MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1860.

FIRST PAGE -Lord Benfrew-How to Treat First Fact:—Lord Agricultural Fair; South Carolina, by the celebrated Ordinance of Bohn Caple; Extraordinary Counters the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absolutely "null the limits of that State, to be absoluted by the limits of that State, to be absoluted by the limits of that State, to be absoluted by the limits of that State, to be absoluted by the limits of the limits of that State, the limits of the lim feiting Operations; Miscellaneous Items. FOURTH
PAGE—Garibaldi and Mr. Edwin James; Moneter Mans. Meeting of the Republicans at Reading; dent, and met the issue tendered by Soltana List of Letters Remaining in the Philadelphia Carolina promptly and firmly, by a Procentage.

The News.

Baron Renfrew has reached the Queen City the West in the progress of his American tour The royal party experienced one of the beautie of American rallroad travel, by a train running the track and delaying him three or four hours It was one o'clock on Saturday morning when Cincinnati was reashed. Of course, there was a welcome-a number of official gentlemen of muni-sipal persuasion being present when the train arrived Saturday night there was a firemen's pacourse. He remained in Cincinnati during the Sabbath. He expects to reach Washington

estate, situated in the heart of Newark, will probably be decided. The Methodist Church Society f-ndant, but the present suit-a test one-is brought against a merchant named Perry, who has a building on the disputed property. An action for ejectment has been brought against the defendant by Van Buren Ryerson, of New York, to test the title to the whole property, and much interest has been created by the magnitude of the claim and the various interests affected by it.

We have later news from Pike's Peak and the We have later news from Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountain gold regions. The gold diggings were becoming more profitable, and miners who had been discouraged at the results were begin-ning to resilize at least \$200 per week. The ther at Denver City was cold, there having been ice and falls of snow.

The indications are that direct trade between Japan and America will be established. Mr. Gallaher, of New York, proposes to establish a line of clipper ships between New York and Kanagawa, Japan, where he has a house already established, and doing a good business. His first vessel is to sail soon, and will carry out twenty or thirty pas-sengers, and about a thousand tons of freight, stly already engaged, and consisting of machinery, frame houses, and assorted merchandise. He expects to bring home a quantity of Japanese seed-wheat, which is represented as of superior quality, and ripens early enough to give place to nother crop, while it is less subject to smut than the wheat now cultivated here.

By the brig Avosetta, Captain Tuzo, we have news from Bermuda, St. Martin, and other West India Islands. Bermuda dates are to the 19th alt. The long-continued drought in Barbadoes and Antigus had at length come to an end, an there was great rejoicing in consequence. Planting of potatoes, yams, &c., was proceeding vigorously, and the growing crops had revived most promisingly under the heavy rains which had fallen. In Jameics the weather continued dry and The markets at Kingston were dull; American provision in abundance and of slow sale. The Loislature had been prorogued to the 25th ult. Senator Douglas has reached Louisville on his

Western tour. His reception in the metropolis of Kentucky was of a most enthusiastic and extraordinary character. He addressed a multitude of thirty thousand citizens at Preston's Woods, applying his remarks principally to the position of Mr Breckinridge in the present canvass. The re-ception is said to have equalled anything of the kind ever attempted in Louisville.

The Episcopal Convention of New York has been conclusion of which was that they should be de cided upon at the next Convention. The annual address of the Bishop was delivered, the most noticeable feature of which was that relating to the Prince of Wales. The Bishop thought the visit would promote unity and harmony between the two nations. It was intended to hold an evening session, but in the excitement occasioned by the in troduction of a resolution relating to slavery, de bate on which was choked off "by parliamentary actics." the Convention adjourned sine die. leav Ing a large amount of unfinished business. An endogment fund of twenty thousand dollars

having been raised for the University of the Paoific, San Joso, California, the three professors in Massachusetts, and Silas Whight, Jr., of charge ran away with it recently for the Sandwich Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from

Orieans on Friday, the 21st ultimo. The deceased were nearly all members of the Fire Department, and were killed while in the discharge of their du-

appropriate public observances.

The Washingtoni, Constitution publishes a statement which shows a total of exports from the United btates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, if the figures are rightly given, of \$400,167,-461, against \$361,797,209 total imports, being an excess of exports amounting to \$38,370,252. The imports are only about one million larger than the corresponding total for 18:5-7, but the exports, if the summary is correct, are upwards of twenty seven millions larger than for any provious year in the history of the country.

A gigantic horse-stealing association, comprising over two hundred members, has recently been in Denver City, K. T. The association has a written constitution and by-laws, and a complete system of scoret signs, grips, and pass-words. The Lake Superior Journal has a report that a bed of authracite coal has been discovered some fifteen miles from Portage Lake.

Lord Renfrew in Philadelphia. Lord RENFREW will arrive in Philadelphia on the evening of Tuesday, October 9th, just in time to learn the result of our State election-in which, of course, he can have no possible interest. But he will behold a succossion of scenes wholly new to him,-a deno previous idea of.

As his family are more or less musical, this "Baron bold" may have a natural desire to hear some good music. It is arranged, we understand, that Lord REFFREW will attend our Academy of Music, on the evening of Wednesday, October 10th, where he will witness the representation of an opera which will allow will be his first opera since he left home, and the only performance of this character which he will witness in America. All the best members of the Ullman & Strakosch troupe will perform. The orchestra will be increased, and a proper set of chorus singers who really can sing in time, and are not positively ugly, will be employed.

Lord RENFREW's immediate party will ocother seats, contiguous to these boxes, will be reserved for invited guests of distinction The foyer will be splendidly decorated on this occasion, and used as a place of promenade between the acts. The choice of the opera is left to Lord RENFEEW, who was to have been at Pittsburg, on Saturday, we believe.

