Popular Sovereignty. Is this term, as applied to Kansas at present time, sufficiently understood? opine not. Every body professes to be in favor of it, theoretically-but, practically, they fail to carry it out. Let us look for a moment at the condition of things in Kansas. The last Congress passed a law, authorizing the people of that Territory to elect delegates to a Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution preliminary to its admission into the Union as a sovereign State. This will not be denied by any one, nor will the right of Congress to pass such a law be called in question. Under the provisions of that act delegates were elected, (whether by a majority of the qualified voters or not is of no account, as it was the fault of the voters themselves if they did not exercise the right of suffrage conferred upon them by Congress,) who met in Convention at the time and place specified in the law .-So far so good. Now, it cannot be denied that the Convention, as soon as organized, represented the sovereignty of the people of Kansas, and was authorized and empowered to frame a Constitution for the State of Kansas. This was an act of sovereignty exercised by the people of the Territory themselves, through their representatives, and of course is binding to the extent it goes. So far, then, there has been no infraction of the doctrine at the head of this article, for it was the act of

the people themselves. But now comes the trouble. The malcon tents in Kansas, and many good citizens in the old States, contend that there is a sovereignty over and above the sovereignty that elected the delegates and framed the Constitution, who should now sit in judgment on that instrument and undo, if they choose, what the people, through their representatives, have done. In other words, they insist that a Constitution, emanating from the people, shall be submitted to the same people for their approval or rejection before it is presented to Congress. Now, we look upon this as a work of supererogation-an unnecessary requirement -a delay without any sufficient cause, other than a desire to keep open the Kansas excitement, by keeping the question before Congress and the whole country for an indefinite length of time. . We should have preferred, for peace sake

to have seen the whole Constitution submitted to the people of the Territory-provided the advocates of its submission were honest in their intentions and purposes with regard to it, of which we have great doubts. But we are not aware that the people had instructed their delegates to that effect. For any thing that has yet transpired, it would appear that rison platform or give up the business of negro the Convention was called together for the sole purpose of framing a Constitution, and truth must ultimately prevail, if the people posthe law under which the delegates convened required them to submit the result of their labors to Congress, and to no other sovereignty whatever. The delegates met and acted gress and the people themselves? It strikes keeping it in its own treasuries. us very forcibly that the doctrine of popular is an attempt to take the work out of the linquents." hands of the people and place it in the hands of Congress. In effect, it is an effort to set in our view of the matter.

any thing wrong-any thing anti-republican in | ful and unprejudiced perusal. the Constitution. No fault so far as we know has been found with any of its provisions. Then why all this bluster and noise about the action of the Convention, why dispute about trifles? Why not adopt it at once, with without slavery, as the majority of the people shall determine, and thus take the whole question out of the hands of Congress and give peace and quietness to the country. Let it be adonted and a State Government organized under it, and the people can turn round the next day, if they choose, and call a convention to alter, er amend it as they may desire. Let it be adonted, and the wounds of this ill-fated Territory will at once stop bleeding, and Kansas will become a prosperous State of the Union. But this does not suit the ulterior views of the Abolitionists. They do not desire to see it become a sovereign State at this time. They want it to remain in a territorial condition for several years to come, so as to keep up the ex--citement throughout the country and have some capital for the next Presidential campaign. Without that they would have no hope of making even a respectable show against the Democratic party-with it, they calculate on achieving a victory, even if it should be at the expense of the Union itself. May kind Heaven preserve us from the machinations of these unscrupulous men.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the Washington Union, contains a vol ume of rebuke to the objectors above alluded to, in a brief space:

BLACK REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY .- The most arrant hypocrisy to be found is the Black Republican, who pretends to be horrified because the whole of the Kansas Constitution is not submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection. This same Black Republican was, and is, the advocate of the Topeka Constitution, that was made by a body of irresponsible fanatics, who assembled in open defiance of the laws of the Territory, usurped the power to sit as a constitutional Convention, made a Constitution in open hostility to the legal authorities of the Territory. ed to submit any portion to the people for ratification or rejection, but sent it to Congress and there insisted that it was the true and legitimate Constitution of Kansas. The hyporite now pretends to be shocked that the legally-constituted Convention of Kansas has to submit any other than the Slavery clause for the judgment of the people. Such brazen faced effrontery and shameless hypocrisy deserve to be scouted and despised by all true national men.

Low Prices.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, last week, corr was selling at 20 cents, and many buyers were not offering over 18 cents per bushel In Posey county, Ind., near Evansville, corn in the field was offering last week at 12½ cents of Pennsylvania should at once imitate the per bushel.

More Specie from Europe.—The steamship Vanderbilt from Havre arrived at the \$250,000 in specie, and 305 passengers.

The great question which has agitated country from centre to circumference for the last three years, was whether slavery should or should not exist in Kansas, and whether that Territory should come into the Union as a free or slave State. This was the absorbing question which entered into and overrode all others, in the last Presidential election. Grow ing out of this question and intimately con nected with it, was the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The Democratic party strongly advocated this doctrine, and the Republicans opposed it-the latter contending for the right of Congress to legislate for the people of the Territories. The Democracy were victorious, and the leading principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the right of the people of Kansas to determine the question of slavery for themselves, abundantly sustained.

The Convention of Kansas, the member which body were elected under an act of Congress, met at the time and place fixed upon. and, after a somewhat prolonged session, have brought their labors to a close by presenting to the people of the Territory a constitution, republican in form and modeled after the fashion of many of the old States, with a clause in the schedule for ascertaining the sense of the people on the much mooted and troublesome slavery question. Those who want slavery will slavery will vote against the provision. If a in slaves now in this territory shall in no majority (as we have every reason to believe will be the case) shall vote against the provision, then it will be stricken out, and Kansas will come into the Union as a free State. Now we respectfully ask, what farther guarantee of the expression of popular sovereignty can be asked than this action of the Constitutional Convention provides for? The question of slavery is to be fairly submitted to the votes of the people of Kansas, who hereafter will have the decision of the quesion in their own hands. If it is not decided in accordance with the wishes of the majority, the majority along will be held responsible for the result. There can be no more boy's play in this matter. The Territory of Kansas must soon become one of the sovereign States of the Union, clothed with all the rights, immunities and responsibilities of every other member of the confederacy. The Democracy of the country have from the first opening up of the measure, insisted upon the right of the people of Kansas to make their own institutions and government, and they will see this principle carried out at all hazards, regardless of sectional clamor or prejudiced partizanship. Let abolitionists and fire-enters rave because a sensible course prevails, the masses of the people in every State must acknowledge the fitness and patriotism of the stand taken by Mr. Buchanan's administration. Kansas we think will be, as the Democracy have always contended, a free State, and abolitionism will have to fall back upon the Garagitation. In a government like ours, the

