Price of SHUTTLE MACHINE, \$50.
Price of DOUBLE-LOOP STITCH MACHINE from
\$55 sysvate.
The simplest and most efficient machines manu-The sumplest and most efficient machines manufactured for all kinds of use.

P. S. MACHINE SILK; COTTON, NEEDLES. WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MA-OHINE. The great and increasing demand for Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine is a guarantee of its ensuring acceleracy. Price 430, 707 sale of PARRANKS' Boals Warehouse, 715 CHESTNUT Street. PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS, NO. 35 BOUTH FOURTH STERRY. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. UPERIOR REFRIGERATORS. Most Improved kinds. CHILDRENS' GIGS AND CARRIAGES. In Great Variety. Waty mostal its spreading Carpets and Matti WILLIAM YARNALL'S HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. ISAAO BARTON & CO., IMPORTURE AND DEALERS IN SHOE STUFFS. A Large assortment of Vernon and Continental Hats Princh and Inglish Lastings, Gal-PAPER HANGINGS. LOONS, PATENT LEATHER, 4. GOODS FOR CARRIAGE MAKERS. DAPER-HANGING. No. 25 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Palladolphi · (FALL TRADE.) HOWELL & BOURKE, LOOKING GLASSES Having removed to their new Store, CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS PORTRAIT AND PLOTURE FRANCE. Are now prepared to offer to the Trade a large and legant assortment of wall papers
BORDERS,
FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW: CURTAIN GOODS, &c.,
All of the newest, and best designs, from the los est-ENGRAVINGS. OIL PAINTMIGH, &c., &c JAMES S. EARLE & 1 UN. ed article to the facet.
GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS. INPORTS OF MANUFACTURERY WHOLE BALE AND BETAIL DEALE . n. B. Corner Fourth and Market Starets. BIS CHRETNUT STREET, TO CLOSE BUSINESS. HART, MONTGONERY, & OO., UNBRELLAS. NO. 225 CHESTAUT STREET, Will and sut, through this winder and nact moring, their WEGLESALE MANUFACTURERS UMBRALLAR ARADA TARREST STREET, STREET, SEE ARADA TARREST STREET, STRE PAPER HANGINGS. وأربينا وذار أرواف المراوع ومرورة والمراوع والمراوة الم المراوات AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. IME PREMOE PAPERS AT 80 PER CENT. BE-LOW COST. his their Mouses Payered, san get give NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. BARGAINS. HATS AND CAPS. ARMSTRONG & Co C. H. GARDEN & Co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS ers of and Wholesale Dealers in FURS One block below the Girard House. AND STRAW GOODS,
AND STRAW GOODS,
FANGY SILK AND STRAW SONNETS, ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, RUCHES, FEATHERS, &c.,
Nos. 896 and 803 MARKET STREET, DRY GOODS: Southwest corner of Sixth.

The most extensive and complete assortment. The set terms and the lowest priods. First-class bayon re particularly invited to call.

auld-im DUANE STREET, MEDICINAL. LIELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. THE GPEAT DIURSTIC.
For Disease of the Eigdder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropey
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, &c., &c. UNIVERSE OF THE MUSCULAR

BERFIELD WITH DESCRIPTION OF THE MUSCULAR

MANY ALARMING SYMPTOMS,

Among which will be found.

Pain in the Beath. Weak Nerves.

Dimness of Memory. Difficulty of Breathing.

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BYSTEM.

These dimeases or symptoms. allowed to control. WAMSUTTA IN: NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES. THESE ORLEBRATED PRINTS are the CHEAPEST and BEST now said in the UNITED STATES, and they be leave to call the particular attention of dealers to them is prescribed and used by the most

Certificate of care, of from one month to twenty

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Certificate of cares, of from one month to twenty

saw fanding will accompany the Medicine, and evimes of the most reliable and responsible character is

ea for inspection. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$8.

elivered to any address. Bepot, 194 South TENTH

prest, below CHERTRUT. HARDWARE PACKAGE HOUSES. DAORAGE HARDWARE HOUSE -- W FERTILIZERS COLUMBIAN GUANO.—The following is a copy of a Diploma received by the Subscrittle: Chester County. Agricultural Society, dailor 20, 1889: "As a testimonial of their approbation superior samples of Columbian Guano and Superior samples of PARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA Price \$40 W Ton of 2000 hs., in Bass. in Bulk. Ground and for sale at his Mills, Downington, Chest county, Pa. J. ESHELBY. oonnty, Pa.