On this occasion, there will be one uniform price of admission to all parts of the Academy of Music. No doubt, it will be a regular gate night-very brilliant and extremely well

The Agricultural State Fair. The Agricultural Society of Penusylvania, this year, departed from its usual policy of

Coercion of a Sovereign State. The doctrines which Mr. Douglas proclaimed in his speech at Norfolk, a few weeks since have been denounced so flercely by the Seces sionists at the South, that we have thought it would not be unacceptable to the readers of THE PRESS to know the attitude which was assumed by the General Government when and void." Gen. JACKSON WAS then President, and met the issue tendered by South tion issued on the 10th day of December, 1882, Congress being at the time in session. On the 16th of January, 1883, in a special message, he communicated to Congress copies of the Ordinance of South Carolina, reviewed the laws of the State passed to enforce

tution and the laws are supreme, and the Union indissoluble," Congress cordially co-operated with the Executive in the exigency which had arisen by reason of the nullifying proceedings of present from the United States Grant at the present term of the United States Grant Goart, a sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888. The sident on the 8d day of March, 1888.

> "Sgc. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Pressdent of the United States shall be officially informed, by the authorities of any State, or by a judge of any circuit or district court of the United States, in the State, that, within the State, or by a judge of any circuit or district court of the United States, in the Sinte, that, within the limits of such States, any lay or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States, is obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcomed by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military and other force forthwith to disperse; and if at any time after issuing such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction shall be made, in the manner or by the means aforessid, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized, PROMPTLY TO EMPLOY SUCH MIGNS TO SUPPRESS THE SAME, AND TO CAUSE THE SAID LAWS OR PROCESS to be duly executed, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and intery-five, entitled 'An act to provide for calling forth the militiat to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose;' and also, by the act of the thirlof March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled 'An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of

the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled 'An set authorizing the employment of the Isad and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection.'
"Sec. 8. And he at further enacted, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places, within the limits of said State, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and me other provision as he may doem expedient and ne-cessary for; that purpose."—4 U.S. Statutes at Large, pp. 632, 634. Thus it will be seen that neither Congress

nor the Executive tolerated the doctrine of nullification or secession, and that both asserted the right to coerce a sovereign State, by military power, into obedience to Federal law. Now, let us see who voted in Congress for the "Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," com-monly called the "Force Bill." In the Senate, there were thirty-two affirmative votes on the passage of the bill, and the only name recorded against the bill was John TYLRE, of Virginia. Mr. Calnoun, and other Southern Senators, retired before the vote was taken. The Southern Senators who voted for the bill were: Ezekiel F. Chambers of Maryiand, John M. CLAYTON and ARNOLD NAUDAIN of Delaware, John Forsyth of Georgia, Felix GRUNDY of Tennessee, Josian S. Johnston of Louisiana, WM. C. RIVES of Virginia, GEO.
A. WAGGAMAN of Louisiana, and Hugh L. men of the South we find on the record in favor of the "Force Bill," also, such representative men of the North as George M. Dallas and William Wilkins of Ponnsylvania, Manton Diokenson and Theodone INO of Ohio, ISAAO HILL of New Hampshire,

Cong., p. 198. on the passage of the bill was, yeas 149, nays 47. The Southern Representatives who voted Kentneky, William Armstrong of Virginia, WILLIAM H. ASHLEY Of Missouri, DANIEL L. BARRINGER of North Carolina, JOHN BELL | der it highly important to the whole city that of Tennessee, LAUCHLIN BETHUNE of North | the efforts now being made by the coroner's Carolina, JAMES BLAIR of South Carolina, jury and by the police to ascertain all the facts JOHN BLAIR Of Tennessee, HENRY A. BULLARD of Louisiana, ROBERT CRAIG and Joseph Draper of Virginia, William Drayton of South Carolina, William FITZGERALD and WILLIAM HALL of Tonnessee. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD of Maryland, JACOB C. ISAACS Of Tennessee, Daniel Jenifer of Maryland. RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Joseph Johnson of Virginia, John Leeds Kerr of Maryland, Joseph Lecompte, Robert P. LETCHER, CHITTENDEN LYON, and THOMAS A. MARSHALL of Kentucky, Lewis Maxwell and WILLIAM MCCOY of Virginia, JAMES MCKAY of North Carolina, CHARLES F. MERGER of Virginia. John J. Milligan of Delaware, Thomas R. MITCHELL of South Carolina, THOMAS NEW-TON of Virginia, JAMES K. POLK of Tennesee, Benedict I. Semmes of Maryland, Wm. B. SHEPARD, AUGUSTINE H. SHEPPERD, and JESSE SPEIGHT OF North Carolina. JAMES STAR.

DEFER Of Tennessee, FRANCIS THOMAS OF gree of political excitement such as he had Maryland, Philemon Thomas of Louisiana, CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS Of Kentucky, GEORGE C. WASHINGTON of Maryland, JAMES M. WAYNE of Georgia, EDWARD D. WHITE of Louisiana. LEWIS WILLIAMS of North Carolina, and John T. H. WORTHINGTON of Maryland.

Forty-five Southern Representatives voted, therefore, for the Force Bill of 1833, whereby South Carolina was to be coerced into sub-mission if necessity required it, and thirtyhim to hear all the principal female and male mission if necessity required it, and thirty-vocal performers in the United States. This seven only against it. (House Journal, 2d Sess., 22d Cong., pp. 458-4.) And among those Southern Representatives, let it be borne in mind, was JAMES K. POLE, of Tennessee, for whom ten of the fifteen Southern States, including every "cotton State," voted as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1844. It is a singular coincidence, also, that the associate of Mr. Pozk on the ticket, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was GEO. M. capy the proscenium boxes and about fifty DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, who voted in the Senate for that same "Force Bill" of 1838. Where, then, were the Southern fire-enters, who are now "big with uncommon wrath" against the doctrines which Mr. Douglas proclaimed in his recent speech at Norfolk? Where, then, was South Carolina, and where Virginia? History records that they strove with zealous but friendly rivalry in support of men for the two highest offices in the Government who were for invading a sovereign State—and that

lina-with Federal bayonets in 1833, and forcing her into submission. The North had her representative men in the House, as well as in the Senate, who voted for the Force Bill. They were John Quincy selecting a point in the southern portion of Adams of Massachusetts, Samuel Beardsley the State, along the line of the Central Rail- of New York, TRISTAM BURGESS of Rhede

sovereign State none other than South Caro-

the part, departed from its most policy of selecting a point in the control program of the Section State and piggrant in the control program of the Section State and piggrant in the decided upon the first d

which the representative men of every section took then in maintaining the Constitution and upholding the laws.