sess sufficient intelligence to appreciate it. Col. Benton on the Currency. We do not know that we could furnish readers with any thing more interesting and without any special instructions from their useful at the present time, than the great letconstituents-they were convened to exercise ter of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, on the the highest powers of sovereignty. Neither subject of Banking and the Currency, which the law nor the instructions of the people re- was first published in the National Intelligencer quired them to submit the Constitution to a of the 19th ult. The reader will observe that popular vote prior to the action of Congress of General Jackson's original plan for regulaupon it. They did not, in their wisdom, see ting the currency, which contained five disproper to make this submission, except so far tinct propositions, all have succeeded but twoas the slavery question is concerned, (the only These propositions are: "First, to review the ject matter thereof. bone of contention between the parties there,) gold currency, by correcting the erroheous and can it be pretended that they have arro- standard of 1791; Second—to create a degated to themselves any right or prerogative | mand for hard money by making it the excluwhich they were not authorized to exercise by sive currency of the Federal Treasury; and, the power that created them—the act of Con Third—to make sure of this hard money by

These three reforms have been accomplished, otherwise in the action of the body, and the remaining two that, according to Col. BENTON, attempt now making to eliminate or nullify should now be accomplished, are: "Fourththeir work savors more strongly of any thing | To suppress all paper currency under \$20 by else than the right of the people to rule through | a stamp duty; and, Fifth-to wind up all detheir legally constituted representatives. It faulting Banks by a bankrupt law against de-

There is a vast fund of information letter which should be in the possession of the refusal, absence or disability of the president the popular will at defiance, if we are correct people and of legislators in these times of suspension and pressure. We have inserted the It is not pretended, we believe, that there is letter on our first page, and ask for it a care-duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or

> Now that the Convention of Kansas has placed the slavery question in such a shape, as that a majority of the people can determine the question for themselves, the tive duties as soon after the admission of the Abolitionists have taken a new tack, and object to the action of the Convention because it did not see proper to submit the whole Constitution to the people, for their approval or disapproval. We should have preferred such a submission ourselves; but we do not or state of Kansas, until the legislature of the think the neglect or refusal of the Convention to do so, should be any great objection, especially as there is no opposition in any quar- ture shall think it necessary to amend, alter ter, so far as we have heard, to any of the provisions of the instrument.

Nor has the Convention been without pre-Pennsylvanian that the first Constitutional majority of all the citizens of the state have voted for a convention, to consist of as many governed for forty-nine years. The most sin- same manner, at the same place, and by the gular part, however, of the whole history is, same electors that choose the representatives that the Constitution was never submitted to the people for their approval, but was absolutely pose of amending, revising, or changing the refused by the Convention to be so submitted. A resolution was offered in the Convention, declaring in substance, that when the Constitution was finished it should be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, before it should go into operation; yet the meven to seven, and the Constitution was declared to be in force and obligatory on the people, without their assent expressed in any form

whatever Judge Burnet, in his Notes, says that some persons ascribed the rejection of the resolution to a fear that the people would repudiate the instrument, if it were submitted to them in the form in which it had been drawn up; while it was said, in their behalf, that they were influenced by an honest desire to save labor and the said territory upon that day, and over the strife, and prevent an unnecessary loss of age of twenty-one years, for ratification or re-

An Early Resumption. We see it stated that there is a movement hv the banks of New York, towards a resumption of specie payments on the first of January. We hope this is so. The sooner such a step is taken, the better it will be for the business of the country-now prostrated by want of confidence. All the solvent banks should look to the earliest possible day for resumption and the insolvent ones should be put out of harm's way without farther ceremony. We trust the New York banks will resume with the commencement of the new

EDITORIAL CONVENTION .-- The Pittsburg Post. and a number of other papers, are adport of New York on Thursday, bringing vocating an editorial convention of democratic editors, to be held at Harrisburg the day foltransmitted the constitution so ratified to the lowing the inauguration of Gov. PACKER .-The municipal election in the City of This is a good move, and much benefit may result from such a convention

banks have already resumed.

The Kansas Constitution.

A careful perusal of the subjoined schedule of submission, as adopted by the Kansas Convention, will show that the reports at first received of its action are false and unfounded. It was at first announced, and is still repeated by some of the Black Republican papers. that, even if the majority of the people should vote for the constitution without the slavery clause, the constitution would then be simply silent on the subject, and slavery would be ecognized in the new State by virtue of the federal constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. A perusal of this document will show that this is not true. It will also show that the people of Kansas have it fully in their power to prohibit slavery by this vote, if they see fit.

The eleventh section of the schedule provides that on the 21st day of December inst., the vote of the people shall be taken ;-that the ballots cast at said election shall be enendorsed "Constitution with Slavery;" and "Constitution with no Slavery;"-that if a majority of the ballots are east for the former. then the constitution shall be immediately transmitted to Congress; but if it shall appear that the majority is in favor of the "Constitution with no Slavery," then the "the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this convote for the provision which would make Kan- vention, and no slavery shall exist in the State sas a slave State-those who are opposed to of Kansas, except that the right of property

manner be interfered with." Can anything be more fair? The question of slavery or no slavery will be fairly tested, and the decision of the majority of the bona fide citizens of Kansas will be final and con-

The following is the schedule above referred

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of indi viduals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last territorial legislature, shall continue as if no change had taken place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state of Kansas.

