The Lancaster Intelligencer

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LANCASTER, PA., SEPTEMBER 20, 1859.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES!
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2,00 per annum.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philada.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, Franklin.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.
DAVID REESE, City,
BENJAMIN HERR, Columbia,
ROBERT S. McILVAIN, Paradise,
WILLIAM HAYS, JR., Colerain.

District Attorney.
ALDUS J. NEFF, City.

County Treasurer.
JOHN W. CLARK, Marietta.

County Commissioner.
ABRAHAM PETERS, Manor.

Prison Inspectors.
DANIEL HARTMAN, Lancaster twp.
SAMUEL LONG, West Lampeter.

Directors of the Poor.
ALBERT G. KILLIAN, City,
LEWIS ECKERT, Paradise,
JACOB ZECHER, City.

County Surveyor.
DANIEL FULTON, Pequea.

Auditor.
WILLIAM W. WOODS, Conestoga.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION--THE TICKET.

This body met at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday last, and was very fully attended—nearly every district in the county being represented. There was more than the usual amount of talent present, and the discussions on the resolutions were able and animated, but generally in the right spirit. After the discussion was over, the utmost harmony and good humor prevailed, and the resolutions passed by a unanimous vote. The full proceedings are given in another column, to which we invite the attention of all our readers.

The ticket formed by the Convention—which will be found at the head of our columns—is one which will strongly recommend itself to the hearty support of every Democrat in the County. All the candidates are honest, intelligent and reliable men, who deserve to be elected, and whose election would be creditable to the county. We doubt whether there has ever been a more unexceptionable ticket presented to the people of Lancaster county, and we confidently anticipate for it a heavy vote. We have not room now to speak of the candidates in detail, as they deserve; but this would seem to be unnecessary, as they are all so well known throughout the county, as that they will strongly recommend themselves to public support.

We hope, therefore, now that so good a ticket has been placed in nomination, our Democratic friends, one and all, will set to work in earnest, and resolve to give it such a vote as will astonish our opponents in the county and all "outside barbarians" to boot. We can do it, if we will—then let us try our best.

A CARD.—The senior editor of THE INTELLIGENCER cannot do less than return his sincere thanks to the Democratic County Convention for the *unanimous* compliment they paid him, in placing his name before the people of the State as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. Whether their wishes in this respect will be gratified or not, is for the future to determine; but he shall ever feel grateful to the Democracy of Lancaster County for this mark of their approbation and esteem, and shall in the future, as in the past, be found battling with them in defence of the great principles of the party which we all so much cherish and admire. The compliment is one of which any man might be proud, and we should be doing violence to our own feelings did we not thus publicly express them.

NEXT WEEK.

In our next issue we shall endeavor to find room for a synopsis of the able and elaborate article from the pen of Senator DOUGLAS, published in the September number of *Harper's Magazine*, on the "Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority," and also some extracts from the masterly review of it in the Washington *Constitution* of the 10th inst. Our readers will then have both sides of the question, and be able to form their own conclusions. It is very apparent that the writer in the *Constitution*—whom some suppose to be Attorney General BLACK—understands thoroughly what he is talking about, and is a full match, if not a little more, for his distinguished antagonist. Both productions are written in fine style and temper, and apparently exhaust the entire field of argument in the controversy.

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We were not aware, until we read it in the *Express* of Thursday evening, that the contest in the Democratic County Convention of Wednesday was in reference to the next Presidency—in other words between the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN on the one hand and those of Senator DOUGLAS on the other.—The whole contest, on the contrary, was as to the policy or impolicy of endorsing Governor PACKER and the State Administration; and Mr. DOUGLAS' name was not mentioned in the discussion, except once, incidentally, by Messrs. McPhail and Kline. There was no disposition, whatever, manifested on the part of any of the delegates or speakers to lug into the discussion the Presidential question, nor was it done, the assertions of the *Express* to the contrary notwithstanding. The minority contended manfully, as a matter of policy, for the endorsement of Governor PACKER; but they were voted down, and, as good Democrats, submitted cheerfully to the decision of the majority.

Of a piece with the above, and equally false and unfounded, is the allegation in the same paper of Friday evening, that *three* of the four wards in this city voted against the resolutions endorsing the National Administration. The truth is there was not a dissenting voice against those resolutions, neither in the City or County—the only difference of opinion being, as we stated before, as to the policy of endorsing Governor PACKER.

We cannot understand why a professedly *neutral* paper should thus seek to mislead the public mind by misrepresenting and perverting the action of the Convention. It would be decidedly better policy, in all cases, for our cotemporary to stick to the truth.

MAINE ELECTION.

The election last week resulted in the triumph of the Republican candidate for Governor, Lot M. Morrell, by about the usual majority. A majority of the members elect to the State Legislature are also of the same stripe in politics.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

It must be apparent to the most casual observer of passing events, that there is in the public mind a marked misconception as to the rights of the citizens of the several States to take and enjoy their property in the common territories of the Union. The fact that the domain outside of State jurisdiction is the common property of all the States—South as well as North—is conceded by all parties; but in reference to the rights which may be enjoyed in the Territories by the citizens of the different States, the opinions are various and conflicting. On the one hand, it is claimed that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, a citizen of a State has a right to carry his slave into common territory, and there hold him and enjoy his services without the sanction of Congress or the local Legislature. On the other hand, the correctness of this decision is totally repudiated, and resistance to its mandates counseled. In addition to these two distinct and diametrically opposite views, there is another entertained by some, which, whilst it does not directly ignore the decision and opinions of the Supreme Court, proposes a system of evasion by which the same result is accomplished as is attained by those who deny its validity in toto. This latter view admits that a citizen may carry his slave into the Territories, and that slaves are recognized as property under the Constitution of the United States; but denies that Congress has any right to protect this kind of property in the Territories, or that the master can enforce his rights without local police regulations.

The first of these views has the sure foundation of the Constitution, as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal of the Nation, to rest upon and sustain it. The second is consistent with itself, but, to become effective, the Government must be revolutionized, and a despotism will have to be established. The third is inconsistent and contradictory in itself, and is in opposition to the established law of the land.