"Equality" and "Equity." The onterprising gentlemen who are so inxious to force the Breckinridge element into the Democratic electoral tickets of the free States, have a way of their own to prove their sincerity and their sense of justice. The favorite cry of the Breckinridgers, started by their candidate himself in his letter accepting the Disunion nomination, is that "equality' must be secured to all the States of the Union; and Mr. Buchanan, not to be ontdone by his Vice, aunounced, oracularly, that "equality is equity"—a phrase which has become axiomatic with the office-holders, who take the pay and obey the mandates of the O. P. F. Mr. YANGEY and his echoes dilate with much eloquence and ingenuity upon the it, and invoked the Representatives of the alleged wrong of allowing the people of the people solemnly to proclaim "that the Consti-Territories to settle the slavery question-inasmuch as, in their view, this would interfere with the "Equality of the States" - and

" Equality is Equity!" by reason of the nullifying proceedings of South Carolina, by the passage of "An act argument, by holding it up in the light of day, further to provide for the collection of duties and by contrasting it with the treatment of on imports," which was approved by the Prefifth and sixth sections of that act were as ing that the Breckinridge element, which is in an infinitely greater minority in the free States than the Douglas element in the slave States, shall be represented on the Democratic electoral tickets, these sticklers for " equality" and " equity" as haughtily refuse to reciprocate, by offering to put Douglas men upon their electoral tickets in the South!

The war upon DougLAS by the Disunionists in every one of the slave States is much more aggressive and morciless than it is upon Lin. COLN. In Maryland, the Breckinridgers, having seized the organization of the party, mutilated the electoral ticket framed before the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions had assombled, by striking from it the names of those who regard Judge DougLas as the regular Democratic candidate. These men are supported by Mr. Chairman Welsh in his Oresson contrivance, Mr. Welsh justifying that contrivance mainly upon the ground that the Reading electoral ticket is regular, and cannot be mutilated. And, as if to surpass his complacency, the Maryland Breckinridgers after refusing to allow a single Douglas Demo crat upon their electoral ticket, coolly demand of the friends of Judge Douglas, in Pennsylvania, to put Breckinridgers upor their ticket! In Virginia, an attempt is made to compromise the difficulties in the Democratic party, upon the basis of the withdrawal of Judge Douglas from the canvass! In Kentucky, the State in which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE resides, any attempt to put a Douglas man upon the Breckinridge electoral ticket would excite much more indignation than a propo

sition to put a Lincoln man upon it. These are specimens of the treatment extended to Judge Douglas and his friends in the moderate Southern States. When w come to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, a still more offensive policy is adopted, and, if possible, a much more insatiable ostracism carried out against the supporters of the distinguished Senstor from Illinois. We do not know when we have been called upon to pre sent a more striking evidence of the atter in sincerity and desperation of these self-con tituted champions of "equality" and equity."

The Late Murder. Public interest in the developments in regard to the recent murder of Robert Crawpour is rapidly increasing, and from the activity and zeal of those engaged in investiga-ting the circumstances connected with it, there tivity and zeal of those engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with it, there is reason to believe that all the mysteries in which it is enshrouded will be cleared up, and the offender punished. There is something Bromen, with one hundred and fifty passengers, and School in specie; and as School in specie; and the steamer Bromen, with one hundred and fifty passengers, and School in specie. WRITE of Tennessee. With these noted is reason to believe that all the mysteries in so shocking in the cold-blooded murder of an unoffending old man for the paltry sum taken from the deceased, the possession of which FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey, Thomas Ew- was evidently the motive of the criminal or criminals in killing him, that there can be no JOHN HOLMES of Maine, DANIEL WEBSTER of ground, in this case, for the sympathy which not unfrequently prevails for those who, in mo-New York .- Senate Journal, 2d Sess., 22d | ments of passion and excitement, or to avenge real or fancied injuries, imbrue their hands in blood. Besides, no community is safe in ed the meeting. which men capable of such a deed are per-mitted to run at large. The audacity of the crime and the apparent impacity, mist. it may be imitated, if a terrible example is not made of the murderer of CRAWFORD, renshould be successful. Let every good citizen assist them who in any way can do so.

The Johnson Circular.

We understand that the candidates upon the Democratic ticket in this city have unanimously agreed to treat with silent contempt the circular sent to them by JESSE JOHNSON. postage-stamp agent, on behalf of the Breckinridge and Lane Association, which set forth that unless they pledged themselves to vote for the Oresson contrivance, they would be opposed at the polls by all the friends of the Secession ticket. Indeed, some of the most earnest advocates of the Reading electoral ticket "pure and simple" condemn the Johnson circular as altogether unauthorized and as re-

freshingly cool and impertinent.

Public Amusements. We have very little to say about the places of public amusement-except that all of them have con very well attended during the past week. The Nixon Equestrian Troups had three evenng performances, and one matince at the Contiontal Theatre, and had crowded houses on each coasion. This evening, the excellent Ethiopian roupe, commanded by Carneross & Sharpley, resume their business—which, indeed, is a pleasure to the public—and will be glad to see their friends at the Continental, late the National Theatre. Mr. Anderson, the Wigard of the North, has had a very successful week at Concert Hall. His sleight-of-hand is wonderful, and his extremely gifted children are of essential use in assisting his truly astonishing performances. We never had nything half so good as the Wizard's wonderful feats. He gave a matince on Saturday, for the benefit of children, and had a very great attendance. He will perform every evening during the present week. He is the legitimate successor of Robert-Houdin, and his superior in some points. Last week, the excellent company at Arch-street pany can do justice to these plays. This evening, with some adaptations to our American society and institutions, will be performed for the first time in this city. The cast is unusually strong, and the production of this piece, just on the eve of our own elections, is a well-timed and happy hit.