Sec. 2. All laws now of force in the territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a legis lature assembled by the provisions of this con

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the state of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name state of Kansas : and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor and corresponding officers of the state authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed, and may be sued and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialities, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the ter ritory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the state of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the territory of Kansas.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a state government, which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the state of Kansas; all actions at law in suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the territory at the time of the change from territorial to a state government may be con tinued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the sub-

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, hold ing their offices under the authority of the territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state. SEC. 7. This constitution shall be submitted the Congress of the United States, at its

information has been received that it is apsovereignty has been exemplified, rather than mainly by the Independent Treasury. The proved by the same, by the admission of the of the United States, the president of this convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the state legislature at the seat of gov-ernment, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: Provided, however, in case of of this convention to discharge th herein imposed on him, the president pro tempore of this convention shall perform said disability of the president pro tempore, a com mittee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the president of this convention.

SEC. 8. The governor and all other officer shall enter upon the discharge of their respecstate of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign states of the Union as may be con-

Sec. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any judge, justice of the peace, or any judge of any court of record of the territory state may otherwise direct.

Sec. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, whenever the legisla and change this constitution, they shall recom mend to the electors at the next general election, two thirds of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling cedent in its action. We learn from the of the convention; and, if it appears that a Convention of Ohio framed a Constitution, woted for a convention, be in the house under which the people of that State were prepresentatives at the time, to be chosen in the said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election for the pur-

constitution. Sec. 11 Before this constitution shall be sen o congress for admission into the Union as a state, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this territory for approval or disapproval as follows: The president this convention shall, by proclamation, declare resolution was rejected by a vote of twenty. that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided in the territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The president of this convention shall appoint three commissioners in county in the territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the sev eral precincts of their respective counties, at which election the constitution framed by this convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the territory of Kansas in jection, in the following manuer and form The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two pollballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery," and "constitution with no slavery." One of the said poll-books shall be returned within eight days to the president of this convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for inspection. The president, with more members of this convention, shall examine said poll-books; and if it shall appear upon said examination, that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the constitution with slavery, he shall imme diately have the same transmitted to the congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. But if, upon such examination of said year, and then we think all the solvent banks poll-book, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor praise worthy example. The New Orleans of the "constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention, and no slavery shall exist in the state of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this territory shall in no manner be interfered with, and shall have

congress of the United States, as hereinbefor

by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise

dent of this convention to perform the

provided. In case of the failure of the presi-

the same duties shall devolve upon the presi-

dent pro tem.

SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing secions, shall, before entering upon their duties, pe sworn to faithfully perform the duties heir offices, and, on failure therof, be subject the same charges and penalties as are pron like cases under the territorial laws. Sec. 13. The officers provided for in the preeding sections shall receive for their services he same componsation as is given to officers. for performing similar duties under the terri

Szc. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and to support this constitution, it adopted, under penalties of perjury under the territorial

Sec. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, state treasurer, and members of the legislature, and also a member of congress. 16. Until the legislature elected accordance with the provisions of this consti tution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the governor shall be three thousand dollars per innum; and the salary of the lieutenant gov ernor shall be double the pay of a state senator; and the pay of members of the legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers, other than those elected by the people, at the first election. Sec. 17. This constitution shall take edect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people as hereinbefore provided.

Is it Best to Fight with the South ? We are all interested in free labor. The commercial mai interested. It is that which freights his ships, etc.
|N. P. Banks in Fanguil Hall, Boston, Aug. 15.

Let us see how this applies to the exports from this country for a few years past.

For the year ending June 30, 1850, as shown by the last Treasury report, says the Boston Post, our total exports amounted to \$136,946,-912. Value of cotton, \$71,984,616; tobacco, \$9,951,023. Making a liberal estimate on the products of the sea, forest and agriculture, and giving all the export of specie to the North during the year, the products of free labor going to freight ships outward bound did not exceed forty millions, or less than one-third of the total exports.

In 1851 our total exports amounted to \$195, 489,718, of which the North furnished less than one fourth-say \$45,000,000. The South furnished \$112,315,317, in cotton alone, and \$9,219,251 in tobacco.

In 1852 the total exports were \$192,268,984. Giving thirty seven millions of specie to the North, she exported only about \$72,000,000, or a little more than one third. The value of cotton exported by the South was \$87,965,732; tobacco. \$10.031.283.

In 1853 the total exports were \$213,417 697. Giving the North, again, all the specie -twenty three and a half millions-she exported only some \$63,000,000, or less than one third again. The South furnished in cotton 109,556,504, and in tobacco \$11,319,-

In 1854 the total exports were \$253,390,870. ncluding all the specie, some thirty eight millions, the North could not have exported more than \$90,000,000, or a little more than a third. The South sent out more than that in cotton alone (\$93,596,220,) and \$10,016,046

In 1855 the total exports were \$246,708,533. Giving, again, the specie to the North (some fifty-four millions,) she exported less than \$104,000,000, or about two fifths only. Cotton, \$88,143,844; tobacco, \$14,712,468.

In 1856 the total exports were \$310,586,330; with forty four millions of specie included, the North exported less than \$110,000,000-say one third only. The South furnished more than that in cotton alone (\$128,382,151,) and \$12,221,843 in tobacco

It seems, therefore, by the figures, that when Mr. Banks undertakes to enlighten commercial men, he either knows not what he next ensuing session; and as soon as official is talking about, or else for low, sectional ends, he intentionally mistakes the truth. Cotton alone freights more than two thirds of our outward bound vessels. The following table will show how large a proportion of our imports, including silks, satins and embroideries, principally consumed at the North it has

58, prim	apany	Consumed at th	o moren, it mas
tually p	aid fo	r six years past	:
		Value of Imports,	Value of Cotton
		including specie.	exported.
50		\$178,138,318	\$71,984,616
51		216,224,932	112,315,317
52		212,945,442	97,965,732
53		267,978.647	109.456.404
		304,562,381	93,596,2:0
55		261,468,520	88,143,844
56 .		314,639,042	128,382,153
Under	these	circumstances,	concludes our

Boston contemporary, is it worth while for New England business men longer to wage war against the South-quarrel with their own bread and butter-simply to gratify the aspirations of such superlative demagogues political weathercocks as Nathaniel

The News from Europe.

late news from Europe is highly important. The Bank of England has suspended specie payment, and has been authorized to issue small notes (one pound we presume. five dollars, 1 until further notice. This is the first time a suspension has taken place with hat mammoth moneyed institution since 1797 -a period of sixty years.

