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VOL. 4.—NO. 35.

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For Disease of the Biedder, Kidneye, Gravel, Diopsy
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, &C., &C. ORGANIO WEAKNESS, &c., &c.
Sufferis with dissense of those organs experience
LAIV ALARMING SYMPTOMS,
Among which will be found
Pain in the Back.
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PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE.

Soon follow Lose of Power, Fatuit, and Enleptic Fits.

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Disease of these structure pour ties at of a Disretto.

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And us certain to have the desired effect in the dissease commercial, whether structure from

INDISCRETION, ON OTHER EXCESSES,
And to making of two four wanders.

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rears standing will recommend the Medicine, and evidence of the most reliable and responsible character is
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Has on head PLAGS of all since, or made to order, at short notice, kollicip parties, (lithe, or captains of vessels, would do well to call before jurchaning elsewhere. Eaching Bottoms, Bags, and Wagon-covers, aurila if im. TEUMANTS AND OTHERS, ADVEROUNTRY NEWSPAPERS, (at publishers' prices,)
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FOULARDS. All of which will be offered under regular prices L. J. LEVY & CO. would be greatly benefited by n early settlement of the accounts now due them. 809 AND 811 CHESTNUT STREET.

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a large and choice warnety of DRY GOODS,
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5-4 do do Fillow Musiin, 12% cents.
Dark Frints, at 10 cents, usual price 13%.
White-ground Frinted Brilliants, 12% cents, usual
price 22.

Dark Frints, at 10 cents, usual price 113. White-fround Frinted Brilliants, 12% cents, usual price 22. Price 22. By price 22. By price 23. By price 24. By price 25. By price

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Full stock of Rich Silks.
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Full stock of Fall hinwis.
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Bought for cash, and selected with care to which the new is the attention of their numerous customers and the guiding senerally. RICH AUTUMN SILKS, -A small as-

ich Printed de Laines, esigns of Cashmeres for Robes, obe de Albania Robe the Chambre,
New designs Perkins and Velouis.
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1860. FALL OPENING, 1860. ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER.13, We will open our PALL STYLES OF STRAW GOODS AND TRIMKINGS,

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS. FLOWERS, FEATHERS, velvets, and bonnet

ORNAMENTS. In beautiful amortment, and at ENASONABLE PALOES NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES, BUNNET MATERIALS,

> In all shades, with FEATHERS, FLOWERS, AND RIBBONS TO MATCH. STERN & COOK.

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I have now open a complete swintment of RIB-IONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and BONNET MA-

ALSO, STRAW GOODS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

A Large assortment of Vernon and Continental Hats.

with Feathers to match, to which I call the attention of MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS. Prices are LOW, and great inducements will be fiered to Cash and responsible Purchasers. au24-1m

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1. W. A. world respectfully cell the attaction of his former patrons and friends to the new store; and it properly cell in orders for SHIAT Be store in the series of the state of the st MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1860.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1860. NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY. Were the elder Dirreoli now alive, he might endily find materials, arising ont of the copyright uesiton, for a chapter upon the Wrongs of Auhors, to be inserted in a new soltien of "The Curicalties of Literature." Charles Reade, one of the most prolific and popular of the young writers of Eugland, has written a remarkable book, called The Eighth Commandment," which Ticknor & Fields, with their wonted afertness, have published The Democracy, in 1848, under the leadership of even defore its appearance neross the water. The London literary journals have been considerably exercised, ever since "The Eighth Commandment'! was announced, in conjectures as to what manner of book it might be: Reads has a habit of giving odd names to his books. One of his novels entitled "Clouds and Sunshine;" another re-loss in the title of "Propria Que Maribus," and a third, which is one of she most popular domests romances of the say, is "Never too late to Mend." The new book; "Swan to be expected, would certainly take up stealing, in some way. So it does. Not grand nor petit largesty—not simple popular ploking—not highway robbery nor burglary—but their of another description, namely, of the product of a man's brains. In plain words the product of a man's brains. In plain words, then, this able and angry, satirioal and personal, eloquent and occentric book of \$870 Reade's is neither drama nor novel, but a personal history of his adventures and missdventures us translator and adapter of a French play, which he had purchasely chased from the author, under the International Coppright Act of 1851, which gave Frénch authors copyright in England, and gave English authors copyright in France . Mr. Reader translated and