Ringwalt's Mills, DOWNINGTOWN, Pa.

Also for sale by PASCHALL MORRIS, Corner of the Cor Always on hand, and in lots to surt purchasers, by CHARLES F. TAGGAST, Sole Agent, No. 531 MARKET Street. SHOEMAKER & Co. WORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, LOUISIANA, OILS AND VARNISH Sout Corner POURTH AND MADE Breeze. And other uncurrent funds bought at low rates CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL WORK, MCCOUCH, & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street. CAST-STEEL BELLS. POR CHURCHES, PIRE ALARMS, &c.,

VOL. 4.—NO. 28.

ADD, WEBSTER, & OO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED TIGHT LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE REDUCED TO 850 AND UPWARDS.

We claim to have the BEST made Machine in the world, and one that will do a greater range of work in a

Call and see, or send far a Circular.

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO.,
220 CHISTNUT Street.

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SEWING MACHINES.

SES CHRETNUT STREET; SECOND PLOOR.

No. 1—POR FAMILY USE. No. 2—A NEW MACHINE, POR QUILTING AND

Both sew from two species without the treatile of re-winding and runs with little or no rouse.

For sale at No. 700 AROH Berset, Paindelphia, and No. 17 ALTINORE SH., Baltimore, Md., 2012-103.

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SHUTTLE AND DOUBLE-LOOP STITOS

SEWING MACHINES.

PARILY USE, TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, STORES, STORES, STORES

No. 698 ARCH STREET.

SEWING MACHINE.

TARRES BOUDOIR

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOURERS A Dandy Nailed. BY THE BARD OF TOWER MAL A dandy, called "s. pice young mann.",
Resolved to cut a dash:
His means were small, but very largo
His whiskers and moust one.
He'd neither cents within his burse,
Nor some within his head;
He ausonhed his thirst with friendly "treats,"
And on "free lunches" led. OPENING. JOSHUA L. BAILY, IMPORTER AND JOBBES. NO. 218 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA Puffed up with pride and seif-conceit, He said in language bold. I've brase enought and that shall win A maid a fair, with gold? HAS NOW OPEN STAPLE AND FANOY

de neatly dressed in laisast style,

"It he-so and his friends"neathest did not have enough
To reach his fingers' ends.
Twas true, alast, and he was doomed
To taste the our of wos,
seame unto his fingers' end
His neathests did not go. DRYGOODS SELECTED FOR THE He cause unto his ningers and
His heatness aid and go.
He woods a maid. and really thought
Her heart and wealth his own—
He is really thought
He heart and wealth his own—
He is really the said. If My happy heart
Your amile approving halls!
Your amile approving halls!
You said a property halls!
He lifted ap the heart regreed.
And taxed with trembling hys.
Upon his nather he read his doom
In lives upon their tipe.
His "breas" read his doom
In lives upon their tipe.
His "breas" read his doom.
The maiden rion stepped out—he stood,
With dirty halls, alone.

TE.—
The maiden rion stepped out—he stood, FALL TRADE OF 1860. DRESS GOODS IN ALL/VARIETES SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS! CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. BLACK BILKS AND MOURNING GOODS. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, BYANDARU MAKES,

DOMESTIC GOODS. NOTE.
Let ov'ry men who wants a wife,
To be his heart's idear queen.
Buy clothes at Tower Hell: and keep
His nails and conscience clean. A SPLENDID LÎNE MERIMACK PRINTS Our stock of Fall and Winter Closins is now full and complete, adapted to every market, and unequalled for variety, style, and make. The attention of huyers, at Wholesale and Retail, is invited, at TOWER HALL. 518 MARKET Street; Philadelphia. SNOW-SHOE GINGHAMS, SILKS BENNETT & CO.

MILLINERY COODS. FANOY DRY GOODS. FALL. 1860. IMPORTATIONS FOR FALL, 1800. MILLINERY GOODS. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.

333 MARKET STREET. M. BERNHEIM, 27 NORTH FOURTH STREET, No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET. tre prepared to offer to the trade their usual vi ent of Goods, purchased on the MOST PAVORABLE TERMS,

ly experienced buyers, in the principal.

These have been selected with care for

FALL,

MARTIN & WOLFF,

THIRD STREET STORY,

MANUFACTURING CITIES OF EUROPE.

FIRST-CLASS TRADE.

Trans. Bix months oredit to Merchants of the

CHAFFEES, STOUT, & Co.

POREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

994 MARKET STRRET.

Cash and prompt Six-months' Buyers, of all section

re invited to an examination of our Stock. aus an

SILK GOODS,

No. 885 MARKET STREET.