There have been several very heavy failures n England, and the crisis in financial affairs s very severe.

The following item of news by the English papers tells its own history, and is too monstrous almost for human belief. Look at it: 'The massacre at Delhi was horrible. All the people found in the city were put to the

Confession of the Murderers. Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, who (together with Monroe Stewart) were recently tried before the Allegheny Court and found guilty of the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, his sister, in that county, (an account of which was published in this paper at the time,) have made a confession to the Jailor. They acknowledge having murdered the two old people. The intention originated with Charlotte Jones. When the two gained admission to the house, Fife stabbed the old man, and Charlotte struggled with her aged aunt. Failing to kill her, Fife was obliged to assist, and the double murder was completed. The chest was then searched and its contents taken, and the two left the house. They both assert that Stewart is entirely innocent of the murder-that he was not there at the time, nor did he know any thing of their intentions.

The Editor's Book Table. THE LADIES' WREATH AND PARLOR ANNUAL. Copies of the November and December numbers of this eriodical have been received. The November No. is em cellished with well finished engravings of "Mother and Daughter," and the "Syrian Rose and Iris," which are finely colored. The December No. is also decorated with engravings of the "Inebriate," and the "Rose Bay," a Mrs. Denison's valuable pen has been introduced in an interesting story styled "Mrs. Winchester," story is commenced in November and concludes in the De ember No. Mary C. Vaughau has also contributed to the Magazine. Her tales of the "Inebriate," and "Madeleine Reade" are very touching. Some short but very good arti. cles of poetry and prose complete the contents of both No's The price of this Magazine is only \$1 a year in advance Published by John R. Scovill, No. 8, Spruce St., New York

THE HAPPY HOME AND PARLOR MAGAZINE. A conv of the December No. is on hand. The articles are written with great ability, and distinguished for morality and purity throughout. This periodical is, as the name orts, intended more particularly for the family circle and the contents all have a tendency to elevate the thoughts and guide the judgment of the young Lecompton Convention.

This body consisted of fifty two members The Constitution which they have framed for Kansas was signed by forty-three of them. The nine who would not sign were Southern

men of extreme views on the Slavery question.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

COURT PROCEEDINGS Common Pleas. November Term. The November Term of the Court of Com mon Pleas was hold last week-Judge Haves presiding.-B. law will be found a synopsis of the proc

not be granted.

Mr. S. Stevens asked for final action in the matter of a charter for an "Agriculturai. Mechanical and Historical Society." on petition presented by him at the August adjourned term, the order of Court in reference to advertisement. &c., having been complied with. Court grant the

charter.
Upon application of Mr. S. H. Reynolds, the Court ordered a stay of execution against Wm. F. Baker, in the sum of Upon appreciation against Wm. F. Baker, in the sum of a stay of execution against Wm. F. Baker, in the sum of \$2318, (judgment having been obtained by the Lancaster County Bank), and grant rule to show cause why execution should not be prevented from issuing nntil the expiration of the usual 30 days allowed by law.
These were the first applications made under the new Law for the "relief of creditors."

o. Geo. B. Withers, Esq., and Michael Withers vs. James M.

APTERNOON SESSI

Cop. B. Withere, Esq., and Michael Withers as James M. Hopkins: This was an action to recover the value of some Chesnut timber cut from off 22 acres and 30 perches of land claimed by plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs aver that the timber land in question is part of the Nissley grant (of 234 acres and 70 perches) situated in Drumore twp., patented in 1800, and known to many as the Palmyra tract. This tract was in 1813 sold to Michael Withers' uncle. and Geo. Withers, cousin of the present plaintiffs; but the deed of conveyance was made, only, in the name of George. At the death of Michael it was found that he had by will (read in court) bequeathed to the present plaintiffs all his individual share in the said Palmyra tract; and in 1842, notwithstanding that the deed was alone in the name of their consin George; the plaintiffs entered a suit of ejectment against him, and recovered two-thirds of the whole tract. In 1846, Hopkins being in possession of the Furnace adjoining, it is alleged, he cut down

and made coal of the timber on the 22 acres; and in 1847, the present plaintiffs and Geo. Withers, their cousin, commenced an action to recover damages for the same; the suit, after much procrastination, was eventually tried at the time Court was held in Fulton Hall, and resulted in favor of the plaintiffs; but the proverbial "uncertainty of the law" has prevalled and a new trial was granted, of which the present suit is the offspring.

The defendant pleads 'not guilty," and if so "Title."

Geo. Withers, one of the former plaintiffs. in 1847, is since dead, and the present plaintiffs now offered to prove their title by the record of their successful action of eject-was tamiest Coo. Withers in 1842, but such proof being since dead, and the present pinnthia now observe of piecttheir title by the record of their successful action of ejectment against Geo. Withers in 1842, but such proof being
objected to the Court watstained the objection upon the
ground that no record of a record of a verdict was proof in
title, and if plaintiffs wanted to prove ownership by that
course they must produce the same testimony as given at
the former trial.

Wm. Carpenter, Esq., was called to prove surveying the
22 scress, but could not say whether it was a portion of the
existing the larger a treat. Paces, but come and any arriginal Palmyra tract.

Proof was giving of the cutting of the wood by defendnt's employees, but it was not positively shown whether ant's employees, but it was not positived by his order or not. Court adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Tussbar, November 24.

Mr. McElroy having taken a rule upon the Sheriff, directing him to pay the proceeds of the sale of the estate of George Leonard and Wife into Court, Mr. Kaufiman asked that an auditor be appointed to distribute the amount, so paid in amongst the prior judgment creditors, and Court ordered the appointment of the same; but upon the withdrawal of the rule by Mr. McElroy, the motion of Mr. Kaufiman was also withdrawn.

Upon cailing over the list of the jurors, in the case of Messrs. Withers vs. Hopkins, above reported, it was found that one of the jurors was absent; whilst the Court was awaiting his arrival, the counsel in the case consulted together and reported that a compromise had been effected in the case, and that they agreed a non suit might be en tered. Thus endeth the Second Chapter of 10 years of Chesnut litigation.

in the case, and that they agreed a non suit might be en tered. Thus endeth the Second Chapter of 10 years of Chesnut litigation.

