ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather, Crops and Market—Execution of Lamb—Arrival of John Wise, the Æronaut—His Contemplated Trans-Continental Voyage—Encouraging News from Pike's Peak—Quarrel in the Black Republican Camp—The Mayor Threatens to Resign—Fire in Dubuque—Lands, &c.

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1859.

A great deal of rain has fallen since our last date and the rivers continue in fine boating order to all points. The late frost has done no damage to the crops in the West and South, but we hear of some complaint in the Northwest, but believe the injury to the crops has been greatly exaggerated. An immense yield is promised. The receipts of Produce have been fair during the week, and sales on 'Change Saturday were—Tobacco from $2,95 to $8,95; Hemp from $100 to $165 per ton; Rope 7 to 7¾c; Lead $5,20; Flour from $6 to $7; Wheat 90c to $1,33; Corn 60 to 97c; Oats 50 to 60c; Rye 90c; Whisky 26½c; Hides 16c; and Hay 75 to 80c per 100 lbs.

A man by the name of Lamb was executed in this city on Friday last, for the murder of his wife.

Houser, another man sentenced to be hung, has appealed to the Supreme Court, but the chances are ten to one against him.

Thornton, the murderer of Mr. Joseph Charless is still securely confined in our county jail. His trial will probably take place in July.

Mr. John Wise and Mr. Gager arrived in our city on Saturday last, and contemplate making their aerial voyage across the country about the latter part of this week.—They are busy making their arrangements for Gas, a suitable lot, &c. The newspapers yesterday and this morning have a great deal to say in regard to the trans-continental voyage, and from a conversation with Mr. Wise, we find him confident of accomplishing the end for which he has staked his reputation. Mr. Lamountain, in charge of the Balloon, is expected to arrive to-day, when they will at once set out and go ahead with their experimental, and, we may say, perilous undertaking. We will give your readers all the particulars concerning their visit here, and their final departure for the Atlantic seaboard. Look out for the Balloon.

We have scarcely an item of interest to communicate, other than the one above mentioned. A great many people from the East are daily arriving in our city, *en route* for the Falls of St. Anthony.

The last week has brought intelligence from the Pike's Peak Gold Mines, of the most encouraging character. It would seem that gold has been discovered in large quantities, and this news has again given some little attention to that country. How true these reports are, we cannot say—not having a good impression, in the first place, of the productiveness of that country, we are still inclined to the belief that humbuggery is the order of the programme. It is true, that some who have returned to the States, believe these reports to be correct, whilst others equally reliable, pronounce them gammon, and the work of speculators. We have seen no good reason why we should believe these encouraging reports. The great suffering and loss of life among the emigrants will never be known, and the man who undertakes and gets through the hardships of a trip to Pike's Peak and back, is entitled to a fortune—for he has to pay dearly for it.

Our Black Republican City Administration have got into a family quarrel, and the war is waxing warmer day after day. The Mayor sent in to the City Council the name of D. A. Rollings for Chief of Police—a position he has held during the past year without the consent and sanction of the Council—and he was *rejected*. He sent it in the second time, and a second time he was rejected; he again sent it the third time, with a threat that unless he was confirmed, he, the Mayor, would resign and for the *third time* Rollings was *rejected*. There is, therefore, considerable fluttering in the Black Republican camp—those not in the secrets of the Mayor and his advisers, are momentarily expecting to hear of the resignation of Mayor Filley, but those "posted" anticipate no such action on the part of the Mayor. We hardly think the Mayor will resign.

According to a recent census of the State of Iowa we have returns from sixteen counties, and the increase, if maintained throughout the State, will give a population of 700,000, and that at the present rate of apportionment would entitle Iowa to seven members of Congress.

The Post Office and Theatre in Dubuque, Iowa, were destroyed by fire last week. The mails were saved. The loss is variously estimated from $50,000 to $125,000

Good improved farms can be bought in Louisa county, Iowa, at from $15 to $30 per acre. Unimproved land at $6 to $15. Prices will in all probability advance. Larger crops were never put in in that State.