The right to carry slaves into common territory, and hold them there so long as it is a Territory, is clearly in accordance with common sense, and well established by the ruling of the Supreme Court, whose decisions must be taken as the law of the land. If this be so, and who can deny it? upon what process of reasoning can it be shown that the right to enjoy the services of the slave by the master is dependent upon local police regulations? Horses are property, just as slaves are property, and yet the right to own and enjoy the horse is not dependent upon local police regulations. It is true, that if the local Legislature declares the stealing of a horse larceny, and punishes the offence with fine and imprisonment, or either, it is so far protection; but if, on the other hand, the Legislature declines to gives such incidental protection by the enactment of a statute against horse stealing, would the horse be any the less property, or less subject to all the rules and regulations of trade, purchase, and sale? The want of a criminal code would not invalidate a warranty of purchase—the writ of replevin, attachment, and all the other remedies known to a Court of law, under the Constitution, would still remain in full vigor and force. Now, then, if slaves are property, recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, the failure of a Territorial Legislature, or of Congress, to give incidental protection, would not have the effect to destroy the property qualification. Such neglect or failure on the part of the Legislature might render that kind of property less secure, just in the same way that the failure to pass a criminal code punishing theft would have a tendency to render other property less secure; but it would be none the less property. If A enticed away B's slave without the consent of the latter, a writ of replevin would lie for his recovery; and if the slave could not be found or recovered, A would be compelled to respond to B's demand for damages, for the value of his property,—and so of all the other remedies known to our jurisprudence.

On this point a contemporary comments as follows:

The absurdity of saying that Congress has no power to protect slave property in the territories, and—upon this denial of power—to assert that the people of the territory can only act in this matter, is palpably ridiculous. By whose authority do the people in a territory act—by their own, or the delegated power of Congress? Congress institutes government in the territories, and by its delegated authority the local government of the territory carries it on. And can Congress delegate greater power than it possesses?—The absurdity of the proposition is apparent at once. If the local territorial governments have a right to grant or refuse protection to this kind of property, Congress also possesses the power, and from it the power must be derived, for the people of a territory possess none inherently. Nor does this power of protection necessarily carry with it that of destruction by negative restrictions. Congress may refuse to exercise the power, as a matter of policy or expediency, but it has no power to destroy what has been confided to its protection. To it is confided the maintenance of the government of the Union, and certainly no sane man would argue that because Congress has power to maintain government, it follows that it also has power to destroy it.—And, on the other hand, it does not follow that because Congress possesses the power to protect slave property in the territories, it must be exercised, as a matter of necessity, regardless of discretion and a sound and judicious governmental policy. Congress possesses the power to declare war, yet none would argue that it should be exercised merely because it is possessed. A power may exist, but its exercise may be inexpedient. Congress possesses the power of protecting slave property in the territories, but the direct exercise of it involves a grave question of expediency and policy. England claimed the right and power to tax her colonies; the attempt to enforce it lost her an empire—and it might be well for the United States to profit by the illustrious example.

JOHN C. CALHOUN A NON-INTERVENTIONIST.—On the 22d of June, 1848, in the U. S. Senate, John C. Calhoun thus defined his position in regard to the question of slavery in the Territories:—

There is a very striking difference between the position on which the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States stand in reference to the subject under consideration, (the prohibition of slavery in Oregon.) The former desire no action of the government; demand no law to give them any advantage in the Territory about to be established, are willing to leave it and other Territories belonging to the United States, open to all their citizens, so long as they continue to be Territories, and when they cease to be, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition, except that imposed by the Constitution, as a prerequisite for admission into the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great and fundamental principles of self-government place it. On the contrary, the non-slaveholding States, instead of being willing to leave it this broad and equal foundation, demand the interposition of the government, and the passage of an act to prevent the citizens of the slaveholding States from emigrating with their property into the Territory.

I hold that justice and the Constitution are the easiest and safest grounds on which the question can be settled, regarded in reference to party. *It may be settled on that ground simply by non action*, by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world. If a party cannot safely take this broad and solid position and successfully maintain it, what other can it take and maintain?

☞ The Luzerne Democratic County Convention has recommended the Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Wilkesbarre, as a candidate for Governor.

SAMBO IS KING.

Sambo is no myth, but a substantial reality. Time was, says a contemporary, when Sambo occupied an humble, unobtrusive sphere, and none so poor as to do him reverence. But times have changed; Sambo has gradually emerged from obscurity, and may now be said to reign supreme in many aristocratic circles. His obsequious followers are legion. In the halls of legislation, in courts of justice, and at executive council boards—in the pulpit and at the editorial desk—Sambo presides with the dignity and authority of an autocrat. No project of a law can be discussed, enacted or approved—no new State can be admitted into the confederacy without consulting the woolly-headed despot. Sambo elects Representatives to Congress and the State Legislatures, and grave Senators, and venerable Governors, too. Sambo, also, controls the jury-box, elects constables, school directors, etc., etc.—Oftentimes he puts on a religious air, presides at conferences, synods and other similar associations, and either dictates resolves or smashes up churches at pleasure. In fine, no station can be reached, no measure carried, or object attained, without the complacent smile of imperial Sambo.

What a perfect god send Sambo has been to many an addle-pated politician or poorly fed divine! How the ebony-hued autocrat has gladdened the hearts of such, and filled their scanty stores with plenty! Where now, indeed, would have been the myriads of brawling demagogues and fanatical divines, had not Sambo revealed himself to them in their hour of need? Indeed Sambo, like the household gods of antiquity, has become indispensable in every walk of life; for it is in him, by him, and through him that thousands seem to live, and move, and have their political being. He is the only divinity they worship. With great versatility of character and varied learning, Sambo writes proclamations, sermons, novels, orations and letters missive. The serf of Russia, or the humblest menial about the throne of Francis Joseph of Austria, is not more obsequious to the royal will than Sambo's votaries are to him. What will please Sambo or promote *his* ends are the great questions of the day. More than a million of people voted for him in 1856, anxious to make him President of the United States, and were well nigh distracted because they did not succeed.

Will some one inform us when there will be an end of the reign of Sambo? Cannot our neighbor of the "Union," or our handsome friend of the "Examiner" inform us? Come, gentlemen, give the people the desired information.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

That the Cincinnati platform is good enough and broad enough for the Democracy to stand upon in the contest of 1860 is fast becoming the fixed opinion of prominent men of the party, as well as the Democratic press generally. Upon this subject the Louisville (Ky.) Courier remarks:

The Democracy of the South desire neither to "cheat nor be cheated." The Cincinnati platform, fairly interpreted, is broad enough for all practical purposes. But that platform must be adhered to and carried out in good faith. There should not be two readings of it—one for the North and one for the South. On the subject of slavery the platform is clear and explicit, and, in our opinion, meets all the necessary demands of the South. It declares that the people shall determine the question of slavery when they shall come to form a State Constitution, thereby precluding the idea that they can determine the question before that time. But, notwithstanding the Cincinnati platform is explicit on the question as to the time when the existence or non-existence of slavery may be determined, and fixes it *when a State Constitution is formed*, there are still men who, like Mr. Douglas, hold that the question may be practically settled by "unfriendly legislation," long before the time indicated in the Cincinnati platform.