REMOVAL

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

NO. 610 CHESTNUT ST.

SOUTH SIDE, ABOVE SIXTH.

PHILADELPHIA,

NEW STOOK

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., Together with 2 LARGE ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY

WHITE GOODS,

embroideries, laces, mantillas, &c

A NEW STOCK,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS;

No. 311 MARKET Street, above Third.
Charles Wurts,
Yeary Austie,
Iamilton T. McVeigh,
ohn M. Weimer,
Spoph Russer.

CLOAKS & MANTILLAS

WHOLESALE TRADE.

SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS buy-ng Medium to First class GOUDS, are invited to in-pactour Stock, which we offer at

LOW PRICES.

AND ON LIBERAL TERMS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

THE PARIS MANTILLA and CLOAK EMPORIUM

708 CHESTNUT STREET.

BARCROFT & CO.,

NOS, 405 AND 407 MARKET STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD,

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING.

NO. 309 MRRKET STREET.
Fall and Winter Stock now complete and ready for myers.

NEW FIRMS AND CHANGES.

MERCHANTS IN WANT OF BLANK BOOKS OR

WARRANTED AT LOW PRICES.
WM. F. MURPHY & SON'S

NEW STORE.
tioners, Lithographers, and Letter-Press Prin
sign of Till LEDGER.
No. 339 CH\_STNUT Street.

McVEIGH,

to which they invite the attention of their Custom and Huyers generally. aus. 5m

Having received but a small portion of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,

rious to the fire, they are enabled to dis

WURTS, AUSTIE, &'

FALL AND WINTER.

FALL GOODS.

Stock complete and ready for Trade.

TULY 1ST, 1860.

au2-2m

They have now open AN ENTIRE

A. W. LITTLE & CO.

I have now open a complete assortment of RIB-BONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and BONNET MA-

AL80, STRAW GOODS, IN ALL THRIE VARIETIES, &o.,

MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS. Prices are LOW, and great inducements will be

ffered to Cash and responsible Purchasers. au24-1m FALL, 1860.

RIBBONS, BONNETS.

MILLINERY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.

We have now on hand, and daily receiving, a large RIBBONS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BONNET MATERIALS STRAW AND PANCY BONNETS. MISSES' AND INFANTS' HATS, SHAKKES, &c., Person and american Plowers, FEATHERS. RUCHES.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MILLINSRY LINE, To which the attention of the trade is directed ROSEN IM, BROOKS, & CO.,

431 MARKET Street, North side. PALL. 1860.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

> STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS. FEATHERS, RIBBONS,

Children's and Misses BEAVER HATS The largest and fullest assortment of the kind in the MRS. M. S. BISHOP, NO. 1016
AGHESTNUT street, next door to the St. Lawrence Hotel, has received a large and elegant amortiment of Paris Boan NETS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESS, and is now prepared to furnish Milliners and Merchants with pattern Hate.

1031-61 MRS. M. S. BISHOP, NO. 1016

TO THE SOUTHERN AND WEST-ERNTRADE. Mrs. M. A. KING, No. 27 South Second Street, sorner of Block Horse Alley, has opened a full assortiment of FALL AND WINTER FANCY BONNETS, of the latest styles, to which she invites their attention.

HATS AND CAPS. GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

> OPENING DAY. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 1et.

Will open their Varied Styles for Autumn, en FALL TRADE.

McCALLUM & CO., CARPET MANUFACTURERS, GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, Also, Importers and Dealers in CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS. MATTINGS, RUGS, &c. WAREHOUSH, 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

Southern and Western Buyers are respectfully invited to call. an17-3m CLAIMS ON IRELAND.

O'GORMAN & WILSON,

(RICHARD O'GORMAN, EDWARD J. WILAON),

ATTORNAES AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 122 BROADWAY, New York,

Having established extensive Correspondence and
Agencies throughout Ireland, will take charge of the
collection of Claims, Legacies, &c., and attend to other
business in any part of that country, 1840 stuth LLUMINATORS.

NAYLOR & CO.,

ENGLISH BROWN STOUT,

SCOTCH ALE, IN STONE AND GLASS,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

DEALER

FINE GROCERIES.

sals . Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GOFFEE'S PATENT

DBILADELP SIA TERRA COTTA MA-

ANUFACTORY, MEXENTHAN GREEN RETORN AND ANTONN TO A MAN TO

MACKERS, SHAD, HERRING, Lo.

