HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Those who are attached to the Democratic party may well feel a warm glow of pride and satisfaction when they look back to the glorious history of that organization, which, commencing its career with the existance of our government, has administered it so triumphantly and brilliantly, with but brief intervals, ever since. There are but few things which inspire more pleasurable emotions than happy memories of the past; and that organization or association which has an honorable history appeals most strongly to the confidence and feelings of men. The annals of our country, for the last sixty or seventy years, are thickly strewed with the story of the continued and repeated triumphs of the Democratic party, and of its illustrious representative men over the opposition, which has been arrayed against it in so many forms and phases. The sympathies of youth, and of all who admire greatness and glory, cannot but be enlisted in favor of that party which has given to the nation ten or eleven of its fifteen Presidents; which has persistently shaped its national policy; which has originated and carried every great measure that has tended to the aggrandizement and honor of the country; which has always been intensely patriotic and American in its feelings; which has never once struck the flag of its organization, but which has successively beaten and overwhelmed half a dozen different parties and combinations that have been arrayed against it, and which has, over and over again, been endorsed as the only party that was fit to rule and shape the destinies of America.

When it commenced its remarkable career of triumph, the Union consisted of but thirthen States, and, under its auspices, against a tremendous opposition, *nineteen* new States have been added to its national constellation. It acquired an empire from France and another from Mexico; it brought a separate republic (Texas) into the Union; won the golden soil of California and, by these immense acquisitions, it made our boundary extend from one great ocean of the world to the other—for the Atlantic washes its eastern and the Pacific its western shore. It looks forward to the time when Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles and the gem of the Gulf of Mexico, shall be added to our brilliant cluster, and when "manifest destiny," shall carry American institutions and the American flag into realms that at present lie far beyond our political vision. No other political organization can show ever formed in this Union is calculated to inspire these feelings, but, on the contrary, they call up reminiscences that we would fain banish forever from our recollection. In the commencement of our history, the *Federal* party was the great opponent of the Democracy. At its head were many of the illustrious patriots of the revolution. It contained a large amount of private respectability and public virtue, and at first it bore off the laurels of success from its great antagonist. But, alas, follies and treasons soon darkened its escutcheon; its high handed proceedings under the administration of John Adams, in 1798, and its want of patriotism and its British proclivities during the war of 1812; its malignant violence against its country in that struggle finished its career, and ever since the name of "Federalist" in a political sense, has been considered to be opprobious. Next came the "National Republicans," a high-sounding designation; but its career was ephemeral and brief, and is associated in our mind with exploded and erroneous ideas of government whose history it is unpleasant to recall, since they are only redolent of defeat.

Then came the Anti-Masonic crusade, which, for a while, in some sections of the country, was very popular, sweeping everything before it and threatening that venerable and illustrious society with ruin, as well as the time honored Democratic party, against whom it was politically arrayed. But the tornado soon spent its force; those who had been largely governed by impulse and feeling in support of it became sensible that their fears of Masonry were but a phantom, conjured up by designing political demagogues and knaves for their own benefit, and in a few years the crusade was dismissed as a most ridiculous and ill-advised political movement. Its successor in the political field was the Whig organization, that name having been chosen because it was identified with illustrious revolutionary memories, and, therefore, likely to be popular. For twenty years it struggled hard against the Democracy. It was led by men of genius and talent—its ranks powerful in numbers, but it accomplished nothing. As its measures were behind the progressive spirit of the age and were lacking in genuine American feeling, the masses felt that it could never be entrusted with the direction of the government. When its great leaders were laid in their graves it was disbanded by its adherents as a failure, as they hastened to connect themselves with other organizations. With the career of the two parties which rose upon its ruin, the so-called "American" and "Republican," our readers are familiar, and we think all will agree that they have conferred no glory upon the country and reflected no lustre upon their organizations. Defeat and disaster have thus far attended them, although, in their infancy, they are characterized by the dotage of age, and it requires no seer to predict that in a short time they will follow their successors to the tomb of an unregretted past, and that a new organization will take their place to confront and to be subdued in turn by the Democracy.