Sanford's Ethiopian Opera House, Rieventh and Obestnut streets, has had a run of good houses since the commencement of this senson. In burlesques and parodies, which Sanford's Opera House is celebrated for, there is nothing of the sort half so good as is presented here.

Miss Caroline Richings and Mr. Peter Richings have performed to the street the carriage of the angle of the sort half so good as is presented here.

Miss Caroline Richings and Mr. Peter Richings have performed to the street that the production of the principal streets and the principal streets are the commencement of the server of the carriages, drawn up, loaded with spectators. All burnabed, some for the Prince centered his carriage to drive through the city several thousand persons had collected, cheering enthusiastically. The crowd through enthusiastically. The crowd through the city several thousand persons had collected, cheering enthusiastically. The crowd through enthusiastically. The crowd the street in every available spot, cocupied the side, short in extra tine very available spot, cocupied the side, cherring persons for the Prince centered his carriage to drive through the city several thousand persons had collected, cherring enthusiastically. The crowd through enthusiastically. The crowd through the city several thousand persons had collected, cherring enthusiastically. The crowd through enthusiastically. The crowd through the city several thousand persons had collected, cherring enthusiastically. The crowd through enthusiastically. The crowd through the city several thousand persons had collected, cherring enthusiastically. The crowd through the city several thousand persons had collected, cherring enthusiastically. The crowd through the Theatre gave a succession of popular standard comedies, which, when well acted, are a great deal since the commencement of this season. In burlesques and parodies, which Sanford's Opera House is celebrated for, there is nothing of the sort half so good as is presented here.

Miss Caroline Richings and Mr. Peter Richings remain at Walnut-street Theatre this week. They have performed two of Balfe's operas—"The Enchantrees" and "The Bondman," the last named being a novelty, as good as new, for it has not before been played here. It is one of Balfe's boat dinner time. Even the servants are followed by orrowds.

Douglas in Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 20—The bouning of camens shortly after noon to day, announced the arrival of Mr. Douglas. He was received by a large multitude, and escorted to the Louisville Hotel.

This afternoon he addressed an andience of some 30,000 people at Preston's Woods. He charged that Buohanan and Breckinridge would be responsible if Lincoln was elected, as they were both working to that end. He showed the inconsistency of Breckinridge in inviting him to advocate popular severeignty in Kentucky, in 1855, and endering this views then, and now denouncing them as a rotten plank in the Democratio platform. Mr. Douglas said that Breckinridge had sacrificed friendly for the regular convention, but after seceding, and knowing they could not cloot their candidate, took him up to kill him off.

Mr. Douglas spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted with applaces. Bonfares are burning before the Court House, and in the principal streets this evening, and the Auzerger (German newspaper) office is brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags.

The Donglas men are in high spirits at the achievement of their candidate.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

From Pike's Peak. From Pike's Peak.

Sr. Joseph, Sept. 29.—The Pike's Peak Express arrived last night with a small treasure shipment of \$1,570. The company, hereafter, will have a messenger in the coaches irl-weekly.

Many of the owners of questz mines, who had become totally discouraged two months ago, and considered that they had lost all they bought, are now sanguine of success, and are making \$200 or more per week. At the last accounts about twenty teams had left Denver for the States. Many of these emigrants intend to return in the spring, to locate as farmers, or develop their gold and silver leads with the proper equipment.

The weather at Denver City is very cold, with occasional falls of snow, the miners not being able to commence operations before 9 o'clock A. M., on account of the ice. The winter is rapidly approaching.

prozohing.
Trains with merchandise have left here this week to the number of fifty wagens, and more are From Washington.

From Wushington.

THE UNITED STATES STORESHIP RELEASE TO TAKE OUT CLOTHING. ETC., FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERES IN STRIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The storeship Release will leave Boston on the 16th inst., for the Mediterranean. The Secretary of the Navy to-day cheerfully responded to a request that the vessel should be directed to convey thither such articles of clothing, and fabrics so convertible, for the relief of the sufferers in Syria, as the charitable of this country may contribute up to that period.

Fatal Accident on a Tennessee Rail-road.

A TRAIN THROWN OFF ARE TRACE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 29.—A train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, white going out this morning, was thrown off the track by the fiendish act of some one unknown.

One of the passengers was killed, one mortally wounded, and several badly injured.

The National Fair at St. Louis. The National Fair at St. Louiss.

Sr. Leuis, Sept. 29.—The fair grounds were well filled yesterday.

The following awards were made: For the best thorough-bred stallion of any age \$500; to "Potatoes," owned by R. B. Tyler, of St. Louis county.

For the second best stallion, \$300; to "St. Louis," owned by J. B. White, of St. Charles, Missori

souri.

For the third best, \$100; to "Damon," owned by Mr. Good, of St. Louis. Death of Professor Chapin Harris.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.—Professor Chapin Harris.
Baltimore, Sept. 30.—Professor Chapin Harris, founder of the American Dental College, and author of the Dental Dictionary, the American Journal of Dentistry, and other standard professional works, died in this city on Saturday, aged fifty. He ranked at the head of his profession.
The Hon. Mr. Lindsay, member of the British Parliament, came over the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad on Saturday, and proceeded to Waghington. Fatal Accident.

Fatal Accident.

OMAHA CITT, Kansas, Sept. 29.—A young man named Brastus L. Van Vielt was socidentally shot about 5 o'clock last evening, near Fremont, on the Fort Kearney road, in this Territory, by a revolver in the hends of Julius Weim, of Atchieon, Kansas. The men both belonged to a company of returning miners. The deceased was from New York State, and about 23 years of age. The ball took effect between the neck and right breast, and killed him almost instantly.

and \$580,000 in specie. A Fracas at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sopt. 29.—The commander of the war steamer Gladiator was assaulted and knocked down in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, to-day, during an excitement. Foster Meeting at Lebanon. LEBANON, Sopt. 29.—There was a large Foster demonstration in this town this evening. General W. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and others, address-

MroYancey at Frederick, Md. REPERIOR, Md. Sont of Court-house Squar to an assemblage of 500 people. Death of B. Owings Hoffman at Bal-

timore.

