

From the Daily Advertiser.
LETTER OF REV. DANIEL W.M.
GARIBOLDI, D.D.

To the small Farmers, Tradesmen and
Labourers of Ireland.

PITTSBURG, STATE OF PENN'IA.,
Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

FOLLOWING COURSE.—I left Philadelphia on last Friday, at eleven o'clock, mid-day, and arrived at a town called Altoona, on the same evening, about nine o'clock, being a distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles. Starting next morning (Saturday) at seven o'clock, I arrived here at 1 o'clock, mid-day, being one hundred and seventeen miles; so that I am now three hundred and fifty-three miles from Philadelphia; and by the line of Philadelphia I am about four hundred and thirty miles from New York, due West. The thermometer, which I always carry with me, does not exceed eighty degrees at present, so that I am not much inconvenienced here by the heat. Yet the valuation, even in this temperature, is so great that I must divide our long journey into two moderate stages.

There was an additional reason for staying at Altoona on Friday night; because, if I had proceeded to Pittsburg by the night mail, I should have lost perhaps the very most gorgeous and sublime mountain scenery in steam-locomotion; there it is to be seen by the slow European, viz., the iron horse galloping against the hill at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the metal lungs of the cylinders puffing and panting, as two hundred and fifty passengers ride up a gradient or elevation of 98 feet in the mile. This prodigious feat our metal steeds performed in my presence without whip or spur; sometimes creeping over dry ravines two hundred feet deep; or again, hanging on the side of the perpendicular mountain, at least one hundred and fifty feet above the rocky, yellow river Juniata below. I shall write those two days' journeys in a regular order; promising that no description of mine can adequately paint or express the marvellous, novel and wealthy landscape which presented and spread out its natural and cultivated beauties at every turn in this enchanting passage.

The first time I have seen sleeping cars was on this line of railroad. The sleeping cars are, I think, of the same dimensions as the "day cars;" and yet the beds are roomy and convenient. And what would appear strange to those who have not seen the construction is: they contain the same number of passengers whether sitting or sleeping. The plan of these beds is as follows: The waking cars are built like a little Dublin tea-room; that is, seats on each side, with a narrow passage up the middle between them. In this scheme of cars two persons sit in each seat with their faces to the backs of the two persons who sit before them. But in the sleeping cars the arrangement of the seats is different—namely, two seats are turned towards each other, so that the two persons in each seat sit with their faces towards each other. The two seats thus placed opposite each other have leaves like a table, hinged so that when the leaves are lifted at right they make a level platform equal to the whole dimension of the two seats and the space between them. On this platform a mattress and sheets (no blankets) are spread, and it forms one comfortable bed for two persons. Just two feet four inches above this platform is a shelf supported on metal brackets and nicely cushioned, which forms a second bed for one person only. This shelf is only half the width of the lower platform; and, therefore, only one person who sleeps on it. This shelf is composed of three parts, viz., the middle and the two ends. In the day time the two ends are removed, and the central part being fixed forms a nice table between the passengers during the day. The upper or third bed is again two feet four inches above the central one, and is constructed like the common berth of a ship. This berth is more convenient for a sick person during the day, where one can rest or sleep without being annoyed by the passengers. Hence whether asleep or awake the same number—namely, fifty-six persons, are accommodated in each car. The sleepers lit along the side of the car, and not across the floor, and each bed is six feet long. In the morning persons can wash and dress and breakfast as their own prepared meat (if they choose) as every convenience of water and towels, &c., &c., are there ready to meet the wants of the travellers. Curtains are attached to the beds, and friends taking the same whole compartments can convey delicate ladies or children with singular advantage and comfort throughout those long and tedious journeys, which heretofore were impossible to be travelled without enormous trouble and expense, and perhaps even risk of life itself. All Europe goes in a slow coach, as compared with this American progress; and it is true to say that the entire genius of this country seems to be forever on the stretch to drive a more expeditious and a newer mode for arriving at the goal of all civil, social, commercial and political enterprises. And when one studies their institutions narrowly, it will be found that they are singularly successful in their originality of plan and rapid movement. And whether it be that this country being a new world, and every one in it learning all he can in this new school, in the shortest space of time, we cannot doubt; but, beyond all doubt, we can do better than that. A short, no question, are anticipating their future energy and contemptuous to us, in science, and even in professional celebrity.