Amid all these mutations and changes the latter have preserved unbroken their organization and principles. They have seen, successively, the fall of "Federal," "National," "Republican," "Anti-Masonic," "Whig," and they are about to witness the complete collapse of their Republican American opponents. Their flag, which was first given to the breeze by Jefferson, and which was carried through his administration and that of Madison and Monroe—a long period of twenty four years—and which was temporarily lowered by the younger Adams, was again taken up to win fresh victories by the hero and patriot Jackson—which has acquired new and recent glories by Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, our later chief magistrates,—still waves in triumph over the national halls in Washington. With the exception of the brief and inglorious administration of John Q. Adams, the ephemeral reign of Harrison, and the weak Taylor-Fillmore dynasty, the Democracy have been in power, uninterrupted, since 1801. So long a tenure of popular favor, in a republican country, extended to one organization, is most remarkable, and conclusively proves that its administration must have been signally successful and satisfactory in every respect, and reflects the highest honor upon it. By the past we judge of the future, and its adherents have a right to expect the confidence of the men of the present time, by pointing to what it has already done for glory and prosperity of the country. Like a glorious old tree, which has withstood the storms of centuries, and which continues to plant its roots deeper and deeper in the earth, and become more firmly fixed by the lapse of time, so the Democracy, by its long and prosperous reign, have gained in the public confidence, and are now more impregnable to assault than ever in their past history.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LONGEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.—The election of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq, to the Presidency of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, is a virtual consolidation of that road with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which he has been President for several years. He has thus become the chief officer and manager of the longest continuous line of railroad in the world, namely, from the city of Philadelphia to the city of Chicago, 818 miles. About sixty miles of the road next to Chicago is still unfinished, but it will probably be completed by the first of November. Meantime the line is in complete operation by the use of another road for that distance. Mr. Thompson has a very high reputation as a railroad engineer and manager, and is probably one of the best in the country.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A MODEL REMINDER.—A Southern editor thus discourseth to ye "delinquents:"

Wagons cannot run without wheels, boats without steam, bullfrogs jump without legs, or newspapers carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he ain't got none. Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do any good? We have no doubt every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as we are a clever fellow and his is a little matter, it will make no difference.

A GREAT WOOL GROWING COUNTY.—Harrison county, Ohio, is one of greatest wool-growing counties in the Union. The Cadiz *Sentinel* estimates the crop in that county at four hundred thousand pounds, which will sell for one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars! This is pretty extensive for a county of but four hundred square miles.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election To Day—The Result still in Doubt—Three Torch Light Processions on Saturday Night—Uprising of the Masses—The Democracy in Good Cheer—Wm. Cary Jones and the Blairs—Weather, &c.

ST. LOUIS, August 2, 1858.

To-day our election takes place. Everybody, it would seem, is taking more or less interest in it. Every poll is surrounded with large and exciting crowds, but everything is progressing in an orderly manner. The result will not be known until to-morrow, as tickets are being considerably scratched, rendering them more difficult to count. We still entertain the belief that Barrett, the Democratic candidate for Congress, will carry the district—this is a sure thing, unless the Know Nothings desert *their* ticket and vote for Blair, which is more than likely that they will do. However, the day will reveal all, and as all eyes are now turned to Missouri, we will hereafter give to your readers the why and wherefore of the result, until then—wait for the wagon!

On Saturday the whole city was illuminated—three splendid torch light processions. The Know Nothings turned out in large numbers—principally boys, and made a grand display. The Black Republicans were not so numerous, but made up in the Dutch huzzas for *Blair*.—We don't think there were a dozen American citizens in the procession. The National Democracy turned out by thousands, and their meeting is acknowledged by all to have been as large again as either of the others. We never did see so much enthusiasm and good feeling as existed in the crowd of several acres which surrounded the speakers' stand. The crowd was so large that it was necessary to divide them in four different apartments; and speaking was going on from four different stands.

If that gathering is any indication of the result, Dick Barrett is the next Congressman. Mr. Blair, during this whole canvass, did nothing but denounce Mr. Buchanan and his administration, and his followers do not know to this day what Mr. Blair's principles are—only he is opposed to Mr. Buchanan because he removed his brother, Montgomery Blair, from the office of Solicitor. He sometimes speaks of "Free White Labor"—but the people do not know whether he means that a white man is a slave, or whether a negro is as good as a white man—as the case now is in Connecticut—or whether "Free White Labor" means that the white man shall work for nothing, and the *free niggers* get what the white man is now paid. Mr. Blair has not explained his position, nor could he be forced to say which he was in favor of—he is opposed to Buchanan, and that he thinks is enough to secure the vote of "Anti-Lecompton," which is completely threadbare and worn out in this locality.