The farm of Mr. D. N. Heath, about 5 miles from Danville, Ky., containing 124 acres, was sold to Geo. Lee, at $84,40 per acre.

The farmers in Kentucky are now busily engaged in cutting their wheat. The grain is of excellent quality, and the crop is being secured in fine condition.

After all the great hurrah in Kansas by the Black Republicans, they have only *three* majority in the Constitutional Convention—the convention consisting of eighty members. When party lines are once strictly drawn the gallant Democracy will carry the territory. They made a noble fight for the Convention. Black Republicanism has about run its race in Kansas, and if admitted Kansas is as certain for the Charleston nominee as Alabama.

Ex-Senator Foote is the "opposition" candidate for Congress in the Vicksburg (Miss.) district.

The last intelligence from Gen. Twiggs, who was reported to be in a dying condition at San Antonia, Texas, is that his health has greatly improved.

Mr. Jos. Charless, who was murdered in this city by Thornton, had an insurance on his life, in different offices, to the amount of $22,800. His surviving partners in business, the Messrs. Blows, have administered on his estate—he having made no will.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The European War—The Philadelphia Navy Yard Bids—Douglas Defines his Position.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1859.

The opinion among gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps is, that although the Governments of Europe not engaged in the present hostilities are desirous of and hope for peace, the complications are so great that there is almost an impossibility of preventing a general war. In such an event there is no doubt but that Russia will array herself with France.

S. Calwell is the lowest bidder for supplying the Philadelphia Navy Yard with coal, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks. Walden Porter of Boston will supply the Gosport and Brooklyn Navy Yards, and the Naval Asylum of Philadelphia, and Philander Armes, the Boston Navy Yard.

All the bids for supplying coal are unusually low—all of them are within $4 a ton, and some of them are as low as $3 14. These are the first lettings under the recent law requiring coal for naval purposes to be procured by contract, it having previously been purchased by coal agents.

The bids for some of the other stores advertised for by the Bureau of Yards and Docks exhibit the fact of artful calculations with a view of securing awards. As an instance, writing paper at several mills only a ream, the proposer being aware that there is comparatively but little of it used, while high prices are charged on other articles, the design being to secure a lower aggregate bid than other competitors who are not so well acquainted with this particular "trick of the trade," but which is not uncommon in offering for Government contracts.

The friends of Judge Douglas here are in possession of the following letter explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and of which they have permitted a copy to be taken for publication:

WASHINGTON June 22, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination.

Before the question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise Measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas Nebraska act of 1853, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so.

If on the contrary it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination if tendered me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

I am very respectfully your friend,
(Signed) S. A. DOUGLAS.
To J. B. DORR, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

☞ A short time since Gen. Shields, landing at Hastings, on the Mississippi, compared his freight and bills of lading, one of them calling for seven barrels. Strange to say, however, the General could only find on the landing six of his barrels! He was heard counting them over several times with the same unsatisfactory result each time. Full of wrath, he was proceeding to demand the production of the missing cask from the officers of the boat, when lo! on his getting up for this purpose from where he was surveying, with characteristic dignity and gravity, his goods and sundries, it was discovered, to his infinite amusement and that of the bystanders, that he had been sitting on the missing seventh barrel!

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND OCEAN QUEEN.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

NAPOLEON'S GREAT VICTORY.

ILLUMINATIONS AND REJOICINGS AT PARIS AND HAVRE.

Official Report of the Passage at Turbigo.

NEW YORK, June 22.

By the arrival of the Persia and Ocean Queen we have additional details of the war news.

General Canrobert is not dead, nor is he mortally wounded.

It is generally conceded that the French won a great victory at Magenta, as the Austrians had not only abandoned Milan, but retreated along the whole line. The loss of the French is believed to be greater than the dispatches of the Emperor admit.

Paris was not only illuminated, in honor of the great victory, but cannon were firing from all the forts and military positions in and around Paris, and on the 7th, at noon, Notre Dame was filled with the presence of the great officers of the Empire, and of the military under the lead of the Empress, chaunting the the *Te Deum*, in thanks for the victory. The Empress and the Princess Clotilde were received in the streets, on the way, with the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

During the ceremony the Empress announced to the Minister of War that the Generals McMahon and Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely had been made Marshals by the Emperor, on the field of battle.