· (Opposite the State House.)

Rvery one is complaining of their exorbitant gas bills. At No. 50 South THIRD Street, may be seen the "heat Lamps in the world" Can be used wherever light is wanted. Onesper than coal oil or gas. Agents are making 200 a week selling them. Hore wanted, \$20,003 cold.

The Gas Lamps will light a room 30 feet aquare for 1 cent an hour, or will burn all night for a few cents.

Mo. 55 South THIRD Street. DEEVE L. KNIGHT 262 SOUTH SE-COND Street, & doors above Spruce, west side, has now in store a large assortment of Carpetings, Oil Clottes,

WAITTING MACHINES.

YOF Plain Stocking and Fancy Knitting;

Washines for Knitting Brawers, Shifts, &c.,

Mashines for Knitting Brawers, Shifts, &c.,

Rib Mashines of Land 1, Sand 1, Sand 2, and 3 and 3 Rib,

on hand and made to order;

These Mashines use the plain English Spring Needle,
on a part springiple, and are the cheapest and most rapid
Mashines for Anitting in use.

The Goines Patent Family Knitting Machine, for
Foreity and Plansition use, is a new and successful
feature in the useful inventions of the age, and ranks
with the Sawing Machine,
Agency and Salestrom.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860. LETTERS TO CHARLES O'CONOR. NUMBER TWO.

MONTGOMERY, Alabams, August 26, 1860 In the prosecution of my promised topographical survey of the Constitution, touching the powers of Congress over the Territories, including the subject f slavery, I shall take it for granted you agree with me-perhaps I may safely and with more modesty say I agree with you—that Congress was oreated by the Constitution, under an express delegation of authority, and is wholly limited to the conditions of the grant. I will look with yen, then, through that compact for the right to legislate for the people of the Territories—now claimed, be it remembered, for the express purpose of legalizing slavery therein. 1. Was this authority the subject of a special

II. Is the exercise of it necessary to carry into effect any of the special grants? If not, III. Is its existence a fair out-birth, if I may s speak, of the foderal system? I present the case, you will admit remotently broad to let in almost any species of construction by which the coveted power may be maintained What I want, sir, is proof of the authority. When it is presented, I for one shall be ready to justify its exercise by Congress. I do not myself see it. I do not, to be accurate, see the specific grant, nor that such legislation is necessary to carry into effeet any of the specific grants; and I am clear it is not a feir expression of the general system.

grant? If not.

The only powers conferred upon Congress, his I. "Congrest shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory and other property belonging to the United States." II. "New States may be admitted by the Congrees into this Union."

It is not now contended, I believe, that the first of these grants conveys any authority to Congress to exercise the functions of civil government in the Territories. "The territory and other pro-perty" were placed in the hands of Copgress to be disposed of for the common benefit. So that, after all, the sole authority of Congress over the which appertains to the general interests of the Union, under the power to regulate commerce, t coin money, establish post offices and post roads, do, is confised to the second provision quoted. I have just risen from a careful reading of the Constitution, and find, I repeat, not another word conveying to Congress any authority on which I have arrived by a simple reference however, to refer to the events attending the adoption of that compact, and to the early legisation of Congress on the subject, to fortify or impeach the accuracy of myjndgment upon this mat-ter. The main question is: Whether the framers of the Constitution intended by it to give the Federal Government, in any contingency, jurisdicas a matter exclusively apportaining to the States or not? And if it was intended to be a State inerest, whether there is any legal distinction be tween a State and what we call'a Territory in respect to the right of the people to determine the it. I shall resume this subject in my next letter, question of its existence and government? Perhaps in the discussion of the subject, it may be well to advance another step and inquire, at once, whether the right of self-government of any political community in this country, State

I remain, most respectfully, any political community in this country, State or Territorial, has been restricted or limited by

I have referred; in this letter, to the only provisions of that compact by which authority is given to Congress over Territorial interests; and I think t perfectly evident that, by the letter of the grants, e powers of Congress over this subject are confined to the right " to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory and other property belonging to the United States," and the right to admit new States into the Union. Neither of those grants taken by itself confers upon Congress legislative powers over the people. It remains then only to refer to the bistory of their origin, to see whether, otwithstanding the literal meaning of the powers thus delegated, it was, in reality, the intention of the States, when the Constitution was adopted, t confer upon Congress such powers. I start with the declaration, that previous to the Revolution the people of all the colonies maintained their ex clusive right to regulate their internal polity and government in their own way. While they con-sessed a loyal attachment to the British Crown, they did not surrender the right of self-govern-