prestall him by a terribly bold adaptation of their wh, which they called "Pride and Poverty." Of the lawsuits which sprung out of this, and so on, Mr. Reade's "Eighth Commandment" gives a foreible narrative, sometimes quaint, always indignant, and not unfrequently amusing. "A Missionary among the Cannibals: or the Life of John Hunt," written by G. J. Rowe, is a book published by Carlton & Porter. John Hunt, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1812, commenced life as a farmer's boy, at the age of ten. Before he reached manhood he received religious convic-tions and joined the Methodists. In his twenty-

dapted "Le Pauvres de Paris" for the English

tage, being by purchase the sole owner of that

drama in England; and a poverty-stricken London manager employed a couple of hungry authors to

first year, when he was a local preacher, and only a dommon farm servant, a leading Methodist minister heard and admited him, and recommended him to enter the ministry. He was examined and approved, and sent as a student to the Theoogical Institution at Hoxton, near London, in September, 1835. Here his progress was satisfac-tory, and he also preached a good deal, piety and ntwas to go as a missionary among the Kaffirs, but, early in 1838, he was asked to go to the Fiji Islands, in the Pacific. He was betselved to a young woman in the country wor' thyiof him. No healtation had she to accompany him to heathers and cannibels. Their marriage was immediate, and he was ordained in a few works later. In April, 1988, they quitted England, and arrived at Fiji at the dogs of the same year. Here he devoted himself, with zeal and suchair, to his missing. aged thirty-six years, ten of which had been spent in his missionary work among the canni-bals. His biography is written with earnest sim-whichty, and its narreal

licity, and its perusal cannot fail to do good. Very different-" of the earth, earthy " -- Is " A Voter's Version of the Life and Character of Stephen A. Douglas," by Robert A. Warden, pub-lished by Follett, Foster, & Co., Columbus, Chio. This production, which has the merit of being short, is an analytical memoir of the career and speeches of its eminont subject. It is arranged in chapters under different beads.—The Student, the Advocate, the Judge, the Legislator, and the Candidate. This will never be a popular book, but it is well written, and by no means in the

very common style of campaign biographics. has always appeared to us, the public could feel interest. So did not think Mr. Francis Brinley, of Boston, who has just written a "Life of William T. Porter," published by Mr. Appleton. It is, in fact, as much a history of Mr. Porter's family as of his life there is searcely any montion. Aneadotes of his life there is searcely any montion. Aneadotes of his life there is searcely any montion. tion. Anecdotes of his relations and friends are frequent, and so are quotations from newspapers. In fine, this is a made-up biography, neatly printed, and rathor readable, because of the extracts. We cannot imagine that the Count D'Orsaylooking portrait could over have resembled Wm. T. Porter. We first met him, hand in hand and face to face, in 1852, and he was not at all like the portrait, copied here, which

Henry Inman had painted eight years before. The reading public, learned and unlearned, are to be congratulated upon the completion of one of the mest scholarly books ever published. We allude to the new English version of Herodotus commonly called "The Father of Historians"—edited, with copious notes, appendices, maps, and engravings, by George Rawlinson, of Oxford, and his kinsman, Sir Henry Rawlinson, K. C. B. (the celebrated Orientalist,) and Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, one of the best Egyptian scholars and antiuarians in the world. The work is now completed by the publication, this week, of the fourth and concluding volume, and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Appleton, who have spared no money is its reproduction, in a manner fully equal to that which it appeared in England, may be compensated by a very large sale. At the remarkably low price charged for the work by them, nothing but a very great sale can be remunerative; of that, however, we have no doubt. No library can be complete without Horodotus; in Greek or English, and even the best read classical scholars may study Rawlinson's well edited translation with pleasure and satisfaction.