We appeal to candid men to know whether such dogmas as squatter sovereignty and unfriendly legislation carry out fairly and in its true spirit the Cincinnati platform.—Surely, if the squatters, at the very organization of a Territory, may declare that slavery shall not exist, or pass laws which will prevent owners from carrying their slaves into the Territories, or rendering them valueless when they may arrive there, it is a practical prohibition of slavery, and a direct violation of the spirit and letter of the Cincinnati platform.

In order that there may be no mistake about the position of the National Democracy, a party which boasts like ours that it is planted on principles, should pursue no shuffling policy, the Charleston Convention should embody in the platform to be made there next year, the principles embodied in the opinion in the Dred Scott case. Then there will be no mistaking the position of our party. Then, planted on our platform as it has been elucidated by the Supreme Court, and maintaining the Constitutional rights of all sections of the Confederacy, we can march on, if not to a glorious victory, at least to an honorable defeat.

☞ "With the executive power of the government in his [Mr. Buchanan's] hands, his administration has failed in every respect to meet the expectations of all classes. It has presented the most humiliating spectacle of corruption, extravagance, imbecility, recklessness, and broken faith."—*Extract from Circular of "Republican National Committee,"* 1859.

The Providence *Post*, referring to the above charges against the present administration, says:—

"The signers of this circular have not been able, with the aid of the four members of their party who were kicked out of Congress for corrupt practices, to prove a single instance of corruption under the federal government for which any decent man would say that Mr. Buchanan or his 'administration' ought to be held responsible. The 'extravagance' referred to consists of *reducing* the expenditures of the government to the tune of *twenty millions of dollars!* The 'imbecility' is seen in the settlement of the Kansas quarrel and the Utah quarrel, and the settlement of a controversy with England which had involved us in one war and threatened us with another; the squaring of the accounts with Paraguay without the shedding of a drop of blood; a better enforcement of the laws against the African slave-trade than was ever known before; the complete suppression of filibustering; and such an administration of the laws at home as even the bitterest enemy of the President has not complained of. 'Recklessness and broken faith,' when applied to this administration by men who have never been entrusted with power but to abuse it, savor so much of malice as to have little weight with thinking people."

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

The *Pennsylvanian* of Tuesday last announces a change of editors—Hon. NIMROD STRICKLAND retiring, and GEORGE W. BAKER, Esq., formerly of this city, taking his place. The cause of Mr. Strickland's retirement is ill health, which disqualified him from giving that close attention to his duties that he desired. We sincerely hope he may find that benefit from relaxation which will restore him to full physical vigor and usefulness. Mr. Baker, his successor, is a gentleman of decided ability as a writer, and will doubtless prove a strong advocate of Democratic principles. We congratulate him on his entrance into the editorial fraternity, and trust that he may find the enterprise both pleasant and profitable.

DISCHARGE OF A NATURALIZED AMERICAN FROM THE HANOVERIAN ARMY.—The State Department has received information from our minister at Berlin that Christian Ernst, an American naturalized citizen, who had been compelled by force to enter the Hanoverian army, has, upon the remonstrance of our government, been discharged from the service.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention met at Fulton Hall on Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by H. B. SWARR, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee.

The following gentlemen presented credentials of their election, and took their seats as members of the Convention:

Bart—Dr. John Martin, James M. Pennington, William Pickel, Daniel Ault, Harrison Graham

Colerain—F. P. Rylan, Samuel McConnel, David Walker, William S. Barckley, George W. Whiteside.

Columbia—N. W.—Jacob S. Miller, H. M. North, Augustus Pelan Jacob S. Roath, Samuel T. Wilson.

" S. W.—Peter A. Kimburg, James Schrœder, Morgan Hayes, George Tille, Benjamin Herr.

Conestoga—John Kolp, David Trissler, F. Sourbeer, H. Steaman, W. W Woods.

Conoy—Frederick Dase, Henry Nophsker, George Hackenberger, John H. Smith, Emanuel Nagle.

Donegal East—Thomas J. Albright, Jacob Gorner, Henry Houseal.

Donegal West—John Gross, A. J. Kelley, Henry Funk, James Hughes, Samuel Diffenbach.

Drumore—John McSparran, Thomas Barnes, George Hastings, William Lee, Samuel Aukram.

Earl—James Darrow, Dr. Samuel Ringwalt, Roland Brubaker, Dr. J. Lemon Winters, Levi Hull.

Earl East—George Duchman, Harrison Haller, Isaac Foltz, John Sandoe, Cyrus Stauffer.

Earl West—Mark Connell, John M. Sawyer, Isaac Ruth, Jacob Smith, Sr., Reuben Buch.

Ephrata—John W. Lebers, P. Martin Heitler, Emanuel Mohler, W. H. Spera, Dr. H. Reemsnyder.

Elizabeth—Joseph S. Keener, Benjamin Breitigam, Jas. H. McCausland.

Elizabethtown—Jacob H. Bletz, Jerome B. Shultz, John A. Gross, Jr., Harrison T. Shultz, Christian Ebersole.

Eden—Henry H. Breneman, James C Ewing, John Graham, James Montgomery, Christian Mayers.

Fulton—Samuel Wicks, Esq., Samuel W. Scott, John A. Langdon, James Trayner, William F. Jenkins.

Hempfield East—B. F. Lutz, Christian Hoffman, Dr. G. W. Groff, Col. D. Ringwalt, Dr. Samuel Parker.

Hempfield West—John M. Weller, Benjamin F. Gramm, Henry M. Weller, David Weidler, Peter Mumma.

City—N. W. W.—Lieut. John Rees, George Ruth, Samuel C. Taylor, George W. Brown, John A. Sheirenbrand

" N. E. W.—Maj. Chas. M. Howell, Jacob H. Smith, John Lippincott, Mark Connell, Jr., John Rose.

" S. W. W.—Alfred Sanderson, Jacob F. Kautz, James Peoples, Dr. Henry Carpenter, Charles F. Voigt.

" S. E. W.—Col. Wm. S. Amweg, Albert G. Killian, Junius B. Kaufman, James H. Barnes, George M. Kline.

Lancaster Twp.—Benjamin Huber, Daniel Hartman, Benjamin Lentz.

Lampeter East—Col. Joel L. Lightner, H. W. Gara, Wm. Miller, Christian Erb, Henry Keneagy.

Lampeter West—Samuel Weaver, Samuel Long, George Raub, Jr., Henry M. Miller, Thomas Dobson.

Leacock—John Reed, Molton R. Sample, John L. Lightner, Adam Henderson, James Davis.

Leacock Upper—Dr. A. S. Bare, George W. Linville, Washington Simmons, Dr. I. C. Weidler, Cyrus Miller.

Little Britain—Christopher Hess, Levi Barnett, B. S. Patterson, E. C. Swift, Morris Reynolds, Jr.

