IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

HON. RICHARD VAUX, one of the electors at large on the Democratic ticket, refuses to pledge himself to the arrangement proposed by the State Central Committee, as a basis of union for the Democrats of the State upon the Electoral ticket now in nomination. The following is his letter:

PHILADELPHIA, July 9th, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—

Your printed communication of July 5th, with its enclosure, is most respectfully acknowledged. By both conjoined you inform me, as one of the "Democratic Electors at large," that the "Democratic State Committee," of which you are chairman, desires to know in the event of my election, if I will give a pledge to conform to the arrangement made by that committee, at its meeting on the 2d July last. This proposed arrangement provides, as I understand it, that the Democratic electors for Pennsylvania, shall, if elected, vote for the regularly nominated Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, if their vote will elect these candidates: if it will not, then to vote for the candidates nominated by a meeting of gentlemen, at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, on the 23d June, 1860, if such vote will elect them: and lastly, if neither of these propositions can be managed successfully, then, that the Democratic electors of Pennsylvania, if elected, may vote as they deem best for the interests of the Democratic party. This is my interpretation of your note, and its enclosure.

To this most extraordinary and unexampled proposition from a committee, appointed only by the chairman of the Democratic Convention, and for certain specific duties, I am requested to reply.

The proposed arrangement was made, in my opinion, without any authority. The Reading Convention gave no power to its committee to compromise the integrity of Democratic principles, the Democratic organization, or Democratic candidates. This so called compromise, in my judgment, involves each, and includes all. If it is competent for the "Democratic State Committee" to propose an arrangement with those not in the regular organization of the Democratic party, then I can see no reason why a compromise might not be offered with any of the political organizations now existing, under their various political designations. It is almost incredible, that such a proposition should ever have been considered, much less approved by a Democratic body, or one assuming to represent the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Placed on the Democratic Electoral Ticket by the only regular Democratic State authority, at Reading, on the 29th of February last, without any interference on my part, I accepted the position, its duties and its responsibilities, because it was the voluntary offering of the Democracy of the State, through its representatives then and there regularly organized into a Convention. I owe fealty to the Democratic party only. That party expects me, as one of its representatives, frankly, honestly and faithfully to execute the trust thus imposed and accepted. It gave me no power to adopt a compromise, or an alternative of this trust. The masses of the Democracy do not yet understand how its representatives can hold a divided duty. Conscientiously entertaining these old fashioned opinions, I beg to state, that in the event of my election as a Democratic Elector at large, I shall vote for the only regularly nominated candidates for President and Vice President, nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore—S. A. Douglas for President, and H. V. Johnson for Vice President, and shall so vote until the electoral College finishes the task the Constitution imposes on it. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not approve of this publicly announced determination of mine, thus unequivocally asserted, I will cheerfully surrender to the authority which selected me, the position it gave; but I will recognize no other authority to receive it.

If, as it is said, there are difficulties and doubts as to the course of a portion of the Democracy in the present crisis, then the only mode to be adopted, is to convene a Democratic State Convention, and leave to its wisdom, prudence and component will, a solution for these difficulties.—Every true Democrat devoted to his party principles, and willing to be governed by its time-honored usages and organization, will, or ought to, be cheerfully bound by this action of the party. He who will not so agree, cannot be sincere in his devotion to the Democratic party, and his separation from it will result in no injury, either now or in the future.

With great personal respect for yourself and the members of the Democratic State Committee, I have only to add, that my political allegiance is due to a regular Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. I will obey its commands or surrender to it the authority only held by its commission.

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully, Yours,
RICHARD VAUX.

To the HON. WM. H. WELSH, Chairman, D. S. C. C

REPLY OF HON. WM. H. WELSH.

YORK, PA., July 16th, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant; which, however, it was my privilege to see in the daily papers, before you furnished me with a printed copy. I am glad you have adopted this public method of answering my brief note, as it enables me to lay before the people, in the same manner, my reasons for acting with the majority of the Democratic State Executive Committee at its last meeting. Had you contented yourself with a simple refusal to accede to the compromise proposed by the State Committee, I would have remained silent; but the ground you have publicly taken, demands from me a respectful answer, in justification of myself to those who placed me in the responsible position I now occupy towards the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The public will look in vain throughout your letter for any tangible objection to the proposed compromise, on the score of expediency, policy, or principle. The one and only point in your communication is, that the State Committee acted "without any authority." The question of jurisdiction is thus raised in your own mind; and is promptly decided by yourself, without argument, in your own favor.

