8. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s ADVERTISING AGENCY, 11 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. 8. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for The Lanca Intelligencer, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.— They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

THE ELECTION IS OVER! The election is over and we are right down glad of it, and we presume our readers have the same sensation of pleasure. We have given and received some pretty hard knocks during the campaign; but nobody has been killed by it, nor has any very serious wound been inflicted. We still survive, and so do our opponents-with this difference that we have been pretty essentially used up in the affray, whilst they have the best reason in the world for feeling contented and happy.

We have secured good quarters at the head waters of Salt River, and shall sail for that famed region in a few days; but expect to return on a fast sailing steamer in the course of a twelve month. In the meantime we shall eschew politics for a season, and give the readers of THE INTELLIGENCER the general and current news of the day, which will doubtless be more gratifying to them than the feast anread before them for several weeks past.

LANCASTER CITY. The unterrified Democracy of this gloriou old City, although sorely pressed in the recent contest by all the factions of the Opposition, and all the influences and outside pressure that could be brought to bear against them, nobly did their duty-carrying every ward, and gallantly sustaining its ancient character as one of the most reliable Democratic as one of the most reliable Democratic ter to governmental policy. They have done Cities in the Union. Whilst almost every other so this fall. They have held Mr. Buchanan City has faltered in the good cause, and is now in the hands of the enemy, old Lancaster still stands erect as she did in days of yore, and her majority of 154, although small, is neverthe less a proud monument to the sterling | Tariff has caused our present difficulties is integrity of her Democracy. The enemy openly boasted before, and on the day of the election, that they would beat us; and to accomplish this MONEY was freely used and the most open and unblushing BRIBERY practised. but it all would not do. The stern Democracy. many of whom are poor, spurned the gilded bait held out to tempt them, and gallantly stood firm to their principles and to their candidates. All honor, therefore, to the 1279 faithful and true men who bore the old flag with which our governments aloft on Tuesday last. They deserve, as we do. Yet the people have unjustly held them have no doubt they will receive, the thanks of responsible. It was not Lecompton or Antithe entire Democracy of the County.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

The Democracy of this County have made a better fight-all things considered-than any other Congressional district in the State, save the Presidential election, was 2470; and at ten. The Democrats will have learned a valuable Gubernatorial election of last year, when able lesson—they will place proper men in WILMOT and HAZLEHURST were the caudidates against Gov. PACKER, their united majority was 2440. This year, with all these elements of opposition arrayed against us, and the im mense amount of money used to corrupt the voters, together with the general depression in business, the Opposition majority is but 3,173, or only 700 of a difference. This change was made in the City alone. With few exceptions the rural districts did remarkably well, and our friends in Manheim township and borough, Elizabethtown, the Earls, Strasmore, Bart, Eden, East Cocalico, Colerain, Maytown and other districts, generally deserve great credit for the masterly manner in speaks of the present reverse : which they conducted the contest. The only points where there was any serious falling off or defection, was in Lancaster, Columbia, difficult matter to trace the effect to the cause.

But, as we said above, our friends did well. and we have no reason to complain of Lancas ter County. Indeed, we believe, that when prospect for 1860. the official returns on the Congressional vote are published, it will be seen that we are the banner district of the State. With a fair field, and no under current at work, and no unfair means used by our opponents, we should have elected Mr. Hopkins by a handsome majority.

THE MAJORITY. The majority on the State ticket will be have seen the official returns of but few dounties as vet, and therefore defer publishing any until all are in. In our next we shall probably be able to give the official vote of the State.

THE LEGISLATURE. The next Legislature will be Republican in

one branch. In the Senate parties will probably stand 17 Dem. to 16 Republicans; and in the House 70 Rep. to 30 Democrats. The revolution throughout the State has been complete. In our next we shall give s list of the members elect.

HENRY E. LEMAN.

This gentleman made a capital run at the recent election. See the official returns in another column. So, also, did our excellent candidate for County Commissioner, Mr HENDERSON, and indeed all the candidates from Congress to Auditor.

OLD BERKS. The result in this old citadel of the Democ acy has astonished every body, so far as the Congressional election is concerned. Hon. J GLANCY Jones is beaten by 19 votes, and yet the Democratic State ticket has 4,684 majority. This latter vote shows that it was not the Lecompton question which disturbed he politics of that county, however it may have affected us in other sections of the State. On great National questions Old Berks is always right side up.

OHIO AND INDIANA. Both of these States have been carried by

the Republicans; but the defeat there is not o the same extent that it is in Pennsylvama. In Ohio, our friends have elected five or six Congressmen, and in Indiana three or four. HON. JOHN M. READ.

This gentleman is elected Supreme Judge lose the services of so able and promising a member of the Bench as Judge Porter, we are nevertheless gratified that, as we had to suffer his place. It is not often that the Opposition party nominate so competent a man for that or any other station.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The Examiner & Herald, we understand, has changed hands-Mr. Darlington having sold the establishment to Messrs John A. HIESTAND, JOHN F. HUBER and FRANCIS HECKERT. We shall be sorry to part with so honorable and gentlemanly an editor from the corps, as Mr. D., but are pleased that the paper goes into the hands it does. We wish the parties pecuniary success in their enter-

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Esq., is re-elected State Senator from York county, by a majority of 353 votes. This result gives us the Senate by one majority.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