Manheim Bor.—Jacob E. Cross, B. Donaven, A. J. Eby, F. H. Arndt, S. Brosy.

Manheim Twp.—George Wisner, Benjamin Eby, George A. Urban, George Hambright, John Flory.

Manor—George G. Brush, Jacob G. Peters, David Shoff, A. Deneke, Charles J. Rhodes.

Martic—Samuel Kirkwood, James Haddon, Henry Pegan, Alfred Savery, William N. Gibson.

Marietta—John W. Clark, James Duffy, Charles Kelly, Lewis Houseal, Dr. John Huston.

Mount Joy Bor.—Charles W. Johnston, H. B. McNeal, William Doyle, Alexander D. Reese, Levi M. Hoffman.

Paradise—Joseph Hamilton, George L. Eckert, George Fondersmith, John G. Offner, Henry Girvin.

Penn—Hiram R. Hull, Samuel Plasterer, Aaron Longenecker.

Providence—Dr. John K. Raub, John Conrad, Esq., John C. Smith, Joshua Winters, Thomas Robinson.

Strasburg Bor.—William T. McPhail, James Curran, B. F. Ibach, R. M. Girvin, C. Rowe.

Strasburg Twp.—Franklin Clarke, Daniel E. Potts, Benjamin G. Herr, John Girvin, Jefferson Neff.

Sadsbury—Franklin Homsher, N. Gillespie, Col. James Boon.

Salisbury—John Skiles, John Patton, B. F. Houston, Thomas S. McIlvain, John Eaby.

Warwick—Isaac F. Bomberger, Theodore Lichtenthaler, Hiram Kline, John Birkinbine, Peter Kafroth.

Washington—Col. Joseph Schoch, Joseph E. Charles, David Miller, Israel Hoover, George Green.

The organization of the Convention was completed by the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:
JOHN H. SMITH, Esq., Conoy.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
COL. JOEL L. LIGHTNER, East Lampeter,
GEORGE G. BRUSH, Esq., Manor,
LEVI M. HOFFMAN, Mount Joy Bor.,
JOHN M. WELLER, West Hempfield,
HENRY GIRVIN, Paradise,
BENJAMIN G. HERR, Strasburg Twp.,
JACOB S. ROATH, Columbia,
DR. SAMUEL PARKER, East Hempfield,
JAMES C. EWING, Eden,
JOHN GROSS, West Donegal,
THOMAS S. McILVAIN, Salisbury,
DR. HENRY REEMSNYDER, Ephrate.

SECRETARIES:
Charles J. Rhodes, Manor,
Alfred Sanderson, City,
Benjamin F. Ibach, Strasburg Bor.,
Mark Connell, Jr., City.

On motion of WILLIAM T. McPHAIL, Esq., a committe of thirteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: William T. McPhail, Dr. A. S. Bare, John L. Lightner, Samuel Wicks, Dr. E. Haldeman, John Gross, H. M. North, Charles J. Rhodes, Joel L. Lightner, Jacob F. Kautz, James Duffy, Henry H. Breneman, Dr. John K. Raub.

The Convention then proceeded to make the following nominations for the various offices:

Assembly.
Benjamin Herr, Columbia,
William Pickel, Bart,
Jacob H. Bletz, Elizabethtown,
Henry B. McNeal, Mount Joy Bor.,
David Reese, City,
Robert S. McIlvain, Paradise,
Maj. Charles M. Howell, City,
Emanuel Nagle, Conoy,
William Hays, Jr., Colerain,
Moses Wenger, City,
William N. Gibson, Martic.

District Attorney.
Aldus J. Neff, City.

County Treasurer.
James Bones, Manor,
John Martin, Conestoga,
John W. Clark, Marietta,
A. Z. Ringwalt, City.

County Commissioner.
Abraham Peters, Manor,
John M. Skiles, Salisbury.

Prison Inspectors.
Daniel Hartman, Lancaster Twp.,
Samuel Long, West Lampeter.

Directors of the Poor.
Albert G. Killian, City,
Lewis Eckert, Paradise,
Jacob Zecher, City.

County Surveyor.
Daniel Fulton, Pequea.

Auditor.
William W. Woods, Conestoga.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-convened at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

WILLIAM T. McPHAIL, Esq., Chairman, reported the following from the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Lancaster County in convention assembled for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election, and to express their opinions in relation to the course to be pursued in the future, setting forth what they conceive to be the true policy of our government, and reiterating those time-honored principles promulgated by THOMAS JEFFERSON, the founder of the Democratic party: therefore,

Resolved, That we reiterate the principles contained in the Cincinnati Platform, and that we recognise it as the creed of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the County of Lancaster entertain an unbroken confidence in the unsullied personal and political integrity, patriotism and wisdom of JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States. That we believe it has been his cardinal and dearest object, in the administration of the Executive Department of the Government, to execute the Constitution and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, without fear, favor or affection to any section, State or individual. That in thus endeavoring to execute the laws of the country, with an earnest effort to preserve unimpaired the union of the States, we believe that he has accomplished his whole duty to the best of his ability.

Resolved, That the position taken by the Administration in relation to the question of expatriation, and as enunciated in the opinion of Attorney General BLACK in the instructions to our Minister at Berlin, meets with our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, by peaceful negotiation, would be of incalculable benefit to the United States, by increasing the resources of our national wealth, and making our seaboard more secure in case of war with other nations, and also advance in an eminent degree the cause of humanity by its tendency to check the progress of the Slave trade.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster county now, as heretofore, advocate adequate and discriminating protection to the industrial interests of our State, and also prefer specific to advalorem duties on Iron and Coal, for the reasons so ably set forth in the President's last annual message.

Resolved, That the recent outrage perpetrated by the Republicans of Massachusetts, in depriving adopted citizens of the right of suffrage for the period of two years after they become naturalized, and at the same time conferring the privilege on runaway slaves after one year's residence in the State, merits the condemnation of every Democrat; and that the silence manifested by the Republicans of this State, in regard to the outrage, clearly demonstrates that if they had the power to enact such restrictions it would receive their hearty support.

Resolved, That RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT and JOHN ROWE, our candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, are eminently deserving of the energetic and zealous support of every true and faithful Democrat.

WHEREAS, We have been highly gratified at the numerous and favorable notices taken of our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. GEORGE SANDERSON, in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination; and, whereas, the Democracy of Lancaster County fully appreciate his valuable services, his sound and conservative Democracy, and deeming him eminently fitted by education and experience to fill with honor to himself and credit to the Commonwealth the Chair of State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the name of Hon. GEORGE SANDERSON is hereby recommended to the consideration of the Democracy of the State for the nomination of Governor, and that we respectfully ask their hearty co-operation to secure his nomination by the next Democratic State Convention.