Now, with all your political knowledge—and I am willing to concede to you the most enlarged experience, and the highest integrity of purpose—I am afraid you have failed to learn what, really, are the "certain specific duties" which belong to a State Committee. Certainly, I have no wish to extend the powers of the one over which I have the honor to preside: nor do I desire to shield any action of my own, under the broad and general terms of the resolution which authorized its appointment, and for which, I believe, you cordially voted in the Reading Convention. But I take it, that a State Committee is fully "competent" to act upon all questions which involve the working machinery of the party for whose benefit it was specially created; as well as to arrange and direct all the details of organization and to propose and effectively carry out all measures which tend to secure successful results in an impending struggle. Hence it was, that the National Executive Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention which met at the Front Street Theatre, in the city of Baltimore, without any other authority than the implied power contained in the resolution which created it, assumed the right to make a nomination for the Democracy of the Union, when Benjamin Fitzpatrick declined to accept the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas—and the adoption of the resolution, by the same Committee, in reference to the power of its members over Electoral tickets formed by bodies entirely separate and distinct from that which gave it political life, clearly shows that the gentlemen who compose that organization have no very narrow or contracted ideas of the authority and "specific duties" of an Executive Committee.

You say, in your letter, that "the Reading Convention gave no power to its Committee to compromise the integrity of Democratic principle, the Democratic organization, or Democratic candidates." This is strictly true. But while you, your promises are correct, your conclusions are fallacious. No torturing of language, no ingenuity of expression, can fasten such an interpretation upon the compromise recommended by the State Committee Come, let us reason together, and see how far the Committee's resolution bears you out, in the position you have thus voluntarily assumed.

You, as a candidate for Elector, are but the creature of the Reading Convention. Equally so, is the State Committee. You are both the offspring of the same parent. Without any assumption of power on the part of either, it is your conjoined duty to endeavor to arrange the machinery of the State organization, so as to make it most potent and efficient against the forces of the common enemy. He who fails in this high duty, is false to the sacred trust reposed in him by the Convention. Thoroughly imbued with this feeling, a majority of the State Committee resolved, if possible, to propose some plan for united action, which, if accepted, would enable the Democracy of Pennsylvania to assist in the defeat of the Republican candidates. The head and front of its offending hath this extent, no more.

If you carefully read the resolution of the Committee, you will perceive that it only "*recommends*" a certain course of action to the Democracy of Pennsylvania—and then "*authorizes*" its Chairman to correspond with the several Electors in regard to the proposed basis of compromise. Surely an Executive Committee has *this* power, if it be vested with any at all—and after an affirmative or negative response has been returned, by the Electors, to the Committee, through its Chairman, that body, at a subsequent meeting, will determine what course is best to be pursued for the welfare and integrity of the Democratic party. Whether the Committee will undertake to place other names upon the Electoral ticket, or prefer to submit the whole matter to the State Convention which formed them both, are questions for future consideration and decision. In the meantime, you may withhold your assent to the line of policy proposed for the defeat of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and Governor of Pennsylvania; but I must emphatically deny your right to question the jurisdiction of the State Committee, in its earnest and patriotic labors to unite the fragments of a broken and dissevered party.

