, and a few hundreds in silver coin. The safe containing the coin is kept in the Custom House and is composed of double sheets of iron, strengthened by cross bars or lattice work of cast steel rods, between which no instrument can cut or file. The safe is fifteen feet long, eight wide, and about as many feet high. It is divided into apartments, in satisfy the public that no wrong has been practised the inner one of which the money is deposited, and on the State by these allotments. One of these is it has three thick iron doors, each having twolocks, the keys to which are distributed at night among the different clerk -the Assistant Treasurer keeping himself the register of the principal key, so that the safe cannot be unlocked unless all are present. On the sides of the safe are tiers of boxes, capable of holding in all nine millions six hundred thousand dollars. They are now filled with coin, which is put up in bags of five thousand dollars each, except a few containing small amounts for convenience in making payments. The weight of the ten millions of gold now in cus

> U. S. TROOPS ORDERED TO EL PASO. - Four companies of the 8ih Infantry, it is said, have been ordered to establish military posta opposite El Paso This, probably, is done in view of the recent diffi culties between the Mexican authorities at El Palso and residents of New Mexico, in which the Amer-

tody, is eighteen and three-quarter tons.

Chronicles of Whiggery. CHAPTER V.

And it came to pass that there was sore distress in the Sanbedrim; and the knees of the King and his chief counsellors smote one against the

other.

2. For couriers arrived from the east and the west, from the north and the pouth, with despatches from the Lieutenauts of Issae, informing him of the terrible progress of the rebellion and how that the battalions of Charles THE INVISCIBLE Were pressure hard groon them on every side. ing hard upon them on every side.

3. They also informed the King that desertion were becoming more and more frequent from the Silver Grey ranks, and that unless something was speedily done to stay the insurrection every strong-hold in the kingdom would ere long tall into the hands of the enemy.

4. And the King wept sore when he heard of

thesa, things, and there was waiting and lamen-tation in the Whigwam, such as had not been heard there since the rebellion of John surnamed Enris. 5. And the chief counsellors and scribes litted up voices and wept because of the troublous times upon which they had tallen.

6. For word was brought by swift messenger

from the South country, giving the alarming intelligence that the great vallies of the Conestoga and octaring were in a perfect blaze of excitement, and the adherents of Charles had captured the strong-ty fortified posts of Colerain, Fulton, Little Britain, Drumore and Conestoga, and also that they were pressing hard upon Bart, Martic and Manor, and nothing but the most speedy succor could prevent them from also falling a prey to the enemy, 7. And again a messenger arrived from the East country, with sore tidings from Paradise, Salisbury and Sadsbury—the latter named fortress being cap-

ired, and Moses surnamed Pownall, one of th Silver Grey Captains, taken prisoner. Anon, tid-ings came from the North and from the West, all indicating that the King's days were numbered, and his reign fast coming to an end. 8. Now it came to pass that when all these re-ports were handed in to the Sanhedrim, and when the chief counsellors and scribes were stricken with ter

ror, and were well nigh ready to give up the contes in despair, that the Chief Captain, who had been re connoitering the out-posts, arrived in their midst, and by his burning eloquence and fiery patriotism infused a momentary energy into the counsels of 9. And the fiery created warrior said-"What mean

ye to weep and lament at the successes of CHARLES. They are but partial, and the damage can easily be repaired if ye but act like men. Dry your tears, ye faint hearted cravens, and show to the world, by your future good conduct, that the sin of recreancy o your high trusts shall no longer attach to you skirts. Send the women and children away—gird up your loins like men—follow me, and I will lead you to victory and glory, and will yet bring upon the enemies of our lord the King certain and oververwhelming destruction.

10. "And I will utterly destroy the Woolly Heads and Rechabites-the Locofocos and all who ppose me in arms—and will bring to nought the levices of the Masons and Odd Fellows, the modern Philistines and Amalekites, and raze their Lodges o the ground so that one stone shall not be left up Thus their name, and the name of all who oppose the King our master shall be a by-word

and reproach through all future generations."