The translation is easy, and the notes are full without being diffuse. The Appendices throw great light upon the text, and the maps, plans, and illustrative engravings are executed in such a manner as to leave nothing to be further desired.

* The History of Herodotus. A new English version, edited with copious notes and appendices, illustrating The History and Geography of Hambotus, from the most recent sources of information; and embodying the chief gesults, historical and ethnological, which have been obtained in the progress of Cuneiform and Hieroglaphical discovery. By George Rawlinson, M. A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford: ageisted by Col. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K. C. B., and Sir J. G. Wilkinson, F. R. S., in four volumes. Vol. IV. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 455. New York: D. Aupleton & Co. Philadelphia: S. Hazzard, Jr.

With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 465. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia: S. Hazard, Jr. MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.—The Alexandria Guzzette says that the capital invested in manufacturing in that city is reported at \$487,120. The raw material consumed in the manufacturing establishments is estimated at \$491,069 per annum, and the annual value of the manufactured products at \$857,220, exclusive of the Pioneer Mills, which were not in operation on the lat day of June. The manufacturing establishments employ 785 hands; of whom 627 are males, and 186 females. In 1850, as reported by the census, there were ninety-two manufacturing establishments in the city, which employed 604 males and 309 females

Thus 'prisoners in the iail at St. Lonis re-MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF ALEXANDRIA

THE prisoners in the jail at St. Louis ro-Gen. Habney and the San Juan Affair.

question between him and the department is nd fasted, which will soon take place without a courting martiel, or anything of that kind. EUROPEAN NATIONAL DEBT .- The debts of EUROPEAN NATURAL DEBT.—The doots of the several States of Europe, at the close of June, 1880, were as follows: Great Britain, \$5,385,000,000; France, \$2,880,000,000; Russie, \$1,745,000,000; Austria, \$1,600,000,000; Spain, \$1 050,000,000; Prussia, \$234,000,000; Portugal, \$100,000,000; Turkey, \$185,000,000; Belgium, \$100,000,000. A COMMENSIONERT Of the Scientific American, writing from Texts, says:—"And you may tell your inventors that this is their field for steam ploughs. There is a million of dollars lying walt ing here for the first man who shall bring us a steam plough that will turn up our prairies cheaper than our oxen." A CORRESPONDENT of the Scientific Ameri-

LETTERS TO CHARLES O'CONOR. NUMBER SIX. Montgomany, Alabama, August, 31, 1860. I think I have shown clearly enough that, under the Government of the Confederation, and under

the Government of the Constitution, the people of the Texritories and the people of the States; in respect to local affairs, including the management of slavery, are placed upon a footing of absolute equality. I think it perfectly manifest, indeed, that the people of the Territories may establish or abolish slavery at will. I purposely refrain from more than a passing allusion to the spilon of parmore than a passing allusion to the action of par-ities, in later years, upon this question, because such action carries with it little or no authority For a quarter of a century, or more, the "slavery question" has been a hone of contention betwee the ravenous dogs. It has been a controversy o Gen Cass, entered into a solemn agreement wit

government. Two years later, such was its force that, in a struggle involving this question alone, party lines, were for the day almost wholly obliterated, and the principle was adopted by act of Congress. In 1852, the Democratic and Whig National Conven tions at Baltimore incorporated it in their respect-ive platforms: In 1852-by what is called the Kanase Nebraska act, it was not only resultance; but the Missouri Compromise, which was Congressional intervention, was repealed by most, and all questions affecting slavery, the only poin in real controversy, were referred to the courts for determination. By this act, the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories was both directly and indirectly denounced. In order to inaugurate the principle of non-intervention by Congress, and render it effective in the hands of the people, an appeal was given from the decisions of the Territorial courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The legislation of 1854 thus pledged the faith of the country to the doctrines of local self