Mr. Wm. Cary Jones, son-in-law of the late Col. Benton, had a letter published here on Saturday, denouncing in the most bitter language the two Blairs, for their pollution of the death bed of Col. Benton, and their libels upon the character of the great Missouri statesman. Mr. Jones calls them to an account, and the statements made by him are anything but flattering or complimentary to the elder and younger Blair. The letter was published in all the papers, and in hand-bill form. How any friend of Col. Benton could vote for Frank Blair we cannot conceive, and no true friend of Benton will do it to day.

The weather has been very warm and dry during the week, and we stand much in need of rain. The crops in the Mississippi Valley have been fair, considering the continuous wet weather of the spring and the great floods. The wheat has, in many sections, been injured by the rust, but the oat crop is almost a complete failure. The corn is looking well and promises an abundant yield, unless it be caught by an early frost. The rivers continue in excellent boating order, but freights are scarce. Receipts of produce have been light in the past week.—There have been no material changes in prices on 'Change.

Business is somewhat dull, but the prospects for a heavy spring trade are flattering.

Nothing of a local character worthy of mention has transpired in the week, all seems to have been absorbed in politics.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

10,000 GUNS FOR ST LOUIS!

BLACK REPUBLICANISM PROSTRATED!!

ST. LOUIS REDEEMED AND REGENERATED!

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!!

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN SUSTAINED!

MISSOURI DICK ELECTED!

FRANK BLAIR REBUKED!

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2, 11 P. M.

We have just received the returns of our election in this Congressional District, and J. Richard Barrett, the National Democratic candidate, has carried the election by not less than 1,000 majority over his Black Republican competitor, F. P. Blair, Jr., and Breckinridge, Know Nothing, by not less than 1,500! The whole National Democratic ticket is elected without doubt. Will give full particulars in our next.

Glory enough for one day.

OLD GUARD.

P. S. The supposition is that every Democratic candidate for Congress in the State is elected, and the majority on the popular vote will reach at least 20,000! O. G.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2d, 1858.

MESSRS EDITORS:—A stranger arriving in town to-day, would certainly imagine himself in Liberia, or some other negro colony. As the first of August came on Sunday, the colored population have made preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the West India Emancipation, on this, the second. It was their intention to have a parade through town, and a dinner in one of the adjacent groves, but their arrangements were broken in upon by a copious shower of rain, which commenced falling last night, and has continued, with very slight intermissions, throughout the entire day. It operated as a heavy damper upon the feelings of our colored friends, and we sincerely sympathise with them in their disappointment: but, despite the rain, the streets have been thronged from early dawn, with crowds of negroes, dressed out in their holiday attire. In lieu of their parade, they have had a celebration in Brant's Hall, and are going to have a concert and supper to-night.

The American Republican County Convention met this morning, and had a stormy time of it. Wm. C. A. Lawrence and W. Witmin have been nominated for the Assembly. Mr. L's chances of being elected are very doubtful. The course which he pursued last session, with regard to the two hundred dollar appropriation bill, is not *very generally* admired by the honest voters of Dauphin county.

The Democrats held their ward delegate elections last Saturday. We are not able to state who will be most likely to receive the nominations of the Democratic Convention. There are a great many eager aspirants.

Harrisburg is very dull this season. Business is almost at a stand still, but our merchants are prophesying a brisk fall trade.

More anon, from NON DE PLUME.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JEDDAH.—*Additional Particulars.*—A letter from Alexandria, dated the 6th of July, and published in the Paris correspondent of the Times, gives, among other details of the massacre at Jeddah, the following particulars of the attack on the English and French Consulates:

About sunset on the 15th of June the house of the English Vice Consul at Jeddah was suddenly attacked and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites, (inhabitants of Southern Arabia;) who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him gerivously and then flung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked his body into pieces. The house was then pillaged, the servants and two dragomen assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on, similar crimes were committed at the French Consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics who penetrated into the house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust in her breast, after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband and wounded several others. Her daughter, 18 years old, succeeded in escaping by a secret door.