It is useless to deny the fact that we are Legislators, as also our candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner. This result was not entirely unexpected to us. We were all along fearful that there were causes, local and general, sufficient to bring a temporary reverse to the Democratic party, and therefore we are not as much disappointed in what has transpired as many of our Democratic friends. There was an apathy in the party, growing out of the Kansas imbroglio, which doubtless kept thousands away from the polls, in the me way that our defeat was brought about, in 1846, just after the passage of the Democratic tariff of that year, and in 1854 by the assage of the Kansas Nebraska act; still we out of the Lecompton question was sufficient of itself to produce the present disaster. The leading cause is doubtless the hard times of the last twelve months, brought about by over-trading and speculation, and which were unjustly attributed to the National Administration. The Harrisburg Patriot & Union thus forcibly alludes to this subject: Depressed trade, stagnation in all business,

absence of employment to thousands of labor-ers, suffering and want among the poor, are tangible and positive causee which must always impel masses of people in some direcion or other. Political theories, partizan machinery, and party drill, are as nothing when men are interested for their daily bread Such has been the cases with tens of thousands this fall, and such, alas! will be the case this winter. It is therefore simply sufficient to scertain the direction which th unfortunate men would probably take, to whelming defeat. Many of our voters come from abroad, where all look to the government as the source of their prosperity or adversity, and even among our native born population nothing is more natural than that the should. in many instances, ascribe commercial disas and Gov. PACKER responsible for the stagnation of all trade. The existing governments have seemed to them, without further examination, to be in some way or other at the bottom of all national or social troubles. impossible, for we now have a Protective Tariff. which might be improved certainly, but it is nevertheless highly protective, and no more the true source of the present distress, than it was in 1837. The Tariff might be made unequivocally protective, yes prohibitive, and the price of iron and other articles of Pennsylvaia manufacture would not be now affected. Prices are low, because trade is depressed, and rade is depressed because, for the last five years we have been over trading, over speculating and giving out promises to pay which we could not meet. These are general causes with which our governments have nothing to Lecompton, as is proved by the fact of the Supreme Judge, who did not stand on any platform. All Democratic candidates, without exception, bave lost votes by reason of this sentiment among the masses that the dominant party is in some other Congressional district in the State, save one, Reily's. Let us look at the figures: In correct in this position the Democracy has 1856, the united majority of the Opposition at much to hope in the future. The hard times the Presidential election, was 2470; and at will pass away and this defeat will be forgotnomination and they will unite upon them. They now remember that defeated most rushingly in Pennsylvania, in 1854, they car

ried off a great national victory in 1856. LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

The present defeat of the Democratic party should be no discouragement to our friendson the contrary it should nerve them for the future. We met with a worse defeat in 1854. and yet we achieved the glorious victory of 1856. So it will be in 1860, if we are but true to our organization. The Democratic burg, the Lampeters, Providence, Martic, Dru. party may occasionally be defeated; but it can never be conquered so long as it is true to the old land-marks. The Pennsulvanian thus The present defeat in our State is wide

and terrible. Some of our most spread many Districts, which have heretofore been Mount Joy, Indiantown, Marietta, and West considered impregnable, have fell before the Hempfield; and in all of these places it is no attacks of the allied forces. This state of would seem to indicate a complete prostration of the Democracy in the old Key one. It is so considered by the Opposition and already their presses are jubilant over the The friends of Seward and Crittenden are separating on the question of nominating their respective candidates, and thus the fight opens with all the evidence of a fresh and exciting contest. tion are mistaken as to the character and extent of this defeat. It is not unparalleled. The great victory in 1856, which elevated James Buchanan to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, was heralded by a defeat compared to which the present is a summer flaw. the question was the endorsement of the very large against us—30,000 or more. We Kansas-Nebraska bill which had been passed under the administration of that fearless and indomitable Democrat and upright public servant, Franklin Pierce, and the result in the five States of Obio, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

New York and New Jersey was as follows: n Penna, the members returned were,

This was a sad falling off from the former elections in these States, at which the returns stood-12 members from Ohio, 23 from New York, 4 from New Jersey, 16 from Pennsylva-nia, 10 from Indiana. Yet, notwithstanding this defeat in 1854, in two years from that time the Democracy, not only of those States, but in all sections of the Union, rallied for the fight, and after one of the most desperate political contests on record, carried the Union, endorsed the Kansas Nebraska bill, paid a just tribute to Franklin Pierce, and placed in the Presidential chair the present worthy and patriotic officer, Mr. Buchanan. have thought that such results would flow from the defeat of 1854? Yet they did, and similar ones will follow the present overthrow if the party be true to itself, true to its princi-

ples and true to its organization. THE DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Stevens, the Republican candidate for ward, 33 votes!

Mr. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate, who resides fifteen miles from the City, had a majority of 27 votes in his own township! These results must be highly gratifying to the Democratic candidate.

A STRANGE AMALGAMATION. In the recent contest in this City, it was no nusual sight to witness Black Republicans, Know-Nothings and Foreigners in loving embrace, all harmoniously united in the support of the Black Republican Know-Nothing candidate for Congress! Verily, "politics makes strange bed fellows." What our Irish by a large majority. Whilst we regret to and German friends who voted for Mr. Stevens expect to gain by the amalgamation, is more than we can divine. We apprehend they will find out, when too late, that they a defeat, so eminent a Jurist as Mr. Read takes have "paid very dear for the whistle." Those of them, and we are pleased to announce that there were many such, who remained true to | finances: their principles and the party that has always stood by them and their rights, deserve, and will receive, the continued confidence and

> THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The Congressional election in this State has resulted in the choice of 19 Republicans, 1 Anti-Lecomptonite, HICKMAN, 4 Democrats, allowing Gillis to be elected, which is probable, and 1 Independent Democrat, are Messrs. Florence, Dimmick, Montgomery and Gillia

esteem of the Democratic party.