After having lost sight of Philadelphia, and being quite cleared away from the equine suburbs and vias of the great city, the line of railroad lay through the richest agricultural valley hereafter described. This valley, for the distance of one hundred and six miles, till we reached Harrisburg, was one uninterrupted chain of fields, now under all kinds of grain, oats, rye, wheat, and Indian corn. The valley, seen on each side of the road, varied from one mile to two miles wide; beyond these hills a chain of low planted hills ran parallel with the railroad. But whenever a break occurs in the chain, we could see in the distance of miles and miles beyond, the same immense plains of luxuriant growing green grain, spread out as far as the eye could carry. When we know that a square mile contains six hundred and forty acres of land; and when we know that ten miles wide by one hundred miles long contains one thousand square miles, or 944,000 acres of land; and if we say that each of these acres produce ten barrels of wheat, we have here upwards of six million barrels of wheat in this valley, in our succession from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. Leaving all taxable estate, without tithes, rents, or taxes, save the small local taxes of the sheriff, one can well comprehend the wealth of this State, and again, the prosperous commercial position of the neighbouring city.

This district, just described, is of the limestone formation, with low, round-shouldered hills and rich loamy valleys. I calculated that the amount of hay or grass was proportionately small, being one could see, about one-tenth of the territory under consideration. During this section of the line I did not see one house that might be called a gentleman's mansion. They were all comfortable farmer's houses, and belonged principally to Quakers and the Dutch, so I have learned on my arrival at Altoona. Strange as it may appear, this great valley of grain does not maintain a proportionate market for manual labor. The introduction of machinery for all farm purposes has reduced this old description of labor about 25 per cent, and very often 50 per cent, where the farmers horses can work the machinery; and hence one scarcely ever sees a poor man's cabin, the former maintaining in his own house the few hands necessary to work the agricultural machinery. These hands, however, are well off—if they are single or sober—being lodged and boarded, and having besides from twelve to fifteen dollars a month.

We crossed the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg by one of those wooden bridges which the Americans sink, construct, and finish in a month! Of all men living, the American tradesman is most skillful in works of wood. An American is born a carpenter, a cobbler, a builder, and architect; his whole genius is wood, be it all wood, except his head; and I pledge my word he has no wooden head. Having crossed the Susquehanna over this stout, solid, wooden extempor bridge, we rode into the old style of grain fields on each side of the road as before. The only difference in the landscape was that the geology of the district began to present slate in the place of limestone; and expressed in more decided development the presence of coal of some sort or other—Add to this change innumerable irregularities in the small hill range that skirted our line of route. It was evident that we were approaching some light mountain chain; and that these strange families of irregular hills were the upheaved distant expression of the internal commotion from which originally started some monarch new born mountains. I was not deceived; after having travelled about forty miles we reached a clean, pretty station called Mifflin; and here indeed the traveller was surprised to see during twelve miles (to Lawistown) every scheme of figure, device, height, width, depth, into which the fancy of Nature could, in one of her most poetical humors, cast and mould her innumerable hills. They were all of the conical or sugar loaf family. At one time they would appear in rows of three, four, six or ten, all of the same height; at another time they would appear in triangles or squares, or parallelograms of different heights. Again, their ravines ran east, west north and south; and above all, their natural, beautiful, romantic glens, all planted in rich beautiful trees by the old experienced hand of graceful nature. Then again, hill upon hill, behind hill; circles of hills round circles of hills; one tall hill, above all the surrounding hills; all, all formed groups, families, and chans, and ravines, and glens, and a practical hill-romance, such as I do believe, neither is or could be excelled on the entire earth. Who rendered this hill-poetry so very entrancing was that the Juniata accompanied us the whole way. Of course the whole route through this mountain phantasy was on an ever varying curve. In fact, we were describing the figure of eight (8) on every two miles of road; with the river performing the same road with the steam engine. I might with much propriety of rhetorical imagery say that the engine and Juniata danced in an exquisitely curved figure for twelve miles through several admiring families of enchanting hills. This scene of beauty is Nature, shall never be effaced, from my memory or be forgotten by my Irish heart, as long as I live. On arriving at Altoona, and wondering with fellow-travellers, I learned from them that the universal impression made upon all travellers of all nations is—namely, that there is nothing of this kind of landscape more beautiful in the whole world.

As might be expected, we found on leaving Altoona, in company mentioned, that we were close to the foot of the Appalachian mountains. The highest point of this particular watershed is 1000 feet above the

level of Altoona, and the heat or lower point of which the steam-engine could pass with 700 feet above the same level. The idea of crossing 1000 feet high by steam I might well dismasted me; and knowing something of mechanics, I treated the risk of suspending such an elevation, by steam, steam, if any one of the coupling of the carriage snapped and broke, we all ran away back down the hill at a most frightful velocity. Having made inquiry of a most obliging conductor, I learned that we should begin to ascend the real hill at that thinning point, about seven miles from the summit level of the mountain. Hence you perceive, in order to climb a height of 700 feet, in a line of six miles, we should not sit at the scale of 100 feet in each mile or thousand rods. This is a fearful scale of ascent for a steam engine with fire cars attached, with nearly fifty passengers in each. I learned, however, that the last cars were furnished with potent double breaks, and hence, that if a coupling snapped, we could be stuck instantaneously to the road and kept from running down the hill. Every traveler had his head out of the window to see how the engine would ride it up; when lo! it put the iron horses to, and we galloped it up at the rate of twenty miles an hour, with its load of nearly three hundred passengers! When I looked out from the window at the line in advance of me the road did not appear more than a four wide, and looked like a huge track-sore going round the mountain—Three or four times I observed the road not to go round the hill, but to ascend on the same side of the hill, by ascending curves, like a large iron serpent with his tail at the bottom, and coiling himself by successive coils till his head reached the top.

