The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

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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,
GEORGE L. ECKERT, Paradise,
JACOB ZECHER, City.

County Surveyor.
DANIEL FULTON, Pequea.

Auditor.
WILLIAM W. WOODS, Conestoga.

GET YOUR TICKETS.

The tickets are now printed and ready for delivery. Our friends throughout the county will please call at the office of H. B. SWARR, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, No 13 North Duke street, near the Court House, and get their supplies. In case of Mr. S.'s absence, the tickets can be had of Messrs. PYFER & McPHAIL, whose office is next door.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The ticket settled on the 14th inst., is undoubtedly one of the best which has ever been presented to the people of Lancaster county. We have not heard a solitary objection made to it anywhere. The candidates are all men of well known integrity, intelligence, and business qualifications—hence they will command the hearty support of every reliable Democrat in the county. That they can be elected in this strong opposition county we do not pretend to say, but that they *deserve to be* is unquestionable, and if the people understood thoroughly what was best for their own interests they would elect the Democratic candidates. Even the two leading organs of the Opposition here—the "*Examiner*," and the "*Union*,"—speak in the highest terms of the excellence of our candidates, and appear to regret that they do not belong to their hybrid party, thus virtually admitting their superior claims to public favor over the candidates nominated by the "People's Party."

Seeing, then, that we have a ticket composed of such excellent materials that even our political opponents are constrained to endorse the unexceptionable character of the candidates upon it, is it not incumbent on our Democratic friends throughout the county to do every thing in their power, in fairness and honesty, to give it a strong and enthusiastic support? We are sure the response will be in the affirmative. We feel certain that every Democrat will say *amen* to the proposition.—It is due to the candidates themselves—it is due to the furtherance of the great principles of our party—that the full vote of the county should be given to the ticket. Recollect, also, that the vote for our excellent State ticket will be influenced, more or less, by the strength of the County ticket. If the latter makes a good run in the county, so will the former—and, *vice versa*. Will our Democratic friends think of this, and act accordingly.

READ, AND THEN JUDGE.

On our first page will be found, in extenso, the "Observations on Senator DOUGLAS' views of Popular Sovereignty, as expressed in Harper's Magazine for September, 1859." This, we think, is one of the ablest and most convincing arguments on the subject we have ever read, and we incline to the belief that our readers will be of the same opinion after they have given it a careful perusal.

We also give, in another column, a condensed summary of the elaborate article of Senator DOUGLAS above referred to. The whole article, occupying as it does *nineteen* pages of Harper's Monthly, is entirely too lengthy for publication in an ordinary sized newspaper; but we give, in this synopsis, all the leading points of his argument—besides, they are fairly stated in the "Observations," and therefore, the entire argument, on both sides, is now spread before the readers of the INTELLIGENCER, and, consequently, they will be able to decide for themselves as to which of the two writers (Senator DOUGLAS or Judge BLACK) has the advantage in the controversy. Let the "Observations" be read last, in order to a proper understanding of the whole subject. Notwithstanding the publication of these productions excludes, to some extent, our usual variety of reading matter, we are sure that we could insert nothing in the columns of the INTELLIGENCER, at the present time, more generally acceptable to a large majority of our readers.

BE ASSESSED.

It is important that our Democratic friends should attend to the assessments in time.—The law requires assessments to be made at least *ten days before the election*—hence the necessity of attending to it without delay.—The township and ward committees should examine the assessor's lists, and see to it that the name of every voter is upon them, at farthest by Friday evening of this week.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

Lieutenant General SCOTT sailed from New York on Tuesday last, for the Pacific, by order of the President, in order to arrange the difficulties growing out of the armed occupation of the San Juan Island, by Gen. Harney. We hope he will be successful in his mission.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Both wings of the Democracy of New York have agreed on the same State ticket, and passed resolutions endorsing the National Administration. The one faction appointed delegates to the Charleston Convention; but the other intend to send a counter sett, elected by districts, to contest their seats.

☞ The York County Agricultural Fair, will be held at York, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October. We are indebted to Dr. Wm. S. Roland, for complimentary tickets to the exhibition.

STATE FAIR—Our thanks are due to David Taggart, Esq, President of the State Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket of admission to the State Fair.

☞ The General Election will take place on Tuesday the 11th of October—two weeks from to-day.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Every Democrat should feel that it is his bounden duty to support, by his influence and vote, the State and County tickets. He has a perfect right to have his own opinion about men and measures, but he has no right, if he wishes to be considered a Democrat, to oppose and vote against State or County nominations when fairly and honestly made by a legitimate Convention of the party. If he does so, his own act at once places him in the ranks of the Opposition, and he must bear the consequences of his voluntary apostacy. "He that is not for us is against us," is a trite but true saying. No man can be a good Democrat who opposes the regular organization of the party, and thereby ministers, directly or indirectly, to the success of the common enemy of our political faith. A soldier would not be tolerated for a moment who would aid and strengthen, directly or indirectly, the enemy at the expense of his friends, nor, for any pretext whatever, turn his back upon his country, and betray the cause in which he had enlisted. The same principle holds good in politics. The Democratic party, with all its inherent strength and its adaptation to our Republican institutions, would soon be powerless for good if its regular nominations were not considered binding on every member of the organization.

SUPPORT THE STATE TICKET.

The Pittsburg *Post*, a paper that supports Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency, thus urges the Democracy to support with might and main the Democratic State ticket. If the *professed* friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in Lancaster county and elsewhere were to act as the *Post* indicates, it would be more in accordance with Democratic usage and better, in the long run, for themselves and their favorite candidate. The *Post* says:

The great strength of the Democracy has always resulted from a determination to support the regular nominees of the party, when fairly and properly placed before them for their suffrages, and no one, however biased, can deny that RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT and JOHN ROWE, the candidates whose names are at the head of our columns, are so before the people. The delegates to the Convention at Harrisburg in March last, by which they were placed in nomination, were fairly and regularly elected by the respective County Conventions: that Convention was regularly organized and generally acknowledged as the chief organization of the Democracy of Pennsylvania; and these gentlemen, having been openly and fairly chosen by that body, as the standard bearers of the party, are not only entitled to the consideration of every voter who has the good of the great Democratic party at heart, but to his undivided support, and all the influence he can wield in their behalf.