Judge GILLIS is believed to be elected to Congress, from the Elk district, by about the Democratic State ticket by from 3 to 5,000 200 majority.

Those of our German friends who voted with badly beaten in Pennsylvania, having lost a the Black Republicans in this city and county large majority of the Congressmen and State on Tuesday, may be able, perhaps, to draw some consolation from the following article which we copy from the Chicago Times of Wednesday last-at least they can see how handsomely their friends are treated in Illinois by the same party with whom they affiliated here in the election of Mr. STEVENS. The Times says:

It has been pretty well known that the Re unblicans of Northern Illinois have long been livided upon the policy to be pursued with respect to the German population of Chicago and the surrounding country. Four-fifths of the party hold the Germans personally in de testation; look upon the sale of beer as a traffic of the devil : declare that saloons and gardens are "ante chambers of hell," and that all the crime and licentiqueness of the city is to be do not believe that the disaffection growing attributed to the freedom with which liquor is allowed to be sold. But the exigencies of politics have been too great; clergymen have been restrained from denouncing the saloons, because the votes of the Germans were neces sary to elect Lincoln. Pulpits which have been heretofore filled with noisy declaimers against vice and drinking have been silent, because the votes of the beer sellers and beer frinkers are needed to elect Lincoln!

Wait until after the election" has been the cry; and then you gentlemen of the pulpit, and the newspaper press, and all the Republican party of Chicago may unite and sweep out of existence the breweries, the beer shops and the saloons, which now are doing a thriving business. And so, for many months, the Republicans of Chicago have been waiting for the election; they have been waiting to have the Germans vote the Republican ticket, and then, they are to let slip the police, the sheriff's deputies, and with club and mace they are to break up the saloons, close the gardens, seal up the theatres, and forever put an end to what they choose to call the "licentious habits of the Dutch." But, until the election, nothing was to be done; the newspapers were to however, with excluding legal voters opposed to the election of Mr. Swann, an immense keep quiet, the police were to encourage the keepers, and to tickle them with the idea that the Republicans were their especial Knowing as we did, that as soon as the elec-

tion was over, and as soon as the Germans had been cheated into voting the Republican ticket, that the war was to commence upon them, and to be prosecuted with a bitterness and a cruelty not surpassed by the outrages in 1855, we endeavored to draw out the Republican party; we endeavored to shame them into an avowal before the election of what they had intended to do after the election. We endeavored to to do after the election. get them to admit before the election, that they had resolved, as soon as the election was over, to shut up the Sunday gardens, not only in the city, but in the county towns outside of the city. We endeavored to force out of them an admission that they had resolved, by We endeavored to force out of them general consent, as soon as the Germans had elected a Republican sheriff and voted for Lincoln, that they intended to open a war upon the sale of beer, and prosecute it with a vigor that will drive one thousand Germans out of business and as many more out of the We endeavored as well as we could, to induce the Republicans to admit that after having used the Germans as long as they wanted them for election purposes, to turn upon them as they did in 1855, and by force, by the bayonet, and by revolver, close their houses and shoot down all who attempted an escape. But we were not successful in our efforts to draw out an expression of their pur pose. Not a Republican paper in the city except the Zeitung would say a word. But chance as done, what Republican caution prevented. In this county, in the town of Evanston, the Republican leaders, not as prudent as their friends in the city, would not wait until after election. They have hunted and prosecuted every German in the town who dare sell a glass f beer. They have filed prosecution after prosecution upon them until one after another has een forced to quit the place. One only stood firm. Each time he has been fived he has appealed his case, until at last, Republicanism esorted to those means which have been postooned in Chicago until afer the election, and hey broke into his house, destroyed his stock f liquors, broke his furniture, and left his premises a perfect wreck. We passed through Evanston on Monday, and saw the scene of Republican liberality. A poor honest man turned out of his own house, his property bro ken up by an armed mob, his family

pecause he, a German—presumed to sell lager When we looked upon that scene we could not help thinking of the one we witnessed in Chicago in April, 1855. At that time, the city prosecuted hundreds for selling beer, under the absurd notion that the city had power to prohibit its sale. The cases were appealed, and the court was hearing those appeals when the German defendants and their friends gathered near the court house to hear the result. They were ordered off by the police; they refused to go, and then ensued that mob which lasted three days, in which Germans were shot down

his household made desolate,—and all this

like dogs, and hunted like wild beasts. We thought also, of the scenes which may take place in Chicago, after the election, when the Republicans of this city carry out the plan which has been prematurely exposed by the over zealous men at Evanston. We could not over zealous men at Evanston. but feel that the contemplated deception of the Germans by the Republicans is even meaner than the breaking up of their business. They intend by German votes to elect Gray as sheriff, and then with a Republican sheriff apply all the rigors of an exterminating war. They know that Keith, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, in his capacity as alderman, endeavored to have the hundreds of Germans who were arrested in the 1855 war, released, and for his efforts in their behalf, was set upon

by the police, and himself arrested. They do not want Keith elected, for he would not serve them in their warfare upon the Germans; but by postponing all demonstrations until after the election, they hope to get the Germans to elect a Republican sheriff, who once elected, can bid defiance to the men who elected him, and unite in making every German saloon in Chicago a scene of desolation like that in Evanston! Will the Germans who remember the spring of 1855 forget those days? Will they wait until after the election, when the Republicans no longer want to use them, to learn that though the spots may be hidden, the monster is the same at Chicago,