In the next room were the chancellor of the Consulate and his servant. The latter is a Musselman, an old soldier who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment; they soon returned to the charge, but this time employed a stratagem. A Hadramite, an acquaintance of the chancellor's, approached him, and said, "Come out—come out with me: I wish to save you from certain death." Confiding in these promises, the brave young man quitted the room: he was instantly struck with a poinard, which only slightly wounded him in the arm. Knocked down by the blow, his throat was seized by the assassin, and he was on the point of perishing, when the consul's daughter threw herself on the assassin and bit him so deeply in the head that he was forced to let go. Thereupon another of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless, but the chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, inflicted a blow on the last assassin. Meanwhile the chancellor's servant struggling with admirable energy against these miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the consul's daughter, of the chancellor and of a servant, who have all arrived this evening, in company of the brave soldier, at the residence of the consul general of France, in Alexandria.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says: "The country is for the most part, in easy circumstances, and the crops of all kinds promised an abundant yield—a combination of circumstances that never fails to inspire every department of trade with confidence and activity. The planter and farmer being prosperous, and in a condition to meet all their engagemtnts, the merchants can lay in their stocks with confidence, and enter upon their fall speculations without fear of disappointment, either in their sales or collections. Upon a general survey of the field, we think we can see indications of increased prosperity in every branch of trade and industry."

PORTER, THE ALLEGED FORGER.—The arrest of Isaiah J. Porter, in Baltimore, on several charges of forgery, is attracting attention in various other localities, where he seems to be well known. The *Protectionist*, published at York, Pa, says of him: Porter was raised in this county, his parents are living here at this time, and at a tender age he was convicted and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary from this place, for setting fire to a barn in this borough. After being incarcerated for about a year, he was pardoned out through the influence of an uncle, residing in Massachusetts, and came to this place and remained here for a short time, and suddenly disappeared for parts unknown. The next thing heard of him was a report that he had been appointed State Chemist of Georgia; but doubts are entertained whether he ever held that position. Shortly after this he again come to town. While here he branched out in fine clothes, making quite a genteel appearance, and cutting a swell generally. Having taken unto himself a wife, he furnished a house in this borough in regular "bon ton" style, and stood upon his dignity; for all of which he gave "I promise to pay," &c., in dreadful "slow notes." His house furnisher, however, supposing him to be a "Peter Funk," proceeded to his palace and recovered his furniture. Since which time various rumors were in circulation in this town, to the extent that the said Isaiah had been committing forgery in some of our cities, when, on Tuesday last, the Baltimore *Sun* gave us the particulars of this *a la* Huntingdon. By the time he passes through the various hands that have and will take him in charge, he will find, with the song, that "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

We have three days later news from Europe, by the steamship *Prince Albert*, which left Galway (Ireland) on the 27th ult., and reached Halifax yesterday.

In reply to a demand from Lord Lyndhurst that the British and American correspondence on the "right of search" question should be published, Lord Malmesbury replied that arrangements calculated to settle the question were in progress.

Baron Rothschild, the Jewish M. P. for the city of London, has taken his seat in the House of Commons. He was first elected by his fellow citizens nearly eleven years ago.—Nothing was easier, at that time or any subsequent time, than for the Commons to have passed a resolution—as they actually had done, fifteen years before, in the case of Mr. Pease, a Quaker—authorizing him to take his seat by taking an oath or solemn declaration, as the case might be, as binding upon his conscience as the usual Parliamentary oath is presumed to be upon Christian members. At that time, Lord John Russell, elected as Rothschild's colleague by Rothschild's money and influence, was Prime Minister, with a large majority in the Commons. Had he proposed such a resolution, it would have been carried, as a matter of course, and Rothschild would then have taken his seat. But Lord John, who realizes Tom Moore's description of "a little man with a very little soul," disdained such a simple and practical way of doing what was right. He introduced an Act of Parliament authorizing the "on the true faith of a Christian" oath to be dispensed with, in the case of the Jews, as it had already been in that of Quakers. His measure passed the Commons, and was rejected by the Lords. This same farce was repeated almost every year during the following ten years, until, at last, the Lords gave in, and passed a clumsy Bill which gives all that the Jews required. Lord John must have a front of brass if, having actually kept Rothschild out of his seat for so many years, he could meet him in the Commons without a blush.

Ex-President Pierce, who called at Cadiz *en route*, is probably at Marseilles by this time.

There later details, but not later news, from India and China. The weather was hotter in India than it had been for a quarter of a century, and was killing more men than the warfare itself. The Allied Powers, who purposed attacking Pekin with a handful of men, had suffered severe losses at the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river Peiho. The Chinese, who were about 500 to 1 numerically, had also suffered much. Pizarro and Cortez, with their small forces for the conquest of the New World, were in just such "a fix," more than once, as Lord Elgin and Baron Gros now find themselves in.—*Saturday's Press.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The navy department has received information of the arrival of the practice ship Preble at Cherbourg, France, on the 18th of July. It was expected that she would leave on the 29th for Madeira and Cadiz.