The body of Gen. Espinasse (killed at Magenta) has been embalmed, to be taken home to France. The Empress herself caused the death of Gen. Clerc to be announced to his wife as having died "gloriously."

Havre, on the 7th and on the night of the 7th, was in a high state of excitement and glee over the victory. Flags adorned all the public places and many of the private houses.

The ladies of France, under the direction of the Empress, were all engaging in the making of lint for the wounded of the French, and Austrian army taken prisoners. The wife of the Minister of War had started the movement which was becoming fashionable and general. This loud official call for lint, shows what havoc war is making in the army.

It was on Sunday that the despatch from the Emperor reached the Empress. She caused it to be printed *in placards* on the streets, and to be telegraphed to the Prefects throughout all France, so that on Sunday evening and night, the rejoicing was general in the Empire. The Empress, herself, on Sunday night rode through some of the principal streets, where the crowds thronged her carriage, and even clung to the wheels, crying out in the loudest terms—long live the Emperor, the Empress, and the young Prince, too, who was not forgotten.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE PASSAGE AT TURBIGO.

The following is the official report of General McMahon, addressed to the Emperor:

HEADQUARTERS, TURBIGO, June 3.—Sire: As I have already had the honor of informing your Majesty, in a first report, the enemy blew up the bridge of San Martino, yesterday, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, retreating to the left bank of the Ticino.

This morning, at daybreak, Gen. Espinasse advanced with a brigade to the tete de pont, which the Austrians had abandoned at his approach. He found there two mortars, two field pieces, and some ammunition wagons.

According to your Majesty's orders, the 2nd Corps left Novara this morning at half past 8 for Turbigo, with a view to cross the bridge over the Ticino, which had been constructed the previous night, under the protection of the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard.

On arriving at Turbigo I found a brigade of that division on the right bank of the Ticino, occupying the village and neighborhood, so as to assure us the free possession of the bridge, and covering the valley above the village. The other brigade of Camou's division was on the right bank.

The head of the column of the 1st division of the 2d corps crossed the bridge at half past one. While visiting Turbigo, and reconnoitering the heights of Rebecchetto, with a view to place my men, I suddenly found an Austrian column within 500 metres of me, apparently coming from Buffalora with the intention of occupying Rebecchetto.

Rebecchetto is situated on the left bank of the river Ticino, on the east, about two kilometres from Turbigo. It is a large village which may be easily defended, and which it would be very advisable to occupy to oppose an enemy coming from Milan or Magenta with the intention of contesting the passage at Turbigo. The village is situated on a horizontal plain fifteen or twenty metres above the valley of the Ticino. Leaving Turbigo it may be reached by two roads, practicable for artillery, one south, the other west.

The high road from Magenta and Buffalora runs east. The latter is the road taken by the Austrian column. I ordered Gen. De la Motterouge, who had only the regiment of Algerian riflemen with him, his other regiments being still on the left bank of the river, to advance with his three battalions of Riflemen on Rebecchetto, and to place them in three columns of attack, as follows:

The first battalion, forming the right in column by division, preceded by two companies of sharpshooters, to attack the village on the south side.

The third battalion, forming the left, similarly organized, to attack the village on the west side.

The second battalion, in the centre somewhat in the rear, forming the reserve, ready to support either battalion, also in column, with advanced sharpshooters.

The three columns, gradually advancing, were, at a given signal, to concentrate on Rebecchetto, and entering the main street, which runs from west to east, were to endeavor to cut off the enemy's retreat.

While Gen. de la Motterouge was carrying out these manœuvres with the Algerian riflemen, I, myself, took the requisite steps to bring up the other regiments of his division. The 45th of the line, second regiment of the first brigade, received the order to follow the track of the Algerian riflemen.

About 2 o'clock General de la Motterouge advanced with his three battalions on Rebecchetto, followed by a battery of the general reserve of the army, directed by General Auger in person.