11. And the wrath of the Chief Captain waxes armer and warmer, so that his face re Il moon in all her glory; and he drew his trusty broadsword and brandished it high above his head wearing a terrible oath that he could have no con-dence in such timid, time-serving counsellors, but hat he himself (if every one else proved craven and recreant) would, with his own trusty blade, ut-terly destroy all the King's enemies from off the ce of the earth.

12. And the Sanhedrim adjourned in great trepidation, the words of the Chief Captain having fa ed to convince his confederates that their fears for the result were all groundless, and each one departed to his own home 13. And the cause of CHARLES THE INVINCIBLE

went forward and prospered gloriously, and multi-tudes came in from all the different provinces of the kingdom and enlisted under his banner. 14. His Lieutenants also were soldiers of great skill and experience, who were engaged daily in be-

sieging and capturing the out-posts of the King, and in disciplining their battalions preparatory to the great and decisive battle which is to come off of room, and because the substance of it was pub. on the eleventh day of the tenth month, in the great valley of the Conestoga.

15. And the whole land was in an uproar, and

nen ran to and fro in amazement wondering what nad come to pass. Even their wives and little ones the young men and maidens, grew pale with af-fright, as they witnessed the approach of the hostile armies towards each other, and saw their husbands and fathers, their sons and lovers pressed into the service, and knew not that they would ever return

16. And BENJAMIN also, the would-be Keener of The Koszta Affair.

The Washington Union of Friday contains the King's Treasure, became more and more alarmed as he saw the tri-colored flag of the rebels ap-

And the great City itself, where the King and his chief counsellors resided, was literally alive with the rebels, insomuch that Isaac no longer considered himself safe in his palace, and began to have the only provinces which had not yet become seriously intected with the rebellion and seven having set their faces towards CHABLES who had now become the idol of the people. 18. And the King said, "what have I done, and vherein have I so grievously offended, that my peo

ple have in great multitudes deserted my banner and I must needs flee from my palace to save my self from falling into the hands of the enemy? 19. But there was no one to answer him and even his sage advice although very learned! given, was not the kind of consolation of he King rebuked him and said, "miserable comforter that ye are, get ye gone from my presence, and leave me to commune with my own thoughts

20. And David departed in great tribulation om the presence of his sovereign, and shut him self up in his own house for many days, and would not be comforted by reason of the sore displeasure of the King his master. And all Whigdom was in

21. But CHARLES, with consummate skill and udgment, pursued his march towards the Capital molested except by some occasional skirmishing rith the outposts of Isaac, in one of which his rusty Lieutenant Enward THE CONFESSOR Was se wounded, and for a time disabled from service, but is now happily recovering. The hearts of the people were with him, for he was kind and benevolent as he was sagacious and brave, and they all loved him as a friend and leader in whose t all they were willing to do deeds. of noble daring, ow him wheresoever he would go. 22. And almost with one accord the men of Lan-

aster left their work-shops and ploughs, and enlis ed for the campaign under the banner of CHARLES, if so be they might participate in the great battl and assist in taking possession of the Treasury of the Realm from which the minions of Isaac were seeking to exclude him.
23. And the "noise and confusion" was great in

the land. Thus endeth the fifth chapter Chronicles of Whiggery.

Our particular friend, Purser STERRET RAM-SAY, U. S. Navy, who has lately made our Borough his home, has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida, to supply the place made vacant by the death of Purser FAUNTLEBOY, who has victim to that scourge of the South, the yelow fever. Purser RAMSAY is a gentleman whole souled fellow"-and we regret his departure xceedingly. He leaves this morning, accompanied by his Clerk, Quincy A. Hypen, Esq., and takes route by Pittsburg and New Orlea they may both escape an attack of that fearful mal ady, "Yellow Jack," which has made such sad hav among the officers and men of the U. S. Service.

on that station .- York Republican. No more noble-hearted fellow fives than our old friend, Major Ramser, whom we have known infimately from our boyhood; and in addition, he is as true-hearted reliable a Democrat as Uncle Sam has in his dominions. We join heartily in the "hope" expressed by our contemporary, and sincerely wish the Major long life and plenty of friends wherever he goes. By the way, Major, how will your "church" prosper down there in Pensacola?