The ravines so beautifully planted beneath, and the tallest trees, not reaching half the way up to our own iron pathway, was, indeed, a thrilling sight; and the passages where the tramway was cut into the side of the almost perpendicular mountain, with two hundred feet of a peak over our heads, and nearly two hundred feet of a glen, with a deep river below, is one of those curiously chilling experiments which, for the first time and trial, do test the courage of the tares. But there has not been even one disaster on this line of road since its opening, such has been the caution of the officers, and such has been the perfection of the carriage and the horses. At one point of the road called the "pack saddle" (so called from the shape of the opposite mountain) there is a vast doubly sublime—that is, it is that description of sublime which partakes equally of the terrible and the beautiful. And, indeed, to any who can fancy a steam-carriage moving round a narrow gutter under the eaves of a house where the height of the wall is 150 feet, and where the least elevation of the machine precipitates the ravished tourist into the deep flat without the shadow of an escape. This pack saddle visits will be admitted by all poetical travelling men to be a true and correct practical exemplification of the "double sublime." For my part, I was exceeding rejoiced when I learned that the pack saddle experiments had concluded. This passage was partly aerial, partly terrestrial, and partly aquatic; and altogether this successful engineering of the American genius over the air, land, and water, does raise considerably in my mind even my former favorable impressions of progressive adventurous Americanism.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONTRACT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:—The Pacific telegraph contract is not yet made. Secretary C. B. D. is determined to award the contract to responsible parties who can and will fulfil it. The object of Congress was to secure the speedy construction of means of telegraphic communication. Mr. B. and associates have not only ample means, but control of the lines of both sides of the mountains, which they are rapidly pushing forward both East and West. So well are they satisfied, however, that no money can be made out of the contract as an investment, that they offer, in case it is awarded to them, to give up thousand dollars additional to any responsible contractor who will push it through. They can well afford this, the increase of business which its completion will afford their lines will exceed that amount, per annum. At the same time they have little faith that bidders below the maximum sum named in the bill will be able to build it. Their experience in constructing lines of telegraph should constitute them competent judges of the matter.

BLODWIN IN NEW YORK.—The little Frenchman gave an exhibition in New York on Thursday. The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

After a delay of an hour and a half, Blodwin ascended one of the masts, between which the rope—a manile, seven inches in circumference—was suspended at an elevation so great that it seemed to lie against the diaphragm, and went through a series of these marvelous feats which the world has held its breath, looking out on his back, hanging by his legs, and in a swing attached to the main cord turning somersaults without any balance-pole. The wind blew so hard that the sailor could scarcely keep his balance, and was nearly unable to make progress forward. He stared wildly backward over the ocean, concluding the performance at 8 o'clock. The audience will be repeated today Friday afternoon. Setting the scene, the next to be a week from today.

An elaborate stage machinery has been built, and will shortly be put into operation, in Richmond, Virginia.

THE STEAMER ON THE MICHIGAN-LAKE.—
THE CHICAGO FERRY.

The following is an extract from a paper written recently by a young man from the state of Michigan and her unfortunate passengers and crew, who, in consequence, it appears, were judged to be pirates.

Statement of Mr. Smith.

Michael K. Smith of Union City, was among the party captured by the Indians and their followers, it is said, on the 25th ult. He gives the following statement of the disaster. He was on the boat with Capt. Wilson.

The captain ordered all the passengers to get into boats; I think the men of them did. We then ordered the crew to take axes and break open the state rooms, so that none should be left in them; I think that nearly every passenger got out, although I pulled out, but we were forced by the state rooms. A short time after the engine fell through the bottom of the vessel, I heard think there was a noise after the Indians struck her; the hull was soon immediately leaking, leaving the hurricane deck. A great portion of the passengers were up the hurricane deck when the hull began to leak, the most of them jumping overboard, thinking that would save us; but the Indians came and took us, and I pulled out, and we galloped it up at the rate of twenty miles an hour, with its load of nearly three hundred passengers! When I looked out from the window at the line in advance of me the road did not appear more than a four wide, and looked like a huge track-sore going round the mountain—Three or four times I observed the road not to go round the hill, but to ascend on the same side of the hill, by ascending curves, like a large iron serpent with his tail at the bottom, and coiling himself by successive coils till his head reached the top.