The columns of the Algerian riflemen, urged on by the voice of General de la Motterouge, and by their colonel, advanced on Rebecchetto without firing.

They were received by a heavy fire of musketry from the Austrians, whereupon they charged with the bayonet. In ten minutes they had cleared the village of the enemy.—At the outlet of the village they brought their guns into play, and fired some 12 rounds of grape, which had no effect in stopping the ardor of our men. Our guns opened in reply with such success that the enemy was obliged to run for it. The riflemen followed them to within two kilometres beyond Rebecchetto, and killed a great number. Gen. Auger, by making his battery take up four different positions, happily selected, did them great damage.

In one of these positions General Auger, fancying he perceived an Austrian gun in the high corn, that had some difficulty in following the retreat of the others, galloped up to it and took possession of it. Near the gun he found the officer in charge cut in two by a cannon shot.

While this was taking place at Rebecchetto, a column of Austrian cavalry appeared on our left coming from Castano.

I advanced a battalion of the 95th and two field pieces against it. Two shots sufficed to make it retreat.

The enemy has suffered considerably. The field of battle is covered with dead, and arms of all sorts. We have not made many prisoners, which is explained by the nature of the ground upon which we fought.

On our side we lost one captain killed (Capt. Vannechout,) four officers wounded, one a colonel of the staff, (M. de Laveaucoupet,) several soldiers killed, and thirty-eight wounded, amongst whom four, I am told, are Voltigeurs of the Garde, whose sharpshooters were engaged with the enemy in the rear of Rebecchetto.

I cannot, as yet, Sire, give your Majesty the precise details of this affair, which gives an additional proof of what your Majesty may expect from our soldiers since they have entered on the campaign.

I have not as yet received the official reports of those who most distinguished themselves. All bravely and worthily did their duty; but I may point out to your Majesty, General de la Motterouge as having given proof of irresistible energy; General Auger, for the deeds mentioned above, and which, according to our military code, deserve mention in the general army orders; Laveaucoupet, who, while fighting hand to hand with the Austrian riflemen, received a bayonet wound in the head; Colonel Laure, of the Algerian Rifles, for the skill with which he brought his men against the enemy.

I remain, Sire, your Majesty's
Very humble and obedient servant,
DE M'MAHON.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The following letter was written up to the latest moment of the sailing of the Persia:

LIVERPOOL, June 11, 3.30 P. M.

The Government has been defeated by a majority of 13. The Post points out the incapacity of the Government during the crisis of the last six months, in foreign affairs. At one period it outraged diplomatic decency by holding up to indignation the conduct of France and Sardinia towards the Austrians, and a few days after made the same attack with laudable impartiality in her turn on Austria. The result was that, both at Paris and Vienna, the influence of the English Cabinet was set at nought.

The Queen's speech is to be "considered" on Friday next, until which day the House of Commons is adjourned. The Advertiser says Lord Derby and his colleagues will this day place their resignation in the hands of Her Majesty. Lord Palmerston will receive commands to form a new Ministry. Messrs. Gibson, Cobden, Cardnell, Herbert, Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Elgin, are spoken of as likely to enter the new Cabinet. The Times says now begins the real difficulty of the crisis, "unless the majority agree to sink differences we shall not have an united and strong administration."

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Accounts from the seat of war are still very contradictory, but all agree in the fact that the victory is on the side of the French and Sardinians.