Burrato, Sept. 29.-A dreadful atorm occurred ere yesterday, and it is feared that very great damage has been done on Lake Erie. A number of vessels were driven ashore. The schooner Puritan, loaded with wheat, was struck at: Michigan city. It was not known whether she was Other vessels in the same vicinity were more or

The gale is the severest known for some year It is feared that lives have been lost on the lake.
The wind is still blowing fresh this morning. . The wharves along the harbor are inundated, and ch property has been carried away.

BARNUM'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS IS also a fine ctorial sheet, but not yet equal to Gleason TO GLEASON still continues its superiority in the who of sill competition in floor!

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

There was quite a amart frost in this vicin ty, on Friday morning first.

Manage Houses Ambresh On Saturday ev ming last, the contract for building the four new Market Houses, in this city, was allotted to Messra. Christian Stoner & John Evans of this city, for

10,206.

Large and enthusiastic Bengarran meetings were held at Voganville, Earl township, and at two different points in this city last week. Another meeting of the same kind was held last evening, at Evelng's Hotel, in Spring Garden. The ball is

BURGLARY.—We are informed that the Jewel-ler's Store at Bird-in-Hand, was entered on Tuesday night, it is thought about 11 o'clock, and robbe has yet been arrested, charged with the crime.

FETAL Accident.-A son of Benjamin Snavely (farmer.) of Conestogs township, aged about 12 years, was killed in Thursday last, by a field roller passing over him. How he came under the roller, or what was the cause of the accident, is not known. The boy was dead when discovered.

A VALUABLE FARM SOLD .- George Leaman, of East Lampeter township, sold his farm in Man-heim township, on Thursday last, consisting of 131 acres, for the sum of \$133,37½ per acres. It is lo-cated near Eden, on the New Holland turnpike, about three miles from this city, and is one of the best tracts of land in the county. The purchase is Mark S. Groff, of Earl twp.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held on Saturday last, in West Cocaliectownship, at the public house of Jesse Bucher.—
The meeting was organized by calling Jacob Bucher to the Chair. Vice Presidents—John Winhold, Adam Leisy, Samuel Slough, Reuben Leisy, Adam Usner and Christian Usner. Secretaries—Sam el Lutz and Jacob Schowalter

After the meeting was organized, Col. Wm. S. Amweg was called upon to address them in the English and German. Geo. W. McElroy, John W. Meckly and Jacob L. Gross, Esqs., also address

DR. JOHN CARPENTER.-The numerous friend of this gentleman will regset to learn, that he died of the Yellow Fever, on the 7th ult., at Natchez, Miss., after an illness of 48 hours. A few years since he left Lancaster county to engage in the practice of medicine in the South West; and at the time of his death ranked high in the profession he had chosen, and to which he was devotedly attache A twelve month since, and he was among his friends in Lancaster county, in the enjoyment of a manhood which gave promise of length of days now he rests beneath the soil of the stranger, lar away from the place of his birth, and the house of

Miss ELIZABETH FRAZER, cousin of Col. Reah Frazer, of this city, and who resided with him a considerable length of time, died at Port Gibson, Miss, on the 5th ult, of Yellow Fever. This estimable lady will be remembered by many of our citizens, for her many virtues, and her early death will be sincerely mourned.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Summer house about 94 cclock, from whence they marched in procession to a beautiful grove near by, where seats and a speakers' stand were prepared for the After a hymn was sung and prayer offered to