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STATEMENT OF MR. L.

The family of Mr. L. consisted of himself,

his wife Frank and an adopted daughter named Emma. The baggage of the party was not with them, it having been sent from the Trenton House, in charge of the Adams Express Company.

Statement of the Steward.

Frederick Ross, steward of the Lady Elgin, says the damage to our board was suspended half an hour before the collision on account of the heavy wind and sea, but the white boat was lighted up brilliantly. Mr. R. describes the scene on board the steamer after the collision as one of the wildest excitement and confusion. The passengers rushed about like mad, some shouting, others screaming, others running, others jumping overboard, and clinging to their husbands or companions in frantic terror. For a considerable time after the boat left the wreck, the terrible shrieks of the passengers were heard above the heavy tempest.

Incidents.

It is said that one man, a passenger, who was saved in one of the boats, left his wife and child in the boat, and in his affliction did not seem to think of them until he was himself safe.

Mr. K. was with his wife on the pilot-house.

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MURRAY FOR DEMOCRACY.

Utica Brightening.

THE REPUBLICANS SCAMMED.

In our last issue we appealed to the Democracy of Franklin county not to let their division on the Presidential question, and the apparent impossibility of defeating Lincoln, lead them to lose sight of the October election. We pointed out to them the numerous important offices to be filled at the first election, and called upon them to come out and save these even if the great stake of November could not be gained. We have reason to believe that our call will be gloriously responded to. The Democracy of Franklin seldom fail in the performance of their duty. They have the intelligence to perceive the effect of a victory in October. They know the advantage of securing the Governor, the member of Congress, the Legislative ticket and the County Officers, and they will come out in force to accomplish their election.

We can assure our friends that the prospect of a Democratic triumph at the Gubernatorial election is brightening every day. There never was much uncertainty about Foote's election. His chance always was good, and it has greatly improved within the last few weeks. A multitude of conservative voters, who were hesitating where to bestow their suffrage, have finally arrived at the conclusion that it is their duty to save the commonwealth from the plundering rule of CURTIN. This determination of theirs has filled the Republicans with alarm, and a few of them have the candor to admit not only that CURTIN's prospects are clean gone, but that there is a probability that Pennsylvania will go against LINCOLN! The following article from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, a LINCOLN paper, shows clearly the state of alarm existing in the Republican camp at headquarters. Let our friends read it and take fresh courage from its candid admission of coming defeat to the Republican party.

Changes in the Campaign.

But a few weeks ago all the elements opposed to the election of the Republican candidate for Gubernatorial honors, were disinterested in reference to the October struggle as they seemed to be about the Presidential contest in the preceding months—that is to say wholly disengaged. Friends of Douglas, led by a journal claiming powerful influence, insisted that General Foote should openly avow himself in favor of the little giant, while those of the Breckinridge wing, whose votes, though not considerable in the State outside of Philadelphia, were awaiting that course as a signal for thorough overthrow of party discipline. The adherents of Bell and Everett, until a comparatively recent period, contemplated a square nomination for Governor, and in default of such a combination, it was hoped by most Republicans that their influence and votes would be certain for Mr. CURTIN.

The last mentioned expectation, founded upon the old Whig tendencies of their candidate and his scruples on the tariff question, and others which were supposed likely to seal forth the Union-Confederate sympathies, had it would seem, been disappointed. From all present signs, even a fight between the rival organizations, and allusions made by the public speakers and the press, there is a more bitter feeling entertained between the Union party and the Republicans than between either of them and the Democracy. Perhaps this is not unusual, as the leaders in behalf of Mr. Bell, told us that he is the only real opponent of Mr. Lincoln throughout the Union, and they would be glad to have him as their leader, if he would be so inclined.

This two factions generally agreeing to be the one and individual Democracy have apparently met this spirit by buying the hatchet and fanning the flames of war between themselves and the two others. This is a foregone conclusion, the first result of course being a handful of personally ambitious individuals who, whatever they may say and swear, and however they may hold aloft, have sworn to increase the mass of the once great party in this regard. The great and momentous meeting of last Saturday night, not only showed this fact at the time, but its results have since been evident in the greater spirit and interest felt for Foote, without any personal defiance of his party views, and the general thought and temporary spirit displayed between the friends of Douglass, Breckinridge and Bell, whatever and whenever they meet. Other than this, no man or group of men in private interview, however this may be—wants to know something about the Missouri Compromise. [Cheers.] I have not the slightest objection to telling him all he desires to know upon that subject. Stephen A. Douglas will not give up electoral votes in the Union. Breckinridge, we know well,

defend him. With force and energy Mr. Foote may, in the course of things be elected, but I "fancy" ours will be the market of New England, New Jersey, and other States, where the condition is not yet perfect on the Presidential question, a similar course would be adopted by the rank and file of the party, whatever might be the wishes of their leaders. The present movement in this State may change the whole aspect of affairs, and yet throw the election into the House of Representatives.