The Moniteur says that 5000 prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon. The Austrians have evacuated Paria, and are said to be at Lodi. The Allied armies are advancing. Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and having learned that 1500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent detachments to meet them which, though inconsiderable in numbers, nevertheless beat them. Forty-three Austrian vessels have been captured.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS IN UTAH.—The Mormon difficulties disbanded the clerks and put an end to the operations of the United States surveys in Utah some two years since. Operations are, however, about to be resumed, and instructions to Samuel C. Stambaugh, esq., the newly appointed surveyor general, have just been completed by the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. The new surveyor general is directed, immediately upon his arrival in Utah, to report to Governor Cumming, and receive from him the archives of the Utah Surveyor General's Office; making such representations and taking such measures as may insure a speedy collection of such of the archives of the office, at the time the clerks were disbanded, as yet remain in the Territory. Measures will be taken by the General Land Office to supply all deficiencies, to the end that operations may as speedily as possible, be commenced. The condition of the service in Utah is such as to require at present no additional surveying. The lands already surveyed amount to 2,000,000 acres, and are ample for the demand. As affidavits have been filed in the General Land Office representing certain surveys made under contract with Messrs. Troskolawski, Mogo and Burr to be fraudulent, it is deemed proper, before beginning original surveys, that these surveys, against the legitimacy of which affidavits are filed should be rigidly tested, and the true condition of affairs reported to the General Land Office. Other specific directions and details are given, and the new surveyor general placed in the possession of such information as will enable him to act advisedly in the premises.—*Washington Constitution.*

THE CROPS.—The accounts from all parts of the country visited by the late frost report the injury to the crops to be infinitely less than was at first apprehended. The Cleveland *Herald* states that Mr. J. H. Klippart, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has been over the most of the wheat belt of the Ohio, through Guernsey, Licking, Knox, Fairfield, Delaware, Richland, Crawford and Ashland counties. He has examined wheat fields, personally, wherever he has been, conversed with farmers, made the subject his study, and concludes that there will be three-fourths what there would have been harvested under any circumstances.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* under date of Indianapolis, June 13th, writes:—"The account of damage by frost on the 5th inst., has been greatly exaggerated. I can discover no trace of frost whatever, and from all I can learn from different parts of the State, the prospect of all kinds of crops was never more flattering. Fruit will be an average yield. Corn looks well. Wheat never was better, the heads in fields that I have examined have six rows of grains in place of four—the usual number. Most of the wheat is now full in the milk, and the harvest will be from ten days to two weeks earlier than usual in Indiana, which will put wheat out of the way of rust, so that the fact of a large yield throughout the State is now reduced to a certainty.

"RAILROADS IN THE INTERIOR."—Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, of Wednesday, in the course of an article under the above head, says:

We do not share the apprehensions entertained by some of our friends in regard to the railroad which has placed the important city of Reading in direct communication with New York, by means of the New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, and East Penna. Railroads. On the contrary, we hail every such enterprise with satisfaction, believing that nothing can stop the progress of our great city, lying, as it does, in the very lap of trade, and destined, as it is, to command in the future an immense proportion of domestic commerce. We are, therefore, rejoiced to see the movement in Berks and Lancaster counties for the building of a new branch, in connection with the above road, from Reading to Lancaster or Columbia; and we place our trust in the fact, that that which developes the incalculably wealthy mineral and agricultural region through which this proposed line is intended to pass, must react favorably upon our metropolis. Philadelphia is to Reading, to Lancaster, to Easton, and to all the towns east and west of us, not only a centre of attraction or point of trade, but a city upon which the affection of the people are unchangeably fixed, and it should be our study to omit no act for the encouragement of this feeling."

MURDER IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.

About nine o'clock last night, policeman Richard Jones, killed his wife by stabbing her several times and then shooting her, mutilating the body in a shocking manner. He immediately surrendered himself to the public authorities, alleging that he had committed the deed while she was in the act of adultery with a butcher named Mentzer.

It is said that Mentzer was also shot, and had fallen into the river, the affair having taken place on the upper Monongahela bridge. Rumors that Mentzer was seen this morning unhurt lack confirmation.

Mr. Jones' wife had been a notorious prostitute, under the name of Mary Delaney and had served a two years imprisonment in the State Prison for stabbing a man.

Mr. Jones has highly respectable connections.

REAPING THE HARVEST.—We feel no great sympathy for the speculators in Sugars in our large Atlantic cities, who are now about to reap the reward of their labors. It appears from a statement, that there is now stored in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 105,740 hogsheads of sugar; nearly twice as much as is required to meet the demands of legitimate trade. The present value is about $80 per hogshead; or for the whole amount, $8,500,000. A depreciation in the price, of one cent per lb. would invore a loss of about a million. A further deline will doubtless soon follow, when those who undertook to speculate upon one of the necessaries of life will find that they have not "turned an honest penny" into their own pockets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Equality to All! Uniformity of Price!** A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Std, 602 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 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 Cresent, Market, above 6th, No. 602.
Feb 26 1y JONES & CO.