E. Franklin and S. H. Reynolds asked that the money arising out of the sale of the property of the Lancaster Zinc Company, in an action preferred by Wm. J. Taylor, be paid into the Court by the Sheriff. Order accordingly.

A. K. Witmer, as Administrator of J. C. Buckwalter, vs. John R. Watkins: An action to recover the amount of two notes—one for \$130 given on the 21st of July, 1854, and the other for \$104.09 with interest thereon to date, making in all \$278.39, given by defendant to plaintiff as administrator of Buckwalter, dec'd.

Defendant objects that plaintiff cannot put the notes in evidence as the suit is brought by Witmer as administrator; whereas the notes bear date prior to plaintiff's appointment as adm'r. Court admit the offer and a verdict taken for the amount claimed, with 6 cents costs, reserving the exceptions of the defendant on the point raised.

David Landis vs. Abm. Hosteter, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Philip T. Sheaff and Andreo B. Kaufman, as Sureties of Samuel W. Groff, in an Appeal: In January, 1856, the rent remaining unpaid, proceeding was taken by plaintiff under the "Landlord and Tennat Act" of 1830, and judgment given for Landis in the sum claimed or restitution with \$1.011/2 costs; from this Groff appealed and gave bond in the sum of \$100 to cover the amount of judgment obtained and all future costs arising out of the appeal now came up, and the declace was that the proceedings were irregular. The case went to the jury, who after a short absence retuined a verdict for the defendants, for the amount claimed with intarest to the time of filing the

Appending to manipust 2 clocks.

Upon the opening of the Court, Benjamin Hoffman, convicted in the Quarter Sessions on a surety of the peace case, surrendered himself for judgment, and was directed to give ball in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months, and pay the costs of complaint. Sentence complied with.

Mr. Smith asked for a stay of execution for \$728.54, against Dr. Kurtz & Co., paper manufacturers, and offered the treehold property of Mr. Beccher, one of the firm—subsequent to the creation of the dobt, and who held other property worth \$20,000 with only \$4,000 of judgments thereon. hereon.

Mr. S. II, Reynolds, on behalf of the execution creditor.

annet, and the sactories.

y:
The Commonwealth of Fransylvania for the use of George
The Commonwealth of Fransylvania for the use of George

was first offered to the heirs at the appraisement, and not being accepted, was administered to by McCallister, and a bound being giren by him and the other defendant, Hess, in \$22,600, an order of Court was obtained, the property sold, and the proceeds lodged in the "Savings Institution." on the 2d of April, 1855, out of which proceeds there was \$853.22 due to plaintiff, of which he has since received but seventy per cent, and now seeks to recover the balance with interest from lat of September, 1855.

This case was first tried in the January Term, 1857, and then, as now, the point raised was whether the defendant, McCallister, had deposited the amount in trust, or as his own money; in support of the first point the defendant effered verbal evidence, while, in rebutment, the entry books of the Institution were produced, which did not show that the money was deposited in trust. The cause of this was explained away by the defendant's witcesses stating that it was an error of the clerks of the Institution in not obeying the instructions of the depositor. Upon the evidence adduced at the former trial, the Judge (Hayes) charged the jury in favor of defendants, and a verdict was the evidence adduced at the former trial, the Judge (Hayes) charged the jury in favor of defendants, and a redict was accordingly rendered for same. The Supreme Court have since reversed the verdict, upon the ground that it did not appear on the records of the Savings Institution, that the amount deposited was in trust. The case now came up on its former merits. Verdict for plaintiff, George Hart, administrator of John Hart, deceased, in the sum of \$276.30

and costs.

Lancaster County Bank vs. John J. Porter: An action to recover the sum of \$1,083.48, with interest, due on a note endorsed by defendant.

Benjamin Bair, Jacob Kaufinan and Jacob Holl were benjamin Bair, Jacob Kaufinan and Jacob Holl were

holders in the Bank.

The principal defence was, that the sum of \$1,085 had been deposited, by Sandford Shroder, another endorser, and which the defendant avers was placed there for the redemption of the note, as the cashier said he would not check the amount of Shroder's account until the note was plaid. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$1,156.66 and costs.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Samuel Wright and
Wm. A. Martin, Executors of R. B. Wright: An action
arising out of an official bond. Verdict for plaintiff \$1,156,78. [Court adjourned to Wednesday.]

Wednesday, November 25.

Mr. W. S. Amweg presented the petition of Eliza Keel
for a subpouna of Divorce, with alimony, from Wm. Keel,
and desired that Ezra Burkholder might be appointed to
take testimony. estimony. uet B. Heise vs. Henry and Geo. W. Heise: Samuel B. Heise vs. Henry and 660. W. Maise. In account of ejectment to recover possession of 154 acres of land, situated in West Hempfield twp., adjoining Columbia borough. It appears that Patience Heise and four sisters, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary and Susan Bethel, in 1849 owned 825 acres of land in the above mentioned township: that they then partitioned and set off to Patience the 164 acres, in controversy, as her share. Upon this property Patience Heise resided until 1855, when she died, leaving four children and the children of two others deceased; she having seed. We will be a superior the defendants the land in question. aren and the Cantille of the defendants the land in question, made a will, leaving to the defendants the land in question, and bequeathing to Sam'l B. Heise \$10. Under this will the defendants are now in possession, from the result of which was taken to the Supreme Court and there sustained

which was taken to the Supreme Court and there sustained in their favor.

In the present suit the point raised was, that the will was void from certain interlineations, and additional testamentary clauses placed below the first signature to the will. The testatory witnesses were called who were examined as to their knowledge of the act of the testator in these alterations of the will. [During the examination of these witnesses, one of the jurymen (John-Hower) received intelligence that his wife had died this morning, in consequence of which he was, by consent of Counsel, withdrawn and excused for the term.]

The examination of the witnesses being completed, the Counsel on both sides agreed that the Court might charge the jury to find for defendants, as they were now in possession, leaving the point of law as to the validity of the will to be argued before a full bench, and the verdict sustained or reversed according to the opinion then delivered. T. E.

reversed according to the opinion then delivered. T. E ranklin, Fordney and North for plaintiff; T. Stevens and ickey for defendant
In the case of the York Bank vs. Chas. N. Wright; same
Reveally B. Mayer and same vs. Jno. L. Wright, admin strator, the descendant's descent to judgment in order of \$7.41. Mr. N. Lightner, of the examining committee appointed to ascertain the competency of Mr. Pyfer, an applicant for admission to practice law as an Attorney, presented a two-rable report, and moved for the applicant's admission to the bar. Mr. Pyfer being duly sworn was accordingly appropried.

nrolled.