Republican Mass Meeting.

On Thursday last the Republicans attempted to get up a tremendous Mass Meeting, in this place, but failed. It was the quietest affair to be dubbed a Mass Meeting that ever came off in this State.

As many people usually collect at an ordinary rendezvous—which it very much resembled—Andrew J. Curtin was the auctioneer—the put himself up for bids but didn't get any. A live candidate for Governor, an impudent, or rather "unprincipled" Prussian, the feeble Joseph Case, big posters, wide awakes and the consequential Andy Rankin all clubbed together would not draw. The attractions were unusual and of the most heterogeneous character but the people begged to be excused and stayed at home. As a compliment to the Captain General of the intelligent State Committee—we had supposed this county would have turned out strong.

But when the hearts of the people are not there their bodies won't go. The Committee of Disagreement for the Mass Meeting did their work admirably. They exerted themselves nobly to keep it from being known who and where Schatz would speak and they very nearly succeeded.

They gave the military the slip nicely, and altogether behaved in the most prudent and judicious manner. We hope that the one who rendered himself most personally useful on that innumerable day will be promoted to the vacant captaincy in the wide-wakes—he is certainly a wide-wake chap and deserves to be promoted to a position where he can display himself and his peculiar talent for managing a small Mass Meeting!

The performance in the grove was of the most entertaining character. Our "unashed" the head of Schatz to ascertain if a "Dutchman" has two skulls, and Casey "unashed" the head of Curtin to ascertain if he had any brains. They both failed in their demonstrations while McClure looked on with horror and amazement. It was a spectacle not often witnessed outside of a Dissecting Room.

Altogether the meeting was a trifling affair, and very badly managed. Schatz was imported here, as they said, expressly to "fix" the Dutch. But our German fellow citizens have all very intelligent people and know all about his antecedents—have no soul's ease in, in regard for him in any way, either in Red Republicans, Black Republicans, Atheneum, or any other firm that he professes. Curtin made a very poor impression on the people and did not excite one bit of enthusiasm. The Republicans themselves acknowledge that their meeting was flat, stale and unprofitable.

Inconsistency of Douglass.

Douglas does not seem to be governed by fixed principles of any kind. In his present stamping tour, he is guilty of the grossest inconsistencies. In some places he avows himself against the Dred Scott decision. In others, he avows himself in its favor. His career with regard to the Missouri Compromise is equally contradictory and inconsistent. Here is a specimen:

(From Douglass' Speech at Springfield, Ill., in 1858.)

"The Missouri Compromise had its origin in the hearts of all patriotic men who desired to prevent the perpetuation of the blessings of freedom. Under the Constitution, it is next to God to save the mass of the once great party in this regard. The great and momentous meeting of last Saturday night, not only showed this fact at the time, but its results have since been evident in the greater spirit and interest felt for Foote, without any personal defiance of his party views, and the general thought and temporary spirit displayed between the friends of Douglass, Breckinridge and Bell, whatever and whenever they meet. Other than this, no man or group of men in private interview, however this may be—wants to know something about the Missouri Compromise. [Cheers.] I have not the slightest objection to telling him all he desires to know upon that subject. Stephen A. Douglas will not give up electoral votes in the Union. Breckinridge, we know well,

Douglas and the English Bill.

Mr. Cox, M. C. of Ohio, has been making some new revelations in regard to the "straightforwardness" of the "Little Joe." In a recent speech in his State, he made the following declaration, as reported in the Columbus *Advertiser*:

"Mr. Cox said he had been informed by some for the English bill, that he had been told, that the candidate is the only one who can be elected, because he holds the 400 millions of all the others to prove that enough to victories means, for so the people hold it, is held in high, low and "between," at least, professed politicians enough to give him a majority. But that is to the credit, as regards the election, that they take the only course that goes to the

THE COUNTRY IN A BLAZE
FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

Pennsylvania

Democratic Meeting in Perry.—Last Saturday a large anti-slavery meeting was held at Mount Pleasant. Addresses were made by Messrs. Mitchell, Snyder, Cummings, Parker, Boyer, &c. It was one of the largest and most spirited meetings ever held in Perry. The speakers spoke to us with interest and confidence that they were friends in the election of Breckinridge, Lane and Foster, who are the only democratic candidates that will get any votes in Perry. —*Perry Grove Times.*

Mating at New Hope.—Notwithstanding the great rains of yesterday evening, the Democracy of Salisbury and New Hope townships assembled in great force at the Hall of the Breckinridge Club, at the town of New Hope. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Patrick, in a speech of nearly two hours. He was listened to with marked attention and interest. The audience was unabated.