ment. Maryland, previous to the Revolution, thus expressed the voice of all the colonies : "To maintain inviolate our liberties, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, was our duty and first wish; our next, to continue con-nected with and dependent on Great Britain" I think it unnecessary to furnish historical proc that the people of the colonies asserted their inde-pendence of the Mother Country solely on the ground that the latter denied to them the right of self-government. The history of the Revolution ary struggle, drawn from the Parliamentary de-bates at the time, abundantly establishes the fact, that while the colonies acknowledged the authority of the Empire and their loyal attachment to the Crown, they maintained their right, nevertheless to regulate their own internal polity and govern ment in their own way. They denied the authority of Parliament to legislate for them, in respect to lecal matters, on the ground of their own exclusive, inherent, and inalienable right to govern

I call your attention to this point because, in the course of my observations upon the issue now un der discussion, I shall endeavor to show that it is dentical with that which was originally made between the colonies and Great Britain. The inhe rent right of the people to regulate their own internal affairs, to govern themselves as colonies and as territorial communities or States, is the princi ple for which we are contending-a principle quite as important and sacred when menaced by Congress as when denied by the British Parlia

In the Convention to frame the Constitutionafter conferring general powers upon Congress to regulate commerce, to coin money, to establish post offices, &c -- Mr. Madison referred to the appropriate committee these propositions in reference to the Territories: "To dispose of the unappropriated lands of the

United States." "To institute temporary governments for the To exercise exclusively legislative authority at the seat of Government."

These propositions resulted in the adoption

three distinct provisions of the Constitution, two of which I have quoted, and the third which gives Congress the right "to exercise exclusive legis tion in all cases whatever over the District It is a significant fact that Mr. Mudison's di

rect proposition to confer power upon Congress" to institute temporary governments for the new States," was so modified as to authorize that body "to admit now States into this Union." The ques tion whether this latter provision gives authority to Congress to institute temporary governments onet, I will not now discuss. But when we reflect that the public mind of that period was very muc prejudiced against every species of colonial de MURDER OF A YOUNG GIRL IN CABOT, VT -Mre. Susan Senter and her son Harrison, aged about 20, have been committed to answer the charge of murdering a young girl in Cabot, Vt. named Elmira Wheeler, about three weeks since pendence, we have no right to infer that it was ntended to grant to the National Legislatur those powers of local government which were dele-gated over the District of Columbia. Granting, then, that the right to admit new States carries with it the right to acquire territory, and to authorize temporary governments, the question still renains, whether such authorizations conflict with the right of the people to regulate their own internal affairs in their own way? I think it apparent that the former in no manner conflicts with the latter; and that the power to admit new States ithout any limitation in respect to population, was adopted in avoidance of the scheme of Con-

ended for by Mr. Breckinridge and his friends. It will be remembered that at the period of the MARTIN & QUAYLE'S

STATIONERY, TOY, AND PANCY GOODS

1035 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW MLEVENT THILADELPHIA. adoption of the Articles of Confederation, 1778, we possessed no public lands. It was not till the year 1784 that the great land districts of the Northwest were conveyed to the United States. It was then that Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a commit-Biffelined and a set of set of the set of th

it was not used in that sense till some years after RELIGIOUS! INTELLIGENCE

Mr. Jefferson's scheme provides :: I. That the Territories coded or to be geded shall be formed into additional States.

II. That on the authority of Congress "the free males of full ago" may meet together for the pur-pose of forming a temporary government, to adopt te constitution and laws of any one of the States that " That such laws, novertheless, shall be

To these were added certain fundamental condifferent the new States shall forever remain a are the birth right of the people i Spent body. part of the United States.

II. That in respect to persons, property, and Territory, they shall be upon a fuoting of equality with the original States. III. That they shall pay, no part of the Bederal debts on equal terms with the original States.

IV. That their government shall be republica

tions, a charter or compact shall be formed, which shall be duly executed by the President, under his hand and seal, and shall stand as fundamental conditions "between the thirteen original States and those newly described," unalterable but by the joint consent of both parties. It will be seen from this scheme that it was the

ourpose of the Congress of the Confederation to del initely settle the relations to exist between this between Territories spots the release to various proposed was intended to be fundamental, organic, in its character—to govern the present and the future. I do not refer to it as the existing law. I wish only to exhibit the views of those who were more familiar with the opinions and purposes of the Revolutionary

It has been maintained that the plan suggested was adopted by Congress, and imposed upon the
"new States." This is abundantly refuted, by reforence to the conditions of the plan, but is still
occurre, taking for his text the words of Paul to the

Mr. Reinke, who for five years in the termin tongue. The Rev.