And it is not only in this view that all who profess to be Democrats should adhere to the usages of the party, but that the prestige of that party should be maintained, so that we may be enabled to preserve the proud position in which our State has always stood—that of the Keystone of this great confederacy of States. We are on the eve of the commencement of a national political contest, which promises to be more exciting than any within the memory of man—and in order to preserve the integrity of our party,—and that we may continue, as heretofore, to hold the balance of power in the important struggle of 1860, when a chief magistrate of the nation is to be chosen, we must unite our forces and bring them into the ranks in such numbers as will overwhelm our opponents in the present campaign, and form such a combination as will be irresistible in the great Presidential campaign next year.

We have been told that there is an irreparable breach in the ranks of the Democracy of this State, and our political opponents have seized upon every pretext to strengthen the supposition and convince the honest adherents to the old party lines that confusion reigns, and that a reunion is impossible. But all this is idle. There is and can be no division in the interests or views of the Democracy of the State. There may have been trifling disagreements on matters of policy, but they have all vanished, and we believe there is not a Democrat in the State, who can, unless affected towards the opposition, refuse to vote for the candidates on the State ticket.

VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

The Lexington *Statesman*, in an article on the results of the Kentucky election, thus closes a brief review of the public services of the Vice President:

"Major Breckinridge has, in his brilliant career, shown less desire for self promotion, and more devotion and zeal in behalf of the success of Democracy, than any man we know of.

"His gallantry has only been equalled by his modesty, and his brilliancy and ability by his discretion and his devotion to principle.—With Powell and Breckinridge in the Senate, Kentucky will stand in the Union where she stood when she was represented by Clay, Rowan, Bibb, Talbot, and a host of other worthies, now no more.

"They will be fit associates, and will work well with our talented representatives, Burnett, Peyton, Brown, Stevenson, &c., &c.; and we hope the Democracy of the State will next winter agree with us in saying that Kentucky needs, and will demand, the services of John C. Breckinridge in the Senate chamber of the United States."

We have no doubt that Kentucky would feel highly honored with so gifted and eloquent a statesman as Major BRECKINRIDGE to represent her in the United States Senate; but we incline very strongly to the opinion that the people of the whole Union will require his services in a yet higher sphere of usefulness, and we are very sure that he is too good a Democrat to refuse at any time to respond to the call of his country.

☞ The National Agricultural Fair, at Chicago, week before last, was attended by an immense number of persons, according to the accounts received. Upwards of three thousand entries were made, including nearly fifteen hundred mechanical and agricultural implements. The receipts for admission are said to have reached about $40,000. Mr. Fawkes, of this county, received a premium of $3,000 for his steam plough.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

Governor Packer has issued his proclamation, announcing that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reported to him that they have, from Nov. 30th, 1857, to Sept. 5th, 1859, redeemed the debt of the Commonwealth to the amount of $1,137,155 36, made up as follows:

Certificates of Stock Loan of April 11th, 1848, 6 per cent	$ 44,550 00
Certificates of Stock Loans of various dates, 5 per cent	1,047,238 26
Relief issues cancelled	41,071 00
Interest certificates, of various dates	4,296 10
Total	$1,137,155 36

☞ The Equinoctial commenced again on Tuesday morning last, and lasted till Thursday night. The quantity of rain which fell was enormous—something less than *a foot!* how much less we cannot say, as we had no gauge to measure it.

GUBERNATORIAL.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post* recommends Judge NILL, of Chambersburg, for Governor. Hon. R. P. FLENNIKIN, of Pittsburg, is also named for the same office.

A SWINDLER SENTENCED.—Hiram P. Leslie, the fellow who swindled the young ladies of Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, has been convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

A NOTED HORSE-THIEF DEAD.—The notorious horse-thief, Elijah Bowen, died in the jail at Frederick, Md., on Sunday week. He was about 70 years of age, and had been several times convicted of horse stealing—once in this county.

☞ The State Fair commences at Philadelphia to-day, and will continue all week.

FROM EUROPE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 21.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia which left Liverpool at 9 A M. 10th inst., arrived at Halifax about six P. M. of the 20th. The steamer Balbec left Liverpool about the same time, also for Halifax.

ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the Zurich Conferences are suspended *de facto* for the present.

The Independence Belge says that England has proposed to France and Austria an European Congress on Italian Affairs on the preliminary basis of non-intervention by force of arms. A Paris telegram of the 9th says this statement is not correct.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The great event of the week had been the departure of the Great Eastern for sea. The vessel proceeded down the Thames as far as Purfleet on the 7th, and anchored there for the tide of the following morning. Her departure from her moorings, accompanied by four powerful tugs, two at her bows and two at her stern, gave rise to a scene of the greatest enthusiasm on the Thames, which was continued at all prominent points. Capt. Harrison and a most experienced Thames pilot directed the ship's motion. Mr. Scott Russell was on the bridge directing the action of the engines, both of which, screw and paddles, were under steam. Capt. Comstock, late of the Collins steamer Baltic, stood aft to transmit directions to the men at the wheel, the new steering apparatus not being completely fitted. The first turn in the river demonstrated that the ship was as completely under command as a river steamer, and that the only difficulties to overcome were sharp curves in the stream. She steered as easily as a wager boat, and the engines were found capable of starting her or arresting her motion, literally, almost by a single motion of the hand. The only difficulty experienced was at Blackwall Point, where the river forms an acute angle, and in the centre of the channel at this point a bark and a schooner had unfortunately anchored. There was an anxious and perilous delay of fifteen minutes, but the danger was passed and there was no other serious cause for uneasiness. There was not a single regular seaman on board during the river trip, the crew not having joined her. There were perfect ovations at Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich and other points, where immense crowds had assembled. At Purfleet the ship swung round to her single anchor in beautiful style, and the anchor, Totman's patent, never yielded an inch from the spot where it dropped.