BALTIMORE. Sept. 29.—B. Owings Hoffman, an old and highly respectable merchant of this city, died last night. Governor Seward.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 20.—Governor Seward rrived here last night, and left this morning for he East. He made no speech. The weather is ool and cloudy. Ohio Politics. OINCINNATI, Sept 29—Larse Anderson has de-ollined the nomination for Congress on the Consti-tutional Union ticket in the First district. Ill health is the reason assigned for his course.

Railroad Accident. Porrsville, Sept. 23.—Amos Weiser, a brakes-man on the passenger train, was run over and killed this morning

The Prince of Wales

THE RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT CINCINNATI—HIS RIDE ABOUT TOWN AND VISIT TO THE PIGGERLES—THE GRAND DALL AT THEOFERA HOUSE—WHO THE PRINCE'S PARTERS WERE, AND HOW THE APPAIR WAS MANAGED.

AND HOW THE AFFAIR WAS MANAGER.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.]

CINCINNATI, September 29, 1830.

The Prince and suite arrived at 1 e'clock this morning. In consequence of a freight train having run off the track, they were delayed three hours. They were accompanied by Mayor Bishop, Judge Storer, W. Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce; John Torrence, president of the Chamber of Commerce; John Torrence, president of the City Ocucii; Rufus King, president of the School Board, and R. B. Bowler, who met the train at Cochran's, and tendered the hespitalities of the city to the guests.

In spite of the late hour at which the Prince of Wales and suite arrived last night, quite a crowd collected at the Burnett House to see him. He was taken up stairs by the private satirway, and the crowd, though cheering and pushing in great style, saw mothing of the Prince.

The Prince has the ladies' drawing room for a parlor, but some of his suite were put in the story next to the roof, in No. 1:0, and were disestisfied therest.

Early this morning a great crowd collected in

next to the root, in No. 1100, and were discattance thereat.

Early this morning a great crowd collected in front of the hotel.

At 10 c'ctock, the Mayor went up to call the Prince, and found him still abed. Soon after the Prince came down to breakfast in a private room, and the crowd, sciring the first opportunity of seeing him, rushed forward, hurrahed, and opened a flame for him to pass. On his return, he ran the gauntlet swiftly, and hurried up stairs on a full trot, causing much disappointment among the people.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. Speech of Hon, William Bigler. The rooms of the Breckinridge Central Associa ion, at Touth and Chestnut streets—the Assembly Building-were moderately full at an early hour on Saturday evening, to listen to an address from Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania. A new plat-form has been erected on the east side of the room, for the use of the speakers, while the old stand, at the northern extremity, has been appropriated to the use of the orchestra. At eight c'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Bigler entered the hall, accompanied by Alfred Day, Esq., president of the association. Three cheers were given for the illustrious Senator, and he mounted the rostrum

the association. Three cheers were given for the illustrious Senator, and he mounted the rostrum amid the most uproarious applause.

Before introducing Mr. Bigler, the president, Mr. Day, said it was a pleasant thing to him to meet so many of his tellow Democrats at any time—men who relied greatly upon their principles—principles that gave elevation to motive, and efficiency to sotion. It would be his pleasure to introduce to them a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, who would address them at length upon the important issues that sitr the country at this time. They had now opposed to them the same unsorupulous and uncompromising enemy that they had in 1856, which Fremont christoned with the waters of defeat, now animated by the same sontiments. Without a single elevated idea or extended view, they were marshalfed under a fleg with the half of its stare blotted from its azure field, and, like the night raven, which dismally screems its hideous notes, they send up a mitugled yell of treason and rebellion. They rest their hopes now, as they did in '56, upon the amount of malevelonet feeling they may engence, the falseheeds they may abstreate, and the slanders they may utter. Instead of appealing manfully to the judgment and resson, they make wilful and exaggerated statements, in order to disturb and agitate the people of one section against the people of another. Why do we see a party in the North reared in bitter hostility to the constitutional rights of the South? Are not the citizens of the South? Are not the South proved itself fatthful in the discharge of its obligations to the country? He was not there as the people of another. Why do we see a party in the North reared in bitter hostility to the constitutional rights of the South? Are our rights more dear to us than theirs to them? Has not the South proved itself fatthful in the discharge of its obligations to the country? He was not there as the people of another. Why do we see a party in the North reared in bitter hostility to the country. The span had be

ton.

The speaker was here interrupted by loud applause. The band, stationed at the other end of the room, doubtless supposing he had finished his remarks, struck up "Hail Columbia." When they had ceased playing, Mr. Day introduced Governor Bigler. MR. BIGLER'S SPRECH.

Mr. Bigler said in brief that in his argument he Mr. Bigler said in brief that in his argument he did not anticipate amusing the audience. It was well, however, in his homely way, to reason with them. The elective franchise was not simply a privilege but a duty, neouliarly so when the times were perilous and discordant; when a geographical party was making war upon the rights of fifteen States, and outraging the tenderest aessibilities of millions of our brethren. The Constitution was the record which defined the rights of citizens and guided the statesman. millions of our brethren. The Constitution was the record which defined the rights of citizens and guided the statesman.