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Mr. Reinke, who f conclusively answered and denied by the solomn declaration "that all the preceding articles shall se formed into a charter of compact." A compact s an agreement between two parties, and presuposes the voluntary assent of each to its condiions. This assent being necessary, in order to form the compact in question, it is an admission, on the right of the new States to adopt or reject it. "The free males of full sgo" are to organize a tem-porary government; adopt or ordain their own aws; are required to pay a part of the federal These are the conditions upon which the Territo-Confederation. Whatever you may think of the character of the scheme in other respects, I think principle of local self-government has never been

He Writes for Bread. BY JOHN SAVAGE, AUTHOR OF "STRIL"-A TRAGERY.

Truz-'tis midnight; Scane-a Carret; The midnight; SCRK-a Garre
Dramatis Persona-two:
One, with wintry looks of silver—
One, with looks of dark brown hue.
And the old man site him calmiv.
Speaking nothing, while his face,
With its quiet depth of meetinese,
Bheds a radiance on the place.
But God! could we quiod his soul.
And read the epit there,
We would not wonder at his thought
Nor whiteness of his hair.
Anou, he strangles to a sigh Anon, he strangles to a sixh Bome heart-ache upward led;

Lest by a word He'd break the chord Of song that's wildly fitting
Through the brain of him that's sitting
Gushing out his very heart's blood
On the pace before him spread— For through the night the young man kneeds His brains for their daily bread.

Lee, his pen toils slower, slower; Now he talks his dreams aloud And—he hastes to wrap his fancy In the pale expectant shroud. For every sheet his brain thoughts fill, Each line his keen wants crave; But wrap and bind by plece-meal down The youth to an early grave. Those little characters he inks Are all grim Death's abettors

He does not nobly die at once,
But sinks to his greve by letters.
And now his jaded thoughts would leg
To soothe his at hing head;
But he cannot wait,
For the ampty plate
Reflects back hissatere
Por the loaf not there:
But the old men is there—Oh, God must he stave
While lettins of other men's fathers are fed?
The pany's inspiration! The madhouse and love
Are gambling for him who is writing for bread.

111. He writes to make the reader laugh
When his heart's full with tears,
And all the Town reem happy when
His proces or verse appears.
They little know the loving heart
That bests in garret dim.
Or while they fail; ro to "Change,
What change would be to him!

What change would be to him?
The Printer's paid—the Paper's paid—
The Pressman's pressing, too:
And while the Author's left to starve,
The 'Devil' gets his due.
The Publisher in carriage rolls,
And sleeps on feather bed,
While He that gives While He that gives
Them all life, lives
In a prison of thought and sorrow,
Never daring to think on the morrow;
For the Bookseller's note, which put off the pay,
Will not lighten a creditor's tread.
Nor save from the landlord the few darling books
Of the Bondman who writes for his bread.

IV.

IV.
All the world is oring "progress!"
Every head is for reform;
E'en woman, manifie, mounts the breach,
To take the age by torm.
The Tailor strikes—the Bricklaver atrikes—
The Printer strikes for "pie,"
And several Benators have struck
To raise—sand other's bye.
But while Societies are made
To raise and under head butter. To give each man's bread tutter, Shall he who moulds society Be trod down in the gutter?

Have earthly Hell instead? While Brawlers rant, And Preachers cant, About tracts and shirts for niggers Shall they leave numbers naked figures ! Shall these men die, because they cannot coi Dollars and dimes from out each senseful head Nor win the loaf which Loafers hourly win Though grinding nightly Pancy's Flower for Brea

named himrs wheeler, shout three weeks since.

The Wheeler girl was about 15 years of age, and it
was supposed at the time that she died of fever, but
after burial the body was taken up, and, on examination by physicians, disolosed an internat
wound, which was the cause of her death. The cricket match between Canada and the United States commenced at Montreal on Wednesday, with the following result: Canada, first innings, 52; United States, first innings, 105; Canada second innings, 21, with three wickets to go down. The Duke of Newcastle notified the committee that the Prince of Wales desired to visit the grounds.

the grounds.

THE "mysterious American bark" Charles
B. Truitt, which lay off Queenstown. Ireland, five
or six months, with arms, has now disoharged her
cargo of 1,115 cases of Coit's rifles into the ateamer
Queen of England, fitting out at Liverpool for
Garibaidi. The rifles were valued at \$20,000, and
were shipped by Major Bartley, of this State.