On the 8th the Great Eastern got up steam and weighed anchor at 8.40 A. M., when she started from Belfast for the Nore. As on the preceding day, she was accompanied by tugs; and the enthusiasm along the river, particularly at Gravesend, was very great. On arriving at Champan's Head, at the top of sea reach, the tugs cast off and the great vessel left to herself; increased speed was then got on her simply to give her good steerage way and move her engines readily, but with no view to attest her power. In ten minutes, however, says the correspondent of the Times, she set at rest forever all doubts as to her being the fastest vessel beyond comparison in the world. Employing less than two-thirds of her power—in the worst trim—being six inches down by the head, and too high out of water to permit her paddles or screw blades to work properly, and with a strong tide against her, she ran a distance of fifteen statute miles two minutes under an hour. The engines worked with astonishing ease, and there was scarcely any vibration perceptible. Before anchoring the vessel was put about, and went completely round in less than three-quarters of a mile. At 12.30 the vessel anchored at the Nore. She was to leave the Nore at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and steam away easily for Portland, Dorsetshire, which harbor she was expected to reach early on the morning of the 10th. Much regret was felt that serious illness prevented Mr. Brunel from being on board to share in the triumph.

LATEST.

The Great Eastern left the Nore at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock morning of Friday, and was off Dover at 3 P. M. with stormy westerly winds and thick rain.

The London Morning Post has an editorial on the report that Gen. Harney had taken possession of the Island of San Juan, or Bellevue, in Puget's Sound. It considers it possible that another boundary dispute may arise, and says that the occupation of an Island which is still *sub judice* is an exercise of power to which the British Government cannot tamely submit, and hopes that no concessions will be made which are inconsistent with the dignity of the country or security of the gold regions.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have important news from Europe by the steamer North American, boarded off Farther Point on Sunday, with European dates to the 14th. The war between the English and French on one side, and the Chinese on the other, has been renewed. Nearly five hundred British troops are reported to have been killed and wounded. A dreadful accident occurred on board the Great Eastern on her trial trip, which will prevent her sailing at the time intended. The feed-pipe casing in one of her funnels exploded and killed five men. The Liverpool breadstuff markets indicate an improvement in prices.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION.—The Providence Journal, an "opposition" paper, says:

It is remarked that the republican conventions have, in several instances, latterly, omitted all reference to the doctrine *which they formerly enforced with so great positiveness*, the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories.

Upon this the New Haven Register very truly remarks, that this is not the only thing that has been remarked about that versatile political sect. It can beat Nixon's Acrobats in ground and lofty tumbling, any day in the year; but if anybody supposes that its silence in reference to "the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories," is indicative of any conversion to popular sovereignty, it is a great mistake. They are just now looking about for an "available candidate" for President—with a squint toward the South—and therefore it would hardly do to indulge in its old talk, so long as the candidate is not selected. In the event of taking a slaveholding candidate, we shall hear nothing more, at present, on the subject of slavery. If it is Mr. Seward, we shall hear nothing else in the coming campaign. As it was in the Mexican war, they began by declaring it "an unholy and a thieving war," and ended in *nominating its hero for President!* A similar operation may be looked for, if, as the Yankee peddler said, "there's anything to be made out of the operation."

FIFTEEN SHIPS TO THE MILE.

The London Times, in noticing the completion of the new steam frigate Orlando for the Royal Navy, compares her size and dimensions with those of other large craft. We have improved on The Thunderer's table, and herewith present a correct estimate of the principal proportions of fifteen the largest vessels afloat:

VESSEL.	LENGTH.	TONNAGE.
Niagara	375	4,580
Duke of Wellington	240	2,400
Pennsylvania	300	3,241
General Admiral	325	6,000
Orlando	337	3,727
Himalaya	360	5,000
Great Britain	274	3,500
Royal Charter	305	2,720
Atrato	336	3,476
Persia	376	3,300
Adriatic	390	3,500
Great Republic	302	3,356
Arabia	300	2,402
Asia	280	2,226
Great Eastern	680	19,000
Total	5,181	68,428

If all the above vessels were placed in line touching each other, even with their bowsprits cut away, they would cover a space one mile in length.—*N. Y. News.*

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

We have received from G. G. EVANS, Gift Book Publisher, No. 439 Chestnut Street, Phila., two of his valuable and entertaining works, entitled "*Life of Col. David Crockett*," written by himself, comprising his early life, hunting adventures, his exploits in the Creek war, electioneering speeches, career in Congress, services in the Texan war, &c., &c., to which is added an account of his death at the Alamo, in Texas; also, "Three Per Cent. a Month, or the Perils of Fast Living." The latter book a warning to Young Men.

Both of these works are capital of their kind, and cannot fail to have an extensive circulation—especially as a gift, "varying in value from 25 cents to $100," is promised to be given with each book at the time of purchase.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for October, is already out, and a capital number it is—richly embellished, and admirable in its literary features. This magazine outstrips every thing else in the same line. It contains more reading, a greater number of fashion-plates, more music and patterns by one-third, while the cost per single copy is but little more than the club-price of any other periodical of the kink now published.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

RECEPTION OF THE HOPE STEAM ENGINE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The "Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, of Philadelphia," on their return from Chicago and Pittsburg, arrived here in the 7.21 Through Express Train on Friday morning, and were immediately escorted by the Committee of Reception, appointed by the Fire Department of this city, to Reese's City Hotel, North Queen street, where they partook of a good and substantial breakfast. After breakfast they were taken in charge by a delegation from the various fire companies, and escorted to the different engine and hose houses in the city, with the order and arrangement of which they expressed themselves highly pleased. In the afternoon they were "omnibused" to many points of interest in and around town, thus "putting in the day" most agreeably to all concerned.

In the evening a complimentary supper was given the members of the Hope at Cooper's Hotel, West King street, under the direction of the Committee of Entertainment—Gen. SHAEFFER of the Humane, Maj. DICKEY of the Shiffler, Maj. HOWELL of the Empire, and S. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of the Washington. The supper was gotten up in Cooper's best style, which is sufficient for our readers to know that it was a splendid affair. The Hope were escorted from their quarters at Reese's, at 9 o'clock, by a large delegation of firemen and citizens, headed by the Fencibles' Band, who discoursed their choicest music during the progress of the entertainment. The banquet was presided over by Mayor SANDERSON, at the right of whom sat Marshal McCULLY of the Hope, and at the left J. M. WILLIS GEIST, Esq., of The Express. After the good things of the table had been thoroughly discussed, the Mayor arose and in a few neat and appropriate remarks welcomed the members of the Hope to the hospitality of the firemen and citizens of Lancaster. At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. SHAEFFER proposed three cheers for the Hope which were given most enthusiastically.