as it is at Evanston? THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The statement made by Mr. Varley, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is not calculated to raise any great degree of hope in the minds of the stockholders of the company or of the public that the cable will ever be good for much. He finds " a fauit of great magnitude, Congress, was beaten in this City, where he at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute resides, 154 votes, and in his own immediate miles from Valentia," and possibly in water but of 410 fathoms in depth. There was a fault in the cable before it was submerged, at a distance of 560 miles from one end and 640 from the other, which he thinks is the one which caused such alarm when the ships were 500 miles from Ireland, and when the signals ceased altogether and never certainly recovered. The cable is yet unbroken, but it is not at all improbable that the powerful currents from the large induction coils have impaired the insulation, and that had more moderate power been used the cable would still have been capable of transmitting messages. The power used, he thinks, will shortly eat away the exposed copper wire in

the faulty place by electrolytic decomposition. Money. - Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, gives the following account of the money narket in Philadelphia. Business must soon revive under such a favorable condition of the

"The money market remains very easy. Bank discounts and loans are swelled by including the sums invested in Treasury notes to an unprecedent amount, yet the specie line s not diminished, and the deposits continue The demand for State loans and other undoubted securities is steady, with but little fluctuation as to prices. Railroad bonds improve slightly, and mortages on real estate known value are a good deal inquired for, and are rising in the market. The transactions in paper outside of the banks are limited to small and almost inconsiderable sums, and SWARTZ, of Berks county. The 4 Democrats | there is no prospect of any speedy change in the value of money."

> INDIANA ELECTION. The latest returns indicate the election

mportant. The London papers comment upon the favorable revenue reports, the positive Flory gain for the quarter just ended being £850,000. Shares of the Atlantic Telegraph have advanced to £380a£420. A new project is on foot for laying another telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. A gentleman proposes to lay a new Harsha able from Valentia to New Foundland for £182,000 or £200,000 less than the present Harnish, gray mare.... cable cost. Additional despatches from India state that

our native regiments, which had been disarmed as a precaution, broke out in mutiny near repulsed with slaughter. The rebels were Kauffman also moving in a menacing manner in other portions of the Bombay Presidency.

By the arrival of the steamship Philadelphia we have news from Havana to the oth list.—

One hundred and twelve persons were killed, Amos Esbleman, bay horse, alone......

Eighth—Pacing. Owen Hoppie, dark bay pacer, alone...

Ninth. we have news from Havana to the 8th inst .-wounded by the late explosion of gunpowden Hopple in the naval magazine. The scene of the ruin Shenk. was frightful to look at, and property valued | C. H. Bowman, pacing at over one million of dollars was destroyed. The American captain of the slaver Haidee was in Havana. Sugar was declining in price and the market quiet, with one hundred and ten thousand boxes on hand. The city and bay were healthy.

FROM UTAH.

MASSACRE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN BY THE INDIANS OF OREGON-NEWS FROM FRAZER NEW YORK, Oct. 15. The steamship Star of the West has arrived

Arrival of the Star of the West.

MILLION AND A HALF IN GOLD-RUMORED

with San Francisco dates to the 21st ult. She brings \$1,400,000 in gold. She left As pinwall on the 5th, and Kingston on the 8th OREGON.

The advices from Oregon are to September Various rumors prevailed of Indian fights. One of these was to the effect that train of several hundred men under General Palmer, formerly Indian Agent in had been attacked near Walla Walla and every one killed.

The California news is uninteresting. The

advices of the success of the Atlantic Cable occasioned great rejoicing, and Monday the 27th has been selected for a grand celebration in honor of the event. The Government stables at Benicia Barracks were destroyed by fire on the 13th ult., to gether with the carriages, provender, &c .-

The horses and mules were also hurned -Jas. Heunesey, one of the Vigilant Committee exiles, recently brought a suit at Downingville against the Committee, for damages; but it being impossible to empannel a jury wh not prejudiced in favor of the Committee, the suit was abandoned.

The advices from Frazer river are to Sept 7th. The mining news was cheering. The river was falling rapidly. The miners were reawas falling rapidly. The miners were realizing as high as eight dollars per day. Dridiggings had been found near Fort Yule. were no new Indian difficulties.

Wool Growing in California.-The San Francisco papers say that the wool business in California at the present day is one of mmense importance, and its steady rapid increase promises to place it ere long at he head of our articles of export. after the settlement of California by the Americans, small parcels of wool were now and then exported to the east; but no attention, however, was paid to assorting or grading, and consequently the finest wo naking broadcloths, doeskin, and fancy cassimers, were mixed up with the common

grades—used for ingrain carpets, etc. At the present time the wools are packed grades, twelve in number, and a manufacturer requiring fifty bales of blanket wool can procure them immediately, without being forced, as heretofore, to purchase twice the amount required, in order to get at the right grade, and then having to turn the balance into the market at (as is very often the case a serious reduction on the price paid for them. California, in a few years, will produce wools equal to the finest Australian, so desirable in the European markets. It is supposed by parties competent to judge, that the clip of the present year alone will reach a million and a quarter pounds.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The Municipal Election in the City

so, that, about the middle of the day, the

independent candidate for Mayor, Col. Shutt,

unwilling to place his friends in jeopardy of

their lives, withdrew from the contest and

permitted the election to go by default. The

esult was about 4,500 votes were cast for him,

and some 24,000 or more for the Know Noth-

ing Mayor Swann. Speaking of these outrages,

the Baltimore Exchange, a neutral paper, says :