government. Two years later, Mr. Buchanan was elected the Presidency, almost exclusively on the morits of people and make it the creature of Federal policy this doctrine. To render the record complete, I have only to call your attention to the fact that, within ten years from the passage of the Cempro mise Measures; the Whig party has been broken up, the Democratis party South has repudiated its pleitges of 1848; '50, '52, '54, and '56, its Northern wing alone remaining faithful to the effort to localize the subject of slavery; and a powerful sectional organization is now in the field, with strong hopes of controlling the Executive Government for the next four years. This latter organization sprung into existence almost wholly through the bad faith of the extreme men of the South. Good faith, on their part to the principles of the Compromise Measures, and the Territorial legislation of 1854, would

have given to the national Democracy undisputed sway throughout the Union. By an honest adherence to the effort to localize the interests of slavery, to roter the question of its existence to the people to be affected by it-a polioy more vitally important to the South than the North—the Democratic party to day would have commanded supreme control over the great States of New York, Pensylvania, and Ohio, and a like assendancy throughout the Union. But, I repeat, I think it unprofitable even to refer to the past action of parties. There is little virtue in their proceedings. Want of faith is want of power Those who will not fulfit their obligations are not to be employed as guides. The Breckingledge movement was an original undertaking. It proposed to give supreme control to slavery in the administration of the Federal Government, or to force the slave States, in the event of failure, out success, to his missionary work, and hard work it of the Union. It rests upon no precedent, seeks was in danger from the day he the cancilon of no law, and depends for its success upon the complete disruption of the Democratic somewhat of the regard, of the Uhiefs, some of party. It is a disunion movement per so. This whom he converted, and also the Queen of Viwa. He translated the New Testament into the naive that the success of slavery, the successful manage-language, printed a thousand copies of it, and ment of the black race, is impossible out of the their began to work on the Old Testament. His break like Union that gives to havery perheating ways may, and he died in October. 1848. For security, to slaves their present their present the rate. and to slave labor its largest measure of success. It is the moral power of the Union-the mora power of the most successful Government in the world—which upholds slavery. It has arrayed

against it all the great States of civilisation. It has arrayed against it almost the united moral sentiment of mankind. It has arrayed against it a vigilant fanaticism, bedecked with orders of no-bility, and sustained by boundless wealth. It has arrayed against it the universal teachings of Christianity, the fustinots of benevolence and philanthropy, and, above all, the spirit of the age. which presses heavily upon every species of despotism. and seeks to maintain, everywhere, the sause of free government. The slave States, by the compact of Union, hav oured to themselves the political support of the free States, in behalf of slavery. The latter are

control the political Governments of the world. It has performed more than its share of that great labor which has enriched the nation, e ed the sphere of its political influence abroad, and rendered it independent and respectable a nome. Nevertheless, the Union has done more for slavery than slavery has done for the Union. The logical work of the opponents of slavery is the destruction of the Government. It is the latter that gives it vigor, power, and security. It is the Union which covers it with that kind of shield which protects it alike from enemies within and without I see no possible condition of things by which slavery can be benefited by physical conflict. Take away from it its moral support, remove the re-straints imposed upon its opponents by the Federal Constitution, let it stand up by its own inherent forces, make its own defences, justify its own life and character, and will then be seen how vastly it has overrated its strength and underrated the strength—even the moral strength—of its oppo-nents. It will then be seen that its life and security have been imparted to it almost wholly by the

Abolitionism, in a single Presidential contest, than its combined enemies could etherwise have accomplished in a contury. The destruction of the Government means gene ral disorder, disaster, and emancipation. Slavery is a fortress having no national defences of its own. It can be approached only through the free States. The hands of the latter are tied by the national compact. All the memories and glories of the past-every battle fought, and every victory won-are so many guarantees to the slave States that their brethren of the North will stand by and protect them against the enemies of slavery. So long as the voice of each local community is permitted to determine the question of its establishment or exclusion; so long as it is made a matter of free choice with the people to ordain or reject it; so long as it is excluded from the halls of Congress, and kept out of the hands of the political jugglers, who would play with it as a stake—se long, and no longer, will it be safe. Those, then who sook to impart to slavery the attributes of nationality-to give it a Federal existence, voice and tongue—are its enemies, and the enemies of the Union. Let it alone where it was originally placed is the dictate alike of patriotism and ef order. Leave it to the people. Let them have it who will, and let them reject it who do not want it. Keep it out of the hands of Congress; rescue it