But while it cannot be successfully established that the Committee exceeded, in the slightest degree, its legitimate powers on the 2d instant, I freely admit that its recommendation is entirely new, and is calculated to awaken the deepest interest and reflection in the public mind. It is necessarily novel, because the actual position of the Democratic party, at the present time, is totally different from its condition in any previous portion of its history. Two National organizations, "like the twin children of Rebecca, are struggling for the rights of the elder born." A large majority of the Democratic masses, firmly wedded to their party, regard this schism with unutterable regret. Those masses are very far from agreeing with you, in assuming that the only Democratic candidate for the Presidency is the gentleman whom you prefer. Tens of thousands of them are, to say the least, quite as much inclined to respect the nomination made by "a meeting of gentlemen at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore," as they are to support that of "a meeting of gentlemen," at the Front Street Theatre, in the same city. I do not propose to discuss the relative merits of these nominations in this letter; but the fact is patent to every one that there is, unfortunately, a great diversity of opinion as to this point. This diversity of opinion cannot be ignored—the division clearly exists—and while the respective adherents of the several "meetings of gentlemen" referred to, are divided in sentiment as to their choice of Presidential candidates, there is *one* point, I am happy to say, in reference to which they *do* occupy a common ground. They are closely united, in desiring a chance to strike a common blow at the enemies of the Union and the Constitution. To enable them to do this, the State Committee offered them a plan, by which all the sincere opponents of the Republican party, in the Democratic ranks, could unite upon one Electoral ticket. Those who prefer the success of the Opposition candidates, will, of course, array themselves against this fair and equitable measure of compromise—while those who honestly desire the triumph of the Democratic party, without reference to mere men, will give their cordial adhesion to the action of the State Committee. I indulge the hope that more mature reflection will induce you, like Martha of old, to "choose the better part."

If the proposition has not the color of precedent to recommend it to your favor, it is well for you to know that those who made it, learned a life long lesson from you and your political *confreres*, when you exultingly swept "the old landmarks" of the Democratic party from the portals of the Reading Convention. In your eloquent address before that body, when you were inveighing in forcible language against "time-honored usages" in the selection of Delegates and Electors, you frankly said:—'We have nothing to do with the past; we have nothing to do with precedents; we have nothing to do with rules; we are to legislate upon a condition of things that has arisen since this room was opened for our reception." To this earnest appeal the Convention responded, Amen!—and the past, with its crowd of witnesses in behalf of "usage," was ignored, and the representatives of the people, swayed by the popular impulse, followed the Gamaliels of a new and revolutionary faith. Speaking for yourself and your companions, you boldly proclaimed to those who differed with you:—"If you want our votes, you must not only preach union, preach harmony, and preach conciliation, but you must show the fruits of all this preaching." I now, unwillingly, commend the same chalice to your own lips. I was for "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," then—I am for "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," *now*. It is enough for me to know that the Democratic party is divided and distracted. More anxious for the defeat of the Republican candidates, than for the advancement of any man's personal ambition in the Democratic ranks, I saw in the proposition adopted by the State Committee the only feasible means of accomplishing the overthrow of the Opposition forces in Pennsylvania, and securing the election of our gallant candidate for Governor, Henry D. Foster. The issue was plainly presented to my mind—it was Republicanism, *or* Democracy—I, unhesitatingly, accepted the latter.

I have no fears that the action of the State Committee will not be sustained and upheld by the calm, good sense of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. But *two* of the large number of Electors who have already responded to the resolution, have refused to give it their assent and approbation. Nor have I been disappointed in my expectations of the manner in which it would be received by the true-hearted yeomanry of this Commonwealth. They know that its only object is to preserve, if possible, the unity of the Democratic party; and prevent the State of Pennsylvania from being made the unwilling instrument in the election of Lincoln, Hamlin, and Curtin, when she has the power within herself, if properly directed, to ward off such a dire calamity. Already has the voice of hearty approval gone up, from all those who love Rome better than Cæsar. The Democratic masses of the "Old Keystone" stand, unflinchingly, by the union of their party, for the sake of the Union and Constitution of their country. The hopes and aspirations of millions cluster around the old creed, which has always taught—"the equality of the citizen, and the equality of the States!" The farmer in his field of toil; the mechanic in his busy workshop; the artisan by his humble firestide; and the man of letters in his quiet study; have all felt its saving influence, and its regenerating power. Across the blue waves of the Atlantic, in homes made desolate by the despot's touch, where eyes grow bright as they turn to the land of the setting sun, prayers ascend to Heaven for the triumph of that creed in the hour of battle. Spurning all sectionalism, the Democratic faith has bravely struggled on through more than half a century, and has stamped its indelible impress upon the civil and political institutions of the freest and happiest people on the globe. Those who feel and appreciate the blessings which follow the inauguration of Democratic rule, will unceasingly struggle to encourage "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," in our ranks; because, without them, they know that our columns will be broken, and become like reeds shaken in the wind. Let such "union," "harmony," and "conciliation," as are now proposed by the compromise of the State Committee, once more sit by us in our councils, guiding us calmly with their influence, and driving from our midst all local jealousies and all ungenerous personal rivalries, and the Democratic legion will again be able to march against its united foes in an iron phalanx, and will still be perpetuated as the true and only conservator of our National freedom.