The fact that Mr. Swann has been re elected

o the Mayoralty by violence and fraud is less

discreditable to our city, than the supposition that he has been retained in office by the

voluntary suffrages of its people. The truth is, that there was no election on Wednesday,

tively few exceptions, as the returns will show,

permitted nobody to vote who did not openly show and as openly vote the "American"

ticket. That ticket, moreover, was so marked

upon the back with a chequered diamond

back of the ordinary playing card, that, however folded, it could be recognized without

difficulty in the hand of the voter. By this

means, the secrecy of the ballot was effectually

destroyed, and the ruffians who guarded every avenue to the polls were enabled to tell at a

glance whose votes might be admitted, and

quantity,-probably not less than from two

thirds to three fourths of the whole number

his favor-not only men but boys, frequently

voting-not twice or thrice, but ten or twelve

times. - not only in different wards but in the

same ward-not at different hours of the day

disguise. Other votes were polled which were

purely fictitious—tickets being handed to the

udges, and received by them which were

alsely represented to have been tendered by

nable to get out and walk to the window.

persons in omnibusses and carriages, who were

In short, every trick and stratagem which

fraud could invent, and every extremity to

which violence could resort, were successfull

employed for the purpose of electing Mr

upon the persons of voters, the judges were

unable and the police were unwilling to pre

vent. The former did not so much as dare to

question an illegal vote, even when, as was

requently the case, they knew it to be such.

The latter habitually refused to interfere for

the protection of anybody. If appealed to for

-that "they had no authority to interfere,""that "they could arrest nobody without a

'warrant." or that "if people wanted to vote

that these outrages were perpetrated to the

that every policeman was equally remiss in

endeavored to do what was right, and others

there might have been, who only required a

mean to assert that the general characteristics

of the election throughout the city were such

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool, with

comrades to follow the example.

same extent in all the wards in the city,

'them."

his duty.

independent candidates might protect

Some there were, doubtless, who

We, of course, do not mean

The outrages upon the ballot box and

merely, but half a dozen times in succession

polled-of purely illegal votes, were cast

Not content.

their closing in the evening, in ninetee

shaped pattern, resembling

Baltimore, on Wednesday last, was a perfect DEATH OF LIEUT. VAN CAMP. -The sad in mockery of the elective franchise. Every telligence reached this city on Saturday of the death o Lieut. Van Camp. of this city, who was killed in a battle ward, save one (the 8th) was in the hands of cently fought between a detachment of the Secon the Know Nothing rowdies and ruffians, who Cavairy and the Camanche Indians, near Witchita village were encouraged in their acts of violence and ng on Texas. We are as yet without the particu bloodshed by the Mayor and his Police. It lars of the battle, but it must have been a desperate contest four men besides Lieut. Van Camp and Major Vonclav were killed, and ten men wounded, while forty of the was at the risk of his life that any Democrat ventured to the Polls, and when there he was Samanches were killed. shamefully maltreated and abused-so much

has cast a gloom over many in this city, where he was generally admired for his noble qualities of mind and heart Lieut. Van Camp was the only son of Alderman John C Van Camp. He was a graduate of the High School of this city, and entered the West Point Military Academy in 1851. He graduated at that Institution in 1855 with the highest honors of his class, and since that time has been n active service in the Army. We knew poor Cornel. well -and a braver spirit never went into the battle field. A dutiful and loving son, a kind and affectionate brother, his intimely death falls with crushing effect upon his family and we deeply sympathise with them in their terribl

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a special meeting the Union Fire Co., No. 1, held in their Hall, Market treet, on Friday evening last, the following preamble and ons were unanimously adopted:

resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHERLAS, It has pleased the Great Dispenser of human events, with whom are the issues of lite and death, to again visit this company, and remove from our midst our late fellow member, Marcus Dorr Holbrook Geiter, therefore be it Resolved, That the announcement of the death of Marcus D. II. Geiter is received by the members of this company with feelings of the deepest sorrow, and that we hard, in this bereavement, been deprived of one of our most zealous and active members, strongly endeared to us by the kindness that ever marked his intercourse with us, and commanding the respect and confidence of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his society.

Resolved, That we tender these, our sincare expressions of condoience, to the family of the deceased, trusting that the pungency of their grief will, in some measure, be subdued by the release he received in death from the short though painful sickness through which he passed.

Resolved, That, as a last mark of respect to his memory, the members of this company attend the funeral in a body, and the Hall and apparatus be clothed in mourning for the space of thirty days. nor even the form or pretense of one. From the opening of the polls in the morning until of the city, they were occupied and held by bands of armed bullies who, with compara

and the Hall and apparatus be clothed in mourning for the pace of thirty days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted of the family of the deceased, signed by the proper officers, and published in the papers of this city.

HENRY E. SLAYMAKER, President.

Mr. Geiter's remains were followed to the grave on Sunday fternoon by the Union Fire Co., No. 1, the Printers of this city in a body—he being a compositor in the Union Office, nd an honored member of the craft—and a large conce of relatives and friends. He was very highly ester

WOODEN BUILDINGS .- The ordinance passed y the City Councils, at their stated meeting on the 5th nst., prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within ertain prescribed limits of the city will be found in our advertising columns. This action on the part of the city government will meet with general approval; the only with scarcely an attempt at concealment or hing to be regietted being the non-passage of the ordi nance when the subject was formerly agitated in Councils But wooden buildings are now unlawful within the prescribed limits, and those interested will please read and

OUR "FAST NAGS."-

"We'll bet our money on the bob-tail nag; Somebody bet on the bay." We had not the time or room last week to notice th sult of our "fast nags'" powers on the race course at the Fair grounds. The trial of speed took place on Thursday and Friday afternoons, and below will be found the result of the different matches, which of course excites the deep-