from the intrigues, dishonesty, and management of Federal politics. I am amaged when I reflect that while slavery i a matter of labor and profit alone, those interested in in it should seek to connect it with politics, should thrust it into the foreground in every political controversy, should wield the very security success, and value which have been imparted to it chiefly by the Government of the Union, and the interest even which others have acquired in its existence and maintenance as weapons of power and The prisoners in the jail at St. Liouis re-cently attempted, unsuccessfully, to escape from confinement. They succeeded in making a set of false keys, and were within a night or two of ac-complishing their escape, when the jailor, who had long been suspicious that something was wrong, succeeded in frightening a negro named Barnes into a confession. Thirty of the prisoners could have left the jail with case, had not the plot been divulged. trine of Congressional jurisdiction and govern-ment of it is assentially an Abolition tenet. It is part of the Exeter Hall programme. It was Mr. General Harney has presented an elaborate statement to the War Department in relation to his conduct in the San Juan affair. The General's Yangey's plan in 1859; and I believe it is now the plan of Mr. Yancey and his associate secessionists.
It is in this view that I condemn the Breckingle family—wife, son, and three daughters—are in Paris, where he wishes to join them as soon as the

It is in this view that I condemn the Breckinridge movement, because it is thus playing into the hands of the Abolitionists, aiding them to dissolve the Union.

What slavery has most to fear is physical confider. Shielded by the Federal Union, it can well afford to meet the cifficism of the world. Its products fairly justify its existence. It is able to buy up its opponents with the profits of trade, while fits policy is vindicated by the obstracter of the great grand, and seed of Deponents with the profits of trade, while fits Government, through the machinations and had faith of slaveholders, and you will have arrayed against slavery, by a natural law, not only the people of the free States but in a little time also the people of the northern or border slave States of the people of the northern or border slave States.

If J. B, upon investigation, should find my fault he bring Mr. MADAME Elizabert Oates, the great grand-scale divisor is "askining mark".

MADAME Elizabert Oates, the great grand-with the obleve of the section of the St. Louis Butletin, is one bundred and fire years on and seed in that city one hundred and fire years.

Another Prize France.—Johnny Largerus observement they read in that city one hundred and fire years of age, and has resided in that city one hundred and fire years.

Another Prize France.—Johnny Largerus observement weight to the block? Hore is "askining mark".

MADAME Elizabert Oates, the great grand-with the obleve of the st. Louis Butletin, is one bundred and fire years on that city one hundred and fire years.

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Another Prize France.—Course of the st. Louis letters, is one hundred and fire years.

Another Prize France.—Louise of the weight the feat of st. Louis letters, is one hundred and fire years.

Another Prize F the people of the northern or border slave States

The latter, at first, will have to meet the brunt of the conflict. This may not assume the character of open warfare, but it will, nevertheless, be a cet.

OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVERTY-THERE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEV

TWO CENTS

conflict of opinions bearing directly upon the institution of slavery Thus endangered, it will re-cede first from the frontiers, and later from the entire border slave States. It is doubtful indeed f this movement of slavery to the South will not he precipitated by the greater profits of its labor-there, independent of all matters, effecting its safety where it now, is. Under the Union, I am satisfied, that the united hostility of the world to legro slavery, armed as it is with its newspaper press, and led on by its parliamentary and Congressional orators, is by no means capable of making such powerful drafts upon the slaves of the northern or border slave States as the cotton-fields of Mississippi, Louisiane, Alabama, Texas, rmer, but this draft is already so potential and resistible as to constitute, even now, the chief turce of the inhumanity of slavery. The ear is every day by recitals of families sepathe country to enforce the principle of local sel if he this powerful governor of human life-self-