In conclusion, permit me to reciprocate the sentiments of personal respect contained in your letter, and believe me to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.
To the Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Elector at Large.

GEN. LANE'S ACCEPTANCE OF HIS NOMINATION FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
BALTIMORE, Md., June 23, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH LANE—SIR: I am directed by a vote of the National Democratic Convention to inform you that you have been this day unanimously nominated by it as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, and in their behalf to request you to accept the same.

I beg leave at the same time to inclose to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention as the political platform on which the party stands.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
CALEB CUSHING, President.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1860.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, President of the Democratic National Convention:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication you make in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, in which you inform me that on the 23d instant I was unanimously nominated by that party for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the request that I shall accept the nomination.

The platform adopted, and of which you enclose me a copy, meets with my hearty approval, as it embodies what I have been contending for as the only means of stopping sectional agitation, by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Compromises of constitutional principles are ever dangerous, and I am rejoiced that the true Democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love of justice and fraternal regard for each other's rights.

Non-intervention on the subject of slavery, I may emphatically say, is the cardinal maxim of the Democracy—non-intervention by Congress and non-interference by Territorial Legislatures, as is fully stated in the first resolution of the adopted platform.

In vain should we declare the former without insisting upon the latter; because to permit Territorial Legislatures to prohibit or establish slavery, or by unfriendly legislation to invalidate property, would be granting powers to the creature or agent which, it is admitted do not appertain to the principal, or the power that creates; besides which, it would be fostering an element of agitation in the territory that must extend to Congress and the people of all the States.

If the Constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter into the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves on the Federal Government the duty to protect that right of the citizen whenever and wherever assailed or infringed. The Democratic party honestly meets this agitating question, which is threatening to sever and destroy this brotherhood of States. It does not purpose to legislate for the extension of Slavery, nor for its restriction, but it give to each State and to every citizen all that our forefathers proposed to give, namely—perfect equality of rights, and to commit to the people, to climate and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institution best fitted to their requirements in their constitutional limits; and believing as a fundamental maxim that the people of a Territory can only establish or prohibit Slavery when they come to form a Constitution preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union.

If, happily, our principles shall prevail, an era of peace and harmony will be restored to our distracted country, and no more shall we be troubled with the agitation of this dangerous question, because it will be removed as well from the Territorial Legislatures as from the Halls of Congress—when we shall be free to turn our attention to more useful issues promotive of our growth in national greatness.

Our Union must be preserved! But this can only be done by maintaining the Constitution inviolate in all its provisions and guarantees. The judicial authority, as provided by the Constitution, must be maintained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed, as well in regard to the rights of property in the Territories as in all other matters.

Hoping for success, and trusting in the truth and justice of the principles of our party, and in that Divine Providence that has watched over us and made us one of the great nations of the earth, and that we may continue to merit Divine protection. I cheerfully accept the nomination so unanimously conferred on me, and cordially indorse the platform adopted by the Convention.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE.

SENSIBLE ADVICE!

The Greensburg *Democrat*, edited by a near neighbor and personal and political friend of General FOSTER, as well as the advocate of Mr. DOUGLAS, has an following sensible remarks in its last issue:

FORM FOSTER CLUBS!—The present divided state of the Democratic party upon the Presidential question, unless wise counsels prevail, promises an easy victory to the Abolitionists. Unless we harmonize in some way, or else agree to postpone our dissensions until after the October election, there is much danger of the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor.