John C. Dunn has been appointed by the President postmaster at Pittsburg in place of Anderson whose commission has expired.

The number of bids for the $10,000,000 loan which will be decided on Monday next, is expected to reach a large amount at a favorable premium to the government. Information has been received that it will also be bid for by foreign capitalists.

The receipts into the treasury for customs are regarded as indicative of a general revival of business, and will more than realize the expectations of the department, as communicated to congress towards the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue at the same rate the remainder of the $20,000,000 loan will not be called for during the first two quarters of the present fiscal year.

Although New Granada has interposed objections to United States troops passing over the Isthmus, our government asserts its right, and will excercise it on the basis of treaty stipulations thus to transport them to and from the Pacific.

Neither the navy or the post office department has yet received an answer from Mr. Collins concerning a resumption of the ocean mail service.

The papers in the unfinished cases of officers acted upon by the naval courts of inquiry are in course of an arrangement for examination by the President. The President is expected to return to Washington next Tuesday.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD BY HYDROPHOBIA.—The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript gives an account of the death, by hydrophobia, of a very interesting child, the daughter of Mr. Henry S. Wonder, of Mount Hawleys, between eight and nine years of age, on Friday morning of last week. Here are the particulars:

On Tuesday of last week Sarah Ellen returned from school and complained of feeling ill, so much so that she did not attend on the following day, although still able to be about the house. Thursday she was no better, and her parents, thinking she was threatened with the typhoid fever, sent for Dr. Murphy. The doctor arrived there about two o'clock in the afternoon, and found her sitting upon the sofa, by the side of her mother, to all appearances in perfect health; her pulse, however, was very irregular, with an occasional wildness in the eyes, and it was not long before she gave a sudden start, and placing her hand upon her throat, exclaimed: "It troubles me to breathe, mother." Minute inquiries were now instituted, when the fact was elicted which had not been previously thought of, that some five weeks since she had been bitten by a domesticated cat on the out side of the foot. A glass of water was ordered to be brought her, when the sight of it at once threw her into terrible convulsions. This was at two o'clock in the afternoon, and was the first intimation had by her distracted parents of the terrible disease with which their daughter was afflicted. Her agony and struggles in the spasms were awful to behold, and in one of them she bit her mother severely in the shoulder, and at one time scratched the father badly in the hand. In her spasmodic efforts the saliva from her mouth was at times ejected across the room, and the only relief experienced was by the use of chloroform, which, in the end, seemed to lose all efficacy. She remained all the time in perfect possession of her faculties, and at three o'clock on Friday morning, exactly twelve hours from the attack of the first spasm, her spirit departed to the God who gave it.

A HORRID AFFAIR.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at Deer Creek, California, on the 2d ult Dr. McMurtha and his brother owned a quartz vein there, which was "jumped" by twelve men, who entered a tunnel on the vein, barricaded the mouth of it with pine logs, and declared they would kill the first man who should throw any dirt in the mouth of the tunnel. Dr. McMurtha threw a shovel full of dirt into the tunnel, forthwith one of the jumpers shot him dead with a rifle. Thereupon the surviving brother drew his revolver and fired all the charges, then took the revolver from the body of his dead brother and fired all its charges among the twelve. The result was that four were killed and seven wounded. Mr. McMurtha then gave himself up to the officers of the law, and after an examination he was held to have acted justifiably and he was discharged.

LATER FROM MEXICO—THE CAPTURE OF SAN LUIS.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Virgnia Antoinette, Captain Sbisa, from Tampico, we have received files of the *Union* of the 14th inst., which contain some details of the recent movements of the beligerent forces in the interior.

The *Union*—a paper devoted to the Zuloaga Government—confirms the accounts of the capture of San Luis Potosi by the Liberal forces under Col. Zuazua. We translate the following from the *Union's* account:

"The reports of the details of this event which are in circulation are various; but that which appears nearest the truth is that Zuazua, taking advantage of the departure of Miramon's brigade to the relief of Guadolajara, advanced to attack San Luis with a force more than double that of the garrison, and after six hours fighting, which cost many lives succeeded in capturing the place, its defenders retiring towards Mexico, with the exception of some who remained prisoners, and whose number is unknown. Once within the city, the assailants tore down and sacked many houses in the suburbs. Three or four in the centre of the city met a similar fate, and if others escaped, it was owing not to the clemency of the victorious, but to the massiveness of their structure and solidity of their doors, which resisted the efforts made to demolish them till the passion of the soldiery subsided, and order was in a measure restored.