☞ **Bridgens' County Map.** Don't neglect to get a copy of this Map. Notwithstanding the pains that others have taken to misrepresent my intentions, in order, at the present time, to accomplish their own ends, I beg leave respectfully to announce, that it is not (as represented) my intention to abandon my present undertaking, of getting up a map of Lancaster County. The work when finished, will be a faithful topographical representation of the whole county, and shall not, after delivery, share the justly merited fate of others, in being publicly condemned a humbug.
June 28 3m 24 H. F. BRIDGENS, Publisher.

☞ **Watches and Jewelry.**
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, in business in Wall street, for the past TWENTY-TWO YEARS, has removed to No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal street, where he has just opened a new stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of entirely new and beautiful styles; also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
He is constantly receiving the latest styles of Watches and Jewelry, by every Steamer direct from the manufacturers in Europe.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry and manufacturer of Jewelry, Watch Cases and Silver Ware, Wholesale and Retail, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, New York. [nov 30 1y 46

☞ **Great Inducement to Cash Buyers.**
Housekeepers will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase CHINA, GLASS, and COMMON WARES of
TYNDALE & MITCHELL, IMPORTERS,
NO. 707 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA,
Who have a system of doing business peculiar to themselves. They import their Wares direct from the best Manufacturers, and sell them in small quantities to the FARMER AND CITIZEN, just as cheap as they can be bought in large quantities at Wholesale by the Country Merchant.
T. & M.'s customers have the double advantage of purchasing direct from the Importer, and of selecting from a very large and beautiful assortment, at a saving of at least 25 per cent. [april 5 6m 3s3f 12

☞ **Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!**
What is it? How Cured?
Dyspepsia is our National Diseases—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad tasts, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the assimilative system.
But HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.
Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,
DR. F. HUMPHREYS' & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.
Sold in Lancaster, by Kautman & Co., and by all druggists. june 7 2t 21

☞ **Prof. Duvall's Galvanic Oil.—The** Great Rheumatic and Neuralgiac Remedy.
SUFFERING HUMANITY READ THIS:
The undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally that there is no medicine now offered to the public that is equal to DUVALL'S GALVANIC OIL in relieving suffering humanity.
I was an observer of its effects in a friend of mine, who suffered almost everything from a neuralgic affection which resisted the best medical treatment in Centre county. We applied freely the Galvanic Oil to the painful part, and gave some inwardly, and in 20 minutes the patient was asleep, and when awakened was free from pain, and continued so. This is a positive fact which I am willing to make good at any time. A case of Felon was cured in nearly the same length of time. J. H. HANN, Centre Hill, Centre county, Pa.

Hear what Mrs. Vaughn of Duncansville says:
I have used the Galvanic Oil prepared by J. D. Stoneroad, of Lewistown, Pa., for a very painful disease myself and recommend it to others, and in every case found it to be one of the very best medicines for sore and painful diseases. Relieves all pain in a few minutes. Every family should have it in the house.

ALTOONA, Blair county, July 3, 1858.
J. D. STONEROAD, Lewistown, Pa.
Dear Sir—Mr. Wm. Turnbaugh has been suffering several years from rheumatism, got so ill that his friends and relatives were summoned to witness his death. I induced his friends to try the virtue of your preparation—they did so, as the last resort; and, to their astonishment and joy, he began to improve, got better and better, and now, so far as I know, he is a hale and stout man. This is not the only case where the Galvanic Oil has surpassed human expectations. In every case where I have recommended the Oil, it has done what it promises to do. Send us another $20's worth.
Yours truly, H. LEHER.
For sale by ELY PARRY and DANIEL HEITSHU, Lancaster city—and by every country merchant in Lancaster county.
☞ *Look out for the Mammoth Hand Bills.* ☜
DUVALL'S GALVANIC OIL relieves all pain in from 5 to 30 minutes. J. D. STONEROD, Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.
A. F. HAZARD & CO., Agents,
dec 28 1y 50] 508 Market st., Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

In this City, on the 20th inst., before Mayor Sanderson, John Swayne to Hannah P. Battin, both of Chester county, Pa.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. H. Menges, Joseph Fehlenger to Annie E. Fordny both of Columbia.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. Robert Gamble, Theodore W. Herr, Esq., of Strasburg twp., to Annie Musser, of West Lampeter, this county.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., Sophia Reinke, wife of the Right Rev. Samuel Reinke, of Litiz, this county in the 57th year of her age.