In this connection, we are free to say, that we regard Judge Douglas as the regular nominee of the National Democratic Party—that we earnestly and sincerely desire his election, but that just as earnestly and just as sincerely do we desire the defeat of the Abolition and Black Republican candidate, Mr. Lincoln. But, more than this, we desire the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor. Placed upon the Democratic Ticket by the unanimous vote of the Democratic Convention, and compelled to yield his own convictions of duty to himself, and to sacrifice his own interests at the demands of his party, it is a hard matter, indeed, that in this feud, between sections of the Democracy he should be slaughtered—not by our enemies, for against a united Democracy they are powerless—but slaughtered by his own party and by his own professed friends.

Perfectly assured that with our forces weakened by the denunciations and quarrels of the Presidential contest we must fall an easy prey to our enemies, and, impelled by a sincere conviction of our duty in this respect, we implore the Democracy of "Old Westmoreland" to so conduct themselves now by their moderation and prudence as to present an unbroken front in October, and thus and then crush out the life-blood of Abolitionism in Pennsylvania. We entreat them to sink their differences on the Presidency for the present, and to unite in forming Foster Clubs, without reference to any Presidential candidate. By this means they can aid in defeating Andrew G. Curtin, and elect Gen. Foster, Governor. If, after that matter is disposed of, this division should still exist, and no fair and honorable arrangement shall be effected, there will still remain a month before the Presidential election in which to quarrel and worry, each other to our hearts content.

SHOCKING FATE OF A LOST CHILD.—Several notices have recently been published concerning a child named Thomas Henry Finley, aged 4½ years, who disappeared on July 5th, having followed from home the band of the Turners, who held a pic nic that day. His dead body was found on Saturday near the Kossuth Woods, on the "Neck," by Mr. Wm. Stevens, who was gunning. The barking of his dog in a marsh having attracted his attention, he went to the spot and found the body almost imbedded in mud.

The child had evidently followed the procession to the vicinity, and having started to return to his home on the hill, over the meadows, had become fastened in the mire, and perished from exposure and hunger. During the night of the 5th his cries were heard, but nothing unusual was suspected, and no search was undertaken. The eyes and nose of the unfortunate lad had been eaten away, probably by muskrats, and the body was otherwise mutilated. One thumb was found in his mouth, showing that in the agony of starvation the lad had attempted to relieve himself.—*Newark Advertiser.*

CAUGHT AT LAST.—William Cregar, a somewhat notorious individual in Philadelphia and Montgomery county, who has frequently been in the hands of the police on charges of counterfeiting, but always contrived to escape conviction, was arrested on Saturday week at a lager beer saloon in Fourth street, Philadelphia, in company with a man named Robert Cooper, and committed on the charge of having in their possession counterfeit notes on the Banks of Commerce and Penn Township. The arrest was made by Officer Wood, Chief of the Philadelphia Police, and when he proposed to search his prisoners, they gave up two packages containing the notes in question, which were subsequently proved to be counterfeit.

An examination of Cregar's house, subsequent to his arrest, led to the discovery of part of a press for printing bank notes; also a number of engraved pieces ready to fill up as bank notes. The accused were put upon trial on Wednesday, and the jury found them guilty without leaving their box. They were sentenced on Thursday—Cregar to a fine of $500 and five years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary; and Cooper to a fine of $50 and five years' imprisonment.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

As a great deal has been said recently, about the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in this celebrated case, we publish the following syllabus of the points decided, which the Somerset *Democrat*, a Douglas paper, says is taken from the 19th volume of Howard's Reports, page 395, and is therefore correct. The portion of the 6th clause we have italicised, distinctly decides that territorial legislatures, do not possess the power to abolish slavery in the Territories:

1st. "The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustee, the Federal Government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the Territory which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizen, whenever the Territory is open to settlement, both enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution."

2d. "Congress has no right to prohibit the citizens of any particular State or States from taking up their home there while it permits citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any it must be open to all upon equal, and the same terms."

3d. "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property."

4th. "The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of any other kind."

5th. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to freedom."