"The Commander assembled the Spanish merchants, and wanted to impose on them a forced loan of $200,000, with the object it is supposed, of punishing their sympathy with the Supreme Government. They were imprisoned with the intention of keeping them confined till they should comply with the demand; but the other foreign merchant came to their assistance, and by their intervention the sum was reduced to $120,000, and was imposed on all, without distinction of nationality. Another of the outrages of Zuazua was to imprison thirty ecclesiastics, and to demand from the Bishop $50,000 as a fine, which that respectable prelate refused to pay. One of the most notable circumstances and that which most strongly demands attention, is that the second in command of the force held a similar position under the celebrated filibuster Walker, and that artillerists who served the seventeen pieces with which San Luis was assaulted, and who caused the most damage, were taken from among the followers of the same adventurer."

An extra of the *Union* of the 14th reports that General Miramon had gained a victory on the 9th, over the Liberal forces, near Guanajuato, capturing a large amount of arms and ammunition.

The same paper mentions the defeat and death of the Liberal leader Puebita, at the hands of Cobos, on the 7th inst., near a place called Apasco.

TO BE REMEMBERED.—The appearance of artists upon the stage gives little indication of their true ages, and there is no information more generally sought for than this. "How old is he or she," is the almost invariable question when new aspirants to fame present themselves before the public, and those also who have long been upon the boards, a general curiosity exists in reference to their respective ages. The following memoranda, we believe, is reliable, if not in all cases satisfactory:—*N. Y. News.*

Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.
Gabriel Ravel	8	Carl Anschutz	44
Jerome Ravel	54	Thalberg	62
J. E. Murdoch	52	Strakosh	46
Edwin Booth	25	E. L. Davenport	48
Henry Placide	53	Geor. e Holland	64
James Wallack, Sr.	71	Mrs. Barrow	43
Charles Matthews	66	Mrs. Bowers	39
W. J. Florence	28	Mrs. Mathews	36
Joseph Proctor	46	Mrs. Stephens	43
J. H. Hackett	61	Mrs Florence	41
W. H. Fleming	4	Mrs Hoey	40
James Stark	38	Mrs. Wood	32
Dion Boucicault	55	Mrs. Parker	42
W. E. Burton	61	Mrs. Wilkinson	46
Thomas Comer	42	Mrs. Williams	32
McKean Buchanan	43	Miss Cushman	48
J. Wallack Lester	37	Miss Kimberly	45
Peter Richings	71	Miss Avonia Jones	19
I. E. Anderson	39	Miss Agnes Robertson	35
J. B. Roberts	50	Miss Ellsworthy	41
Barney Williams	40	Miss Laura Keene	41
George Jordan	38	Miss Logan	38
Jacob Barrow	60	Miss Lola Montez	49
Edwin Forest	54	Miss Mary Gannon	31
W. R. Blake	49	Miss Sarah Stevens	29
A. H. Davenport	33	Miss Davenport	40
Carl Formes	39	Madam Ia Grange	39
Gassier	40	Madam Gazzaniga	32
Brignoli	36	Madam D'Angri	38
Tiberini	32	Madam Caradora	40
Amodio	29	Madam Anschutz	36
Max Maretzek	41	Miss Philips	23

TUNNEL UNDER THE ALPS.—The mails per America, received July 23d, bring accounts of the commencement some months ago of the Alpine Tunnel, connecting Modena and Bardeniche on opposite sides of the Alps, which there tower to a height of four thousand eight hundred English feet, *nearly a mile high.* Its length will be nearly eight and a half English miles. From the great height of the mountain, it can only be worked from the ends. By the ordinary means hitherto employed, thirty-six years would be required to complete it. By the *perforators* or drilling machines, operated by compressed air, the work, it is estimated, will be completed in six years.