Immediately after the reading of the above resolutions GEO. M. KLINE, Esq., rose and offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster County recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. But, we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a finality. The legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. That this legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Lancaster County hereby reiterate their approval of the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, the letter of acceptance of President BUCHANAN, as well as his Inaugural Address, and cordially endorse the National and State Administrations, having full confidence in the integrity and ability of our worthy Chief Magistrates.

Resolved, That the recommendation abroad and at home of our worthy townsman, the Hon. GEO. SANDERSON, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, meets with our hearty approbation. An undivided life-time of unrequited service in the Democratic ranks commends him most strongly to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the State and County Ticket shall receive our hearty support.

Mr. KLINE supported the passage of his resolutions in a few very able remarks, and was replied to with equal force by Mr. McPHAIL.

A discussion ensued which lasted for about an hour.—The adoption of the resolutions of the Committee was advocated by Mr. McPHAIL Dr. A. S. BARE, H. M. NORTH, Esq., and BENJAMIN G. HERR, Esq. The adoption of Mr. KLINE'S resolutions was advocated by Mr. KLINE, Dr. SAMUEL PARKER and P. MARTIN HEITLER, Esq.

A motion was made by Dr. A. S. BARE that the resolutions of Mr. KLINE be laid upon the table. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Bart, Colerain, Columbia—North Ward, South Ward—Conestoga, Conoy Donegal East, Donegal West, Drumore, Earl, Earl East, Earl West, Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, Eden, Fulton, Hempfield West City—N. W. Ward—Lancaster Twp., Lampeter East, Lampeter West, Leacock, Leacock Upper, Manheim Bor., Manor, Martic, Marietta, Paradise, Strasburg Bor., Strasburg Twp. Washington—31

NAYS—Hempfield East, City—N. E. Ward, S. W. Ward, S. E. Ward—Manheim Twp., Mount Joy Bor., Penn, Providence, Sadsbury, Salisbury, Warwick—11.

TIED—Ephrata—1.

The Committee's resolutions were then taken up *seriatim*, and on the reading of the first Dr. PARKER offered an amendment. [Dr. P.'s resolution was not sent to the Secretaries' table, and not having the same in our possession, we are therefore unable to publish it. It was similar in substance however, we think, to Mr. KLINE'S third resolution.] The amendment was tabled by a vote of 28 to 11.

The resolutions of the Committee were then unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the various offices:

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The President announced the first balloting in order to be the nomination of four candidates for Assembly. Before proceeding to ballot the names of Maj. Charles M. Howell and Emanuel Nagle were withdrawn. The following was the result:

Benjamin Herr..............had..............25 votes.
William Pickel.............."..............15 "
Jacob H. Bletz.............."..............13 "
Henry B. McNeal............."..............10 "
David Reese................."..............26 "
Robert S. McIlvain.........."..............25 "
William Hays, Jr.,.........."..............18 "
Moses Wenger................"..............1 "
William N. Gibson..........."..............14 "

The President announced that 23 votes were necessary to a choice, and DAVID REESE, BENJAMIN HERR and ROBERT S. McILVAIN having received a majority were declared three of the nominees for Assembly. A motion was made by GEO. M. KLINE, Esq., that WILLIAM HAYS, Jr., having the next highest number of votes, be declared the fourth nominee, which was unanimously agreed to.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ALDUS J. NEFF, Esq., was declared by acclamation the nominee for District Attorney.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for County Treasurer: [The names of James Bones and A. Z. Ringwalt were withdrawn.]

John Martin..............had..............6 votes.
John W. Clark............."..............28 "

JOHN W. CLARK, Esq., was declared the nominee.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The name of John M. Skiles was withdrawn, and ABRAHAM PETERS was declared the nominee by acclamation for County Commissioner.

PRISON INSPECTORS.

Messrs. DANIEL HARTMAN and SAMUEL LONG were declared the nominees for Prison Inspectors by acclamation.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

Messrs. ALBERT G. KILLIAN, LEWIS ECKERT and JACOB ZECHER were declared by acclamation the nominees for Directors of the Poor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

DANIEL FULTON, Esq., was declared by acclamation the candidate for County Surveyor.

AUDITOR.

WILLIAM W. WOODS was declared by acclamation the nominee for Auditor.

The following resolution was then offered by WM. T. McPHAIL, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the ticket settled this day commends itself to the support of the Democracy of the County.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That if any vacancies occur in the ticket this day settled, by declination or otherwise, the same shall be supplied by the County Committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are tendered its officers for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

There being no further business, the President declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Columbia Spy in publishing the Democratic County Ticket thus speaks of two of the candidates on it:

It will be seen that as usual Columbia has rival candidates in the field for Assembly. We have already thrown up our hat for our friend A. S. Green, but nevertheless we wish Mr. Herr all the luck possible against any other candidate on the People's ticket. He is a good citizen and would make a good representative. We should not at all object to having two Columbians at Harrisburg this winter, even though they should be of opposing political faith.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—We do not often indulge in political preferences—never in our paper. We have our personal friends, however, and among them are happy to number Aldus J. Neff, Esq., of Lancaster. This gentleman has just received the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, and as creditable a bit of acclamation it was as anything the party has lately got off. We fear our friend is in the wrong boat to succeed, but he may certainly justly claim the merit that deserves success. He is our candidate; we hoist his name beside A. S. Green's, and will give him our vote were he ten times a Buchanan Democrat (which we hope he is'nt.)

EQUINOCTIAL.—To morrow the "Sun crosses the Line," which always brings a storm, so "they say." This year, however, the "storm" came a little ahead of time. On Friday morning last it commenced raining gently, and so continued through the day; but after night-fall, and until early dawn on Saturday morning, the rain came down in torrents, accompanied with a regular "blow." During Saturday morning the wind prostrated quite a number of shade trees through the city, and otherwise behaved in a very unruly and boisterous manner throughout the day. On Sunday morning, however, all was calm again, and we have been favored with delightful weather ever since, thus verifying the truth of the old saying that "after a storm there is always a calm."

TALL CORN STALK.—Our good old Democratic friend, Mr. JOHN BRANNON, residing in West German street, this city, exhibited in our sanctum yesterday morning a stalk of corn measuring 13 feet 7 inches in length, and 8 feet 4 inches to the ear. This stalk was grown in Mr. Brannon's garden, and he informs us that he had "more of the same sort," and one or two even longer. It is about the tallest specimen of a corn-stalk we have ever seen.

COLUMBIA AND READING RAILROAD.—A meeting for the purpose of securing an expression in reference to the contemplated Columbia and Reading Railroad was held by the citizens of Mount Joy borough, at the public house of Mr. Sherbahn, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Andrew Gerber to the Chair, and appointing Mr. F. H. Stauffer Secretary. After some preliminaries, and remarks favorable to the project by Jacob Nissley, Esq., J. R. Hoffer, Messrs. Gerber, Stauffer, Brady and others, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the commissioners and surveyor in reference to the project—B. M. Greider, Henry Sherbahn, John Patterson, William Brady, J. R. Hoffer, J. E. Greybill and J. Hoffman Hershey.

Upon motion, the committee were instructed to confer with said parties at the earliest opportunity, prepared to offer a liberal subscription in consideration of the railroad being made to intercept Mount Joy borough. Upon motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the papers in the city and county. Upon motion adjourned, to meet again in town meeting at a call issued by said committee.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Dr. Hitchcock, of Waterville, Minnesota, writes to H. B. Swarr, Esq., Post-master of this city, stating that a man named John Fields, who represented himself as being from Lancaster, and formerly resided there, but had left, and was probably dead. Fields owned between three and four hundred acres of land located there. He told Dr. Hitchcock that he had a son residing in this county.

HELD TO BAIL.—Rommel, who killed Dochty at Millersville on Saturday night week, was brought before Judge Hayes on a writ of habeas corpus on Tuesday last, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the November Court.

McFillan, who gave young Henderson a blow on the head with a stone at a Pic Nic at the Compass, in Chester county, a few weeks since, which caused his death, has been held to bail in the sum of $6,000. Efforts are being made to have this case tried at our Court, Henderson having died at his home in this county.

CLAIMS.—The State Treasurer, Attorney General and Auditor General, Commissioners appointed by Act of Assembly to examine claims against the Commonwealth, will meet in Harrisburg on Monday, the third of October, in the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners.

The said Committee will also, at the same time and place, examine the claims presented by the following named persons, and referred to them for investigation, by acts of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature, to wit: John S. Miller, Nathaniel White, John H. Longenecker, A. K. & A. L. Witmer, Thomas & Henry Baumgardner, Dennis McDonald, Heintzelman & Mickley, Burke & Gonder, and James Condron.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On Thursday evening, Mr. W. E. Lyons, with his assistant, Mr. E. M. Richards, and a portion of his Corps, arrived at Columbia, having brought the line of survey of the Reading and Columbia Railroad to within a mile and a half of town. On Friday morning it was completed. The route surveyed by Mr. Lyons runs by Adamstown, Reamstown, Ephrata, Litiz, Salunga, Manheim and Chestnut Hill, and is about forty-four miles long. The ground is described as highly favorable. The South Mountain was passed with a good line, and the route from Litiz to Manheim, and thence to Chestnut Hill is everything that can be desired. A deep but not a long cut will be required at the last named point, and a stiff bit of grade to the river. The inhabitants of the country and towns on the route are enthusiastic in favor of its construction, and will subscribe liberally. The party was accompanied by Jos. Konigmacher, Esq., President of the Commissioners, who represents the prospects of the road as very encouraging, and asks of Columbia her fair share towards pushing it to success.

The levels are a day or two behind on the line, but will probably be brought up to-day or Monday. This looks like earnest, and we again urge upon our citizens the duty of lending every possible assistance to this project, so important to the future of Columbia. Our quota of subscription has not yet been raised, but we doubt neither the ability or inclination of our people to do their part now that the enterprise exhibits form and vitality.—*Saturday's Columbia Spy.*

HUMANE FIRE COMPANY, No. 6.—This Company is about making arrangements for procuring a first-class engine, and have appointed the following members a committee to wait upon the citizens, and solicit their aid for said purpose: Gen. B. A. Sheaffer, Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, Capt. Geo. Sanderson, Col. David W. Patterson, Wm. P. Brooks, Esq., and John F. Remley, Sr. The following are the officers of this Company:

President—Gen. Bartram A. Sheaffer.
Vice President—John F. Remley, Sr.
Secretary—Edwin E. Snyder.
Treasurer—Geo. M. Steinman.
Chief Engineer—Geo. P. Killian.

APPOINTED.—Our good Democratic friend, Maj. WM. M. GORMLEY, of the South-East Ward, has received the appointment of Deputy Coroner for Lancaster county. His office is in East Vine near the corner of South Duke street, where he can always be found when not "professionally engaged."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a special meeting of the Union Fire Company No. 1, held on Monday evening, the 12th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

WHEREAS, The great Controller of human events, in His infinite wisdom has again laid His afflicting hand upon us, by removing one of our fellow members, Lewis C. Hamilton, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the demise of Lewis C. Hamilton, the department has lost a faithful and energetic fireman, and we an ardent and devoted member.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the infinite goodness of Him, who doeth all things well, we deeply condole with the relatives and friends of our deceased associate; and humbly trust that by a firm reliance upon that Being who has promised to comfort the afflicted, they may receive consolation in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and the usual solemnities on such occasions be observed.

ALEX. H. SHERTS,
JOHN COPLAND,
ABM. W. SHENK.
Committee.

THE STATE TICKET.

When they have been united, the Democracy of Pennsylvania never have been defeated. The only chances of an Opposition triumph are in causing division in our ranks. The Democrat, therefore, who refuses to vote for the State ticket this fall, will act precisely as the Opposition wishes him to act. The men who compose our State ticket are acknowledged on all hands to be worthy, honest, and upright. Their capacity and integrity cannot be questioned. They have served the people worthily and well already in responsible positions. No Democrat can have a reasonable excuse for refusing to cast his vote for them. Their success will be the success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania.

In Allegheny county we are in a minority, but the Democrats of this county may be numerous enough to decide the fate of the ticket this fall. It is all important to the Democratic success in 1860, that we should carry our ticket this fall. There are those who will always go with the winning party. The prestige of success carries with it a great moral force! How important it is, then, that every true friend of the Democracy in this county, and all over the State, regard the subject in its true light, and commence to work. The differences of the past are nothing. They are past, and let them be forgotten; and let one and all unite in a mighty effort to save the old Keystone State from the evil influences of a factious and greedy Opposition. Let us, next October, be able to inscribe upon our banners, as in times past, "Pennsylvania--the Gibralter of Democracy!"—*Pittsburg Post.*

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

We have already announced the rapid progress toward completion which has been made in the erection of the Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Eighteenth street, opposite Logan Square.

The members of the Catholic Church regard with feelings of sanctity every surrounding of their religious services, and consecrate their church bells and crosses with as much solemnity as their temples; and yesterday the massive gilded cross intended to surmount one portion of the Cathedral building, was consecrated a symbol of the Catholic faith, by a large body of the resident clergy.

The Cathedral building is considerably larger than any other in the City. It is completely roofed in, the dome excepted. Its walls are of immence thickness, suggestive rather of a fortification than a temple of worship.

At half-past three o'clock not less than five thousand expectant people wedged inside the building. In the centre was a raised dais, carpeted and provided with seats for the use of the clergy, while adjoining were excellent accommodations for the representatives of the press. In one corner of the Church was temporarily placed a small organ, while an excellent choir were ranged around. The cross was fixed in an erect position directly in front of the rostrum, and the elaborate manner in which it was carved and gilded rendered that symbol of faith an object of general admiration.

At precisely four o'clock the Bishops and Clergy entered the church, the crowd with difficulty falling back sufficiently to make way for them. As they passed to the platform the organist performed a voluntary. The clerical procession comprised Bishops Wood and Neuman, of Philadelphia; Bishops Spalding, of Louisville, Ky. and Miles, Nashville, Tenn. Rev. Fathers Branegan, St. Patrick's, Philadelphia; Welsh of Ivy Mills, Pa.; Bernard Keenan, of Lancaster; Dr. O'Hara, Superior of St. Charles Seminary; Very Rev. Carter, V. G., and Fathers Keenan, Rafferty, Blox, Sourin, O'Farrell, O'Donnoghue, Kane, Dominic. Toner, Cantwell, McNoughton, Crane, Kyle, Pendergast, Bowles, Hannegan, Kelly, McLaughlin, O'Haran, Sheehan, McGovern, Sheridan, McMonegh, Blacher, McGins, McGinnis, Hutchins, Filan and Volimeyer; Mr. Maginnis, cross bearer, and Mr. Hennessey, censor bearer, brought up the rear of the procession, which also comprised the students of St. Charles Theological Seminary, in the costume of the College, with long surtouts and black caps.

Bishop Wood wore the official mitre, but the gentlemen who officiated were alone robed.

Bishop Spalding arose and announced his text, from Paul to Corinthians, chap. 1. 18th, 23d and 24th verses:

"For the preaching of the cross is, to them that perish, foolishness; but unto us which are saved, it is the power of God," etc.

The speaker addressed the assembled multitude at some length on the history and wide-spreading influences of the cross as an emblem of Christianity.

He was followed by Father Rafferty, the oldest Priest in the diocese, who made a very humorous address, at which the Bishops laughed as loudly and applauded as heartily as any among the entire audience.

This being done, the ceremony of blessing the cross was performed in Latin, by Bishop Wood, according to Pontifical formula. The ceremony was imposing and with the surroundings of burning frankincense swung in a smoking censer, and holy water sprinkled upon the cross and the audience, presented an impressive spectacle. When all was concluded, the cross was taken out and elevated by machinery, to its position upon the edifice. The cross is of Florida pine covered with copper, and richly gilded. It was affixed in its proper place without accident of any kind.

The visiter to the Cathedral may now form some idea of its vastness, and begin to comprehend, without traveling, the grandeur of some of the great churches of Europe. Its dimensions are 220 by 130 feet. The height of the nave is more than 100 feet. The great dome will be more than 125 feet above this, and the whole elevation of the grand cross that is to surmount this dome will be 265 feet. The massive walls and the solid piers of masonry that are to separate the private chapels, (eleven in number) will surprise those who have been accustomed to the lighter style of building that prevails in this country. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be obtained, when it is stated that in what is called the "drum" of the dome, from the top of the walls to its present elevation, half a million of bricks have been used. The work of building this great church has been going on for some ten or twelve years, and it will take several years longer to complete it. The superb facade, on Eighteenth street, is the only part that can be called finished, and it is the admiration of every one that sees it. The edifice will be one of the greatest ornaments of Philadelphia.—*Phila. News, of Wednesday.*

THAT "AMENDMENT."—That infamous proscriptive proposition recently adopted by the Black Republicans of Massachusetts, and thus incorporated into their constitution, is as follows:

"*No person of foreign birth shall be allowed to vote, nor shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the State for two years subsequent to his naturalization*, and shall be otherwise qualified according to the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth."

This is Black Republican doctrine in regard to adopted citizens. A runaway slave can vote just as soon as a native white man, but an Irishman, a German, or other foreign-born citizen is insulted and degraded below the slave. Such is Black Republicanism.—*Portland Argus.*

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* has raised the name of Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK (Attorney General of the U. States) to the head of its columns for the Democratic nomination at Charleston, and advocates his claims in a strong editorial.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather, Rivers, Crops and Markets—Extensive Fire—Steamboat Accidents—Pickpockets and Thieves—Mysterious Disappearances—From Pike's Peak—Overland Mail Statistics—Political—Elections in Kansas—Democratic Victories—Virginians killed in Texas—Ex-Governor Wallace—&c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1859.

We have been enjoying delightful weather since the date of our last report. A heavy shower of rain fell on Saturday night. The recent frosts which visited the West and North-West, have not been as injurious as were at first supposed; reports from Northern Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, state that very little damage was done, and that the corn only in the low lands had been affected. In this vicinity, the crops are all right.

Business is beginning to revive in our city, and the country merchants are arriving slowly, but do not purchase as heavily as heretofore. The greater number, in all probability, will defer their visit to the city until the week of the Fair. Receipts of produce continue light for the season, and the last sales on 'Change were—Hemp $100 to $103; Rope, city machine, 7½c.; Lead $5.35; Flour from $3.80 to $5.25; Wheat 75c. to $1.10; Corn 65 to 72c.; Oats 40 to 43½c.; Barley, spring, 50c.; Rye 63 to 64c.; Whisky 26c.; Hay 80c.; Onions 65 to 75c.; Potatoes 40 to 65c.

The rivers are all very low and freights are scarce. Many of the larger boats have laid up.

The number of interments in our city for the week just closed was 162.

An extensive fire broke out in the "Ten Buildings," on Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon last, from the explosion of a camphene lamp in the Artists' Emporium of Mr. James Spore, which building—four stories high—was entirely consumed, with nearly the whole of its contents, as was also the two stories of the building adjoining, and occupied by Messrs. Gay & Co., extensive dealers in glass and chinaware, as well as the upper story of the building adjoining, occupied by Mr. John J. Locke, dealer in house-furnishing goods. The entire loss is estimated at about $90,000—Gay & Co. losing nearly $50,000 in queensware. The Steam Fire engines did good and valuable service, and but for them the whole block would have been destroyed. Mr. Spore was burnt out in the same place about two years ago. Two or three men were seriously burned by the explosion. This fire is not a very good recommendation for burning fluid—which was sold at Mr Spore's store, by Wallace & Co., and warranted *non explosive!*

Our city is now overrun with burglars and pickpockets. There is not a night passes but what we hear of some stranger being knocked down and his pockets rifled, houses robbed, pantaloons cut and purses abstracted, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the perpetrators go scott free. Our police is a useless expense upon the people of our city—they are of no more use than the fifth wheel to a wagon, but so long as the voters keep such men in office, so long will this state of affairs exist. Our city, as you might well suppose, is under Black Republican rule.