Differences of opinion, said Mr. Bigler, in regard to Governmental questions, are the legitimate off-spring of our free institutions. Immediately after the formation of our Government parties were organised, and men, then as now, contended with vigor, and too often with bitteness, for their pecular views. In the early stages of the Republic men differed and contended about Jay's treaty, the Embargo, Burr's treason; about the Alien and Sedition laws; about the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana; about the Bank of the United States, and at a later period about the tariff, about the protective policy; about rechartering the old bank; about the annexation of Texas; about the catabilishment of a sub-treasury; about the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and other mere questions of expediency. It is worthy of remark in a Democratic meeting (and the fact reflects honor upon the Democratic party, and should commend it to the confidence and support of the country) it to the confidence and support of the country) that in each of these controversies, as they arose.

that in each of these controversies, as they arose, in-lamogratic party were right. [Applause.] Time and experience were right. [Applause.] Time and experience were right. [Applause.] Time and experience were right. [Applause.] There not time to night to refer to the details of history, else I would prove the assertion; but it is an astonishing fact that there is not to be found in the archives of the country a vestige of the measures or policy of any party that ever opposed the Democracy. Whatever the traducers of that party may say at this day, if its existence should now close, the honest listorian would be obliged to record that there never existed a wiser or a more patriotic organization. [Great applause]

Mr. Bigler then said that he intended to test men and parties by the Constitution, and to show that the doctrines of the Ropublicans were inconsistent with its statutes, and revolutionary in their action. He then read an extract from Daniel Webster, to show that if the Northern Status refused to carry out the fugitive slave law the South would do right to withdraw from the Contederacy.

It is the right of each State, wild the speaker

we obtor, to snow that it the Northern States refused to carry out the fugitive slave law the South would do right to withdraw from the Contederary.

It is the right of each State, said the speaker, to have the institution of slavery or not, as it pleases. This is not disputed even by the Ropublicans—I mean by the conservative branch of them. So much, then, is settled But they say hoy intend to interdict its extention to the Terri tories By what authority, I ask, can this be done? In 1856 this was almost their only protext for agitation on the subject of slavery in the North. Then they had a right to prace that doctrine, but now they have no right, as constitutional men, to do any such thing. Why not? Since 1856 the Supreme Court of the United States, the tribunel authorized to define the meaning of the Constitution, has determined that Congress has no such authority; that the Miscouri restriction, enacted for that purpose, was unconstitutional; that it is not competent for Congress to deny to the owner of a slave the right of migration to the common territories, there to hold and enjoy his slave property. Yet, in the face of this redown decision, in the very teeth of the Constitution, the Risck Republican party have made it an article of their candidates for Congress throughout the country are being pledged to carry out that article of their faith.

Look at this matter practically, as law-abiding citizens, and then imacine how the South must feel on the subject. The Constitution prohibits Congress' from making any such restriction; the Black Republican party declare that Congress shall do that precise thing, and they are; ...ging their members of Congress to carry out that doctrine. What is this but rebellion against the laws of the land, what clearer point can be made against them? and am 1 not fully sustained in the allegation that they seek to wago a war on the Constitution?

allegation that they seek to wage a war on the Constitution?

Now, gentlemen, if the Republicans will conform themselves to the Constitution as defined by the Supreme Court, I ask you, what earthly connection can they in the North have with the question of slavery. They need not elect members of Congress to re-case the Missouri line, for the Constitution decries to Congress that right. Then, in what other way can they reach it? The truth is, that this decision of the Supreme Court has severed the last link which connected the people of the free States with the subject of slavery. If these Republicans are really dying for a fight about slavery, they must go where slavery exists, or they must propose to establish it in the free States where they can vote on the question of making a freeor a slave

can vote on the question of making a freeor a slave State at the time of forming a State government. Mr. Ligler then attempted to show that the Re-publicans ignored the fugltive-slave law by sundry ennotments.

publicans ignored the fugitive slave law by sundry enactments.

These enactments, said he, show a deformination to resist the execution of the law—a law intended to fulfil, in good faith, a compact contained in the bond of Union, made by our fathers, and by which we, as honest men, are bound to abide.

The State of Maine imposes a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or a penalty of a year's confinement in the common jail, upon every State officer who shall arrest or detain a figitive slave.

Massachusetts forbids her judges and magistrates to take cognizance of the set of Congress concerning fugitive slaves, and prohibits her State officers from arresting or detaining fugitive slaves in State prisons, punishes with fine and imprisonment any rerson other than the owner arresting a fugitive slave, punishes with fine and imprisonment any member of a military company who shall sid in the execution of the fugitive-slave law, and disqualifies commissioners of the United States under the fugitive-slave law and disputible slaves.

Ry Telegraph to The Press.

By Telegraph to The Press.

Douglas in Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 20—The booming of camen shortly after noon to day, announced the arrival of Mr. Douglas. He was received by a large multithate, and escorted to the Louisville Hotel.

This afternoon he addressed an andlence of some that the solution can be and be produced and the room to the intense-satisfaction of all. 30,000 people at Prestor's Woods. He charged that Bushanan and Brecklinridge would be responsible if Lincoln was elected, as they were both and the Prince and Reported to the Louisville Hotel.

The Prince and the fourth dancing at the time we are compelled to close our report.

The Prince was still dancing at the time we are compelled to close our report.

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The prince was still dancing at the time we are compelled precised to ours. Gentlement, so profound the sanction of nearly ten thousand men in the city of Failudelphia, in 1855, and from 187,000 in this control of our Sentiment, so profound.

The coldress and formality on the part of the failudelphia, in 1855, and from 187,000 in this control of our Sentiment, so profound.

The coldress and formality on The remaining remarks of Mr. Bigier are un-important. He stated that his second choice was Douglas, his first Breckinridge. The latter gentleman he highly eulogized.

eman no nighty eulogized.
After the adjournment of the meeting, Governo Bigier was serenaled at the Merchants' Hotel. He gave a short speech, and was cheered. Torche empanied the serenaders. THE LATE HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE

denounced me as a oriminal. I would go to the uttermost parts of the earth for my fabries. Applause.]

Mr. Bigler then extensively quoted the Helper Book and the Blake anti-slavery resolution offered in Congress. The latter had been endorsed by sixty Republicans. He size alluded to the "irre-pressible conflict," quoting Mr. Beward.