6th. "While it remains a Territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a territorial government, *and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights of person or rights of property.*"

SUMNER AND LINCOLN—REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.—The Chicago *Democrat*, edited by the notorious John Wentworth, who was the chief actor in securing Lincoln's nomination at Chicago, says that the sentiments of Sumner's late speech in the Senate, are the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party. In a still later article the same paper says that the Republican party is in favor of "*the political equality of all men.*" Negro citizenship and negro equality is then boldly proclaimed as "*the chief corner stone of the Republican organization!*" We invite attention to the following, and commend it to the especial attention of those who prate so much about Mr. Lincoln's conservatism:

"These principles; the right of every human being to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the political equality of all men, are the chief corner stone of the Republican organization. They are like the rock on which Christ built his church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against them. Whosoever shall fall on this rock shall be broken; but on whomsoever this rock shall fall it will grind into powder.

"Senator Sumner's speech is the best, the most fearless, the ablest, and the most powerful exposition and defence of these principles that we have yet seen. Therefore we publish it, and we endorse it. We recommend every one to call at our counting room and obtain copies of our weekly paper, which contain this speech in full."

WHO IS FOSTER FOR!

The opposition papers are generally exercised with reference to Gen. Foster's position on the Presidency. Some of them assert with much confidence, that he is for Douglas, while others assert equally as confidently that he is for Breckinridge.

While we do not recognize the right of the Opposition to inquire into his preferences, since it is none of their business, we take occasion to say that Gen. Foster was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor by the Reading Convention, which Convention also adopted a platform of principles. That nomination Gen. Foster accepted, and that platform he endorsed. Upon it he stands, and with it he is willing to go before the people. As between the divided forces of the Democratic party on the Presidency, no true Democrat who really desires to secure the election of a Democratic Governor, and to maintain the ascendency of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, will ask him to interfere. His duty is to his party, and with it he will stand or fall.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to report a distribution of the balance in the hands of C. W. Eby, Administrator of the estate of Leonard Markley, late of Warwick township, Lancaster county, deceased, to and among the heirs who are by law entitled to the same, hereby gives notice, that he will meet for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, A. D., 1860, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, in the Library Room of the Court House, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

PETER MARTIN,
July 24 4t 28] Auditor.

WHEAT, WHEAT—FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SEED WHEAT.—I have received, at my Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, a large quantity of Red and White Seed Wheat, all of the best growth, such as the old, genuine Red Mediterranean, White Chaff, imported from the Islands of the Mediterranean Sea. Also, the same kinds grown in America. Three different kinds White Wheat imported from California.—Also, a superior quality of White Rye, something new to this county. Also, a full stock of Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, four sizes. Coleman's Farm Chopping Mills, Plough and Plough Casting Manure Forks. New and fresh Timothy Seed, &c., &c. All the Agricultural papers in the country recommend the change of grass, probably every three years. It is supposed to pay the Farmers largely over the first cost of getting it. Farmers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of new Seeds and Implements, as I will offer them at the very lowest cash prices.

☞ NEW TIMOTHY SEED WANTED.

ADAM R. BARR,
Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, next door to Lanes' Dry Goods Store, E. King st.
[July 24 tf 28

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. HENRY G. LONG, President, Hon. A. L. HAYES and FERREE BRINTON, Esq., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Lancaster, and Assistant Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for said county of Lancaster, have issued their Precept to me directed, requiring me, among other things, to make public Proclamation throughout my Bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery: Also, a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, will commence in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1860: In pursuance of which precept, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Lancaster, in said county, and all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables of the said city and county of Lancaster, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records and examinations, and inquisitions, and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in their behalf to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners who are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said county of Lancaster, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Lancaster, the 16th day of July, 1860.

BENJAMIN F. ROWE, Sheriff.

N. B.—Punctual attendance of the Jurors and Witnesses will hereafter be expected and required on the first day of the sessions. Aldermen and Justices of the Peace are required by an order of Court, dated Nov 21, 1848, to return their recognizances to Samuel Evans, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, within one week from the day of final action in each case, and in default thereof, the Magistrates' costs will not be allowed. July 24 tc 28

THE POEMPATHIC REMEDY.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

A man in Jersey thought that he
His daughter fair must lose;
For she in spirits was depressed,
And troubled with the "*blues.*"

One day a literary friend,
Who chanced on her to call,
With fervor asked, "Oh! do you read
The Bard of Tower Hall?"

She answered, "No!" Her friend advised
That she, to cure her ills,
Should read the poems of the Bard,
Instead of taking pills.