HIM who is the hearer of prayer, Mr. J. V. Eck-ert proceeded to address the children. His subject was from Eph. 6: 1, 2, 3. He endeavored to show that it was the duty of children to obey their parents in an honorable and christian manner, when that duty was demanded righteously. And his reasons for such obedience were, because parents are experienced, and consequently know what children need and ought to do; and that because parents are bound to provide for their children physically, in-tellectually, morally and religiously; obedience ellectually, morally and religious enectually, morally and religiously; obedienc parents, is the first step toward that obedienc to Church and State, which should be exhibited in the conduct of every good citizen, who wishes to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.— He gave examples of persons from the Old and New Testament that children can be pious from youth, that God had made provision under both dispensations for them to be brought into covenant with him; that the Saviour came and preached his gospel to the Jews first and salvation came to the house of Zaccheus, just because they were in covenant with the Lord—that peculiar blessings are conferred upon those who enter into connection with the Church; that the churches increase of mem pers is found generally to come from the children of christian parents, and not from those of the ungodly and unconverted; that youthful impression are strong and lasting; and that we learn our chil dren to be tradesmen, lawyers, doctors, and reput licans by instruction suited to those professions an principles and consequently that God has given us his word and spirit to make us us christis will and must prove effectual if we use them prophis weary way towards the hill country of the erly. The speaker made many other happy sug-North.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, who addressed the parents in a very able and we pre sume effectual manner. He showed by illustration and argument the influence that parents have over their children either for good or bad. That if train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it.

After partaking of the delicacies prepared by the kind ladies and friends of the cause sion, the school was brought to order for the hear ing of other addresses.

Rev. Mr. Leach then addressed the parents

teachers, children and spectators in the German but as the writer could not understand him, he was unable to value his remarks; but from the attention of the audience, and the remarks of some pre ent, we believe that he spoke with great effect.

The school was then dismissed with singing and prayer, and parted in peace, with hearts of joy and we, trusting that if never permitted to meet on earth again, that they all may meet in heavenwher congregations never break up, and praises never

Mr. Marcy's Letter.

The main points in Mr. Mancy's Letter are the following:

Koszta is claimed as an American citizen unlay fully seized by the Austrians. In reply to the de-mand of Austria that the Unite! States government shall direct Koszta to be delivered to that govern ment, that it shall disavow the conduct of the Amer ican agents in the Smyrna affair, and tender satis faction for that outrage, Mr. Marcy enters into an analysis of the doctrine of allegiance, and contend that the conflicting laws on that subject are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the country exacting them; that neither of the parties to dispute has the right to appeal to its own munici-pal laws to settle the matter in dispute, which oc-curred in the jurisdiction of a third independent power; that neither the Austrian decrees nor Amer ican laws can properly be invoked in this case, but the international law furnished the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source she upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned. Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely in unless the Sultan of Turkey has conser stipulations to give them vigor within his domi

Mr. Marcy, after defining the law of nations, bear ing on the subject of allegiance, contends that to surrender political offenders like Koszta is not a duty, but on the contrary would be a dishonorable enbserviency to a foreign power, and act meriting the reprobation of mankind.

He then refers the Austrian minister to the re tusal of Turkey in 1849 to surrender the Hungari an relugees on the demand of Austria and Russia a refusal which the civilized world justified and ommended, and which those two powers eventu ally acquiesced in, without imputing to Torkey's breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.— Koszta was one of these refugees, and his case was then fully discussed, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right Austria to require any extradition, either under ons. or. by existing treaty stipula the rulers, statesmen, and people of every country, and the Sultan commended for the firmness and hu-

manity of his course. Mr. M. then alludes to the claim put forth by Austria to seize Koszta by virtue of certain treaties which subjects Austrian subjects in Turkey to con-sular jurisdiction; he doubts the existence of any such treaties, and gives eggent reasons for so doing.

Haves in Grace, Md., Sept. 28—A negro boy named Isaiah Kamsey has been surested here on suspicion of having been concerned in a recent attempt to burn down the Presbyterian, Church of this place. A supposed accomplice, named Rigby, was also arrested and on the premises of the two were found a silver; goblet, and two silver candlesticks, stolen from the Catholic Church; besides other articles belonging to different persons in town. A third man, named Stephen Presbury, who was a secondies. an accomplice, fled to Pennsylvania, but it is said he has been also arrested.

ID A Miss Kline has recovered \$500 of a Mr. Suydam, a widower in New Jersey, for breach of promise. She proved her case by a female friend, who overheard the contract through a hole in the

Attumn.