New Haven (Conn.) fournal. were shipped by Mejor Bartley, of this State.

New Haven (Conn.) fournal.

It is said the peach crop of Illinois will be immense. A ridge in Union and Jackson countied, twenty miles long and from five to several miles, wide, will produce at least one million bushels.

A large amount of this immense crop will be distilled.

Several personnels are a very graphs and highly interesting put put person more least one million bushels.

Rationalism, in a very advanced form, is said.

Several personnels are a very graphs and highly interesting put put put programs.

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Several personnels are very miles are a very graphs and highly interesting put put put programs.

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Several personnels are very miles are a very graphs and highly interesting put put put programs.

Rationalism, in a very advanced form, is said.

TWO CENTS

The Mornyians at Litiz.

The two principal Moravian settlements in this country are Bethlehem, on the Lebigh, and Litis, in Langaster country are Bethlehem, or the Lebigh, and Litis, both will have noticed a striking similarity between the outward appearance of the place, and the character and manners of the people, and that the character and manners of the people, and that the character and manners of the people, and that the character and manners of the people, and that the character and manners of the people, and that the burneys slow, and the document of the people and the burneys slow, and the document of the people with a murel atmosphere white a still redects the starling wirtness of the respective of the starling of the active supervision of it into the hands subject to alteration by their ordinary Legislature."

III. That such temporary government shall remain in force till they have twenty thousand inhabitants, when they may establish a permanent
constitution and government for the engelves.

IV. That when any state so, organized shall have
a population equal to the legst ampresons of the
United States, such State shall be admitted into the
United. ative town. The afindrable mbient hand wheeld

you meet speaks they Garmen leasung though many, especially among the younger ope, speak the English equally nell. Although there are denominations here represented besides the More and the Company of of worship field to the then preserves a more that the Chicago Broom's published by his one.

Mr. When we positionally had of much roughly Moravian aspect than it otherwise recallly his left behind him several aspectitudes of the church of the latter, located on the main alderable merit. Only a few days before his de street, is one of the most inviting and beautifully. he composed an air of gree finished country churches that we have ever yielded. He's Arabic, the first of th

witnessing the solemn ceremony attending the bu seven miles from the bright and ample time in the flow. He was one of the results the church and we believe has the church and we believe has the church and we believe has the right and left-hand tection of past, in the right and left-hand tection of past, in the right and left-hand tection of past, in manufactions. He willow men and the males, the order of the results of the re the males, spoording to their custom, on one side; production and the females on the other. The lower part of able owner. the house was boom comfortably filled, when at 10 anob with the opinions and purposes of the Revolutionary period than we are now. The conditions referred to were to be reduced to a compact. This compact is accorded to a compact to were to be reduced to a compact. This compact is assent to its provisions, which were proposed and adopted by the Congress, in the first instance, and adopted by the Congress, in the first instance, and submitted to the new States for adoption by their conditions. Legislature."

It has been maintained that the plan suggested. the grave, were in the German tongue, :: The Rev. ourse, taking for his text the words of Paul to the Philippians, which have in so many instances furnished the preacher's theme, on similar occasions, " Having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better ;" or, as rendered in the German,

"ICH HADE LUST ABZUSCHBIDEN, UND BET CHRISTO 20 LEYN, WELCHES ACCU VIEW BESSER WARE." These word occur in Philippians 1, 23, and frequently as we have heard them sermonized upon, we never heard them presented with more strengtl of thought, beauty of expression, or fitness of application, than they were by this much loved debt; in respect to persons and property they are to derman divine. At the close of the discourse he be upon an equality with the old States, and are to gave what is customary in German churches sense rally, a brief biographical outline of the life of the ceeded from the church to the pisce of intermen in the old burying-ground, a short distance from the village. This is a simple, neatly-arranged, unyou will admit that the prevailing idea of Territo-rial dependence and subjection did not enter into two sexes of the congregation occupy separate sections ar propriated for their use. At the grave, one of the most curious customs of this honored, but numerically-declining denomination, was enacted : we allude to the use of a number of wind instru ments in hymning the last requiem to the departed as the clods of the valley bury all that is morfal of them from view This over preceded

clergymen, the mourners moved slowly in a column away from the tomb, followed by the large company who had assembled to pay their tribute. to the dead, or sympathize with the bereaved We may mention, in conclusion, that the nestoshortly be entered upon by the Rev. Elmund de Schweinitz, now pastor of the only church of that denomination in this city, located on the northwest corner of Vine and Franklin streets. DR. LEYSUEN IN PARIS-THE AMERICAN CHApzt.-In the letter of Rev. Dr. Leyburn, pub.