AN APPROPRIATE RECEPTION.—On the 3d of July the Republicans of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga counties, gave a public reception to Senator Wade and Joshua R. Giddings. They formed a procession, which to use the language of the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, the Republican organ, "was headed by twelve beautiful negro girls, each bearing a banner representing the twelve States that are true to freedom," who, also, with their flags occupied the stand. Giddings and Wade, in their Congressional action, made the interests of the negro paramount to those of the white people, and it was proper that in the procession welcoming them negroes should take the lead of the whites. We do not consider in fact, that Giddings and Wade are in any sense the representatives of the white people of Ohio, but solely labor for the interests and carry out the views of the colored population. By the by, their flag should have but eleven stars on it instead of twelve, that being the number of States that voted for Fremont.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FLOUR MILLS.—There are now nineteen flour mills in St. Louis that turn out daily about 6,000 barrels of flour. Multiply this by 300, the number of working days in a year, and we have 1,800,000 barrels of flour made in St. Louis alone.

☞ Equality to All! Uniformity of Price! A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, 200 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 200

feb 26 1y. JONES & CO.

☞ To the Ladies of Lancaster County.

"MOUNT VERNON RECORD."

A PAPER PUBLISHED IN QUARTO FORM, THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN

A chief purpose to which the "Record" will devote itself, is, the advocacy of the noble cause of the purchase of the Washington domain by the "Mt. Vernon Ladies Association of the Union," to this end it will seek to incite and stimulate exertions throughout every portion of the land. We are a blessed and favored people, and it behooves us to yield some tangible evidence that there *does* exist within the popular heart in all its strength and power, true and generous patriotism, that needs only an *occasion*, a call or a command to manifest itself in ready zeal to help forward its country's glory and its country's good.

The "Mount Vernon Record" will give each month, such details in regard to the operations of the "Ladies Association" as may seem to interest the people, and direct their minds to a more earnest solicitude for that great and commendable purpose it seeks to accomplish.

It will contain a well collected series of thoughts, sentiments and opinions upon Washington, as they have been at various times expressed by master minds, and will be a repertoire of historical matter appertaining to the country: and of interesting subjects, anecdotes, &c, illustrative of the "Father of his Country," and those under compatriot spirits, who so fearlessly toiled with him in the struggle for our Independence

Its columns will also contain poetic and miscellaneous matter, with lists of names, as contributors to the Fund, and for the Gold Mounted Washington Portrait, and through whose patriotic influence such names were collected.

Printed handsomely upon fine paper, it will form in the twelve numbers a volume most of interesting material for agreeable reference. No advertisements permitted in its columns.

A great good will be obtained by everyone subscribing for the "Record," as all over and above its cost, will go to the aid of the Mount Vernon Fund.

Terms $1,00 per annum invariably in advance.

Address,

S. F. WATSON,
"Mount Vernon Record."

For Mt. V. L. A. of the U., Phila.
July 20 6m 27

☞ Mexican Mustang Liniment.—From rich and poor, bond and free; all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine which are surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment? Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horse, &c. It has no equal.—*Beware of Imitations.* The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once. Beware of any "other Bragg's Liniment." It is a base imitation.

BARNES & PARK,
aug 10 1m-30 Proprietors, New York.

☞ Important to Farmers.—A. F. Bair respectfully informs the public, that he still continues at the old established stand, formerly occupied by S. B. Haines, and more recently by N. Bair & Brother, in the rear of Dr. Geo. B. Markley, East King street, Lancaster, one half square east of Sprecher's Hotel, where he is prepared to furnish with promptitude and despatch, those celebrated THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS with the improved *Friction Geared Shaker*, which for lightness of running and efficiency of action stands unrivalled, as has been fully tested by all who have tried them.

REPAIRING of all kinds attended to at the shortest notice, and in a manner that will make the article repaired as good as new. He will also exchange *new* Machines for old, or second-hand ones—the latter of which will also be kept constantly on hand.

The best of reference will be given, and he invites Farmers to call and examine his work.

Lancaster, May 18 6m 18] A. F. BAIR.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev J. J. Strine, Henry S. Hellman to Susan N. Metzger both of East Hempfield.

By the same, Amos H. Herr of Manor, to Mary F. Harnish of Manheim Twp.,

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., in Strasburg, Sarah, wife of John Eichternach, in the 27th year of her age.

In this city, on Saturday morning last, Daniel Erisman, aged about 60 years.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, Catherine Gempshorne, at an advanced age.

On the same day, in this city, James M'Keown, aged about 70 years.

WATER RENT NOTICE.—All Water Rents not paid by the last day of September, will be returned to the Mayor for collection with costs of suit, per extract of Ordinance from Councils, authorizing the same.