Northampton County.—The Voter Club of Bethlehem held last night a very large and highly enthusiastic meeting in front of their Hall. Previous to the meeting the newly organized "Hickory Knights" paraded, with their red, white and blue banners and some impressive transports, through our streets, and created quite an excitement. The county is alive for Breckinridge and Lane.

Democratic National Club of Wilkes-Barre.—The following resolutions were passed at a late meeting of the "National Club" of Wilkes-Barre:

Resolved. That we heartily endorse and approve the action of the State Central Committee in sending a delegation to the State Convention at Jefferson City yesterday. Fifty-eight delegates were represented. Col. John H. Hauback, of Green, Co., presided.

Breckinridge Club of Wilkes-Barre.—The following resolutions were passed at a late meeting of the "National Club" of Wilkes-Barre:

Resolved. That as Democrats who will not or support any candidate for office in our county, district or State who is not pledged to defeat, by all means in his power, the Black Republican candidate, Abram Lincoln, in the Presidency of the United States.

The meeting was ably addressed by Dr. Morris, President of the Breckinridge Club of Scranton, Caleb Bowman, and Dr. Harry Hale of Hawley.

Montgomery County.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the National Democratic, favorable to the election of Breckinridge, Lane and Foster, was held yesterday at Washington Square, Montgomery county. In the early part of the day the meeting was addressed by several distinguished speakers representing the county. In the afternoon, effective speeches were made by Mr. Bowman and Dr. Patrick, this city, and at night Robert Tyler, Esq., addressed the meeting in a speech of unsurpassed brilliancy and power.

Philadelphia City.—A large and enthusiastic demonstration was made last night in the Fourteenth Ward by the friends of Breckinridge, Lane and Foster, condemning the late effort of Stephen Arnold Douglas to disorganize the Democracy in this State, and exposing the insincerity of the so-called "Little Giant" on the tariff. Speeches were delivered by John Milton May, Arthur M. Burton and Edward J. Thomas, Esq. John C. Smith, Esq., presided.

Bucks County.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the National Democratic, favorable to the election of Breckinridge, Lane and Foster, was held yesterday at Washington Square, Philadelphia, in the early part of the day. The meeting was addressed by several distinguished speakers representing the county. In the afternoon, effective speeches were made by Mr. Bowman and Dr. Patrick, this city, and at night Robert Tyler, Esq., addressed the meeting in a speech of unsurpassed brilliancy and power.

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Bucks County.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy favorable to the election of Breckinridge, Lane and Foster, was held yesterday at Washington Square, Philadelphia, under command of Major Smartlander, with a band of music, torches and banners, bearing inscriptions. We keep step with the Music of the Union.—paraded the streets in large numbers.

Cambria County.—The party is nearly a unit on the Reading Electoral ticket, notwithstanding the bold men having repudiated the straight out and concern made by Fowney, Helderman & Co.

Mississippi.—The state of Mississippi, of course, can be no doubt whatever for Breckinridge and Lane and Foster, will sweep the state.

Breckinridge Guards.—Under command of Major Smartlander, with a band of music, torches and banners, bearing inscriptions. We keep step with the Music of the Union.—paraded the streets in large numbers.

Franklin County.—The party is nearly a unit on the Reading Electoral ticket, notwithstanding the bold men having repudiated the straight out and concern made by Fowney, Helderman & Co.

Indiana.—The state of Indiana, of course, can be no doubt whatever for Breckinridge and Lane and Foster, will sweep the state.

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Breckinridge Guards.—Under command of Major Smartlander, with a band of music, torches and banners, bearing inscriptions. We keep step with the Music of the Union.—paraded the streets in large numbers.

Georgia.—A Georgia correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:—"You know the fact that Douglass, Bell and Breckinridge parties exist in Georgia. Douglass will hardly receive ten thousand votes; Bell about thirty thousand; Breckinridge will receive the balance. Georgia will cast at least one hundred and ten thousand votes."

A Great Assumption in Georgia.—S. R. Burton, Esq., the very strongest man of the Opposition in Georgia, has recently declared for Breckinridge and Lane, and will soon take the stump. There are very few men, at the present time, in Georgia, superior to Mr. Burton's very few natural gifts and as well educated. For years he has been the man of the Savannah Opposition, admired and looked up to by all. With such men as H. W. Miller, F. S. Denover and C. Evans to aid the State Rights cause, Georgia is safe enough.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Tenn.—The Democratic majority in Tennessee is about 30,000, and 30,000.