On Monday morning last, very suddenly, Elizabeth Smith, of Petersburg, this county, widow of the late Jacob Smith, aged 68 years, 4 months and 8 days.

On the 11th inst., in East Donegal twp., Catharine Walter, wife of Peter Walter, jr., aged 32 years, 3 months and 15 days.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of his son, Rev. Edwin Bower, at Wappinger's Falls, Jacob Bower, late of Strasburg borough, in the 66th year of his age.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Benjamin S. Keller, in the 25th year of his age.

In Baltimore, at Barr's Susquehanna House, on Thursday afternoon last, Henry, only son of John Auxer, Esq. of Marietta, in the 20th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, at Harrisburg, Henry Buehler, Esq., aged 56 years.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

The receipts of Flour continue small, inspections for the week amounting to 4,743 barrels against 8,515 last week—2,500 barrels extra family sold at private terms to the trade—the sales have been at $6,75@8,25 for common and fancy. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull. Wheat unchanged—sales of red $1,65@1,70 and White at $1,75@1,80. Rye lower—sales 600 bushels at 90c. Corn is limited in demand, 2000 bushels yellow sold at 83c afloat. Oats have declined 4c—sales 2000 bushels prime Penn., at 46c. Buckwheat unsettled—sales 400 bushels at $1,25@1,90, closing at the latter figure. Whisky unchanged—sales at 27@28.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Flour dull and the prices for inferior brands are 5c lower—sales 4000 barrels at 5,75@$6 for State, 6,50@$6,80 for Ohio and $6,75@7,30 for Southern. Wheat heavy—sales 6000 bushels at $1,40 for mixed Illinois and $1,55 mixed Southern. Corn quiet—sales 10,000. Pork heavy at $13,62 for mess and $13,50 for prime. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at 26½.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

Flour dull—Howard street and Ohio brands are held at $7, but there have been no sales at that price. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull—white and yellow 75@80c. Bacon firm; sides 9¾; mess pork quoted at $17,25. Whisky dull—Ohio 28c.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DIVISION of the third election district of Lancaster county.—The Commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to report upon the expediency of the proposed division of the third election district in Lancaster county, hereby give notice that they will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at Root's School House, in West Donegal township, on THURSDAY, JULY 14th, 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
JACOB FOREMAN,
JNO. HALDEMAN,
JACOB NISSLEY,
June 28 3t 24 Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the MOUNT JOY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, located in the Borough of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, having a capital stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, will apply at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the privilege of increasing its capital stock, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, with the further privilege of increasing its capital stock to One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars; also for power to change its name to the "Mount Joy Bank," and under that name, in its present location, to issue Bank Notes, and in addition to its present privileges, to exercise and enjoy general banking privileges under the general laws of the Commonwealth regulating banks.
By order of the Directors.
ABRM. SHELLY, President.
JACOB R. LONG, Treasurer.
Mount Joy, Pa., June 20, 1859. june 28 6m 24