lished in the last number of the Presbyterian, he gives his impressions of a Sunday in Paris. "One sees nothing Here," says Dr. L., "to distinguish the Lord's day from any other day in the week, unless it be a greater excess of frivolity. The shops are onen just as usual, workmen are hamloaded with stone and lime, are lumbering along the street, and at the windows tailors are buily plying their needles. He adds, nevertheless, that the observance of Sunday as a day of rest has, from the testimony of residents, experienced a great change for the better within the past few years, but that, to the eye of a stranger, it would be unsuspected. Dr. L. also gives as an insight nto the workings and prospects of the American Chapel at Paris, now in charge of Rev. Dr. Mcllintock, of New York. On the morning he attended there were about

we hundred and fifty present. A Sunday school has been organised in connection with it, which as yet, however, number but few scholars. As our readers are aware, this chapel was built as a union affair, though it would appear, from the account splete success, as already.

As with regard to the performance or any its with regard to the performance or any its with regard to the performance or any its mon-Episcopal service. The High Church ang of the Episcopalians, dissatisfied with seeing acah and on time. for atom of England chapels, and already steps have been taken by the American Episcopalians to erect a chapel of their own. It is probable that both parties will be better suited in this event, as non-Episcopalians, under the circumstances, seem non-Episcopali here referred to, that in this respect it has not been

"THE FACULTY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC THEO-LOGY," says The Methodist, connected with the University of Zubingen, Wirtemberg, is generally regarded as mustering more Theological scholar-ships than any other of the Roman Catholic churches, and that it owes this superiority, partly, to the excellent organization which the Government of Wirtemberg has given to the system of public education, and partly to the influence of the distinguished Dr. Mohler, who died in 1838, the greatest theologian of the Roman Catholic Church in the nineteenth contury.

THE PITTSEURG CONFERENCE —We learn from

the Pettsburg Advocate that the Pittsburg Confeand 148 descons and elders in the effective super-bannuate ranks, and within her bounds are 278 to-cal ministers, ordained and unordained; 36,925 from members; and 6,756 probationers. Worship is conducted in 581 churches, the remuneration of the ministerial services having amounted, within the

ministerial services having amounted, within the past year, to \$84,873 28.

THE ISRAELITES Of this country last year established a kind of national organization after the example of their brethren in England and France. Their last meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, at which thirty different congregations of Israelites were represented. In future these annual convocations will be held in the month of August in the various cities of the Union.

THE BAPTISTS AND MERINDIATS, from late accounts, are making rapid progress with their missionary work in various parts of Germany A correspondent, speaking of this success, characterizes its results as most astonlishing, and predicts that GINAD.—There is more inquiry and moderate spice is results as most astonlishing, and predicts that GINAD.—There is more inquiry and moderate spice.

The part of the country is to get the continue of the country of the

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to mile tire copy to the getter-up of the Chub THE WELL PRINT. CALIFORNIA PRESEL

frened three times a Month, in time for the California The Lafe Wm. Wilson, Esq.

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FRUIT.—There is little or no stock of Foreirn is
at hinds, and the sales we limited. Demosite Fruit
alk and sarriving freely. Gent Apples rance for at
1750 32.33 ser bol. Peaches are more abandant, and
we declined to \$16 9.200 per basta. Virtuit and
orth Carolina Per Nata are worth \$1750 3130 per
horth Carolina Per Nata are worth \$1750 3130 per

from store on private ferms
HOPS remain quiet, and there are but few hare; the
scless are only in a small war, at \$814, as in quality.
LUMBER—The actus seasons advaving to a closs,
and the transactions are light. White fine Rearies
runch from \$18 to \$17, and Yellow \$20 \$3 to \$15 as in
author, A carro of common Laths soid at \$1 \$50 \$3.

\$6.67.29.00 quality at \$1.70 \$2.10; we quote Florates at

respondent, speaking of this success, characterizes it results as most astonishing, and predicts that the movement will have a salutary effect upon the future political history of the country.

The Lutherans have expended much effort and considerable money to establish a church of that denomination at Chicago, but have mot with so little encouragement that they have (or are on the prise.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Henson, of Virginia, will preach at the Broad-street Baptist Church, Broad and Brown streets, to-morrow morning and evening. We have not yet had the pleasure of hearing Mr. H., but he is spoken of a pleasure of hearing Mr. H.,