The enunciation of that sentiment sinriled the whole country as with the toiling of a fire-bell at night. With lightning speed it was carried all over the land, and everywhere the anxious inquiry was, "What does it mean? Does Mr. Seward mean that the barriers of the Constitution are to be over-ridden; that our Government is to be reduced to one of force; that if he and his party get into power they will subvert the Government and by mere force of numbers bring about this final result which he predicts?" At the time that sentiment was uttered many were fondly hoping that the elavery question had been settled, and the country was to have peace. But they saw in the pronunciament of Mr. Seward the end of all their cherished anticipations. No one doubted that he was the originator of the idea, and at a later period it was thought that it was on account of the utterance of this sentiment that Mr. Saward was not nominated at Chicago. This idea was sustained to some extent by the fact that when Mr. Seward returned from Europe, where he had been lionized by the friends of the African slave, and the enemies of our institutions, he, finding the deep agitation prevailing in the country on this subject, lowered his flag.

Mr. Bigler heaven where he had however:

The enomatical development of the season of whole contrary with the obling of a far-ball all works. Will lighting speed it was carried all works will lighting speed it was carried all works will lighting speed it was carried all works will lighting speed it was carried and the street of the Constitution are to the contrary of the contrary was a fondly half of the contrary will be forced on one of force; that if he and his party got have been a season of the contrary was to have gener. But they are the contrary was to have gener. But they are the contrary was to have gener. But they are the contrary was to have gener. But they are the contrary was to have gener. But they are the contrary was to have generally all the was the originator of the lies, and at a season of the contrary was to have generally all the was the originator of the lies, and at a season of the contrary was to have generally all the was the originator of the lies, and at a season of the contrary was to have generally all the was the originator of the lies, and at a season of the lies of the lies, and at a season of the lies o

on Congress by the Constitution. Some said that under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the people would have a conclusive control, that they could establish or abolish slavery as they pleased during their Territorial condition. Others said, "No; Congress is but a trustee for the States in taking care of this common estatic; it is acquired by common blood and treasure, and belongs to all the States; therefore, so long as that common ownership romains, the Torritories, if open at all, must be open to all; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature, prior to the formation of a Constitution and State Government, can deny to the owner of slaves the right to migrate to the Verritory and hold his propertyfibers." [Loud applause.] Whilst this was a grave difference, it was not, you will see, a difference connected with the language of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It was a difference occancied with the language of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It was a difference of opinion as to the authority which the Constitution delegated to Congress.

Thy all conseded that whethers would establish or abolish slavery is a district that the Bender of the people would establish or abolish slavery as they pleased during their first. The following resolutions were read, and adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Bemoeracy of the First Congress is but a trustee for the States of their devocations of the surface of the provided that which is a congress to the state of the seventh ward, president and seventeen scoreta-rice. The following resolutions were read, and adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Bemoeracy of the First Congress is but a trustee for the street of the seventh ward, preventions with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Bemoeracy of the First Congress is but a trustee for the street of the seventh ward, preventions with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Bemoeracy of the First Congress is the administration and street enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Bemoeracy of the Fir

the shift to migrate to the Zerolitory and hold his properly Heart. Head a suppose that the imaginary of the Carety and Compress of the Carety and Carety

David M. Lylo, Chief Engineer elect of the Fire Department, and five assistant engineers, will enter upon their duties to-day. They have all been sworn in by Mayor Henry.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE PERENTTORY SALE OF FRENCH Goods, &c — The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and splendid assertment of l'rench, Swiss, India, Gorman, and British dry goods, embracing one thousand packages and lots of choice and desirable fancy and staple articles in silk, woollen, worsted, linen, and cotton, adapted to first-class sales, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 413; and 41c

SALE OF ELEGANT LIGHT CARRIAGES.—Mr. Herkness will hold his somi-annual sale of light oarriages on Wednesday morning next. The collection will be very extensive, and will consist mainly of warranted work.

Salr of 2,500 Doz. American Table Cutlery THIS MORNING.—N. E. Pancoast, auctioneer, 421 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, at 11 o'clook,

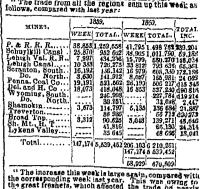
the above quantity of superior table outlery, which

will be found well worthy the attention of the hard-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Money Market. PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1809, The month ends with one of its dullest days in stock Reading and its fellows among the unless days in stooks, Reading and its fellows among the non dividend paying securities, were heavy, with a downward tendency. Pennsylvania Railroad shares, the stocks and bonds of the Catawissa, and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads were firm, and Passenger Railroad shares maintain pravious prices. tavious prices. The money market closes without animation. is a bundant, and the supply of first class paper limited. The Miner's Journal says of the coal trade:

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 41,755.62, by coans 33 305.00; for the week, 80,700.62 tong, against 54,723 tons for the corresponding week last year, against The trade from all the regions gum up this week as follows, compared with last year:



"The increase this week is large sayin, compared with a corresponding week last year. This was owing to express fresheris, which affords the trade of nearly it has cansis, and also on the Lonish Valley Railroad, oarly the whole increase for the week, it will be obtained it is at those points. For the balance of the search as a transply will be about the same as it was last was a supply will be about the same as it was last served, is at these points. For the balone of the season, the supply will be about the same as it was itsi
year, reights have again advanced at the different shipning ports. The continued coarcity of versicls checker
the trade to some of the overline of the trade to the trade to some at the trade to the trade trade to the trade trade to the trade trade to the trade to the trade trade

good."
The stock market is dult and heavy to-day. The New York roads continue to be stradiest of the list, while the Western shares, with the single exception of Michigan Guarantied, are weak, at a decline of % per cent.
The market closes sluggish, with a stronger disposition to sell the Western shares. The weikness in Road Island is the subject of remark; sales were made as the board adjourned at Th. Galena leaves off The The Toledo 47% of 17.
Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Sales, | Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales | Beptember 29, 1860. | REFORM 25 | 1860. | REFORM

SECOND BOARD. # Horiza Calabara | SECOND BOARD. | 4000 Roading R 63 '88 - 77 | 10 Catawissa R | 10 Catawi

The Flour market is quiet, but steady at year day's quotations; 500 bits standard superine sold at year and coo bits with a term a term of the sold at year and the sold at th reads. He Flow Bollow Rupeline extris and language and the sellum in a small way at §420, and the later at \$5.50 49 bbl.