> interest.
>
> The movement of slavery south in this way har was changed to "Trap." Thus it was for a lie double motive power—the profits of its labor in time written, until finally it was converted it the cotton States, and the poverty of its labor in the grain States The latter senses frequent indi-The grain States. The latter sates frequent individual embarrasment, and this, added to natural ribits, to improve the condition of german holding country, for it is here where the parties and partie that to improve the condition of germans holding the many latter than the first parties of the strong source of the freeze o maintain itself in the border alaye States? What assurance have the cotton States that they will be able to secure and hold the alliance of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri? I Indulge in these speculations in order to show the folly of the effort which is being made by Mr. Brecking ridge and his friends to procure for slavery a Federal existence and character—to show the magnitude of the swils which are two to follow the success of that tatal programms, by which it is proposed to take alsyery ont of the heads of the people and make it the creature of Federal policy and management.
>
> I remain, most respectfully,
>
> Nathaniel Macox.
>
> Wan bad the medical they contribute the patter from November, 172, and mained the patter from Nov

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

We have snother candidate for the "highest office in the Government." The Sun of Baltimore says:

'I'the meeting to nominate Judge Taney for President and Judge Nelson for Vice President, called some time since, assembled at Leonardtewn. Marylant, on the 1st inst. The St. Mary's Beacon says it was attended by a large number of Democrats in the county. Geo. W. Morgan, Eaq., presided, with Dr. Thomas J. Stone as wice president, and R. O. Comba as scoretary. Speeches were made by B. G. Harris, G. C. Morgan, and Vernon Dorsey, atter which resolutions were adopted requesting Brecking and Lans and Douglas and John. er: which resolutions were adopted requesti Preclinings and Lans and Douglas and Joh

son to withdraw from the contest and nominating Chief Justice Taney, of Maryland, and Judge Nelson, of New York, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. A committee f correspondence, to carry out the object in view was appointed, to report to an adjourned meet. We do not anticipate much of a sensation from

principally by the ill health of a member of his family. His ewn health, however, has not been good during the summer, and at present he is con-stantly engaged in superintending the enclosing. ditohing, olearing, and planting of a plantation which hashes purchased and sattled on during the past twolve, months, and which must be attended.

to at once to prevent serious loss. He is now even, without a suitable house for the residence of his family during the winter-The same paper also throws out this serious im-"Moreover, even while precluded from the stump. Governor Wise is not, and has not been neglectful of his dulies to the party. If his tongue has been hilent, his pen has been bury Higherure

"Francis Jesus has pugnished conclusion:
"Fight ell invaders of your State, and hang all you can eath. It is time that the slave States, were ready for the revolution which is coming involvable, with the purpose to take from them not only their personal property in negro slaves, but their political property in this glad, and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; fight first, and don't let the invaders selve the power to disamy you."

—Francis Jeseph. Emperor of Austria, has just

moral power of the Federal Union; and that in nator of Kentucky. The young lady is helress to beating down the latter it is doing more for wealth, and is said to be beautiful and accom-

"From a letter written on the 2d inst. by an eminont gentleman of Augusta to a friend in this city, we extract the following paragraph, noticing the speech delivered in Augusta on the 1st;
"The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens made an ad-"The Hon. Alexander H. Stephons made an admirable speech here last night to an andience of several thousands. It was a beautiful moonlight evening, and our population, male and female, was out in strong force. The demonstration was in every way othering, and the effect here and elsewhere in the State will be most happy. Mr. Stephens spoke from the City Hall steps to one of the largest collections ever assembled in our city."

Letter from Harper's Ferry, Va.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. S, 1860. Editor of the Press: Among the names on the Douglas electoral ticket in Virginia, I perceive that of Israel Robinson, Esq., of Berkeley county. Mr. Robinson was, and may yet be for ought I know to the contrary, editor and proprie-tor of the Martinsburg Republican and the warm personal and political friend of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, who succeeded the late Mr. Mason as

minister to France.

I beg permission to call J. B.'s attention to mattors in the Harper's Ferry district. Clearly some prompt action is demanded. Cannot his failing intellect fathom this mystery? Cannot J. B. smell rank treason in it?