The season of the year when every thing is ripe and ready to be gathered into the garner, when the goden corn is cribbed up, and the mellow apple is singed away for winter's use. What melancholy reflections arise in the mind, in the contemplation of the fading loveliness at the season? The leaves are withering away, the field look brown and desolate; and the cold winds sweep along regardless of the have they are making. The only relief to the mind is the clear bright sun and sky above us, which contest strangely with the dying and desolate aspect of the earth. Springtime and summer have passed away. The season for change and decay has come. The flowers that blossomed in the garden are dropping off. The birds that enlivened the morning with their gay songs, are wheeling into flocks preparatory to their departure for a more lovely and genial clune. The year will ere long wrap its mantic about it and he down to die. The events that distinguished it, will be enrolled among the records of the past.

So it is with human life. How distinctly has Providence impressed upon all things the evidence of decay and death, as it to remind us of our own perishing nature. The whole scenery of life and death is made to pass before us like a moving panorama. Youth, manhood and old age follow in quick succession, and as we look and wonder at the change, we know that we are rapidly tending toward "that bourne from whence no traveller returns:" As in the Spring time of the year, nature puts on her bea iteous ature, and in the Autumn mellows and decays, so we in the morning of life Autumn.

puts on her beauteous ature, and in the Autumn mellows and decays, so we in the morning of life blush into being, gradually attain our full developement, and finally waste away into the grave.

But while nature teaches us the certainty of death

Revelation developes the glorious doctrine of immortality. The grave is not the end of all. The body, it is true, will moulder into dust, but the soul is immortal. While our physical frame dissolves, our mental being will start off on a broader and more extended field of intellectual labor.

"There is a home for weary souls
By sin and sorrow driven,
When tossed on life's tempestuous shoalss
Where storms arise and trouble rolls,

'Tis found alone in Heaven: To this end let us endeavor to be vigilabt and vakeful. Neither the pains of dissolving nature tor the gloom of the grave, can disturb our repose f we cast our hopes upon HIM who died for all.— Our trials may be diversified and frequent, our pathway through this life may be rugged and our pil-low planted with thorns, but there is a star that shines brighter and brighter in the distance, directing us in its course to a havon of peace and happiness, the eternal home of the christian and the final anchoring place of the soul.

GEO. W. McELROY.

Quite a number of our citizens enjoyed them selves in a very becoming manner on the evening of the 21st inst. in the way of a pleasant excursion to your city, accompanied by "Gaul's celebrated Philada, Brass Band." They took the cars at this place at 84 o'clock, and reached your city in about an hour and a hall. On arriving at "Fulton Hall," it was ascertained there were upwards of seventy couple in attendance, notwithstanding some of the would be "upper ten" had circulated very unpleasant things about the Managers, and a number whom they knew had been invited; but it was of no avail, as the "villifiers" and the "villified" were ville Sabbath Schools in East Earl township, held their celebration on the 17th ult. The day was pleasant, and a cheerful hope appeared to gladden. The party enjoyed themselvs in dancing, and parthe hearts of the children. They met in the school taking of excellent refreshments until 3 o'clock the morning, when they again took the cars, andu

returned to this place. They were all highly gratified with the "good time" they had, and were therefore not sparing in their praising of Col. BAKER, the gentlemanly and deservedly popular Supt. of the C. & P. R. Rail-road, for the kind and prompt manner in which he irnished them with motive power for the occasion. They also express their kind regard for Messrs BINGHAM & DOCK for furnishing them with such

excellent cars. It is understood that the receipts amounted to bout one hundred and fifty dollars, leaving a surplus of some thirty dollars, which I am inforwas handed over by the Ma agers to Mr. Rof this place, who was unfortunate enough to meet with an accident some three weeks ago, which caused the loss of his arm. I will not say a word in commendation of this praisworthy act on part of the managers. It will speak for itsel

OPTICUT. PARKESBURG, Sep. 2S.

Important from Europe.

New Yoak, Sept 29, 34 P. M. -- The Washington has reached her wharf with Southampton dates to Sept 10th. The Washington left Bremen on the 9th inst. and Southampton on the 14th. She brings a large and costly carge of German, French and Continenal merchandize. Also 160 passengers.