The maiden said, I'll surely try
The remedy you name—
'Twas close at hand; for, as she spoke,
The morning papers came.

She read the Bard; and laughing "shook
The cobwebs from her brain;"
Her heart, made cheerful, sent the blood
With life to ev'ry vein.

Restored to health; when friends are sick,
She recommends to all,
The *Poempathic* remedy,
Prepared at Tower Hall!

NOTE—

To men who have the *clothing rash*—
A *breaking out* disease
Which through the breaks will oft lay bare
The elbows and the knees—

The Tower Hall proprietors
Will quick relief ensure—
The patient takes a suit they made,
And that performs a cure!

Summer stock closing out at reduced prices, at TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & CO.

☞ **Purify the Blood.**
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
FREE FROM ALL MINERAL POISONS.

In cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsom diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

Prepared by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York, and for sale by all Druggists. [nov 8 1y 43

☞ **Blood Food! Blood Food!!**

We have varied feelings in reading the advertisement of Dr. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD, in another column; but we think gratification predominates; for, though we regret to see so celebrated a man coming forward, even in appearance, under the same flag as quacks,—that is, by resorting to advertising,—yet we take satisfaction also in knowing that there is now a reliable preparation before the people for that most melancholy and fatal disease—Consumption, and other organic complaints.

Dr. BRONSON is a lecturer in our Medical Colleges, and his success in his speciality has been so wonderful that he has consented, at variance with the prejudices of every regular practitioner, to make it known, as he is doing, for the benefit of suffering humanity.

He has secured for Agents, however, a firm whose respectability separates entirely his preparations from all tinge of quackery. Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT are his sole managers, as they are also for that most invaluable of preparations, Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL. If mothers could know the great care taken in putting up this article, —some idea of which they can form by comparison of it with any other article of the kind,—they would prefer it to anything that has ever been offered them. For our own part, if we had a child suffering, we would not hesitate to administer this preparation, knowing that such careful druggists would not engage in anything that was not perfectly safe and effectual.—*Quebec Gazette.*

For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of KAUFFMAN & CO., No. 1 East Orange street, Lancaster.

☞ See advertisement. [June 26 1m 24

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Thomas, at the residence of the bride, in Wooster, Ohio, the Hon. Emanuel Schaeffer, of Lancaster city, Pa., to Mrs. Eliza Winebrenner.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Tuesday last, after a protracted and painful disease, John Ehler, Esq., formerly High Sheriff of Lancaster county, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 17th inst., in this city, Mary J McCaskey, in the 13 year of her age.

In Louisville, on the 16th inst., George Henry, youngest child of Henry A. and Christiana Schaeffer, aged 13 months.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of his mother in Leacock township, John F. Steele, Esq., Purser United States Navy, in the 40th year of his age.

In Conestoga Centre, on the 16th inst., Hugh Mehaffey, Esq., aged 66 years.

July 18th, at the residence of Francis Kendig, in Baltimore county, Md., Sue, only daughter of Henry H. and Sue K. Brenneman, of this city.

In Washington City, on the 21st inst., Joseph Gales, Esq., one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, aged 75 years. He had been connected with that paper, as its principal editor, since 1810—a period of 50 years. He was universally esteemed for his excellent qualities of head and heart.

OBITUARY.—Died, on board the United States ship Iroquois, in the Bay of Naples, June 26th, Lieut. THOMAS TRUXTON HOUSTON, son of John H. Houston, Esq., of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

In the recent death of the late Lieut. Thomas Truxton Houston, United States navy, on board the ship-of-war Iroquois, in the Bay of Naples, there is much that awakens the deepest sense of sorrow not only to the hearts of those bound by the strongest ties of consanguinity, but to the public, that has proud recorded of his valor in the service of his country, and in the navy generally, a record that gave promise of still higher fame in the maturity of years and command.

In the elements of character best suited for the profession that Lieut. Houston had chosen, he seemed to combine them all. To the possession of a very high order of talent he united industry with laudable ambition, that gave him the first honors of his class when he graduated at the Naval School at Annapolis. His subsequent life was in keeping with this bright dawn—it was high-toned, honorable, chivalrous. The accomplished officer, the perfect gentleman, the ardent friend, he ever manifested a steadfast devotion to his profession, and a rigid observance of everything that could honor it.