Second Daniel Hoffman, dark bay horse. H. W. Breneman, dun horse... Sixth, double team Joel Wenger, bay colt, 3 years Benjamin Hershey, bay filly, 3 little encouragement and support of their Joel G. Harnish, gray mare J. S. Kauffman, bay pony. Eleventh-Trotting Lemon, bay horse..... Strickler, bay horse, broke and abandoned the track Copeland & Kline, sorrel McCaskey, sorrel horse.... dates to the 2d instant, arrived at New York on Thursday night. Her news is not very Lemon, alone. Thirteenth Fifteenth Seventeenth J. H. Gross, horse, "Billy Patterson,"

SUCCESS OF FAWKES' STEAM PLOW .-- The State Board of Agriculture of Illinois sometime since offered a premium of \$5,000 for Steam Plows. It was expected that three different inventions would be exhibited and tested at the State Fair, but only one was on the ground,-and that was the one of our own Fawkes, which excited the nost intense interest among the prairie farmers, and per formed its work admirably. The machine and apparatu with fuel and water, weighs only about seven tons, and by the use of a drum or barrel-shaped driver, for propelling the difficulty of miring in soft soil, and slipping on hard soil, is overcome. The Steam Plow is easily managed. It is a cross between a locomotive and a tender, combining the essential elements of both, mounted on two guiding wheels and a huge roller. The prairie ground on which it was tried was baked nearly as hard as a brick, but the engine turned six furrows side by side in the most workmanlike manner. The excitement of the crowd was beyond ontrol, and their wild shouts and huzzas echoed far over

the prairie. All honor to Joseph W. Fawkes, one of Lan caster County's most distinguished inventors. A Big Calf.—An attentive and esteemed

correspondent sends us the following:

MESSES. SANDERSON: I read in several of the Lancaster papers a notice of a calf, owned by Mr. Levi Groff, which weighod 114 bb. at birth. I wish you to notice a calf, owned by Mr. Wm. A. Shæfler, tavern-keeper in this vil lage, which was calved three days are, and weighed at the time of birth 121 bbs., and measured as follows: From tip of nose to root of tail. 4½ feet; beight, 2 feet 10 inches. The cow, which gave birth to this calf, is a beautiful and well-formed animal—of a bright bay color. The cow and calf tygether are well worth seeinc. Persons living near or passing Mr. Shæfler's residence should call to see them. Yours, &c., rrespondent sends us the following:

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO. The following is translated from a letter dated Madrid, Sept. 21. It confirms the report that the Spanish Cabinet are determined to act energetically against Mexico: "In the early part of October four ships of

war belonging to the squadron of Gallica, will depart fro the waters of Cuba, two of them eing the Petronilla and the Isabel la Catolica They, and the transports accompanying them will carry 3000 soldiers of all arms. war material, destined for the Antilles.

"It is designed to have at Havana a con siderable squadron, and a disposal force of 12,000 men, destined to compel satisfaction from the Mexican Republic. The trip of the Minister of Marine to Cadiz, was principally with a view to prepare maratime reinforce mentsdestined for the Gulf of Mexico."

THE EPIDEMIC SOUTH .- The yellow fever i on the decrease at Savannah, and in Charleston the indications are that it has about done its worst; but it hangs on at New Orleans with a pertinacity and a malignity that has always marked its ravages there. It is to be hoped the warning of the Howard Association that strangers stay away till frost sets in, will not pass unheeded. To go from this to that climate, just now, is but to add fresh fuel to the flame. It is a curious fact-attested by common experience—that, during yellow fever epidemics, clear and beautiful weather mostly predominates. Such is the case the present season at New Orleans, and such was the case on previous visitations of the pestilence. Who can explain this apparent phenomenon? | payable in coin.—Phil. Press. 8th.

CHRONICLES OF WOOLLYDOM

And the two grand armies joined battle on the twelfth day of the tenth month, in the great valley of the Conestoga the King's forces on one side, and the legions of Jame rumore on the other. 2. And the battle raged sore from early in the morning

the going down of the sun, and many were the slain and wounded of the people on that day.

3. And it came to pass at eventide, after the sun had gone down, that the Uhief Captain, anxious to stay the effusion of blood, proposed to King Thaddeus an armistice of two full years, so that they each might bury their dead and heal the wounded in the kingdom

4. And the saying pleased the King well, and he straightway commanded his captains and lieutenants to cease the warfare, and to extend a general pardon to all his subjects. 5. And the trumpets were sounded, and heralds were sent forth from both armies proclaiming the will of King Thaddens and the Chief Captain, and every man laid down the weapons of war, and returned to his own home. 6. Then there was great joy and rejoicing throughout the land, when the King returned to his palace, and James of Orumore to his tent on the Conowingo.

7. Thus endeth the Book of the Chronicles of Wooll ydom.

FROM THE PLAINS .- A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Fort

Leavenworth, Oct. 4th, says:- . "Yesterday, the Engineer Company which went out with Col. Andrews' command early last Spring, arrived from Fort Bridger. It is under command of Lieuts. Dunne and Alex ander of the Engineer corps. The command is in excellent health. It will be recollected that Col. Andrews' command marched to Utab by the way of Bridger's Pass, in order to ascertain if a practicable road could be found through that part of the Rocky Mountains. The report of every officer goes to show that although it is some 80 to 100 miles shorter throughout Bridger's Pass, still there are obstacles which will prevent the use of that route by large commands, and by large trains. Grass is very scarce, and the water is very bad being so strongly impregnated with different salts as to render it dangerous for animals to drink it, particularly during a dry season. It appears to be now well established that the road through the South Pass must continue to be the great thoroughfare to Utah and the

This morning, there was a large arrival from New Mexico. Gen. Garland, accompanied by Major Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Eastman, Assistant Quarter Master, and Dr. Letherman, reached here in twenty two days from Santa Fe. The General is in bad health, but the other officers are looking well.'