Knowing the parties and their relations, (politi-cal,) it is evident to me that the position of Mr. Robinson indicates Mr. Faulkner's proclivities. Mri Faulkner is a Douglas man, as sure as fate intimidation by which it is sought to deprive the people of the Torritories of their right to control true to his own life's history, or in sympathy with true to his own life's history, or in sympathy with the mass of his late constituency. Like Governor Latcher, Millson, and other Virginia politicians who live nearer to the people, and who have the confidence of the Democratio masses, he has doubtless discovered the direction taken by the noiseless undercurrent of popular sentiment, which the less disserning will learn only, and all too late, at the If J. B, upon investigation, should find my gurnise to be well founded, will be bring Mr. Fahlkner to the block? Here is "ashining mark"—game worthy of his deep malignity. "Search

THE WEEKLY PRE WHE WHERLY PRESS will be sent to fee

For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we copy to the cetter-ne of the Chah. tere tie 104m THE WESTLY PRINC. CALIFORNIA PRESE

[saued three times a Month, in time for the Letter from the Trappes (Fa.) DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE CHARLES OF ANAME-HISTORICAL REMUNICONERS LIMITED THE RELIVED ANNIVERSARY—EXPERIENCE CHURCH 115 YEARS OLD: DISCOURSES—

Correspondence of The Pressit TRAPPE, (Pa.,) September 7, 1866 This is a pleasant village, situated in a highly fertile and pletatosque part of Montgomery county bout 28 miles from Philadelphia, and Norristowa, on the 'pike leading to Beeding. The rural hearty of the location, its parimity f Schuylkill, and its many interesting histories sociations, combine to render it one of the garden spots of Pennsylvania. Many and carious are the and Arkansss. The prefits of its labor in the traditions in regard to the origin of the same. than a century sgo, there stood a small favora house, at the foet of the hilf running back from the main road, built upon an blovether limiting to which there was a flight of steps. The Green

'Trappe."
This is one of the Messes of Luthersnies in this

erected.

Ane ancient and antiquated mether charter, however, was left standing in stone predamity to the new, serving as a connecting hink of a past generation with the present, and by the law of contrast, too, furnishing a vivid poture of the progress that has been made insarchitectural skill and beauty. Serving as a place of religious worship through successive generations, connecting with an era nearly a quaster contrary anterior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and continuing notil the autumn of the year 1853, this venerated architectural pile server to summon remislacences to the midd, alike this new ticket. There should at least be a good church, leaving it in a sadiy apposed and dated condition.; Thus it remained, until the choice of the church membership, benevolse walls were accordingly provided with a fresh supply of mortar, the root was replaced, and ether protocolour than the bosome so far prostrated by old age as to be incapacitated from pursuing the labors of his vocation. Mr. Rice has been connected with the American stage during the last thirty years, and may be fairly considered as the father of the colored opers. We notice that a benefit in his side is about to be given in New York.

—The Georgia papers record the death of Major James H. Hardaway, of Macoh, and one of the oldest and most esteemed different continuous.

—Count Massiai, the Neapolitan minister, and suite are now in Baltimore.

—At last we have heard from Governor Wise.

The Richmond Enguirar, his organs and exponent, announces that the Governor is delation.

bled in the same Ballowed spot, as their fathers had done one hundred and fifteen years age, to render praise to fod!

The anniversary, exercises were very coloring an able discourse was practiced by Rev. Mr. H. Tr., of Carliele son of Hon. Jacob Fry, the late Anther General of the State, whe is a readent of the place, on Wednesday mersing, in the did share, a discourse, apolally prepared for the enemy, and strikingly original and appropriate, was presented by the Rev. Dr. William Angustia fightienberg, the founder and long the rects of the church of the Holy Commenton, corner Strik are used in the Color of St. Luke's Hospital, Dr., et is the greater granden of Henry Melchlor limberg, and to the discourse of the other debated hymn.

"I would see live alway."

the author of that delebrated hymn
I would set live alway."