Such a young man, cut off in the morning of his life and of all the rich promises that were before him, is a loss that the navy will feel, and a fruitful source of grief to his comrades in the service, who knew his value. His father and mother and brothers and sisters, so unexpectedly called to the realities of his death, feel the crushing burden that desolates their souls; and prominent in the circle of domestic affliction, the young and devoted partner of his bosom is left with a bleeding heart that claims the deepest sympathy.—*Washington Constitution.*

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, July 21.

Butter sold at 12½@15 per lb.; Eggs 12@13c. per doz.; Spring Chickens 25@37c. per pair; Potatoes 10@11c. per half peck; Blackberries 10c. per quart; Green Corn 8@20c. per doz; a few Water Melons at 50@75c. each; Pine Apples 8@15c. each; Tomatoes 3l.c. per half peck; Apples 18@25c. per half peck; Black Fish 7c. per pound.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Queen street.

LANCASTER, July 23.

Flour, Superfine, ℔ bbl	$5 00
" Extra "	5 25
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1.20
Red " "	1.10
Corn, old " "	
" new "	60
Oats " "	33
Rye " "	65
Cloverseed " "	
Whiskey, in hhds	20
" in bbls	20½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Flour unchanged but very quiet to-day. In the absence of sales we quote superfine at $5 25; extra at $5.50; family $5.62½@5 75, and fancy brands at $6@6.50, with a small business doing to supply trade at these rates. There is little or no inquiry for export and standard superfine is held at our lowest figures. The receipts and stocks are light. Rye Flour and Cornmeal is unchanged—we quote former at $3.62½ and latter at $2.37½ per bbl.

There is more Wheat offering to day, but the demand is limited, and a few small lots of prime Southern Red were taken at $1.28, at which figure it is freely offered and is very dull. White is sold at $1.20@1.40, as to quality. 2000 bus. Delaware Red sold at $1.26@1.27, and 1200 bus. White at $1.34@1.40. A small lot of old Southern White was disposed of at the latter price. Rye is quiet, old Penna. being nominal at 78@79c.; 500 bushels Jersey new was sold at 70c. to a distiller.

Corn continues scarce but the demand is moderate with sales of prime Yellow at 68c. afloat, and small sale of White was made at 65c. In Oats there are not many offerings, and we only notice a sale of 850 bus. Delaware at 31c. which is a decline. Old Penna. are quoted at 39@40c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Flour is heavy; 6000 bbls. sold. Wheat is dull and nominally lower. Corn is heavy, with sales of 8,000 at 61½@62½ for mixed. Provisions steady. Whisky dull and nominally held at 21c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

Flour is dull and heavy, no sales. Wheat is firm at $1.20@1.25 for red, and $1.30@1.35 for white. Corn is dull, yellow 6:@64c. mixed 68 and white 70@72c. Provisions are firm, mess pork $20, rump $14.50. Whisky is quiet, but firm at 20c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sheriffalty.—We are authorized to** announce Gen. MICHAEL R. WITWER, (City,) as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. [mar 20 td 10

☞ **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

☞ **Preserve Your Beauty,**
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH, AND MENTAL POWERS,

By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular, and Specific Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—

Diseases and Symptoms Enumerated.
Cut it out, and Preserve it. You may not now require it, but may at some Future Day.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
Beware of Counterfeits! Cures Guaranteed.
2m 24

☞ **Glue.—Our advertising columns** contain some testimonies to the value of a new article known as "Spalding's Prepared Glue," useful to housekeepers for mending furniture. It is prepared with chemicals, by which it is kept in the proper condition for immediate use, the chemicals evaporating as soon as it is applied, leaving the glue to harden. We can assure our readers that this article has the excellent phrenological quality of "large adhesiveness."—*From the Independent,* New York, July 28, 1859. [june 26 1m 24

☞ **Watches and Jewelry.**
REMOVAL.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, in business in Wall street, for the past TWENTY-TWO YEARS, has removed to No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal street, where he has just opened a large variety 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