IMPORTANT VERDICT .- The Pittsburg and

a verdict against Gen. Wm Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburg, for the sum of \$6000. It appears, January last, were committed by the violent by a statement in the Pittsburg Chronicle, Gen. Robinson subscribed for one hundred shares of the stock of the company in 1857. when Gen. Larimer was the President, but never paid up. The defence was that the subscription was made at the instance of Gen. Larimer, with the understanding that Gen. Robinson would never be called upon to pay it, the company desiring only to have the influence of his name. It was further contended that the stock had been transferred by latter to the company, and that therefore any claim that might have existed against the defendant was extinguished, and the plaintiffs could not recover. The jury, however, thought Robinson for the whole amount of stock, with

IMPORTS OF RAILROAD IRON.—The total imports of Railroad iron from Great Britain to the United States for the first seven months of 1858, compare with those during a like space in 1856 and 1857, as follows:-

. 81,005 tons. .105,613 " . 5,536 " The above table shows that in seven months

of the present year we have imported less August 1st, however, there has been more delivered before the end of the year, so that would indicate.

California Industry .-- Although a young State, a variety of industrial pursuits have heen developed to a remarkable extent in California. Indeed, but a few of the older States surpass her in some respects. According to an address recently delivered before the Mechanics' Institute at San Francisco, there have been enclosed in California since 1850. for agricultural purposes, upwards of half a million acres: and there have been erected 135 flouring mills, at a cost of two and a half millions of dollars : also, 175 saw mills, worth \$2,600,000, which are now not only supplying the house demand, but exporting \$300,000 of lumber annually. Within the same period there have been constructed 4400 miles f canals and flumes for mining operations, at a cost of more than \$12,000,000, exclusive of eight hundred miles in course of completion. In addition to these, there have been erected 150 quartz mills, the machinery of which is valued at \$2,000,000, besides numerous other extensive and valuable works, such as sugar refineries, metallurgical works, tanneries, (of which there are twenty of a capacity sufficient to supply the State,) breweries, paper mills. cordage manufactories, iron foundries and machine shops, adapted to the construction of every conceivable description of machinery, the most delicate mathematical instrument to the most powerful steam engine, and of a capacity sufficient to supply the entire wants of the Pacific coast. These improve ments, together with others, have, during the last nine years, increased the taxable property of the State from comparatively nothing to the enormous value of \$160,000,000,-Boston

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Jerez to-day had a Cass. ong interview with Secretary vithstanding he had previously asserted that he had full power to ratify the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, and to finally arrange all matters pertaining thereto, without the necessity of eferring it back to Nicaragua, it appears from the official document just submitted him to the State Department, and of which a translation was immediately made, that he is empowered only to act, in order that the mendments made by the Assembly of Nicaragua to the treaty may be substantially carried into effect. This is the language employed, but it is not considered sufficient to meet the lemands of our government. The Secretary of State will have a consultation with the President on the subject to-morrow, and Jerez will soon thereafter be informed of the result His mission is generally considered at an end, and unless he has documents of a satisfactory character to present he will very shortly be dismissed.

From Utah and the Plains. St. Louis, Oct. 15 .- The Salt Lake mail rrived at St. Joseph's on the 9th inst. The troops had nearly completed their huts.

nd would go into winter quarters on the 15th

Everything was quiet in the Valley. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, (Extra,) of the 8th, contains a letter from Powell, dated from Fort Arbuckle, October 2, giving an account of a battle between a detachment of the Second Cavalry and the Camanche Indians, near Witchita village, on the first, in which Lieutenant Van Camp and four men were killed and Major Vonclaw and ten men wounded, and forty of the Camanches

A BANK or GOLD.—There is a project on foot, in New York, to establish a bullion bank, which shall use nothing but coin in its transact tions. It meets with the cordial approval of many prominent men, among whom are Martin Van Buren, Robert J. Walker, John A. Dix and John J. Cisco. The capital is to be \$1,000,000, and the revenues are to be derived from loaning this sum, and charging a very small commission, from the two hundreth to the one-tenth of one per cent. on deposited with the bank, which will always be

From the New York Journal of Commerce Oct. 9th. LETTER FROM GOVERNOR DENVER. The New York Tribune having published an article on Kansas affairs, September 20th, which contained several gross misstatements as to the action of Governor Denver and President Buchanan, the Governor addressed the following courteous letter to the editors of the Tribune, correcting their errors, but they had not the fairness to print it. Under these circumstances, the gentleman to whom it was sent for transmission to the Tribune, has hand ed it to us, and we cheerfully lay it before our readers:

"LECOMPTON, К. Т., Sept. 30, 1858. To the Editors of the New York Tribune.
GENTLEMEN: —My attention has been called to an article in reference to Kansas affairs published in your Daily of the 20th instant, and Tri weekly of the 21st, in which you suggest that I had probably been compelled by the Administration to resign the post I have held here for some months past, and on that supposition you proceed to make some serious charges against Mr. Buchanan and his Administration for all of which there is not the slightest foundation. It is true that I have resigned the office of Governor of Kansas, but it was an act of my own free will. The President desired me to remain, but the condition of my private affairs would not permit me to do so longer. In June last I sent up my resignation to take effect in August, but while in Washington in July, at the urgent solicita tions of many persons interested in Kansas, and also at the request of the President, I then withdrew it for the time being. Those who are conversant with the facts know it has been with extreme reluctance that I have remained here from the first, and that I have always declared my intention to resign the office of Governor, as som as it could be done with safety to the public interest. The received the most ample assurances of the proval of my course in this Territory by the President and all the members of his blanct, and here I must be permitted to say in all my conversation with the President about Kansas affairs, he has always manifested the deepest concern for the peace and happiness of the country, and a determination that the people of the Territory should have a fair opportunity at the ballot box, as ettle the questions at issue before them in their own way, and without any extraneous influences Such has been the character of all his communications to me, whether verbal or written, and while endeavoring to carry them out in good faith, I have met with no opposition from the moderate men of the Territory, nor from Connellsville Railroad Company has obtained, those who have been classed as pro-slavery The frauds perpetrated at the election im-

and unscrupulous men of all parties, and the

investigation of them was partisan and partial. Such acts as the foregoing of the returns from Delaware Crossing were paraded before the public with great gusto, while the destruction of the ballot box and bailots at Sugar Mound, by Capr. Montgomery, was passed by in silence. The actors in all these transactions ought to have been severely punished, but there were no laws that would reach them, and the late Legistative Assembly, which was all Free State, made no sufficient laws to meet such caces in the future, but endeavored to paralyze the Gen.Robinson to Gen. Larimer, and by the Probate Courts with powers they could not exercise. You admit that things have gone on here quietly under my administration. This is not exactly correct. There have been some disturbances in Doniphan, Leavenworth, Linn and Bourbon counties, and in every case the otherwise, and gave a verdiot against Gen. disturbances have been produced by persons calling themselves Free State men. In Doni phan county an effort was made to assassinate the gentlemen who were elected to the Legis lature on the first Monday in January last, and, although they escaped with their were plundered of their property, and their houses burned. No steps have been taken to punish the perpetrators, and yet all the county fficers were Free State men. The troubles in Leavenworth city continued nearly all winter, and if the Mayor, and other city officers did not encourage them, they certainly took no measures to have them suppressed. In Linn and Bourbon counties all was quiet until Montrailroad iron by 100,000 tons than in the corresponding period of last year. Since which they committed some outrugeous acts, activity in this department, and considerable his home, on pain of death, and then to take quantities have been imported by the Mobile the ladies of his family, strip off all their clothand Ohio and other roads, and several compa- ing. and in that condition compel them to nies have contracted for supplies to be walk backwards and forwards for their amuse ment. I passed through the counties where these outrages were perpetrated, and for some the total importations for 1858 will not fall 30 miles it presented such a scene of desolafar short of last year, as the above figures tion as I never expected to have seen, and hope never again to see in a country inhabited by American citizens. Is it any wonder that the people on whom such outrages were perpetrated, should become exasperated? hundred families were thus robbed of their property, driven away from their homes, and compelled to fly from the Territory. About two thirds of them from Linn county where every local officer was and is a Free State after providing places of security for their families, some of the men, maddened and desperate with the treatment they had received, returned to seek revenge, and perpetrated the bloody and unjustifiable act of the Marais des Cygnes. This was followed, on the part of Montgomery, by setting fire to the town of Fort Scott, in the middle of the night, while the people were asleep, and then pouring in volleys of rifle ball to prevent the people from extinguishing the flames. Although no serious consequences resulted from this not. though several persons escaped very narrowly, yet in its inception, I know of nothing worse in the whole history of Kansas. It such an act had been committed by a band of hostile Indians, it would have sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. Such have been some of the troubles in this Territory, and yet the perpetrators are running at large without any effort to arrest them, in counties where the Free State men have all the local officers, upheld by a portion of those calling themselves Free State men. Among the most active of whom have been the hired reporters of the Eastern newspaper press. If any further disturbances occur in this Territory these are the people who will be justly responsible for it. The pro Slavery party have abandoned the contest. The Free State men have a majority in every county in the Territory, and they have the sheriff and all other local officers in all but two or three of the counties, and there is no county in which the sheriff cannot preserve peace if he desires to do so.

You make another complaint against the President, that he has twice postponed the sales of the public lands. If I mistake not, last Spring you complained because the sales were ordered for July. The first postponement was made at the urgent solicitation of the people in all parts of the Territory, and so anxious were they to have it done, that they sent on a committee of three to see the President on the subject, and the result of their interview was published by you. The second postponement was more necessary than the first, for money had become more scarce in the Territory, the rates of interest had gone up to 5 and 10 per cent, per month, and there was a good deal of sickness through out the whole country. By adhering to the second order for the sales November, the settler would be placed at the mercy of the money lender, when to postpone it the settler would have another year within which to obtain the means to secure a home, without having to give away one-half of his land for the money with which to enter the other half. No good government would knowingly impose such terms on her citizens, and hence the second postponement of the land sales until July next. It was a measure demanded by the condition of affairs here, and of which I have heard no one complain, except such as were determined to be dissatisfied with anything and everything the Administration might do, and a few money lenders whose percentage has been greatly reduced by it. By giving publicity to this, you will correct some erroneous impressions conveyed in the

article alluded to, and oblige Yours, respectfully, J. W. DENVER. (Signed)

Equality to Ail! Uniformity of Price! A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent Oue Price Clothing Store. 500 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the argest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constinted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in igures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be old for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great ains taken with the making, so that all can hav with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest

Remember the Crescent, in: Market, above 6th, No. 200 feb 26 ly-5