His church in New York, although nominally Eplecopal, is a free church, both putyle and powe (I learn) being open to all Evangelical demonstrations, and was built expressly for the poor. The selection of the Dogtor to cooking the identical pulpit adorned by his illustrious great-grandiates, before the American-Revolution win a most happy conception, and impacted unusual interest to the anniversary recruises. The Doctor preached from the text, Revelations 19, 19: "The textmony of Jesus 12 the spirit of, prophecy," and his discourse abounded in original and attriking thoughts. On the evening of the same day, (Wednesday,) the pulpit of the new to charch was occupied by Rev. E. W. Hatter, of 35. Mathew's Lutheran Church, of your eity, who preached an English discourse from Acts 2 47: "And the Lord added anto the Church daily such as should be annead."

On the morning of Thurniny, the exercises were sentined, by a discourse accepted, the exercises were sentined, by a discourse accepted to the church daily such as should be annead."

"Fight-all invaders of your State, and hang all you can oatch. It is time that, the slave States were ready for the revolution which is coming invitably, with the purpose to take from them not only their, personal property in this glad, and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; and their political property in this glad, and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; and their political property in this glad, and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; and their political property in this glad, and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; and their political property in this glad, and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; and their political property in this glad, and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; by a discourse, apoken in Gentled, by a discourse of people where the power to disam your discourse of people where the power to disam your discourse of people, Engeror of Austria, has just clear the power to disam your discourse, apoken in Gentled, by a discourse, apoken in Gentled, by a discourse, apoken in Gentled, by a discourse discourse deviced by a discourse, apoken in Gentled, by a discourse devised by a lease the pow

sons, than want as a sure of the first the graves francis R. Shunk. It was the writer's fortune to have shared his intimate friendship, and he has dropped a tear of sincers sorrow over his retting-place. R. Shunk. It was the writer's fortune to have shared his intimate friendably, and he has dropped a tear of sincere sorrow over his resting-place. We call to mind many interesting swam in-his life, and also the peculiarly solemn circumstances of his death. He died is the month of July, 1848, whilst filing the office of Governer, and feast the necessity of the case, resigned his high office, on a Sabbath day-announced in a letter, addressed to the people of the State, couched in terms singularly pathetic and felicitions. His resignation was signed on the very last day that would anable, the people, under the Constitution, to choose his successor at the next succeeding election. During his ilinees, his thoughts reverted to this place, (the Trappe,) where he was born, and where he commoned his humble career as a school teacher, and he sent frequently for the then resident Letheran pastor at Harrisburg, to read to him the Societare, and offer prayer, in German! Over his grays is erected a magnificent monument, from 25 to 35 feet in height, surmounted by an eagle, hearing a sorol, the huge block supplied with suitable inscriptions. It was erected by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens of every part of the State, to whom "Honest Old Shunk" was deservedly underred. The inscriptions are in both English and German, and I transcribe the principal one, as follows:

Erected by the Citizens of Pennsylvania, July 4, 1831, a 2 Featuness of the part of the state of the state

and I transcribe the principal one, as follows:
Erected by the Citizens of Pennsylvania, July 4, 1831.
As a Teatmontal of their high regard.
For the Public Character and Services, and Private Worthof
PRANCIS R. RHUNK.
Go erage of remapirancia:
Born at Trappe. (Pa.) July 1881. 1883. and died at Harnsburg. (Pa.) July 1881. 1883.
An affections e Son, Brother, Husband, Parent, Assincer and constant Freed.
A self-cincated and patronic light man.
His exhibited the feasity of the Chrestian character in his life and the trumph of the Christian character in his life and the trumph of the Christian characters. a factional of the private seal of the Schulk, which had on 15 the representation of a stair-way, or steps, with the German module: "Freeting." ("I Rise Higher")—which is corroborative of the tradition above referred to.

Kansas is said to be suffering greatly for the necessaries of infs. The crop is estimated a less than the wants of the inhabitants, and a plan is on foot for Eastern assistance, to enable the peo-