HENRY C. WENTZ,
Treasurer and Recorder.
aug 10 tf 30

CITY TAX NOTICE.—Full amount will be required for City Tax until the 1st of September, when an addition of 2½ per cent. will be added.

HENRY C. WENTZ,
Treasurer and Receiver.
aug 10 tf 30

PUBLIC SALE OF RIDING VEHICLES. Will be sold at Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 28th day of AUGUST, 1858, about a dozen CARRIAGES of almost every style.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by THOMAS REIST.
aug 10 3t* 30

ESTATE OF MARTIN BICKHAM, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the estate of Martin Bickham, late of the City of Lancaster, dec'd., having been issued to the subscribers residing in said city: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them without delay properly authenticated for settlement.

STEPHEN G. BICKHAM,
WM. CARPENTER,
aug 10 6t* 30 Executors.

STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' BANK OF LANCASTER, August 3d, 1858.

Amount of Loans and Discounts		$593,547 91
U. S Treasury Notes	$43 000 00	
Gold and Silver Coin	77,757 70	120,757 70
Due from other Banks		102,374 47
Due to other Banks		8,134 51
Due Depositors		204,189 85
Notes in Circulation		194,000 00

Lancaster City, ss.

I certify that the foregoing is a true statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C HAGER, President.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of August, 1858.

WM. P LEONARD, Alderman.
aug 10 1t 30

STATE OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY BANK, THURSDAY MORNING, August 5th, 1858.

Bills Discounted		$438 311 68
Bond and Mortgages		26 300 00
Real Estate		12,744 93
Gold and Silver		134 394 67
Cash due from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore Banks		89 828 77
Cash due from Country Banks		4,099 88
Notes and Checks of other Banks		24,934 25
		$733,524 18
Due Depositors	$140,898 07	
Notes in Circulation	273,100 00	
Dividends Unpaid	1,332 25	
Due to Banks	13 861 07	
Due Commonwealth of Penn'a	1,609 33	430 851 17
		$302,672 47

Capital Stock, $268,500 00

Lancaster City, ss:

Before me, J. C. Van Camp, an Alderman of the City of Lancaster, personally appeared John Landis President of the Lancaster County Bank, who being duly affirmed doth say that the above statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN LANDIS, President.

Sworn and subscribed August 5th, 1858, coram,

aug 10 1t 30 J. C. VAN CAMP, Alderman.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—Chartered with full Collegiate powers, furnished with extensive apparatus &c., and having a full board of experienced Professors and Teachers, offers to young ladies superior facilities for acquiring a complete education. The buildings are well ventilated, lighted with gas, and have rooms for bathing on each floor. The domestic arrangements and the general discipline are such as to secure, as far as possible, to all the boarding students the comforts of home and the refined influences of a cultivated and christian family circle. Expenses for board, room, light, fuel, and tuition in studies of the regular course, $152 per year. Drawing, painting, music, and modern languages extra.

The next session will commence Wednesday, the first of September. JOHN WILSON, President.
Aug 10 4t 30

ASSIGNED ESTATE.—The firm of DONNELLY & SWALING, Merchant Tailors, of the city of Lancaster, having, on the 6th day of AUGUST, 1858, executed a deed of Assignment, whereby all the Goods, Chattels, rights, claims and effects whatsoever, belonging to said firm have been transferred and conveyed to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of creditors:

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any way indebted to said firm, to come forward and make immediate payment to, *and apply* to the subscriber, at his office in West Orange street, and those having claims, are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

aug 10 6t 30 FRS. KEENAN.

S. T. PRIGG, SURGEON DENTIST, continues to practice the various branches of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, at his office over Kramph's Clothing Store, northeast corner of North Queen and Orange streets, Lancaster, Pa.

☞ Refers to Prof. ALFRED A. BLANDY, " CHARLES A. HARRIS, of Balto. College of Dental Surgery.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1858.

I take great pleasure in stating that Mr. S. T. Prigg was a student of mine in Dentistry, and is one of the best I have ever had, so much so that I unhesitatingly recommend him to the public in want of such services. I ever found him a gentleman of high principle and probity of character, and desire ever to be considered his very sincere friend.

aug 10 1y 30 ALFRED A. BLANDY.

Being about to remove from Lancaster, I take pleasure in recommending all my friends and patrons who may require dental services, to Dr. Prigg, who is thoroughly qual