☞ **GREAT DISCOVERY!**
FRICTION OVERCOME!
HITCHCOCK'S COMBINATION SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS!
PATENTED JANUARY 17, 1854.
The advantages of this Machine are: 1st. Its adaptation to the uses of both House Pump and Fire Engine, with hose ten feet long and three-fourths of an inch in width; the housekeeper can clean and wash the rooms and windows of a dwelling, and save much time and labor; and in case of Fire, the water can be forced for a distance or height of sixty or a hundred feet, and save the building. 2d. Its SIMPLICITY, doing away with both the Lower and Sliding boxes. 3d. DURABILITY; all that needs any repairing can be done by any Farmer—the rubbers costing but TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS, have been in constant use for more than THREE YEARS. 4th. Is not affected by heat under 400 deg., and remains flexible in any degree of cold. 5th. To avoid FREEZING, the water can be let off or the Pump placed at any desirable depth below the surface.—6th. Will draw water without priming as it is air tight, and remains for years. SAND or GRAVEL cannot injure it, as there is no friction. 7th. Can be placed in the kitchen and water drawn from a depth of TWENTY-FIVE FEET, without regard to the lateral distance, and at the same time, thrown forward to any part of the house in case of fire or otherwise. 8th. The cost being but from FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS, places it within the reach of every housekeeper.
This pump has been on trial at THREE STATE AND SEVERAL COUNTY FAIRS, At each of which it received the highest awards from the Committees and were it necessary we could produce hundreds of testimonials from persons using them.
These pumps have neither PLUNGER, CYLINDER OR FRICTION.
They have been tested for the past four years, and their superiority has been satisfactory established. Thousands of them have already been sold by the Patentee alone.—Those suitable for dwellings and barns, can be purchased at from $5 to $15.
Garden and Fire Engines, Ship, Quarry, Tannery Pumps, &c., at reasonable prices. Persons desirous to purchase these pumps will please call on or address
WILLIAM PROUDFOOT,
June 28 3m 24 Sadsbury twp., Lancaster co., Pa.

JUST RECEIVED
AT SHEAFFER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE,
THE NEW PICTORIAL EDITION OF WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, (just issued by the publishers,) containing Fifteen Hundred Illustrations; also, from nine thousand to ten thousand New Words and Meanings, and a valuable table of Synonyms, prepared with great care by Prof. Goodrich; a table giving the pronunciation of the names of Eight Thousand Distinguished Persons of Modern Times; the peculiar use of words and terms in the Bible; tables of Latin, French, Spanish and Italian Phrases, Idioms, Proverbs, &c., rendered into English; Abbreviations, Arbitrary Signs, &c., together with all the matter of previous editions.
COSMOS: A Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe, Vol. 5, by Alexander Von Humboldt. Harper's edition.
HINTS TOWARDS PHYSICAL PERFECTION: or the Philosophy of Human Beauty, showing how to acquire and retain Bodily Symmetry, Health and Vigor, secure Long Life, and avoid the Infirmities and Deformities of Age, by D. H. Jacques.
LECTURES delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, November, 1856, to February, 1859. Three volumes, sold separate.
JOHN SHEAFFER,
Kramph's Buildings, North Queen street.
June 28 tf 24

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.
SECOND VOLUME.
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This popular periodical has now attained a circulation second to but one in the country. It is rapidly gaining in public favor, and the publishers are determined, in point of interest and attraction, to place it at the head of American Magazines.
It has already the best corps of writers to be obtained, and its illustrations are acknowledgedly superior.
Each number contains from 40 to 60 fine wood engravings, an original piece of Music, the Fashions, and illustrated communications.
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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
SOMETHING NEW
B. T. BABBITT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS.
Is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, and all kinds of Cake, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to gas and passes through the Bread or Biscuit while baking, consequently nothing remains but common Salt, Water and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus.
It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper branded, "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus;" also, picture, twisted loaf of bread, with a glass of effervescing water on the top. When you purchase one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—brand as above.
Full directions for making Bread with this Saleratus and Sour Milk or Cream Tartar, will accompany each package; also, directions for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda Water and Seidlitz Powders.
MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP, WITH
B. T. BABBITT'S
PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, warranted double the strength of ordinary Potash; put up in cans—1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 6 lbs. and 12 lbs.—with full directions for making Hard and Soft Soap. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market.
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june 28 1y* 24

A LOVER'S EXPERIENCE IN THE PRACTICE OF "THE GOLDEN RULE."
BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

I stood upon a garden walk
One dewy, evening hour,
With cousin Lucy by my side,
The garden's fairest flower.

I stooped and placed my hand upon
Some tulips growing there,