Mr. Lightner asked for a stay of execution in a judgment f \$232, obtained against John Carr, as the property he seld was worth \$3.000 over all liens. Stay granted. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. McGovern asked the Court to direct a feigned issue, to try the validity of a claim made by R. Clarkson to property conveyed to him by R. W. Addis, against whom P. G. Rock had obtained judgment, as Rock avers, upon eath; that although the interrogatories on the rule taken by appellant have been answered, yet he believes he can show a frandulent conveyance. Rule to show cause why issue chould not be ordered.

a fraudulent conveyance. Rule to snow cause why issue should not be ordered,
Adam W. Zerfey having obtained judgment for the sum of \$50.50 now gives bond that may may take execution. In the matter of the application for stay of execution, in the judgment for \$72.50, obtained by fee. Metrgar vs.
Jacob H. Kurtz & Co., a sufficient margin appearing in the value of the property to ensure security, the Court order the stay as prayed for.

The Manheim, Petersburg and Lancaster Turnpike and Plank Road Company vs. John Arnolt: An action to recover the value of ten shares of capital stock of the above Company at \$25 per share, subscribed for by defendant, and interest thereon.

This case was tried at the last January term and the

pany at \$20 per share, suscended no by descendents, and interest thereon.

This case was tried at the last January term and the jury, after an absence of eighteen hours, came into court and said that they could not agree and were accordingly discharged; the circumstances then presented were similar as in the present case, viz: In 1852, the defendant, who resides in the Borough of Manheim, was called upon to subscribe for the Company Stock and did so, to the above amount, upon the promise that the road to be constructed from James street, Lancaster city, through Manheim, past the defendant's property, to the north end of Prussian st., but when the road was declared flushed it had not reached within three-quarters of a mile of Manheim, and therefore out when the road was decired unisted in hadron within three quarters of a mile of Manheim, and therefore upon the ground that the Company had not fulfilled that part of their contract, on which sole condition the defendant acknowledges he subscribed for the stock, he claims to be released from his agreement and subscription; more especially as there could be no hopes or intention of the original contract being fulfilled, as the Company had since

outh of Manheim.

The plaintiffs in support of the case, produce their cha The plaintiffs in support of the case, prouce over or and prive the subscribing of the defendant, and furt ontend that the term (10 years) given them to compl he road, has not expired, and as the defendant has aid his subscription it was absurd of him to ask the colletion of the road, as it was only with the subscription tockholders of such companies that the undertaking

paid his subscription it was absurd of him to ask the completion of the road, as it was only with the subscription of stockholders of such companies that the undertakings could be completed; moreover, as the company was authorized to make a turnplike, and when the planking was found to fail had Macadamized the greater portion of Prussian street, to a greater extent than the value of the defendant's subscription, he was bound in law and in all fairness to pay his subscription to enable the company to complete their contract; that as the company were still progressing in the work of turnplking the road, it was only necessary for defendant'to do this and the whole road would be completed; and the plaintiffs, therefore, ask a verdict for the whole amount claimed was \$250 with interest for four years and eight months, at 12 per cent, per annum, as allowed by act of assembly, making an aggregate of \$390.

The Court charged the jury that if the agent who made the contract with the defendant was one authorized by the company, and that it was upon the express understanding that the road was to be completed through to the northern end of Mauheim borough, that the defendant had subscribed for the stock then, if the company have and do refuse to comply with the contract, then the defendant had no right to be compelled to fulfil his. The court then reviewed the evidence and concluded by saying that as the cumpany had obtained and accepted a supplementary act absolving them from the obligation to carry the road to the original intended dermint, the jury would have a right to construe the fact that they did not intend to do, and where then would be the fairness in obliging Mr. Aradit to complete his part of the contract, when the plaintiffs had failed to comply themeleves. With these remarks the ease The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for efendant.

defendant.

The Same Company vs. Jacob L. Fetter: A similar action to recover the value of five shares, on which \$5 had been paid. Evidence in accordance with the facts in the former case was adduced, and the jury returned a similar verdict. Court adjourned to Friday.

Mr. Alexander asked for and obta Vfr. Alexander asked for and obtained a ruse to adow acuse why an appeal from a judgment obtained by Win. Kable against Jacob Herzog, for \$91.31, (obtained Nov. 4. 1857) should not be stricken from the docket—for the reason that the proceedings were irregular. In the errly part of the week, the counsel of Jacob Her-tog asked a stay of execution in the matter of the \$500 for-

or the stay.

Mr. Franklin said that so far as Herzog's property being the bone as alleged, he had discovered that, with some usly stated.

Mr. Amwake said that his client had told him that he

ore dismissed.
Court grant a stay of execution in the matter of a judg-nent for \$122.50, obtained by J. Frew against Barbara Zug, he defendant having sworn her property to be worth \$300, without further incumbrance. David G. Eshleman, Esq., presented a petition purporting o be that of Joseph Konigmacher, David G. Eshlen lark Connell, jr., A. K. Bowens, and others, praying f harter for an Agricultural Society; but there being gnatures attached, the Court rejected the application Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28

David G. Eshiemen again presented the petition for a charter for an Agricultural Society, and stated that as none of the parties to it were in town, he had signed his name to it as Secretary and Attorney for the applicants.

The Court ordered the usual publication to be made. Mr. J. B. Amwake asked for and obtained a stay on a judgment for \$53 obtained against Chu. Group. Mr. Hiester asked for and obtained a rule to show cause why a writ of estoppel, which had been issued against isane Bitzer to prevent him from hauling away certain quantities of hay, cornfodder, &c., from off the farm of David Killinger, now in possession of appellant, should not be dissolved. issolved.

Mr. J. B. Amwake asked for and obtained a rule to show

Mr. J. B. Anwake asked for and obtained a ruin on how cause why a new trial should not be granted in the case of Wittner vs. John R. Watkins (before reported) on the ground that the court cred in admitting the promissory notes in evidence, under the declaration in the case.