Breckinridge Guards.—Under command of Major Smartlander, with a band of music, torches and banners, bearing inscriptions. We keep step with the Music of the Union.—paraded the streets in large numbers.

Florida.—The Journal of Commerce, is noticing the fact that the Breckinridge Party has run up the names of Breckinridge and Lane, says:—"The six Breckinridge men, who will vote for Douglass, voted against him in that election, and the steps he took to support him."

Douglas only the two are pro-Douglas, and in Hartford and one in New Haven, which have been submitted from their birth. As a general result, the Breckinridge and Lane men in Connecticut will be the most substantial and reliable, as well as the largest portion of the Democracy of the State.

The Biggest Boss.—(Conn.) says:—"In compliance with the sentiments of a large majority of the Democracy in this State, we now host the other of Breckinridge and Lane."

Kentucky.—From all parts of Kentucky, the news is most inspiring. The hundreds of loyal Democrats we have there are in full out of every State. We have but little doubt that Mr. Breckinridge will carry the suits of Kentucky over all three of his opponents.

Montgomery.—From all parts of Kentucky, the news is most inspiring. The hundreds of loyal Democrats we have there are in full out of every State. We have but little doubt that Mr. Breckinridge will carry the suits of Kentucky over all three of his opponents.

Illinois.—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

Massachusetts.—**Concord.**—A special Deputation to the St. L. Republicans, from the Breckinridge and Lane Convention met at Jefferson City yesterday. Fifty-eight delegates were represented. Col. John H. Hauback, of Green, Co., presided.

Alabama.—**Birmingham.**—The Birmingham election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

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Arkansas.—**Little Rock.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

Mississippi.—**Jackson.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

Missouri.—**St. Louis.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

Virginia.—**Richmond.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

West Virginia.—**Morgantown.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

North Carolina.—**Raleigh.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

South Carolina.—**Charleston.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

Georgia.—**Atlanta.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

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Mississippi.—**Meridian.**—The Jefferson County election, that at least, was probably the largest, out of eleven of the counties on the State ticket recently held, was for Breckinridge for President. Douglass did not carry even a dozen of counties in the State. The vote will be in the neighborhood of 25,000."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1905. BASKETS AND PARCELS.

All kinds, hand and wire woven.

J. H. COOPER, Manufacturer.

Gen. Wm. P. Schell.
Hon. W. P. Schell, of Bedford county, was nominated by the Congressional Committee, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. Mr. Schell's nomination has been received with much favor and enthusiasm in this country, and it is conceived on all sides that he will receive the cordial support of the whole, established and unenriched party. Mr. Schell although not personally known to our citizens, is well known by reputation for his honesty, integrity and brilliant talents. He has represented his district in the State Senate with much ability, and approbation of the people. His personal popularity elected him by a large majority in a district considered hopeless and beyond recovery.

Mr. Schell visited this place on Friday last, when he was called upon by a large majority of our citizens who all praised with his easy address and frank-hearted manner. He will again visit us and we assure him a warm reception and hearty welcome.

It had been reported in some of the other counties that Mr. Schell was strongly opposed by the party in this county. This story probably originated from the fact that this county was not represented at the Conference. The conference having been instructed for Mr. Doty, and having learned that the other counties had all instructed for Mr. Schell, deemed it unnecessary to attend, and their absence was entirely owing to the time, distance, trouble and inconvenience of attending at Chambersburg. Mr. Doty and his conferees entertain for Mr. Schell the feelings of the highest personal respect—they all endorse, approve and heartily appreciate his earnest, warmest, and heartfelt efforts.

The opposition have in this county been indiscriminately circulating that Mr. Schell was a straightforward Douglass man. This charge is a wicked invention of the enemy. Mr. Schell's conduct has been faulted for the Crosses Compromises. He has endorsed the State Central Committee in all their actions. That is Mr. Schell's platform and for it he will receive the ardent and sincere support of the Democracy of Juniata. Mr. Schell's platform is their platform. They never asked for more. They would never agree to take less.

The great and principal charge which the Opposition are so incessantly and violently spreading against Mr. Schell is that he is interested in and forged money and money to start a newspaper. The opposition are also well known that every man connected with that paper is digging his political grave, and that each will be buried with his honorable ribs, where there will be no tears or groans or lamentations. The story, therefore, is a most wicked, malicious and diabolical calumny. It is a most stupid falsehood. Mr. Schell is utterly and entirely innocent of the charge.

We never knew anything about the True Democrat until we saw a copy of that paper. And since Mr. Schell has been here the friends of Mr. McPherson have become desperate on the charge. The fuel will now rest on the heads of the inventors and we call upon our friends, the National Democracy of Juniata county to rebuke the men that would resort to such unmitigated nonsense.

