Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, September 6, 1859.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—By a recent decision of the Harrisburg Post Master, the DAILY TELEGRAPH has the LARGEST CIRCULATION, within the delivery of the Post Office, of any Paper, Daily or Weekly, published in this place

DODGING THE QUESTION.

The editor of the *Patriot and Union* has at last descended from his dignity sufficiently to notice the late address of the State Central Committee, issued by LEVI KLINE, Esq., which was published in the DAILY TELEGRAPH on Friday last. After paying a deserved compliment to the author of the address, styling him a gentleman of polished manners, and a good lawyer, friend Richard copies an extract from the document which refers to a recent address of the Democratic State Committee, advocating the passage, by Congress, of a slave code for the Territories, and accompanies the same with a flat denial, as follows:—

The address of the Democratic Committee clearly said, "*we are opposed to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave,* or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government."

If our neighbor refers to the address, he will discover that "the Democratic Committee" *said a great deal more*—advocating, in plain and unmistakeable language, Congressional intervention for the protection and perpetuation of slavery in the Territories. From the Democratic address, issued at Harrisburg on the 29th of June last, and signed by Mr. ROBERT TYLER, we copy an extract, which fully sustains the charge made by the People's State Committee. It reads as follows:

"Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? *Is it not admitted by all to be with the* Federal Government? Where shall we look for the right and power to ascertain and fix all Territorial boundaries? Is it not to the Federal Government? Where shall we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the Territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the government of a Territory is lodged the executive authority? It is lodged in the hands of a Federal Governor. Where is the judicial power of a Territorial Government? In the keeping of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the legislative power? Every one knows it did not exist, and that it could not legally exist, until called into being by the Federal Congress, in the organic act of Territorial Government. In all these demonstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial Government, we behold the direct, positive and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of squatter or Territorial Legislative sovereignty, or popular sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact, and preposterous in logic.

"But it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot act in a Territory as a despot, or arbitrary ruler; *and here is the difference between our doctrine and that of the Wilmot provisoites.* It must govern in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution, from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect, with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and people of the States respectively. Now the Government of a Territory is not natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise, the few thousand inhabitants of a Territory, after its acquisition by purchase, or as indemnity for war purposes perhaps, would have the right to set themselves up as a foreign State, if they so liked, and to deny the jurisdiction of the United States. But Congress, when establishing a Government in a Territory, cannot impart to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot undertake to perform under the Constitution, and can never venture to undertake, except in flagrant usurpation of powers not delegated, but reserved to the States.

"We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government. But if a Territory attempt nullification or rebellion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by virtue of the constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down, not so much for the sake of slave, or any other kind of property, or even of the personal rights of citizens that may be thereby invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, *as looking to the necessity of its own preservation.* But before the happening of any such act of nullification, or rebellion, and at the time of organizing a Territorial Government, the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory; *whereas, the doctrine of Congressional intervention would assume the reverse.* In fine, we are disposed to maintain on this question and at all times, the fundamental principle of the *equality of the States.*"

We ask our neighbor, most respectfully, to tell us whether the above extract does not substantially assert the doctrine that the people of the Territories have no right whatever to legislate on the subject of slavery, and whether the Democratic Committee does not take the additional step, that, in the event of the people assuming to exercise such right, it will be the duty of the Executive and of Congress to interfere for the protection of slavery? Even the Committee appointed by the State Rights Democracy took occasion to allude to this very same matter, in an address issued by them on the 11th of July, 1859, and used the following emphatic language to express their dissent from the doctrines enunciated by ROBERT TYLER on the 29th of June. That Committee said:—

"It is not difficult to discover in this maze of phrases and abstractions the design of the Administration to ignore the popular rule in the Territories, and to substitute Congressional intervention for the protection and perpetuation of slavery. The Democratic sentiment is, that the people of a Territory are sovereign; that a citizen of Pennsylvania moving into any one of the Territories of this Union loses none of the rights he possessed in his own State, or becomes less a citizen by changing his residence. That sentiment indignantly denies that slavery is inviolable, as against the popular rule, and rejects, with contempt and scorn, the monstrous assumption that the people of a Territory may legislate upon all their domestic institutions, save and excepting slavery alone

"The direct tendency of the argument of the Administration Committee is to consolidate the Federal power in the Territory; to plunge Congress and the country into irretrievable and constantly-renewing excitement; to keep open the whole Territorial question in the several States; and to render necessary the most stringent Congressional legislation, in order to protect the institution of slavery against the people. There is no middle ground on this great question. Those who deny the entire right of the people over all their domestic institutions in the Territories of this Union must go a step farther, and demand the interference of Congress against the people of the Territories. If the popular will is to be disregarded, and the institution of slavery held in defiance of the ballot box and the Territorial Legislature, Congress must authorize, and the President must execute, the most despotic intervention prior to the formation of a State Constitution for the people.

"What has the Democratic party meant by its resolutions, and covenants, and committals on this Territorial question, during many long years, if the sequel is to leave us in the shameless attitude of denying to the people all right to "form and regulate" all their domestic institutions, *while in a Territorial condition,* and to leave them at the mercy of the changing majorities of Congress, and the varying factions of the day, while undergoing the trials of Territorial existence? Is it possible that all our boasted professions of justice and fair-dealing to our fellow-countrymen in the Territories of this Union are to close in such a farce as this? It is an insult to the chivalry, and integrity, and sensitive spirit of the Democratic party to suppose that this usurpation will ever be tolerated. As an illustration of the manner in which Federal power proposes to allow the people of a Territory, even when they come to form a State Constitution, to dispose of the question of slavery, it is only necessary to recall recent events in Kansas, when repeated majorities righteously expresssd, were set at defiance by the mercenaries of the present Administration, and a State organization denied to the people, only because they would not declare in favor of the institution of slavery. Here was Executive intervention against the popular rule at the very stage when we are now told that popular rule may operate! We must anticipate and arm ourselves for the future, with the instructive admonitions of the past."

No man can read the evidence we have presented, and mistake the position of the Buchanan Democratic party on this question. Mr. Tyler, Chairman of the State Committee, a Southerner himself, is in favor of the enactment of a slave code for the Territories, and has committed the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in favor of it. Our neighbor of the *Union*, with all his artful dodging, must come to this conclusion at last.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.—It has been given out that the Democracy of Wisconsin are of the decidedly Douglas stamp. This may be, but it appears that the friends of the "Little Rebel," as he is now frequently named, were circumvented in the late Democratic Convention of that State. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, a neutral paper, thus tells how the thing was done:—

The Democratic State Convention postponed the appointment of Delegates to Charleston to a State Convention to be held on the 22d of February. This is a decisive triumph of the Seymour and Administration interests, over the Douglas partisans. The postponement was carried by a close vote. The Douglas men feel very sore over the result.

MASONRY AND THE CLERGY.—The Rev. Geo. S. Chase, pastor of the Babtist church in Warren, Rhode Island, writes a letter explaining his reasons for refusing his professional services at funerals where Masonic ceremonies are employed. He says:—

"I could not, *consistently with my convictions, unite with Masonic ceremonies over the dead;* that however it might appear to others, whether Masons or not, for myself to join in such ceremonies as Christian ceremonies would be next to, if not actually, a sacrilegious service; and that for the same reason, I should decline, if *Masonic rites were insisted upon,* even though the person were a member of the church of which I am pastor."

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND SLAVERY.—It must be gratifying to our Democratic brethren to learn that Brigham Young is sound on slavery. He regards it as, equally with polygamy, a "divine institution." The new "University South" has not been organized; but really the Faculty might anticipate a little, and confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Mormon prophet.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.—An intelligent Republican, who has lately been in several parts of the interior of New England, reports that William Pitt Fessenden of Maine is the favorite in that region as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The conferees of the Juniata and Snyder district, adopted a resolution declaring GEN. SIMON CAMERON to be their first choice for the next Presidency, and pledging themselves to use every honorable exertion to secure his nomination and election.

THE RIVAL ROPE WALKERS.

De Lave Lowers himself to the water and Blondin takes a Night Walk.

Wednesday was another great day at Genesee Falls, and Niagara. De Lave's performances are thus described by the Rochester *Democrat*:

De Lave appeared at 4 o'clock precisely, having strapped on his back a chair and a salver, upon which were a lot of small cakes which were to serve as his lunch. He immediately took up his pole and started out. When about the middle of the chasm he stopped and sat down. Taking the chair from his back, he adjusted it on the rope, seated himself in it, and composedly ate up the cakes from the salver, which lay in his lap during the operation.—Having concluded his meal, he threw overboard his chair and salver, and proceeded to the west side of the river, stopping once or twice to lie down, stand on one foot, etc. After a delay of ten minutes, he started again, till he got over the brink of the falls, and then he carried out his promise to lower himself down to the sheet of water and dip a draught from the flood.—He tied his balance pole to the rope, slided down and took a drink, and then returned to the rope above with great ease. The rest of the performances were of the usual character. Many did not stay to see the thing through.

Blondin, not to be excelled, astonished the natives by taking a night walk, which is thus described by the Buffalo *Courier*:

Blondin dressed himself in a linen suit, with his frock he has so often worn, armed himself with his balancing pole, to which he had attached some brilliant lights of various colors, and then sending forth a rocket, which pierced far up into the deep blue, he proceeded rapidly down the rope, and was distinctly visible upon either side. Unfortunately the light upon one end of the pole became detached and fell into the river. The sight was not so pretty as it would have been had not this occurred.—When about midway he took a seat to rest, or perhaps get a better view of the scene. Not satisfied with beholding things above and around him, he finally inverted himself and looked down into the water. It was so dark, we think, he did not see much. Standing on his head at night on a rope over the chasm of Niagara must be sport! Arising he passed on. Soon after the other light fell from his pole, and Blondin was left in impenetrable darkness. Above, around, beneath, all was dark. Nothing more was heard or seen of him until a shout from the opposite shore announced that he had safely crossed the flood. At a little after, he started on his return, surrounded with fireworks, consisting of Roman candles, which gave a pleasing appearance. He was literally enveloped in a blaze. When about midway, he laid down his pole, and stood up erect—inverted. Then he suspended himself below the rope by the heels, and there he remained drumming on his chest until his campfires were all extinguished. There he was left as before, in utter darkness. A live Yankee, who was standing by, said he wondered if he would "stay there allers." A shout on the bank announced his safe arrival home. Thus ended M. Blondin's night walking.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Senatorial Nomination.

NEWPORT, September 6

The conferees for the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin, held an adjourned meeting here to day, when WM. B. IRVIN, of Cumberland was unanimously nominated.

The Texas Legislature for Houston.

WASHINGTON, September 6.

The New Orleans papers, received by mail, state that the Independents, or Houston Democrats, have a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot in the new legislature recently elected

Leavenworth Municipal Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 6.

The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. Denman, Democrat, is supposed to be re-elected by a small majority. The Republicans gained largely over the last election, and probably have a majority in the Councils and of the city officers.

POLITICAL RIOT IN LEAVENWORTH.

Terrible Fight Between Republicans and Democrats.

ONE MAN SHOT AND SEVERAL CUT.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 6.

A collision occurred between the Democrats and Republicans on Saturday night. Both parties held political demonstrations prior to the municipal election to-day. The Republicans held their meeting at the intersection of two streets, and the Democratic torch light procession made an attempt to pass through. This was refused, and a melee ensued. Several hundred of both sides participated, using stones, bludgeons, pistols and knives. One person was shot and five or six cut, but none fatally. The Republicans maintained their ground, and proceeded with their meeting. The affray is believed to have been purely accidental, and is universally regretted. Some apprehensions existed of the disturbance being renewed to day, but effectual preventive measures have been adopted.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

The Philadelphia flour market is excessively dull and the tendency is downward; old stock superfine is offered at $4 50; fresh ground $5. But there is no export demand and the sales are entirely confined to the wants of the home trade, the receipts and stocks however, are small. No change in rye flour or corn meal.—The receipts of wheat, although small, are in excess of the demand, and prices are weak; sales 8000 bus. at $1 15@1 20 for red; $1 20@$1 27 for white. Rye ranges from 72 to 76c. Corn dull and has declined 2c; sales 8,000 bus. yellow at 76@79c, the former rate for fair quality. 4,000 bus. new oats brought 34c.—Provisions are held with more firmness and the stocks are very much reduced; 150 bbls. mess pork sold at $15 50; 125 casks canvassed hams at 12@12½c; sides at 10c and shoulders at 8c; a lot of green salted shoulders sold at 7¾c,—Lard steady at 11½c in bbls. and 12c in kegs. 200 packages Ohio butter sold 11@14c. Whisky firm at 27½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

Flour dull. Howard and Ohio nominal at $5 12. Wheat quiet and steady—sales of 31,000 bush. Corn dull at 78@80 cts; yellow 80. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady.

STATEMENT OF THE HARRISBURG BANK.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$676,590 36
Stock of the Commonwealth		50,505
Specie		100,335 56
United States Treasury notes		20,000
Due by other banks	$103,111 58	
Notes of other banks	25,442	
		128,553 58
Stocks, (at present market value,)		29,000
Bonds, do. do.		6,000
Real Estate		11,600
		$1022,584 50

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$437,550
Deposits	212,262 27
Due to other banks	50,140 04
	$699,952 31

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WEIR, *Cashier.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, sep6-d1t DAVID HARRIS, J. P.

New Advertisements.