At Liverpool, on the 10th, flour had advanced one shilling, and wheat 3d.

one shilling, and wheat 3d.

The political news is important. Russia has reected the note of the four Powers on the Turkish
question, and it is believed that war is inevitable.

Queen Christiana, of Spain, left London for Paris
no the 9th inc. The Madrid correspondent of the London Morn-

ing Chronicle, states that the question of the recep-tion of the Hon. Pierre Soule, the American Minis-ter, was discussed by Council and Ministers at La-granja on the 2d inst. It was understood that the Minister from the United States would be received although several of the principal journals had advocated an opposite course.

There was a panic in the British stock market, and another panic in the Paris grain market. Telegraph accounts from Vienna announces that the lost jewels of Hungary, affirmed to have been stolen by the Austrian Government from Kossuth

and his Ministry, have been discovered near Os-schová, buried under the ground. The jewelry comprises the Hungarian Crown and Insignu, and the cloak of St. Stephen. The latter was almost estroyed by dampness. The telegraphic accounts from Constantinople to the 29th August, state that they are impatiently waiting for a manifest from the Sultan explaining the position of Turkey with respect to the other

The Egyptian troops, after having been reviewed by the Sultan, were marched to Shumle.

It was again stated that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has sent in his resignation as Ambassador of

Advices from Jassy to the 30th of August, mention that the Consuls of Great Britain and France had left the city. The public were panic struck.
The London Jimes, in its impression of the 14th
instant announces that a telegraphic despatch had
been recived from Berlin with the news for which all Europe was waiting—that the Emperor of Russia had rejected the Turkish modifications of the note which he had accepted at the suggestion of the Four Powers. An answer in this sense had been despatched from St. Petersburg to Vienna on the 7th inter. It was not certain whether the rejection the 7th just. It was not certain whether the rejection was pure and simple, or whether, says the Times, reasons for its rejection were stated which would necessarily lead to further negotiations. The Emperor himself was at once to proceed to Warsaw, and on the 23d of September was to meet

War between Russia and the Porte is considered inevitable, as advices from the Lower Danube state that the Pasha was in an embarrassing position.—
His soldiers are fighting the Russians and he can not overcome their resolution. There was reason to fear the fanaticism of the troops would interfere

with future negotiations. It was supposed that Gen. Luders, at the head of a fresh corps of Russian troops, was marching upon Moldavia.

From Paris we learn that the Emperor had returned to the capital, and was present at the Cabinet Council held at St. Cloud on the 11th inst. In consequence of the fluancial measures of Government, French funds had declined. The Moniteur

ishes another denial of the statement that large nantities of corn had been purchased by the rench Government.

A despatch from Constantinople states that all terrupted.
The cholera was making rapid progress at New-

castle on the Tyne. Seventy-five cases occurred, most of them proving fatal. STILL LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Fri-

lay afternoon, with three days later news than the The warlike appearance of things between Russiz and Turkey is fully confirmed—indeed it is re-ported that several skirmishes had taken place between the outposts of the two armies.

Breadstuffs were firm at Liverpool, and Flour had

dvanced a trifle. The cotton market was depressed. Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, has de clined an invitation to dine with the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.
The Cholera was spreading through England and

had made its appearance at London and Liverpool A NEW COUSTERFEIT .- Bicknell's Reporter thus describes a new counterfeit on the Farmens' BANK, of this City, which has recently made its

51s, sparlous. Vignette, a man and woman, the

3.

by, sparous. Vignette, a man and woman, the latter with a rake in her hand, and the former holding, a fork with the prongs resting on the ground.—Denomination on either end of the note. The vignette of the genuine is three men and a woman.—On the right; end two females, one holding a sickle and bundle of wheat, and on the left a man on horseback; and between names of officers a dog lying down alongside of a chest. ying down alongside of a chest.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The defalcation of L. S. Norwood, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, amounts to \$20,000 to the city and \$12,000 to the State. To meet this he has \$400 in cash, real estate worth \$18,000, with other resources which will in-crease the amount to \$28,000. His securities are Mabury Turner, Esq., and U. S. Marshal Watkins.

appearance: