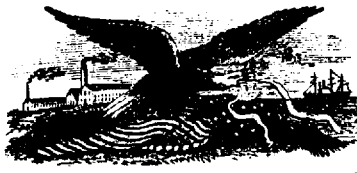


Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, September 27, 1860

OLD DAUPHIN WIDE-AWAKE.



A Great Demonstration for Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin.

THE HOSTS OF FREEDOM IN MOTION.

THE CAPITAL CITY IN A BLAZE!

Thousands of People in Council.

GRAND TORCH LIGHT PARADE, AND BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

Five Hundred Wide Awakes on Parade.

OLD-TIME ENTHUSIASM.

TWO LARGE MASS MEETINGS.

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. DOCK.

HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

SPEECHES OF THE GALLANT FRANK BLAIR AND THE ELOQUENT CARL SCHURZ.

The Capital City of the old Keystone State was in a blaze of light and enthusiasm last night: the scene forcibly reminding us of the memorable campaign of 1840, with its log-cabin processions, army of banners, "irrepressible" enthusiasm, and stirring incidents. In response to the call for a meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Curtin, there came an avalanche of the people from this and the adjoining counties, with hundreds of uniformed Wide Awakes, and the city was literally crowded with jubilant Republicans. The special train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, consisting of fifteen large passenger cars, brought several hundred people. The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad from the east and west came freighted with living humanity; and the Northern Central and Lebanon Valley trains brought large accessions to the crowd. The towns and villages and the rural districts of old Dauphin, were also largely represented, our sturdy yeomanry turning out by hundreds to swell the ranks of the army of freedom, and listen to the eloquent champions of the Republican cause. The visiting Wide-Awakes from Carlisle, Mechanicsburg, New Cumberland, Middletown, Marietta, Duncannon, and the mounted Lincoln Rangers, arrived simultaneously, were received at the depot by the Harrisburg club, and escorted to Market Square, making a magnificent display. In their march up Market street, the gallant Wide-Awakes were enthusiastically cheered by the thousands of Republicans who crowded the pavements, door-steps and windows on either side of the street from the depot to the Square. The blazing torches, the glittering uniforms of various colors, the proudly waving flags, the novel and beautiful banners, the brilliantly illuminated transparencies, the excellent music of several bands playing in concert, the constant discharge of sky-rockets and other pyrotechnics, the enthusiastic shouts of thousands of jubilant freemen, the approving smiles and waving kerchiefs of ladies, all combined to make a spectacle such as has not been witnessed here since the Harrison and Clay campaigns, and demonstrated conclusively that the people of old Dauphin are "wide-awake" in the cause of freedom and free labor. By the time the procession reached the square, thousands of people were assembled there, and the reception of the Wide Awakes at that point was of the most enthusiastic character, the cheers continuing for several minutes. After a brief halt the procession resumed its march over the route previously designated, a notice of which will be found in another part of this article.

THE MEETING IN MARKET SQUARE.

At half-past seven o'clock, Mr. GEORGE BRONNER appeared on the platform in front of the Jones House, called the meeting to order, and nominated the following gentlemen as officers: President—Hon. WILLIAM DOCK. Vice Presidents—George Trullinger, Thomas Worley, Joseph Wallace, George Garman F. K. Bos, David Crawford, George H. Small, Wm. M. Kerr, Lyman Gilbert, Geo. A. Weir, Dr. E. W. Roberts, Henry M. Kohler, J. Martin Lutz, Andrew J. Jones, Dr. Christian Ehrman, D. W. Gross, Geo. B. Cole, John B. Patterson, Joseph Stroninger, Dr. Charlton, James Platts, John Shannan, Peter Wenrich, David McCormick, Dr. Jacob Westling, Dr. W. W. Rutherford, J. R. Fleming, Jno. C. Barnitz, Eliza M'Craty, Capt. John P. Rutherford, Leander N. Ott, Geo. W. Boyd, Dr. Geo. Halsey, Andrew K. Black, O. C. B. Carter, Daniel Kendig. Secretaries—E. J. Jordan, David M. Eyster, James C. Young, Geo. W. Phillips, Wien Forney, J. D. Boyd, Jno. Monaghan.

The nominations were unanimously approved, and when Judge Dock, who has for years been a prominent and influential Democrat, appeared upon the stand, he was greeted with a perfect whirlwind of applause. After the cheering had subsided, the Judge returned thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, and proceeded to address his fellow citizens, giving his reasons for abandoning the Locofoco party and enlisting under the Republican banner. He spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: While I tender you my most profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred in calling me to I deem it due to myself, as well as to those in whom I have heretofore acted politically and supporter of the candidates of the Republican party, to briefly state my reasons for withholding my support from either branch of the Democratic party, and for casting whatever in-

fluence I may possess in favor of the candidacies of that party, which, (in my judgment,) is sustaining, more than any other party of the present day, the principles upon which our Government was founded, and through which its perpetuity and future greatness can only be secured. To elevate the masses, and equalize, as far as possible, all classes of white population by recognizing the respectability and dignity of labor, is a fundamental principle in the theory of our government, which commands the admiration of the civilized world. I need not state that our government, therefore, I need not state that of protection to the industrial interests of the country, as necessary to the development of our great resources, and the employment of our people, at such rates of wages as will enable them to rear and educate their families, in a manner becoming citizens of a great Republic, who now wield the destinies of over 30,000,000 of human beings, and upon the intelligence and patriotism of whom, and their descendants, depends the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions. To Pennsylvania, particularly, this subject is one of vital importance, and cannot remain inoperative to the demands which are incessantly made upon her citizens. While the great mass of our citizens profess a friendship for the principle of protection in the imposition of duties upon imports, the fact can no longer be disguised that there is but one party at the present day whose attitude before the public upon this question accords with the views and interests of Pennsylvania. Judge Douglas, the candidate of the only branch of the Democratic party that makes any pretensions of favoring the principle of protection, in his late speech in this city was particularly careful to qualify his position on this subject, by making revenue the principle object, and protection a mere incident, under which he dodged the opponents of the protective system against the great laboring and productive interests of the country. I need not repeat to you, fellow citizens, the attitude of the Republicans in the last Congress upon this question—they stood an unbroken column in the House of Representatives, commanding the respect of their opponents upon the floor. By a manly disregard of the voice of sedition, and a firm defence and support of the right, while in the Senate, the measure was lost by a mere majority of two, every Republican I believe voting for the measure by opposing a postponement, while Mr. Lane, a candidate of one branch of the Democratic party, voted against the measure, by favoring the postponement, and Mr. Douglas, the candidate of the other branch, was absent. These two gentlemen now claiming the support of the people of Pennsylvania in support of their respective branches of the Democratic party, had it in their power to save that measure, and give to Pennsylvania that protection which her representatives demanded; and yet it was lost. Who can answer why, if the Democracy of the present day is favorable to protection? Fellow-Citizens, the power behind the throne is more powerful than the throne itself. We have seen the voice of our Democratic representatives almost entirely silenced upon this question, and also upon that of opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories, a favorite doctrine with the Democracy of this State. Why is it, that to be a Democrat of this day a man must give up the time honored principles of the early settled policy of the government, in reference to that question. The principle lately enunciated, that the Constitution of the U. S. establishes an institution inconsistent with the principles upon which our government is based, and destructive of the interests of free white labor, is a creed of Democracy which I have yet to learn; and with that branch of the Democratic party that favors that doctrine, I could not consistently act; and as regards the other, with its doctrine of popular sovereignty, qualified so as to mean the same thing in the South, and whatever the courts may determine in the North, I can conceive of no other effect or fruit of the success of that measure, than a continuation of the scenes enacted in Kansas—the precipitation of free white labor into the irrepressible conflict, under the most unfavorable circumstances.

Another consideration has great weight in my mind, and I apprehend will have great influence in inducing thinking men to support the candidates of the Republican party. We have now presented four candidates for the Presidency. The friends of three of these candidates entertain no reasonable hope of the election of their respective favorites; by the people; on the contrary, they have deemed it necessary to enter into combination in several States, for the purpose (if possible) of defeating Mr. Lincoln, and throwing the election into the House of Representatives—an event which, under the present existing state of the public mind, I pray God may not happen. The experience of the last organization of the House, furnishes almost conclusive evidence, that no election could be there effected, and no other purpose subserved but to rekindle sectional strife and animosity, and perhaps imperil the existence of the Union. An instance of a like kind is furnished in the history of our country, occurring under less exciting and hazardous circumstances—and yet, the universal sentiment of the men of that day, was, "the God might arrest a like occurrence in the future. I believe he will avert it, and inspire the people to effect a clean election over all combinations.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to say, I have given this subject my most attentive consideration, and am fully satisfied that patriotism and prudence prompt us to support LINCOLN, HAMLIN, and CURTIN, as the only men now before the people, whom we can elect, and whose elevation would promote the peace and harmony of the country, and inspire confidence in the stability of the Union and perpetuity of our glorious institutions.

The Judge was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his address. Having concluded and taken his seat, Hon. SIMON CAMERON came forward and announced that Hon. CARL SCHURZ had gone to Brant's Hall to address his German fellow-citizens, and that he would speak in English to the people in the Square before the meeting closed. The announcement caused great enthusiasm, and hearty cheers were given for Gen. Cameron and Mr. Schurz.

The President then introduced Hon. FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri. He congratulated those present on the harmony and enthusiasm of the occasion, but would not allow himself to believe that this demonstration was merely a welcome to the distinguished speakers and himself present to address them. It was a declaration of the people of Pennsylvania in favor of the great principles of free labor and free territory, now agitating the public mind of the nation. No man could discuss politics in any shape, without alluding to this great topic. Like the roads in England, which all ran towards and led into London, the questions in

American politics ran towards and induced a discussion of human slavery. It was the great topic of the day—involved our development and progress, and must eventually decide the destiny of the government of this hemisphere. He denied that the Constitution carried slavery into the territory, and said he had Democratic authority to sustain him in that denial. When John C. Calhoun attempted to create a Constitutional doctrine that slavery was the normal condition of the territories—that it was carried there by the Constitution, Jackson came very near hanging him for his treason. Calhoun was the first to discover this principle and power in the Constitution, and ever since then the Southern leaders of the Democratic party have insisted on its incorporation in all the platforms of the Democratic party of the Union. And yet even with this claim, that the Constitution recognizes pro-slavery in them as it does in a horse, a cow, or a stick of timber, the slave-holder is continually asking Congress for special legislation for its protection. The Constitution is able to protect other property in the territories by the influence alone of its own provisions, and the people acknowledge and respect that protection. But slave property, although claimed to be acknowledged and protected by the Constitution, must be guarded by special acts of Congress—must be shielded by fugitive slave acts, and overshadowed and envied by the decisions of the Supreme Court. It had monopolized all the important legislation of the country for the past fifty years. It had made and unmade compromises to suit its own development and extension—and was being agitated now, to blight the growth of that free labor, by whose influence and strength the institution of human slavery was certain to perish. When the Missouri Compromise line was abolished, the Dred Scott decision was bargained for by the men who struck down that barrier to the spread of slavery. The Democratic party knew that such a decision would be made, and therefore they pledged themselves to abide the adjudication of the Supreme Court, carry slavery beyond the limits of the States where it now exists, and spread its vices and curses over all the territory in the Union.

Mr. BLAIR spoke of the influence of slavery on the condition and situation of the white man. He could remember well the time when certain territory in Kentucky was occupied by the families of white men, farmers, mechanics and laborers. But those times had changed. From occupying homes and farms in the valleys of Old Kentucky, these white men and their families were driven to the mountain fastness, and compelled to erect their family altars on cold rocks amid bleak hills, or in dark and desolate caves and caverns. This land, once occupied by a multitude, was divided into three plantations, owned by three planters, and occupied by hordes of slaves. The buildings on this land were devoted to pens for niggers, stables for horses and sheds for jackasses, and the people were jackasses for doing it. Such was the influence of this hellish institution of slavery on white labor, and it was against this influence that he battled. In its localities, man may teach infidelity: "He may proclaim Christ an impostor and conjurer, the Apostles a crowd of vagabonds, and the Bible a vile tissue of lies, but he must not dare to question either the humanity or the constitutionality of slavery. All other questions were made subservient to slavery, and that was another reason why he opposed the institution.

Mr. BLAIR discussed the subject of Slavery in all its bearings and influences on the free institutions, prosperity and progress of the American people. He showed its evils on society, vindicated the slave holder from the charge of abusing his slaves, because it was his interest to see that they were well fed, well clothed and comfortably sheltered. There was too much money invested in them, to be neglected—too much profit to be derived from their labor, to impair the force and usefulness of that labor by injuring the bone and muscle, or diminishing in any way the health and blood that urged them to active motion. He alluded to every possible position of the advocates of Slavery, exposed their ignorance, and drew a vivid picture of the demoralizing influence of this institution on the society of the white man. The position of the Republican party on the subject was eloquently vindicated. They did not oppose Slavery where it existed—they sought only to prevent its spread. They struggled to preserve the virgin soil of the country free from its blighting effects—to keep it where it was—to shield free labor from its degrading influence—and to hope that it would be crushed eventually by the weight of its own accumulating wrongs and inequities.

During the remarks of Mr. BLAIR, which we have very imperfectly sketched, he was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause, and several times was compelled to stop until arriving delegations had taken their places in the vast crowd assembled to hear him. The impression he made was as complimentary to the good sense and discrimination of the crowd, as it must have been gratifying to his earnestness and honesty of purpose in frankly declaring his sentiments on the great subject of discussion.

LEANDER N. OTT next addressed the crowd, urging the people to be patient for a few minutes until Carl Schurz had concluded his address to the Germans assembled in Brant's Hall, when he would appear and talk in English to the people gathered in Market Square. Mr. OTT proceeded to refer to the various questions in the campaign, the position of the Republican candidates, and the prospects of the Republican party. The Union was Republican, because the principles and interest of every State in this Union were invested in mutual prosperity and general peace. This the Republican party intended. Mr. Ott did not take the stand to make a long speech, but merely to engage the attention of the crowd until Carl Schurz arrived to address them. Notwithstanding, he was very felicitous in his remarks, and did not stop before producing a good effect.

CARL SCHURZ was then introduced to the meeting, and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He commenced by stating that he was sorry to have delayed the proceedings of the meeting, but it was unavoidable on account of his duty to his German friends, who had given him such a cordial reception, and listened so respectfully to his remarks in Brant's Hall. He

had traveled in almost every State in the Union since the Chicago Convention, and the tidings which he bore to them this evening were of good cheer and encouragement. He had been on the prairies of the West, where Republicanism predominated among all classes. He had been in the North and South, and the East, and found the same principles existing in mighty grandeur and overpowering influence. He had been to New York, where fusion was made the battle cry, and there the Republican party was anxious for a union of all factions, so that they could destroy the enemies of our glorious Union and the Constitution with one blow. He was glad to greet the people of the Keystone State in their Capital. In this great contest, the people of Pennsylvania had an important duty to perform towards themselves and the people of the whole country. They had interests involved which must be first established by their own vindication before they would be recognized by the people of all sections. In October that recognition must be made by the election of Andrew G. Curtin. If Pennsylvania sustained herself in October—if she sustained the candidates of the Republican party, electing every man presented to the people, there would be no danger in November. There would be no doubting, hereafter, the earnestness or determination of Pennsylvania, and no more refusal to recognize her interests by protecting her resources as part of the wealth and prosperity of the whole country. Such was the influence of free labor. Such was the influence of a sovereign State sustained by free institutions, and enriched by inexhaustible resources. If the citizens of such a Commonwealth were true to themselves, no party or set of men would be false to them. If Pennsylvania was firm, determined and decisive in October, there would be no future questioning of her rights, but a full recognition of them by the people of the Union.

Mr. SCHURZ continued in this strain of argument and eloquence for half an hour, showing how intimately he was acquainted, not only with the issues of the campaign, but with the great interests of the people in every locality in the Union. During his remarks he not only received the attention but elicited the enthusiastic applause of the vast assemblage. Three cheers and a "tiger" were then given for the President of the meeting, and the speakers, and three more for Lincoln and Curtin, after which the crowd dispersed.

The Meeting at Brant's Hall.

The announcement having been made that CARL SCHURZ, the great German orator of the west, would address our German citizens in Brant's Hall, before the hour fixed for the meeting arrived the spacious room was crowded, the principal portion of the audience being Germans, members of all political parties, who were desirous of hearing their eloquent and learned fellow countrymen. At half past seven o'clock, Maj. DAVID MUMMA called the meeting to order, which was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

- President—CHARLES A. SNYDER, Esq. Vice Presidents—Christian Henry, Peter Meyers, William Knoche, Charles A. Bannvart, Jacob Behm, O. J. Reigle, George Bergner, Peter Bernheisel, Jacob Fiesler, Peter Bishop, Jacob Ehnman, Jacob Roof, Henry Brown, Major John Urlich, Samuel Hanshue, John Whitmoyer, Christian Landis, John Wallower, Sen., Isaac Coble, Hon. Felix Wisley, John B. Coover. Secretaries—Isaac Mumma, David S. Herr, Jacob Frantz, I. J. Milliser, Peter Fox, Jr., Daniel A. Muench.

The officers having taken their seats, amid great applause, Hon. CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, was introduced to the meeting and stated that he was happy to meet his countrymen in political meetings, and particularly when it afforded him the opportunity of talking to them on the great subject affecting the interests of every American citizen. He knew and felt that it was assuming a great responsibility in talking to them when it involved a change of opinion, a change of attachment to party, and the adoption of new ideas and organizations. But every man had a duty to perform in the promulgation of the truth, and he was not willing to shrink from his duty to the country of his adoption, by urging the countrymen of the land of his birth to open their eyes to the truth as it was demonstrated in the political action of the times. They had left their homes because they were oppressed. They had sought an asylum in this land, because they expected to be free and protected in their life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. How was such protection vouchsafed? By their devotion to the principles which ensured it. They had heretofore, he believed, acted with the Democratic party, but had that party bestowed such protection? Surely not. On the contrary it had used the foreign vote for the extension of slavery and the crushing out of free labor in all the States and territories of the Union. After flying from tyranny, and after giving up dear homes in the old world to escape oppression, the great majority of foreigners had been unconsciously lending themselves to the perpetration of acts of tyranny in the New World, by voting for the extension and protection of slavery. They contributed that influence when they sustained the men and measures of the Democratic party, because it has been the policy of that party when in power to legislate alone for the benefit of slavery. Every man knew that the Democratic party killed the Homestead bill, because it promised to prevent the spread of slavery, and establish free homes on free territory. If this was not the excuse of the Democratic Senate, it was to prevent the settlement of the adopted citizen on that soil, and reserve it alone for the uses of slavery. Such was the influence and design of the Democratic party in regard to that foreign vote which has been sustaining it in power for so many years. Its last act of injustice was to prevent a foreigner from leaving the land of his adoption, by refusing him the protection of a flag to which he had sworn allegiance, while the act which it contemplates in the future was to bind all labor, native and foreign, black and white, to the Juggernaut of Slavery. Could such a state of affairs exist and be tolerated, and not excite the just fears of every intelligent white man? He who was not stirred to action when liberty called for aid and assistance, was unworthy of

the enjoyment of the great blessings which freedom bestowed. And this aid was ever needed where slavery was sought to be engrafted on the free institutions of any country. He proved this by the condition of the free States. He proved that where slavery existed, free white labor was always impoverished, degraded and imbecile. It was to keep slave labor from exercising this influence on white labor that the Republican party battled. It was to make freedom national and slavery local, that they struggled, and who could better assist them in such a great and glorious contest, than those who had themselves suffered from a tyrant's blows and a bondman's wrongs. For an adopted American citizen to hesitate in such a crisis, was to invoke on his own head the responsibility of neglecting a great duty to the race that recognized him as a brother, the country that adopted him as a citizen, and the God who created him a man. There was but one way to discharge all these obligations, and that was to sustain those who maintained the freedom they were in quest of—to vindicate the men who were contending for the protection of that labor by which the free man can only be elevated—and to seek in the Republican organization the realization of all their hopes of improvement and prosperity.

Mr. SCHURZ next alluded to the American and Know-Nothing movement, and denied the charge that the Republican party was composed mainly of the men who formerly belonged to such organizations. He said it was natural for men born on this soil to repel the presumed encroachments of foreigners, and feel jealous of their power and influence, when they clanked together as foreigners, or allowed themselves to be controlled and used as a class. This the Democratic party had done, but not for the purpose of benefiting the great masses of the adopted citizens. They used the whole and rewarded only a few unworthy foreign demagogues, which fact had justly excited the indignation and sentiment of the native voter. Whenever a foreigner acted as an American, which he is bound to do in all his relations to the country of his adoption, his foreign extraction was forgotten, and he was known only as a citizen of this great Republic. But when he allowed his old prejudices to be aroused by appeals to new passions, and suffered himself to be made the tool of designing politicians, he lost his right and title to respect as an American citizen. The Republican party never appealed to any particular class of men. They addressed themselves to all classes, as the lovers of liberty, devoted to the protection of labor, the vindication of just laws, and the maintenance of the peace and order of society. As such he invited his German friends to support the Republican candidates—as they had sworn to sustain the Constitution and laws of the land, they would only be still further discharging the obligations of that allegiance by supporting those who were pledged to defend and sustain that Constitution and those laws.

Mr. SCHURZ continued in this strain for nearly two hours, when the meeting adjourned to join the crowd in front of the Jones House, where he was expected to address the people in English.

THE WIDE AWAKE PARADE.

The Wide-Awake parade was the most splendid political demonstration ever witnessed in this city, not less than five hundred uniformed men participating in it. The Paxton Lincoln Rangers, mounted, turned out sixty strong, and made a fine display. This being their first appearance in our city, the company attracted general attention, and created quite a sensation. The Marietta club, Capt. Baker, handsomely equipped in light colored caps and caps, paraded sixty strong. They carried some beautiful transparencies, and presented a creditable appearance. The Carlisle club, Capt. Todd, made a strong turnout, mustering one hundred men, and were much admired for their neat appearance, correct marching, and gentlemanly deportment. The Mechanicsburg club paraded sixty men, and were accompanied by the elegantly equipped Brass Band of that place. The New Cumberland club numbered about forty men, and Middletown sent a delegation of over one hundred, sixty of whom were equipped. The Duncannon club, unequipped, was represented by nearly one hundred staunch Republicans, accompanied by the excellent band of that village. The Harrisburg city club, headed by the State Capital brass band, turned out about one hundred and forty men in full equipments, and made an unusually fine display. All the clubs carried flags and beautiful transparencies with appropriate and expressive mottoes and devices. The line formed on Market street, under the direction of Chief Marshal Eyster, his Aid and Assistants, on horseback, and marched over a very long route, between files of people growing denser at every step, and filling the air with their incessant and tumultuous cheers. As we before remarked there were at least five hundred equipped torch and banner bearers in the line, and the display excelled anything we have ever witnessed. Looking as we saw it from an elevated position at the lower Market Square, with the line passing down Second street, in full view, from the mounted Lincoln Rangers at the head to the rear end of the procession, the scene was one to fire the imagination. In the language of another, descriptive of a similar display, had the stars of the milky way moved from their courses and sailed down in one glowing group until they touched the soil of old Dauphin, the scene could not have been more lovely. Every torch looked like a planet, and as the line widened and unencumbered at intervals, the street seemed literally to be on fire. Every now and then some enthusiastic Republican in the ranks sent up a shower of rockets or roman candles. At some points these were so numerous that the procession walked under an arch of fiery balls. Several brass bands and a score of drums and fifes made the streets echo with martial air. The streets through which the procession passed were almost as resplendent as noon-day with the brilliant light of the transparencies, and as it moved along the gallant Wide-Awakes were greeted at nearly every step with enthusiastic cheers, and the smiles and waving of handkerchiefs by ladies whose hearts are enlisted in the Republican cause. To those who occupied elevated positions, the

scene was varied and picturesque, and to a high degree exciting. Onward they came—the martial music of the bands floating out confoundedly upon the air, the men clad in every variety of costume, now with their torches crossed in front—and then again with them inclined to the right, and now to the left—marching with military precision, and performing their several evolutions with a speediness that elicited the "three cheers," and then the "tiger" peeled forth from strong lungs and enthusiastic hearts. Onward—onward they came, until the last torch had become dim in the distance, and the great mass of people had hurried themselves to another portion of the route to witness the same performance. At ten o'clock the party reached Market Square, where they were dismissed, and the visiting delegations prepared to take the trains homeward bound. The meeting was a decided success. The immense crowd of people in attendance, and the unbounded enthusiasm manifested, augurs well for the Republican cause in the old Keystone, and indicates a brilliant victory in October, to be followed by a still more important one in November. The Wide-Awake parade was a splendid demonstration, and one long to be remembered by all who witnessed it.

The citizens of Harrisburg, without distinction of party, deserve great credit for their kind, courteous and hospitable treatment of the strangers who thronged our city last night. Many who differ politically with Messrs BLAIR and SCHURZ, paid their respects to these distinguished gentlemen at the Jones House in the course of the evening. With one or two exceptions, noticed elsewhere, the whole affair passed off pleasantly to the participants and creditably to our people generally.

Capture of Slave Traders.

Twelve prisoners captured on board the slave vessel supposed to be the Storm King, are now in charge of the United States Marshal, and lodged in jail. Seven of them were heavily ironed. The other prisoners are sick on board the vessel lying in the Roads.

BUY THE BEST.

NORTON'S OINTMENT FOR SALT RHEUM AND SCROFULA, PERMANENTLY CURED! SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, SCALL HEAD, FEVER SORES, RING-WORMS, BARBERS' ITCH, AND ALL ITCHING OR BURNING SORES, AND ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

This Ointment bears no resemblance to any other external remedy at present before the world. The mode of its operation is peculiar. It penetrates to the basis of the disease—goes to its very source—and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface. Other outward applications for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c., generally recommended, thus driving the disorder inward, and often occasioning terrible internal diseases. Norton's Ointment, on the contrary, throws the poison of the disease upward, and every particle of it is discharged from the system. Thus the cure it effects is complete. Not only are the sores healed—the eruptions removed—the swellings reduced—but the seeds of the disease are expelled from the flesh—consequently there can be no relapse. Victims of ulcers and eruptive diseases, who have tried every professional mode of treatment and every advertised curative without relief, here is a certain, safe, and expeditious remedy for the evils you endure. A single box will satisfy you of the truth of all that is here stated.

Since its first introduction, the properties of the Ointment have been tested in the most numerous cases—cases which have utterly defied the best medical skill in the country, and upon which the most celebrated healing springs produced no effect—and in every instance with every success. Sold in Large Bottles—Price 50 Cents. GERRIT NORTON, Chemist, Proprietor, New York. Wholesale Druggists, 15 Beekman Street, N. Y. Sold by Geo. Bassner, Harrisburg, Pa. "Small" 25 Cents.

GALLOHER'S CELEBRATED ELIXIR.

THE INFALLIBLE CURE OF Colds, Cough, Consumption, Hoarseness, Pains and Weakness in the Chest, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Quinsy and General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This medicine has acquired a just celebrity for the cure of all diseases arising from the impurities of the blood, and has been attested and approved by hundreds of our most respectable citizens. In every instance. IMMEDIATE RELIEF HAS BEEN GIVEN. Many have been cured of CONSUMPTION, and hundreds of references can be given to persons of the country, who speak of the medicine in the highest terms. It should be kept on hand by every family. It is pleasant and very good for children. READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES. We, the undersigned, do certify that we have used GALLOHER'S PREPARATION for Consumption, Colds, Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, &c., and having experienced immediate relief therefrom, would recommend it to all afflicted in that way: William Older, Sr., Cyrus J. Reas, Wm. Mitchell, Fronton, Kirk Faw, Sr., Rev. B. R. Wagon, Charles A. Goodrich, William Jennings, Prof. Wm. Knoche, Jacob R. Eby, C. U. Matthews, Mr. John Miller, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. A. Zimmerman, Mrs. S. B. Herr, Rev. Mr. Cole, O. Zimmerman. MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY J. GALLOHER, Sole Proprietor, Harrisburg. For sale by the manufacturer at his residence, 16 Chestnut street; and at HATFIELD'S GROCERY STORE, No. 55 Market street, Sole Agent for this city. All orders for this medicine promptly filled and the medicine forwarded by Express to any part of the State. Price 75 Cts.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

Walnut Street between Second and Third HARRISBURG CITY. THIS HOTEL having been recently remodelled, refurnished in the latest and most approved style, is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The TABLE will be supplied in the most liberal manner, and all possible care will be exercised in the general arrangements of the house, with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. Being determined that the house shall be conducted in a manner unsurpassed by any, I solicit the custom of my former patrons, and the public generally. Being determined to be as cheap as reasonable, without extras. GEO. G. KINPER. N. B.—A new and spacious BRICK STABLE is now in progress of erection, and will be ready for occupation in a short time, when the accommodations in this respect will be ample and of the very best kind. sep19-d47

KEROSENE AND COAL OIL.

HAVING OBTAINED THE AGENCY OF THE "NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL CO." which is the largest manufactory in the country, we are prepared to supply our customers and others with this Superior Oil, which will warrant equal to the best in its kind; it is very light colored and burns brilliantly without smoke or smell, and will be the most economical for use. Also, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, LAMP OIL, and SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, at the lowest market prices. All orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly and carefully attended to by YARNALL & OGDEN, No. 472 North Second Street, Philadelphia. sep19-d47

NOTICE.—Come to the premises of One A subscriber, in Middle Paxton township, about four miles from Berks, Pa. on a red face, and a tall ward, proper property, pay charges and take the animal away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. sep19-d47