HENRY V. McCULLY, Marshal of the Hope, responded in behalf of the company, in one of the neatest impromptu speeches we have ever listened to on any similar occasion. He said that he but expressed the sentiment of his fellow members of the Hope, when he assured those present that in no place had they received a more cordial reception, and been shown more attentions than among the citizens of Lancaster. He concluded by proposing "the Citizens and Fire Department of the City of Lancaster," for which he called for three cheers from the Hope, which were given with a hearty good will.

The different fire companies of the city were then toasted, and speeches made by Messrs. DICKEY, SHAEFFER, STEINMAN, FRANKLIN of the Hope, FRANKLIN of the Empire, S. H. REYNOLDS, PRICE, ALEXANDER, HIESTAND, McGOVERN, ATLEE, CADWELL, HOWELL, (who told a capital Irish story,) SHENK of the Shiffler, and PETO of the Hope.

The speeches were all good, short and to the point, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout. The party adjourned about 11½ o'clock, when the guests were escorted to their quarters at Reese's, and from thence to the Freight Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by a delegation from the Washington, appointed to assist in unloading the Engine. The Through Express Freight which had the Engine on board was delayed on the road and did not arrive until Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, but a large number of the gallant members of the Washington remained up nearly the whole night awaiting its arrival. They, as in fact all the other companies, seemed as if they could not do too much for their Philadelphia brethren.

The engine was unloaded at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, amid the cheers of a large crowd of firemen and citizens, and taken to the Washington Engine House in North Queen st., where it was housed. The following description of the Hope we clip from The Express:

In general appearance the "Hope" is much the neatest fire engine we have ever seen, and all the details of the machinery gives evidence of superior workmanship. The machine is nine feet long and nine feet high, the boiler and engine being carried by a handsome omnibus running gear. The boiler is vertical and contains 122 inch and a quarter flues, which gives the power of generating steam very rapidly—the engine having been started in seven minutes from the time of applying the match. Five pounds of steam is raised in five minutes. The steam cylinder is eight inches in diameter; stroke of piston twelve inches. The bore of the pump is 4¾ inches, with four receiving and four discharging valves. The most prominent objects which catch the eye as the engine passes along is the smoke stack and the beautifully polished brass air chamber, which stands up prominently above the other machinery. The smoke stack is jointed and can be lowered to pass under any obstruction. When in service, the "Hope" carries from 58 to 62 lbs. of steam. She can throw a single stream, horizontally, a distance of 215 feet, or two streams 116; through 800 feet of hose, 160 feet; or a vertical stream, through 200 feet of hose, 176 feet, or two streams 140 feet.

The Procession on Saturday morning, for the escort of the Hope, formed on South Queen street, at 9 o'clock, the right resting on Centre Square. Mayor SANDERSON acted as Chief Marshal, and was assisted by the following gentlemen as Aids: Gen. B. A. SHAEFFER, Maj. O. J. DICKEY, Maj. C. M. HOWELL, CHARLES A. HEINITSH, Esq., S. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., GEORGE W. BROWN, Esq., Col. SAMUEL H. PRICE and WILLIAM A. ATLEE, Esq.

All the Fire Companies in the city were represented in the parade, some of whom turned out in strong numbers. The whole body were in citizens' dress. The Procession moved up North Queen street to the Washington Engine House, where the Hope members were received and escorted into line. Their engine was drawn by four beautiful and spirited grey horses, driven in excellent style by Mr. LUKE MEEKINS. The horses were furnished through the kindness of two of our most worthy and public-spirited citizens—ex-Mayor KIEFFER and Mr. HENRY FRANKE, the celebrated Brewer.

After proceeding over a route some four or five miles in extent, the procession at length halted in Centre Square where the powers of the Engine were tested. On the route the Hope received the greatest attention from all, and the fair sex showered Flora's offerings on the members in the greatest profusion. The Washington's large flag was displayed across the street, and at the bottom in large letters were the words, "Welcome Hope!"

The exhibition of the Engine's powers in the Square drew together an immense concourse of people, who manifested their feelings of delight in enthusiastic cheers. The power of the machine was so great that several sections of hose were bursted. The trial lasted for about an hour, and proved to the satisfaction of every one the great superiority of the "steam squirt" over the engine worked by man power.

After this exhibition, the Hope were escorted to the Freight Depot, where the engine was again loaded, and the members returned to Reese's, and fully discussed the merits of a choice dinner. They left in the 5.48 Train for home with hearts full of gratitude at their reception here. They created, by their manly bearing and gentlemanly deportment, a most favorable impression on the minds of our citizens, many of whom are loud in their praises of these noble representatives of the Philadelphia Firemen.

THE APPROACHING COUNTY FAIR.—We are pleased to learn that the arrangements for the Third Annual Exhibition of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which commences on Tuesday next, have been fully completed. All the necessary repairs to the buildings have been made, and the grounds greatly improved. Should the weather prove favorable there is not a doubt but that this will be the most successful Fair in many respects which the Society has yet held. The display of different articles will be larger and much finer than at either of the preceding exhibitions. It gives us much pleasure to note the interest which the Ladies are taking in the success of the Fair. When any organization has the approval and smiles of the Fair Sex it is sure to prosper.

EXCURSION TICKETS.—Excursion Tickets will be issued on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society's Fair, between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, from the 3rd to the 7th, and good for return trip until the 9th of October.

ISABLLA GRAPES.—We accepted a kind invitation from our excellent friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. GODFRIED ZAHM, of N. Prince street, to visit his residence and taste some of his grapes, &c.—which we did, in company with Alderman S. G. Musser, on Saturday evening. To say that his grapes are very fine is hardly praise enough; they were the sweetest and most delicious fruit of the kind we ever tasted, and we did full justice to the admirable treat. Mr. ZAHM also gave us a taste of his wines (grape and currant) of his own manufacture, being the pure juice and no admixtures, and we can only add that we have never tasted anything more pleasant. Mr. Z. not only raises the best grapes in the city, but manufactures the best wine to boot. At his request we carried a few bunches of the grapes home with us, after spending an hour very agreeably with the old gentleman in his hospitable dwelling, and our "better half" agreed with us fully in pronouncing them the best she had ever tasted.

C. KIEFFER'S CALORIFIC BOILER.—C. Kieffer Esq., of this city, received on Wednesday last, Letters Patent for this valuable invention through the Pennsylvania Agency Office of Col. J. F. Reigart. It is one of the most useful, complete and economical inventions for household purposes, we have ever seen. The Boilers are manufactured by Mr. Kieffer of various sizes for small families and Hotels, and nothing has ever been patented to excel them for cooking, washing and bathing purposes. The water is heated by a small furnace containing a handful of charcoal, and their numerous advantages make them the cheapest and most convenient articles for boiling water for general use for every family. The Boilers can be had at DEANER & SCHAUM'S Establishment, No. 7 East King street.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.—We invite attention to the sale of property, in this city, advertised by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This property is to be sold preparatory to commencing the erection of the Depot.

LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, October 17th:

John Armstrong, Martic; Samuel Bricker, Warwick; Henry G. Bruckhart, West Hempfield; David Barnes, Rapho; Benjamin H. Baughman, West Lampeter; Philip Diffender, Rapho; Benjamin Eshleman, East Lampeter; Peter S. Eshleman, Penn; Abraham Ehrisman, Rapho; Jacob Frantz, Manor; Daniel Dinteman, Conoy; Israel Heitler, East Cocalico; John Jones, Sadsbury; Abraham Kauffman, Penn; Amos S. Kinzer, East Earl; Henry Loyer, Manor; David P. Locher, City; Peter McConomy, City; John Myers, Rapho; Daniel Oberholtzer, West Earl; James H. Pagan, Martic; John Patton, Salisbury; Levi Pownall, Sadsbury; Samuel Royer, East Cocalico; David E. Royer, West Hempfield, William Reist, Conestoga; John Stauffer, East Hempfield; David G. Stacy, Bart; Lewis Shaeffer, Upper Leacock; John K. Smith, West Hempfield; Henry E. Slaymaker, City; Lewis Sprecher, City; David Weaver, Manheim twp.; William C. Worth, Colerain; George Whitson, Sadsbury; Joseph Zug, Penn.

LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, October 24th:

Diller Bare, Upper Laacock; Elias Buch, Warwick, Jehu Baker, Sadsbury; Ross A. Campbell, Bart; James Cresswell, Eden; Francis W. Christ, Warwick; Alben Cutler, Drumore; Abraham Coldren, Warwick; Samuel Eby, Leacock; John Friday, West Hempfield; Jacob Frantz, Paradise; Christian Hiestand, East Hempfield; Christian L. Hunsecker, Manheim twp.; David Huber, West Lampeter; John Huber, Warwick; Abraham Kreider, Sr., East Lampeter; Charles Kreider, Warwick; Stephen Kurtz, East Earl; Emanuel Longenecker, Penn; Isaac Leman, Upper Leacock; Levi Miller, Ephrata; Jacob Miller, Mount Joy twp.; Dr. J. M. Park, Drumore; Christian S. Risser, Elizabeth; Charles Rengier, City; Daniel Richwine, Earl; Charles Sweigart, Earl; Jacob Shissler, Manheim twp.; Elias Stone, Earl; Cyrus Shaeffer, East Earl; Matthias W. Smith, Conoy; Henry H. Stoner, West Earl; Abraham Strickler, East Donegal; George A. Tripple, Manor; Benjamin Urban, Conestoga; George Weidler, Manheim twp.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for September contains an article of nineteen pages entitled "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority. Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. By Stephen A Douglas." This is the exposition which has been from time to time announced from Washington as in course of preparation by Judge Douglas on the question which now attracts such a general attention, and which is supposed to have an important bearing upon the next Presidential campaign.

The position of Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, as well as the distinguished part which he has taken in the discussions on the subject of the present article, gives unusual significance to his opinions at this time, and will lead to a careful scrutiny in all quarters. The article before us is ably written, and presents a concise, logical, and connected view of the subject upon which it treats from the earliest period in our colonial history down to the present time.

Mr. Douglas states the position of the two great political parties in this country as follows:

The Republican party (he assumes) hold to the complete power over the question of slavery in the Territories, in accordance with the resolution adopted by that party in 1856, as a part of the Philadelphia platform, which declared—

"That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

The Democratic party, Mr. Douglas says it would be uncandid to deny, is not fully agreed upon the relative powers of Federal and Territorial authority over the question of slavery, and he classes these differences under three heads:

"1st, Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but 'leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"2d, Those who believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories and withholds from Congress and the Territorial Legislature the power to control it, and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protection, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority and afford such protection."

"3d, Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against Congress to interfere for its protection, but insist that it is the duty of the Judiciary to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories without any law upon the subject."

Mr. Douglas, of course, adopts the first of the above propositions; and he remarks, after presenting the various aspects of the question, that—

"It is difficult to conceive how any person who believes that the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories, regardless of the wishes of the people and of the action of the Territorial Legislature, can satisfy his conscience and his oath of fidelity to the Constitution in withholding such Congressional legislation as may be essential to the enjoyment of such right under the Constitution. Under this view of the subject, it is imposible to resist the conclusion that, if the Constitution does establish slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it by law, it is the imperative duty of Congress to supply all the legislation necessary to its protection; and, if this proposition is not true, it necessarily results that the Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits slavery any where, but leaves the people of each State and Territory entirely free to form and regulate their domestic affairs to suit themselves, without the intervention of Congress or any other power whatsoever."

Mr. Douglas disposes of the argument that Congress may confer upon a Territorial Legislature all the powers which itself possesses by declaring the reverse to be generally true; that in fact, any subject upon which Congress may rightly legislate cannot be delegated, but that it may provide for a Territorial Government, for a people with whose local and domestic affairs it has no power to interfere, while it may create a Territorial Legislature, which has full control over all questions of a local natnre, slavery included.

In pointing out and tracing the dividing line between Federal and local authority, Mr. Douglas goes back to our Colonial days, showing that the complaints of the Colonies were never directed against the exercise by the Imperial Government of powers which were Imperial and not Colonial, but arose from the fact that their local and domestic rights were invaded; that among other wrongs inflicted upon the Colonies was the authority given to introduce slaves against their consent, against which Virginia and other Colonies remonstrated, and passed laws taxing slaves thus introduced, which laws were rendered inoperative by the order from the Imperial Government to the Colonial Governors not to give their assent to such laws; that the right to resist such "unfriendly legislation" was insisted upon by Virginia and other Colonies, and that to this day the Constitution of Virginia contains a clause, continued from its original Bill of Rights, declaring that one of the reasons for separating from Great Britian was "the inhuman use of the royal negative in refusing us [the Colony of Virginia] permission to exclude slavery from us by law."

We have not space to follow the argument, which is designed throughout to prove that all legislation upon local and domestic questions belongs not to Congress, but to the Territorial Legislatures; that such was the uniform understanding in the early period of our history; that the "new States," as they were then called, instead of Territories, possessed the same control of their domestic affairs as the old, and that at no time has that right been parted with or alienated to the Federal Government.

Passing to a review of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, he denies that there is anything in that opinion to justify the declaration that the Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories, but he says:

"If the proposition be true that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, another result, not less startling, and from which there is no escape, must inevitably follow. The Constitution is 'uniform 'every where within the dominions of the United States'—is the same in Pennsylvania as in Kansas—and if it be true, as stated by the President in his special message to Congress, 'that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States,' and that 'Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina,' why does it not exist in Pennsylvania by virtue of the same Constitution?"

We do not deem it necessary to go more at length into a statement of the positions maintained by Mr. Douglas, and with much force and ability. The whole matter is summed up at the close in the following language:

"This exposition of the history of these measures shows conclusively that the authors of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, as well as the members of the Continental Congress in 1774, and the founders of our system of government subsequent to the Revolution, regarded the people of the Territories and Colonies as political communities which were entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their Provincial Legislatures, where their representation could alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal policy. This right pertains to the people collectively as a law-abiding and peaceful community, and not to the isolated individuals who may wander upon the public domain in violation of law.

"It can only be exercised where there are inhabitants sufficient to constitute a government, and capable of performing its various functions and duties—a fact to be ascertained and determined by Congress. Whether the number shall be fixed at ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand inhabitants does not affect the principle. The principle under our political system is, that every distinct political community, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of self-government in respect to their local concerns and internal polity, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather, Rivers and Health of the City—Trial and Conviction of Geo. O. Atherton—Fatality among Children—Street Railroads—Imprisonment of a Deputy Jailor—Philadelphia Firemen in our City—Ninth Ward Property—Growth of Texas—Political—Miscellaneous, &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19, 1859.

The weather has been remarkably pleasant throughout the week. On Saturday we were visited with a fine refreshing shower. The rivers continue very low, and the large boats have laid up. Receipts of produce were very light in the past week, and no material change is observable in prices of produce, we therefore omit our regular market review. The health of our city is most excellent, there being but 138 interments from all diseases, accidents and casualities, and of the above number, 83 were children of five years and under.

Geo. O. Atherton, whom your readers will recollect was arrested some months since, whilst Teller of the Southern Bank of this city, for embezzlement of $53,000 from the Bank, has been on trial for several days past, and on Saturday the case was concluded, and the jury returned a verdict of "*guilty*," and assessed his punishment at *five years in the State Penitentiary*. The defendant, who, since his arrest was out on bail, was again taken into custody. A motion for a new trial will be filed to-day.

Since the date of our last, quite a fatality has occurred among children in this city; no less than four were killed accidently, and two died suddenly of disease. A little boy eight years old fell under one of the street rail cars, and had his arm seriously fractured.

The success of our street railroads is now a fixed fact. Every car on every road is crowded to excess. The cars for the Fourth street road, in which Mr. Albert W. Markley is deeply interested, have arrived, and will be put upon the rail in a few days. The road to the Fair Ground will be completed during the present week, whilst the other roads throughout the city are being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. We will soon be able to travel all over St. Louis by rail.

Deputy Jailor Musick, was fined $25 and assessed a punishment of five days confinement in the county jail, for refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the Grand Jury now in session. He was afterwards taken before Judge Breckinridge on a writ of *habeas corpus* to investigate the legality of the punishment inflicted. The case occupied a long time, and was concluded by sustaining the judgement. So Mr. Musick had to occupy a close room in his own *hotel!*

During the past week some four or five of the members of the Hope Hose Company, of Philadelphia, (which company had been on a visit to Chicago,) gave our city a friendly call. They were hospitably entertained by the Central Fire Company, of this city. They were taken through the Fair Grounds, and expressed themselves well pleased with the manner in which the Western people get up things. A splendid dinner was given them. They put up at the Planters' House, and were received with all due honors by the Central Fire Company of St. Louis, of which Mr. A. C. Hull is Captain. The names of the Philadelphians are: Mr. J. R. Snyder, Mr. Wm. Adam, and Messrs. Wm. J. and Henry S. Gilbert.

The total valuation of the land in the Ninth Ward of this city, *exclusive of the improvements*, is shown by the Assessor's books to be $4,029,582.

The State Fair at Freeport, Ill., which has just closed, gave great satisfaction to all concerned, and the receipts exceeded $10,000.

The scarlet fever has been prevailing to a fearful extent in De Kalb county, Ills. It has proved fatal to quite a number of children.

Our latest advices from New Orleans inform us that no yellow fever has yet made its appearance in that city, and the Sextons' returns showed the mortality of last week to have reached (considering the advanced season) the unprecedentedly small total of 115. The people of New Orleans call 1859 the jewel year, and the great mass of the population, which generally desert that place in the Summer season, have continued at their business posts. "Yellow Jack" has confined himself to more southern latitudes, during the past Summer, to the great joy of the denizens of the Crescent City.

There was a whole family dangerously poisoned recently near Ottawa, Ills., by using water from a barrel that had previously contained whisky. What proportion of strychnine could that whisky have contained?

The population of Independence, Mo., according to the recent census, is 4,089.

At the late election in Texas for Governor there were about 63,000 votes polled. In 1846, when Texas came into the Union as a State, she only polled about 8,000 votes. This shows an astounding increase in the population of that State.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of this State an approved list of 3,711,093 acres of swamp and overflowed lands in the Milan (now Boonville) district of Missouri, enuring to that State under the act of September 28, 1850.

It is said that emigrants in great numbers are crossing the river at St. Joseph, destined for Nebraska and Northern Kansas.

Company H. 2nd Infantry, recently passed through St. Joseph *en route* for Fort Laramie.

A new, large and beautiful arsenal building has been commenced at Fort Leavenworth.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* says, that to all appearances a silver mine that had been worked some time ago, has been discovered in Carroll county, as mining tools and the remains of an old Buffalo robe were found within the mine. Several thousand pounds have been taken out, the mine being some four to six feet thick, and it is believed to be silver ore and very rich. Carroll county is known to be rich in lead and marble.

Leavenworth city, in Kansas, would seem to present a fine opening for professional men. By a census just taken, it has been ascertained that at the present the city contains *only* 81 lawyers, 36 doctors, 15 clergymen and 20 land agents, besides 60 first class saloons.

A remonstrance against the removal of Isaac Cook, Postmaster at Chicago, has been signed by over 1500 business men of that city.

The Hon. Chas. H. Mason, the Territorial Secretary of Washington Territory, died on the 22nd of July at Olympia. He was formerly of Providence, R. I., and was a son of the late Major Mason, of the U. S. Army.

The President has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is now a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination of the Democratic party in Indiana. Should Mr. H. receive the nomination of his party in that State, he will bear the flag with honor and to victory.

The *Fayette* (Ala.) *Banner* hoists the names of Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, for the Presidency, and C. C. Clay, jr., of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency.

The *Memphis* (Tenn.) *Avalanche* has declared in favor of Gen. Jo. Lane, of Oregon, for the Presidency in 1860.

For the first time in *forty years* have the Democrats of Bourbon county, Ky., elected a State Senator in that county. Neither branch of the Legislature has ever been represented by a Democrat, until the recent election.

The Hon. John S. Phelps, member of Congress from the Springfield district in this State, has returned to his home from Santa Fe, in excellent health and spirits.

According to the tax books of Lafayette county, for the year 1859, the value of the real property in the county is $4,397,219. The number of slaves is 5,737, valued at $2,191,451. Slaves have decreased 171 since the last assessment, at which time 5,996 were reported, valued at $2,433,015.

The high prices now offered and paid by the extreme Southern planters, will draw largely upon Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia. Laboring hands are in great demand in the Southern States.

The valuation of the taxable property in Charitan county, in this State, for the year 1859, is $4.368,485. The increase in value in the last year was $207,155.

The unpaid wages due the employees of the Michigan Southern Railroad, for which a strike was recently had, is said to amount to $150,000.

A negro, a resident of Westport, Ky., died at that place, at the advanced age of 106 years.

Our advices from California, state that Horace Greely would leave by the Overland Mail for this city, on the 26th of August. This would render his arrival due, but he has no doubt laid over on the route at some of the stopping places.

The intelligence from the gold diggings still continue of the most glowing kind. The last arrival brings us the result of the election held in Kansas, on the 5th inst., on the adoption or rejection of the constitution framed by the late convention, resulting as follows, in the towns of Denver and Auraria: Denver for the constitution, that is, a State government, 70; against the constitution and for a Territorial organization, 560; aggregate number of votes cast in Denver, 630. Auraria for the constitution, 114; against the constitution, 873; aggregate number of votes in Auraria, 487; majority for petitioning Congress for a Territorial organization, 749. The result of the election in the mountain districts has not yet transpired.

A large number of miners were leaving the mountains for the valley, in consequence of the prevalence of rain and snow storms.

The new Constitution is to be voted upon on the first Monday in October.

Prices of provisions in Auraria and Denver average—flour, $15 per hundred lbs; Mexican do, $10 to $14; meal, $22; bacon, $30; sugar, $25, coffee, $25; beans, $25; onions, $25; butter, $70; beef. $10; venison, $1 per quarter; molasses $3 per gall; whisky, do.

The population of Milwaukie, by a recent census, is 54,499.

The Hon. Jesse D. Bright is lying dangerously ill, in Madison, Ind., of inflammatory rhumatism.

The Texas fever is raging in some parts of our State, and killing off the cattle by scores.

It would seem that Illinois is fast taking the lead of all the other States in agriculture. The index of this fact is not alone the grain crops, but the number of agricultural societies. There are eighty-eight agricultural associations in that State, or twenty more than any other State in the Union.

Instructions have of late been issued to many Surveyors General throughout the country, by the General Land Office, desiring them to make considerable retrenchments in the expenses of the offices in their charge. Such instructions have recently been forwarded to the Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa.

The Louisiana sugar crop is regarded by many to be a very short one. Experienced merchants express the belief that the crop will fall off fully fifty to seventy-five thousand hogsheads.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

PENNSYLVANIA MACHINES TRIUMPHANT AT THE U. S. FAIR AT CHICAGO.—*Chicago*, Sept. 16.—At the United States fair grounds to-day a trial of steam fire engines was had, which resulted in favor of the Engine of the Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia. The Hope engine threw a stream thirty feet higher than that thrown by her only competitor, the engine of the Atlantic company of this city.—The Atlantic uses the rotary pump, and was built at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Fawkes' Steam Plow, of Lancaster, was awarded a gold medal by the U. S. Agricultural Society, and $3000 premium by the Illinois Central R. R. Company and State Agricultural Society.

TROUBLES IN UTAH.—Late intelligence from Utah presents a bad state of things between the Mormons and the other residents of the Territory, growing out of recent acts of violence and outrage on the part of the former. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, at Camp Floyd, states that the recent assassination of Sergeant Pike of the 10th Infantry, in broad daylight, in one of the principal streets of Salt Lake City, had caused great exasperation in the army. The sergeant was in the city awaiting trial on the charge of having assaulted one Spencer, a Mormon, when, as he was standing in front of the Salt Lake Hotel, Spencer came up to him, and after a few words shot him with a revolver, the ball entering above the left hip and coming out at the right breast. The assassin immediately fled, and was pursued by several persons, but could not be overtaken, and it is charged against the Mormons that they aided in his escape.

A mob of several thousand Mormons gathered around the hotel, in which the officers and soldiers took shelter; threats of violence towards the party from the camp were thrown out, and the Gentiles prepared to defend them if attacked. Many of the Gentile merchants closed their stores, anticipating a general fight; during that night and since it has not been considered safe for a Gentile to walk the streets alone.

This took place on the 10th of August, and the wounded man lingered until the 14th when he died.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **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

☞ **New Carpet and Oil Cloth Ware-House**; *James Elfreth, Cor. Ninth & Filbert Sts.*, Philadelphia. Filbert street is between Market and Arch Streets. Goods sold at low prices for *Cash*.

☞ **Watches and Jewelry.**
R E M O V A L.
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

☞ **Equality to All! Uniformity of Price!** A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, 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 in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.
The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.
Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 602
feb 26 1y-5 JONES & CO.

☞ **Fall Importations.**

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
LARGE ADDITIONS
TO OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
STONE WARE AND GLASS,
For Hotels and Families,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
New Styles and Shapes of Plain and Richly Decorated
DINNER, DESSERT, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, MANTLE ORNAMENTS,
TOILET BOTTLES, COLOGNES,
AT REASONABLE PRICES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL VARIETY OF
FANCY ARTICLES,
Suitable for presents during the approaching holidays.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL, Importers,
707 Chestnut street, above 7th, Philadelphia.
sep 13 3m 35

☞ **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 free he 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.
J. F. HAZARD & CO., Agents,
dec 28 1y 50] 508 Market st., Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Henry M. Huber to Attilla Ulrich, both of East Hempfield.

By the same, Samuel B. Frankfort, of Manheim, Twp., to Susan N. Shaub, of East Hempfield.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., in this city, Joseph Ditlow, aged 35 years.

[OBITUARY]

The late Captain JAMES H. ROBERTS whose death at Parkersburg, Va., on the 7th instant, was announced last week, was a son of the late John Roberts, Esq., late of Marietta, this county, deceased.

Captain Roberts began his business career at Wheeling, Va., in 1835, and for the last fifteen years or more he was engaged in steamboating upon the Ohio river.

In 1838, he married Sarah F. Reed, a niece of the late Judge Reed of this State.

He was nearly 46 years old and leaves a widow and six children, who with many sympathizing relatives and friends mourn their breavement in his early and sudden call out of existence, and away from a home and social circle of which he was the acknowledged centre and to which his enterprize and care yielded the essential stores and substantial comforts of temporal life; in the enjoyments of which, universal good will, charity and cheerfulness were the evidences of gratefulness.

As a testimony of the general esteem in which the deceased was held, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad directed that his remains and their attendants should be conveyed from Parkersburg to Wheeling without charge, and every attention paid to his memory by the employees.

His funeral on the 10th was attended by an unusually large number of friends and neighbors.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 9th instant pays the following tribute to the memory of the deceased:

"The melancholy duty devolves upon us to announce the death of that much esteemed gentleman, Capt. James H. Roberts, whose sudden summons from a sphere in which his active and generous impulses were so widely and beneficially exercised for the benefit of his fellow creatures, must be deeply regretted by all who knew him. His untimely death was occasioned by an accident. While enjoying, with his lady, a buggy drive, in the vicinity of Parkersburg, Va., one of the wheels broke, and the horses becoming frightened started at full speed. His lady was thrown out, but the Captain unfortunately holding on to the reins, was dragged a considerable distance along the road, and it was afterwards discovered that his hip was dislocated. He lingered for several days, until death ended his agony with his life—on Wednesday at midnight.

Captain Roberts was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., but for a long period he has been a resident of the West, and in Wheeling, at one time, he held one of the first municipal offices of trust. He has been for nearly fifteen years connected with the river interests, and is regarded as the founder of the Parkersburg and Wheeling Packet Line. At the time of his death he held the command of the Cincinnati and Wheeling packet, Courier, esteemed, under his auspices, one of the most agreeable and popular boats on the river. So much for his public life; his private and more individual existence was filled with a comprehensive benevolence which embraced the whole human family. To him the child of misfortune never appealed in vain:—the pure spirit of philanthropy never found a more congenial abiding place than in his manly heart, and many a tear pure from the fountain of the heart, will be silently shed by the humble recipients of his bounty. Peace to his manes; the green sod hides his mortal existence from the friends who will so miss him, but his virtues and social qualities will live in their memory, mellowed by time, but soft and tender as the lovely sunset of a summer eve.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The Flour market continues depressed, supplies come forward slowly and prices have undergone no change; fresh ground superfine is held at $5.00; extra at $5.25 and extra family at $5.50@5.75. Wheat dull—three thousand bushels sold at $1.16@1.18 for prime red and $1.30 for white. Rye is much wanted at 80 cents. Corn active—eight thousand bushels sold at 87@88 cts. Five thousand bushels of new Oats brought 37 cents. Provisions moving up; two hundred and fifty casks Bacon sold at 11½@13 cts. for Hams; 10¼ cts. for Sides and 8¼ cents for Shoulders. Three hundred barrels of Lard sold at 11½ cts. Two thousand bags of Rio Coffee sold at 11½@12½ cts. ℔ lb. Whisky steady at 27@27½ cents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Flour is firm, with sales of 1000 bbls at $4.30 for State, $4.90@5.20 for Ohio, and $5@5.15 for Southern. Wheat is heavy—sales of 10,000 bus. at a decline of 1@2c. red at $1.12, western white $1.25, ditto red $1.05. Corn has a declining tendency with sales at 93c. Beef and pork are dull. Lard is steady. Whisky is held 27c—buyers offering 26½.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Flour dull—common Ohio and Howard street at $5.00. Wheat firm; the receipts are small. Corn is buoyant with sales of White at 84@85 cts., and Yellow at 80@83. Provisions are firm: Bacon sells at 10@10½; Mess Pork at $15.75. Whisky is steady at 28c.