Steamboat accidents have become quite common in the past few weeks, and seem to be on the increase. Within a very short time we reported the sinking of the steamer Kate Howard, St. Mary and D. S. Carter in the Missouri river; the Wm. L. Ewing and the G. W. Jones on the Upper Mississippi, and the York State just below Alton. The total loss of these boats amounted to about $350,000. Since our last report we have to chronicle the loss of three more. The Wm. M. Garvin encountered a snag just below our city, and sunk in the water up to her boilers. She had on board seventy tons of assorted merchandize, and was bound for Chester. She was valued at $10,000, and uninsured.

The steamer Adriatic bound to New Orleans from this port, sunk near President's Island. She was heavily freighted with flour, tobacco and grain, and had a large amount of stock on board, consisting of horses and mules—all of which were saved. She was valued at $20,000.

The steamer Rochester, from this port to Cincinnati with a valuable cargo, sunk. Value of the boat not known.

We think we have given your readers a surfeit of steamboat disasters in the past month, and how long it will be before we report more of the same sort, we will not now promise, for there are still plenty of boats left.

The following Revolutionary soldiers, pensioners in Indiana, have recently died: James Garrison, Washington county, aged 98; George Holman, Wayne county, aged 98.

The Board of Health, of New Orleans, on the 6th inst., declare no yellow fever cases in that city. New Orleans has been unusually healthy the past summer.

The Government was to have sold two hundred horses at Fort Leavenworth, on the 10th inst.

The Texas fever and the Black Tongue are destroying the cattle and deer in great numbers in Green and the adjoining counties in this State.

A row occurred between the citizens of Sarcoxie and the members of a circus company. A man named King was dangerously wounded, and a horse belonging to the company was killed and a driver shot. Stones, pistols and knives were freely used.

Twenty-five head of two year old mules were sold a day or two ago at Glassgow, in this State, at $100 per head.

The corn crop in the Osage valley and in the Grand river country is reckoned to be the best produced in those sections for the last ten years.

Within the past two weeks there have been several very mysterious disappearances of well known persons in this State. Mr. Charles W. Heath started for this city about four weeks since on business, and has never been heard from. Four citizens of St. Charles county disappeared some three weeks ago—having sold their wheat at Alton, and have not been heard of since. A Mr. Gray, of the firm of Hardaway & Gray, of this city, visited Illinois on business for the house, about three weeks ago, and no tidings of his whereabouts has ever been received. There are, no doubt, a band of outlaws and cut-throats prowling around the country, and murdering every one that crosses their path, who is supposed to have money.

Upon nearly every corner of our streets one is besieged by beggars—they are what are termed profession al beggars—live upon the charity of the public. It would seem that all the beggars of the Union have congregated in this city—they cannot go any farther West with profit.

Golden news still continue to reach us from Pike's Peak, but there is no excitement whatever, in regard to it.—Mr. C. H. Hance, of Florissant, in this county, has just returned, and brought specimens of the gold-bearing quartz of that region, and says there is plenty of gold there. Query (?) Why does Mr. Hance come back and leave untold fortune behind him?

The death of Mr. Robt. Wickliffe, at Louisville, Ky., will render necessary the return of Col. Preston, now at the Court of Madrid. The estate of Mr. Wickliffe is said to be enormous, and Mrs. Preston is one of the three heirs who inherit the whole. The share of Mrs. Preston, added to the present fortune of her husband, will make Col. Preston one of the wealthiest men of the age.

It may be interesting to your numerous readers to know what the Overland Mail from this city to San Francisco is doing, and for their benefit we annex the following statement:

Total number of letters sent by the Overland Mail from St. Louis Post Office during the month of July, 15,098; amount of postage, $1,137 15. Total number sent during the month of August, 18,338; amount of postage, $1,539 24. Total number received by the Overland Mail for the month of July, 23,359; amount of postage, $1,981 07. Total number received for the month of August, 24,765; amount of postage, $2,465 87.

Municipal elections have been held in Kansas, and at the election in Leavenworth city H. R. Donman, Democrat was elected Mayor by 26 majority over his Black Republican competitor. The Democrats also elected their City Clerk, Auditor, Attorney, six of the twelve Councilmen, a majority of the School Directors, Justices of the Peace and Constables.

At Atchison the Democrats swept the town. G. H. Fairfield was elected Mayor by 23 majority, six Democratic and three Black Republican Councilmen. This is a Democratic gain and causes considerable rejoicing among the Democracy. The election was contested on strict party grounds. Torch light processions were the order for a week previous to the election. The two contending parties came together on the night before the election, and a general row and free fight was the result. Several shots were fired, but no one was seriously hurt.

We have all along said that Kansas was Democratic, and you will find that when it is brought down to party lines the Democracy are in the majority. Admit Kansas into the Union at the next session of Congress, and her electoral vote will certainly be given for the Charleston nominee, whoever he may be.

Ex Governor Wallace, of Indiana, died at Indianapolis, on the 4th inst. He had been a very prominent man in that State—having represented her in Congress, the State Legislature, the Executive and other branches of the State Government.

We have also to report the death of Maj. David Burford Green, Secretary of the State of Arkansas, who died near Nashville, Tenn., last week.

During the election at Paris, Texas, a difficulty occurred between W. H. Williams, of Washington county, Va., and two brothers named McGlasson, in which Williams was killed, and the other two seriously wounded. In the same State, David J. Baltzell, formerly of Abington, Va., was shot through the head and instantly killed by a Mississippian named McRay.

Mr. Albert W. Markley has again returned to our city.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

Frost and Snow in Northern New York.

CHATEANGAY, New York, September 15.—The frost of last night has done its work thoroughly in this vicinity. Potatoes and all vines are cut to the ground. The degree of cold was so great as to form a hard frost on the ground. There were snow and hail storms yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **James Elfreth has a general assortment** of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades, at his NEW CARPET STORE, Corner Ninth and Filbert Sts., between Market and Arch, Philadelphia. All goods sold at low prices for Cash. [sep 20 1t 36

☞ **Sufferers with Diseases of the Bladder**, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, &c., read the advertisment in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." nov 23 1y 45

☞ **Bridgens' County Map.**
Don't forget to get a copy of this Map. The Map just issued is but a patched up edition of an old one with which the inhabitants of the county have been familiar for many years. It has been embellished with views and plans, which adds somewhat to its appearance, but it is incomplete and inaccurate, and is condemned by every subscriber who has occasion to make use of it as a reference.—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 considerable progress has already been made with the surveys, and 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 condemned by the public as an imposition.
june 28 3m 24 H. F. BRIDGENS, Publisher.