Mr. Nefl asked for and obtained leave of Court to enter judgment, with costs, in the matter of appeal taken by John Connoy for a judgment for \$25, obtained against him before Alderman Frick, in May 1854, for want of plea and abandonment of appeal by defendant. Debt and costs \$40 43. o 40. Court adjourned to Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m. MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR .-Pursuant to notice a meeting of citizens, to take measure the relief of the destitute of the city, was held in the

Common Council Chamber, City Hall, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. Hon. JOHN ZIMMERMAN was called to the chair and James Black, Esq., appointed Secretary. The President having stated the object of the meeting, John Wise, Esq., seconded by Col. Wm. B. Fordney, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of four persons or each ward, be appointed whose duty it shall be to call upon all citizens and receive contributions for the relief of Under the above resolution the following gentlemen wer

N. E. Ward-Wm. B. Fordney, Henry E. Leman, Robert H. Long, F. W. Beates. N. W. Ward—Jacob M. Long, Michael Zahm, Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, Charles Hager. S. E. Ward—David Bair, Charles A. Heinitsh, Robert Clarkson. C. Widmyer. S. W. Ward—Carpenter McCleery, George K. Reed, John A. Sheaff, Henry P. Carson. . Sheaff, Henry P. Carson.

¡The above committee will commence operations to-day,

(Tuesday,) and publish, each day, the names of the donors and the amounts contributed.] Mr. Henry Baumgardner then offered the following resution, which was also adopted :

Resolved. That a committee of three from each ward be appointed to report some other means best calculated to raise funds for distribution, and report some plan, best calculated in their opinion, to distribute said funds toward relieving the distress of the destitute. The above resolution was amended so as to read five gentlemen appointed:
N. E. Ward-Henry Baumgardner, John Wise,

7. Jack.
N. W. Ward—John W. Hubley. Frederick Sener, Chrisan Zecher, Dr. John Miller, J. M. Willis Geist.
S. E. Ward—Rev. G. F. Krotel, James Black, Horace Rathvon.
S. W. Ward-B. B. Martin, George M. Steinman, J. L. Hoffmeier

[The above committee was to meet last night, at the City Hall, for the purposes of its appointment.} Rev. Mr. Krotel moved that when this meeting adjourns it be to meet at the call of the Committee on Plan. The

THANKSGIVING DAY .- Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) was very generally observed in this city by a spension of all husiness. A cold sharp air prevailed in the streets were filled with gay and lively promenadors. In the morning, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hall, two hun dred loaves of bread were distributed to the poor by Mr H. L. Gercke, Baker, South Prince street. Divine service was held in nearly all the Churches, and the church-going folks were out in pretty full force.

In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Lancaster County Bible Society was held at the Church. (Rev. Dr. Hodgson's,) and in the evening the ang Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Shoemaker larbaugh and Hopkins, and the annual report was read by Rev. Dr. Hodgson. The exercises were interspersed with some choice music from the large and well-trained The Conestoga and Keystone Cricket Clubs played grounds of the latter, near the Lo Works, in the afternoon, and many parties proceeded short distance from the city, for the purpose of enjoying hemselves in different and exciting games.

A miserable apology for a Theatrical Company held forth at Fulton Hall, in the evening, to a "beggarly account of empty benches."

Two Great Discourses .- The Duke Street M. E. Church was crowded on Sabbath evening to hear the sermon of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Hopeson, on the text, "Love not the World," &c. It was a powerful, impressive and finished discourse, and, notwithstanding its length, (one hour and ten minutes in the delivery) was listened to with breathless attention by the large audience.

Rev. Mr. HARBAUGH, Pastor of the First German Reformed Church, Orange street, preached a highly interesting and instructive discourse, on Sabbath evening, to a large and attentive audience. His subject was the "Virgin Mary." It is scarcely necessary to add that the subject was handled fied and delighted. He will conclude by another serme on the history of the Virgin, on next Sabbath evening.

THE SENIORS OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL -The exhibition of the second division of the Senior Class of Franklin and Marshall College took place, on last Friday orning, at the College Chapel. It was attended by a good nany of our citizens, principally ladies. The result was ruly gratifying to the audience, and should be to the speakers themselves. This division consists of Messre. Jover, Mickley, Mosser, Nicks, Stauffer, Stenger, Tredwell and Wagner, who, individually, acquitted themselves hand omely, displaying talent and great earnestness in the emposition and delivery of their addresses. For elegance of diction, style, deep thought, and, to some extent, ease anner and gesture, powerful oratory, beautiful similes blending of ideas and sentences, this division is unsurpassed by any of its predecessors. The fault of some of the speakers lay in their indistinct articulation and a too hured delivery, which defects will be obviated by time and experience. The efforts of the young gentlemen were ived with the applause due them. In the selection of their themes they exhibited a happy co that was interesting and refined. Mr. Stenger, by his im-passioned and touching delivery, his appropriate gestion. ation and masterly style, was certainly the orater of the Indeed, the present Senior Class, by the intelligence of the nembers, bids fair to rival any class which has graduated

ince this Institution has been located in Lancast RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS .- The Shiffler lose Company have adopted a series of resolutions tender, ng their thanks to the Ploneer Fire Company of Marietta their kind reception at their late ball in also to the managers and ladies present for attentions nown to them. The Pioneers were the guests of the Shiffler during the grand parade last summer

ACCIDENT .-- On Wednesday last Emanuel berle, formerly of this city, whilst returning home to trasburg, from his work at Miller's carriage shop, near Mussleman's Mill, West Lampeter twp., broke his leg in reaking.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE .- The consted election case for Prothonotary came up before the udges of the Common Pleas, on yesterday. A large numper of witnesses have been subported, and the investigation promises to last for several days. All the Judges are on the Bench. Newton Lightner and E. C. Darlington, Esqua., were appointed to count the tickets in the disputed boxes.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A stated meeting f Councils will be held, this evening, in their Chambers, of Councils will be held, this (City Hall,) at 6½ o'clock.

A BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL THIEF-CAUTION Housekeepers: This morning a woman nar of Catha mitted to prison to answer the char-

cenies committed yesterday under O stances. Mr. James, B. Lane happ-ned to see this woman ming down the stairs in his dwelling in Duke at , and suspecting from her movements that all was not right, he followed her up to the depot, and asked Mr. Jennings to watch her. She went up the alley, but finding she was vatched, she threw a lot of jewelry and silver ware on Blickensderfer's dung heap. She was then taken back to Mr. Lane's where she acknowledged the largeny, the articies taken being valued at \$500. Through appeals made induced to listen to the woman's entreaties, and she was

In the meantime, Mr. Wm. C. Pinkerton disc some woman who had been at the residence of his mother, had stolen a gold watch and port monnals worth over \$40, and information was at once given to officer Baker, who discovered that a woman answering the description given, had sent her baggage away yesterday morning in the Reading Stage, and taken passage for the same place her-self in the afternoon. The officer, in company with Mr. Pinkerton, followed, and overhauled the fugitive a short distance this side of Reading, and found in her possession not only the articles belonging to Mrs. Pinkerton, but two aluable gold watches, a gold medallion, chains and other yaluable gold watches, a gold medalion, chains and other jewelry and money, amounting to several hundred dollars. She "made a clean breast of it" to the officer, but did not know the names of some of the parties whom she had robbed; she, however, named the localities as nearly sa possible, stating, among other things, that she had taken a certain sum of money from a doctor's office in South

Mr. Jno. S. Dougherty, having learned of officer Baker's intention to go in pursuit of the woman, suggested that she had too much of a start on him, not dreaming he himself was one of her "victims." The officer having identified a medallion by the likeness it contained, insi ded that Mr something valuable. Upon doing so, he found that \$50 in bank notes, two g ld watches and chains worth \$250, a medillion worth \$15 and jewelry worth \$60, had disappaared-all of which the officer had recovered from this

Inquiry was made of Dr. Henry Carpenter, as to whether he had missed any money. He subsequently discovered, however, that about \$40 had been taken, belonging to the Durcas Society, which had been temporarily left in charge of Mrs. Carpenter by Miss Mathiot, and which has b dentified by a neculiar coin and recovered.

probably other of her operations may be heard from. She told Mr. Lane she was from Middletown, and others that she was from Reading. She is a small sized woman dressed in black, speaks both German and English, i. She is about thirty-three years of age. It is supposed that other parties .- Friday's Express

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- We glean from the Spy of Saturday the following items: Figs. —A fire occurred at the boat yard of Harford Fraley, on the caugh basin, below the out-let lock, which con sumed some sheds and other fixtures, together with a new boat. The loss is about \$1000, with an insurance of \$700. The fire

was the result of carelessness.

AG We learn that Peter Granb and Cyrus Strickler,
both of whom we reported as being injured by boing
crushed between the cars last week, are doing well, and in

reuched between the cars hast week, are doing wen, and ma fair way for recovery.

Bort Found — The body of Andrew Graub, drowned in the Susquehanna and Tido Water Canal, on Wedneday night of last week, was recover do n Sunday afternoon, and brought home for interment.

THANKONITING DAX—Thursday was very generally kept as a holiday throughout the town, the shops being closed and business suspended. Service was held in most of the churches in the morning. The alternoon was colebrated in a novel manner by a number of citizens, of all ages, who suggaged in a stirring game of ball on Walnut street, and engaged in a stirring game of ball on Walnut afterwards in one of the fields adjoining town. Foot Ball and Shinny were all in full operation, genuine sport was the result.

Notice.-The following notice of Dr. Key er's Pectoral Syrup, is from the Evening Chronicle, published at Pittsburg. If you have a cough, go to Heinitsh's, 13 East King street, and buy a bottle

"Keysor's Pectoral, a friend observes, is the next thing to health itself. We may here observe, as we mention no names, that this friend was out on election night, and anxious to hear the news from Maine, tarried long on the anxious to hear the news from Maine, tarried long on the corners. The news came, but not until he had absorbed sufficient damp to give him the chills. Another friend invited him to take a glass of Scotch Ale, which was put up in very black bottles. Our friend's thirst was huge, and was only quenched after a number of empty bottles stood before him; a cold in the head was the consequence, which consequence was cured in six hours by using Keyser's Pectoral.

Banks Accepting the Relief Law. We give below a list of the Banks whose acceptance of the provisions of the Relief Law has been certified to the Auditor General: Date of Acceptance

Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county, Reading Savings Bank,. Bank of Danville,...... Farmers' Bank of Easton, Columbia Bank,
Bank of Commerce,
Six Penny Bavings Institution, of Philadelphia,
Bank of North America,
City Bank, (Philadelphia,)
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg,
Bank of Gettysburg,
Bank of Northunberland, Sank of Montgomery county, Sank of Pennsylvania,...... Pennsylvania Company 10.

Granting Annuities,
National Safety Insurance and Trust Company,
Western Saving Fund Society of Philadeiphia,
Central Insurance Company, Harrisburg,
Warron County Bank,
Lint of the Banks and

We append a list of the Banks and Savings' Institutions, from whom no notice of acceptance has been received, as follows:

Franklin Bank, Washington. Monongabela Bank, of Brown Barmers' Bank of Bucks county, Barings Institution. Pittsburg Trust Company, Mechanics' Saving Bank, Harrisburg. Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg. Carlisle Deposit Bank, Pittsburg. Savings Fund Society, Germantown (York county,) Savings Fund Society. Allegheny Savings Fund Beaver county, (new.)

Fioga County Bank, Kittanning Bank, The Strength of the Mormons The Sacramento Age thus speaks of the actual power of the Mormons:

At the order of their leader and prophet they cannot muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses; trained to camp service; they have a foundr where can and shells are cast; a powder mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war and necessary provision and means of trans-portation within themselves, and even the vomen and children are instructed in the use

of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake from the East, it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty five miles under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would day. His production indicates genius of no common order. take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would, in turn, besiege their besiegers, and out off supplies until the invader had starved out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion nough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these and fighting for their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant, under the direct su-pervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who travelled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by their love of home and family, and assured of victory by revelations of their prophets.

A great storm occurred on the Western waters, on the 21st ult. Sixteen canal boats were sunk on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. with 300,000 bushels of coal,

New York takes place to-day.