When T. There is not much domaind to day, but prices are steady, and the olderings snodersts, about 600 bushels sold at 128 to 131 for fair, to good end row 1600 bushels sold at 128 to 132 for fair, to good end row 1600 bushels sold at 128 to 132 for fair to good end row 1610 bushels sold at 128 to 132 for fair to good end row 1610 bushels sold at 128 to 132 for fair to good end row 1610 bushels sold and 162 for fair to good end row 1610 bushels. The sold in the same that the same to the same that the same to the same to the same to the same to the same that the same to the same to the same that the same to the same the bushel.

The state on times dult and unsettled; Pennsylvania and Uhio hids selling at 22/14 20/20, drudge 21/20, and and at 220 \pm gallon.

New York Stock Exchange, Sept. 29. | SECOND BOARD. | 22' | 400 | 1000 Tenn Gs '20 | 1001 Tenn K tods | 1001 Tenn Gs '20 | 1001 Tenn K tods | 1001 Tenn Gs '20 | 1001 Tenn K tods | 1001 Tenn Gs '20 | 10 SECOND BOARD.

New York Markets of Saturday. CORN was firmer; sales 60,000 bushels were made at \$3.53% for Western mixed.
FLUCE.—The market was heavy and declined about to \$7 bib. Superfine State sold at \$5.20.52.53, and extra virta bracks, while common brands were easier.

lo at \$5.43.5.55, Southern was steady for Western sni
Pork was unchanged; the sales embraced about \$6.000 at \$5.20.20.33 for new mess, and \$14.21.612 for lew prime. new prime. WHEAT was heavy and eas'er for spring grades, while red and white were unchanged; sales about 150,000 red and white were ununanted, sales under this hele.
Whiter.—Sales of 400@500 bbla were made at 23%. Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Cotton—Sales Ito-day of 5,000 bales at easier prices The quotations are without change. Flour quiet at \$61002.0. Corn quiet at 73078c. Provisions very duil. India Bagging 12c. Other els mchanged. CINAAT, Egot. 29.—Flour dull. Whishy firm at In the Provision market there was nothing dote 7. Aless Pork S17.5213 Money market easy, ange on New York firm.

CITY ITEMS:

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Oct. 13, 1832.3 The Sticking Point.—This point seems, at last. The Spicking Point.—This point seems, at last to have been resched, in a new invention known as Spaiding's Prepared Gine, which, by simple spileation without heating or preparation of any kind, raumtes the fragments of almost anything into a porfect whose. This give is really a valuable invention, and, from its utility, must come into as extensive and general use as the firston match.

VILLA FRANCA.—Mrs. S. Carrigan has opened the above-named house, No. 1331 Girard avenue, below Broad, where she has constantly on hand Oyaters, and other Rofreshments. Also, Rail and Reed Birds, Ko. Her Wines, Liquois, and Cigars are of the very best quality. Families supplied with Oyaters. Call and steel her.

BOWER'S Menuagen Nursean and Cigars are an effection as

her.

Bower's Medicared Figs are an efficient remody for all detangements of the bowels, habitual cos, tiveness, sick and nervous headache, dyspopana, pilea, &c. Persons of sedentery life should always use them They are reliable and safe, and do not debilitate; con be taken at all times without inconvenience. They coulain no mercury: pleasant to the taste. One is has a laxative effect, while two figs are sufficient to produce an active purse. Prepared only by G. C. Bower, Sixth and Vine, and sold by lending Druggists. Price per box is 37% cents. Ninsteenth ward furnishes a thems for profound speci-lation, and all efforts to satisfactorily solve the mystery seem in vals. Speaking of mystery, it has always been a great marvel to us how any man with an ounce of judgment should continue to purchase his ciothing st inferior establishments, when such superior and elegan garn onts can be precared at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestan Hall of Rockmin atreet, above Sixth.

street, above Sixth.

READ!

READ!

READ!

READ!

READ!

READ!

Maltum in Parwa,

Fortune does not change men, it only unmasks them.
Corkscrows have sunk more people than cork jackets
will ever keep up.

Many a sweetly-fashioned mouth has been diefisured
and made hideous by the fiery tongue within it.

Happings is like a rig with a greased tail, which
every one runs after, but mobody can hold.

Bargains in elegant clothing at the one price fashiousble emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 67 Chestaut
street.

A valuable sift is presented with each purchase.

A valuable kill is presented with each purchase. UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in large UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IN TARGE VARIETY, comprising Sils, Merino, Lamb's Wool, and Shaker knit, with a large assortment of other goods for gentlemen, for sale by WINCHESTER & CO. 700 CHASTNUT St. BRONCHITIS.—This Sure forerunner of BRONCHITS.—This sure forerunner of Consumption can be instantly relieved and permanantjoured by the use of Dr. J. R. STAFFORDYS OLIVES.
TAR and IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS. The Olive
'Tar nlays pains, and heals sorreres and inflammation, and the Iron and Subbur Powders converts the work or worn-out particles of the Blood into gazes, which are ejected from the body by the pores instead of being deposited as Phierm. The testimonials of many grominent and well-known persons are constand in a pamphlet, which will be sont free by mail to any address. See advertisement in this paper. Sold by all druggists, and by DYOTT & CO., No. 933 North SECOND Street.

One Price Chothung Of the LATEST

ALL SHOULD not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. WOOD in to-day s paper. are-ti-SALAMANDER FIRE PROOF SAFES. A VETY ning assortment of Saladianders for sale at rea-onable irrines, No. 304 Thestnut St., Palishelphia. 4433 ti Evans & Watson,