Mr. Schell is in every respect worthy of the cause of the Democracy. To know him is to be his friend. With all the opposition to the contrary, his popularity is only equal to his friends. His vote will be the same.—

Hon. William P. Schell.

The congressional candidate visited this Borough yesterday, and those of our citizens who are not before Mr. Schell, were highly pleased with his gallant and democratic and independent manners. His stay with us was brief, but we are happy to state that he expects to be able to spend a few days in the interior of our county, when he will call upon every one of our Democracy as his limited time permits; and we feel assured promising him a cordial welcome, for in the opinion of those who are acquainted with Mr. Schell, the Democracy of this District have at no time had a more worthy their support. Mr. Schell is a true friend to the cause of Democracy, and a member of the State Legislature, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His qualifications as a statesman, as a representative and as a Democrat, has been acknowledged by all Democratic fellow members of the House of Representatives by their selecting him as speaker—which responsible and arduous position he filled with marked ability.

The appreciation of Mr. Schell's worth and his political services are attested by the respect which is given him by the citizens of Bedford county, in having received a majority of six hundred in that county when a candidate for the State Senate. This largely increased majority was not only a tribute of respect to the worth of Mr. Schell, but an expression of the confidence of his immediate constituents in the exercise of his immediate influence in favor of the protection of free and honest interests in which his constituents are largely interested.

We understand that Mr. Schell expresses himself fondly in the Union Elector ticket, and is in fact, with all the popularity of the nomination of this District, in a moment of doubt that he will be triumphantly elected; and that the citizens of our District will congratulate themselves upon his election when his valuable services as a conservative, amiable and faithful representative will have assured them of his possessing the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capability.—Junata True Democrat.

Hon. W. P. Schell.

The nomination of the above-named gentleman as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by more of all parties who desire that our National Legislature shall be composed of good and worthy men. In Bedford and Fulton, the name of William P. Schell is a household word. In the remaining counties in this district, Mr. Schell's public services, and his integrity of character, are well known and highly appreciated. We might add another article from newspapermen in every State, speaking of Mr. Schell's public career in the most flattering terms. But this would be a work of supererogation. Our readers know the man too well to make it necessary for us to write or quote extracts upon his character. To the people of our country, Mr. Schell has always proved a friend in all their interests—Every public enterprise calculated for the good of the community, has found him as earnest, untiring, active, bold and thorough and ready support. Possessing a clear and strong mind, and having at an early age formed habits of sobriety and close attention to business, he has been able to accomplish what many would have turned from in despair. As a member of this, we need but refer to his association with the Broad Top Improvement, which opened up a series of unbounded wealth in that beautiful region. Or rather to his extensive services rendered, we can recall all now that to Wm. P. Schell we are specially, almost wholly, indebted for the completion of the project of the Broad Top Improvement. More than \$100,000.00 has been expended upon the work done upon that road, as raised by Wm. P. Schell. Then it is proposed that K. M. Schell add \$100,000.00 to the fund, so that he could do all he could for a railroad to Bedford, as

persons expected that he would be able to accomplish half that he has. If a friend thought it was, though honest practice, his enemies denominated it as an obstructive scheme. Yet how nobly has he redeemed his word! How manfully has he fulfilled his promise! Citizens of Bedford county! Democrats, Republicans, Bell men! Is not such a man worthy of your votes? Is not such a citizen worthy of your encouragement!—Bedford Gazette.

President Buchanan desires to be present at the ball to be given in New York in honor of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales has sent Bloomsbury, the Prince of Wales.

MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 21, 1860.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLYER--Wheat	12
FLYER--Barley	12
FLYER--Soybeans	12
FLYER--Rye	12
FLYER--Oats	12
FLYER--Wheat	12
WHEAT--Barley	12
RYE	12
COOPERED	12
DOVETAIL	12
PEPPERS	12
BUTTER	12
EGGS	12
TAFFY	12
HARD SOAPS	12
SOAP BRASS	12
PAINTED	12
DRYED APPLES	12
WASHING SOAP	12
UNCOOKED	12

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

From the Baltimore American.

Sept. 24, 1860.

FLYER--Wheat	12
FLYER--Barley	12
FLYER--Soybeans	12
FLYER--Rye	12
FLYER--Oats	12
WHEAT--Barley	12
RYE	12
COOPERED	12
DOVETAIL	12
PEPPERS	12
BUTTER	12
EGGS	12
TAFFY	12
HARD SOAPS	12
SOAP BRASS	12
PAINTED	12
DRYED APPLES	12
WASHING SOAP	12
UNCOOKED	12

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons

interested will please take notice that the following documents have ended their service to the Register's Office, and are now open to the public, at the office of the Register, No. 10, Franklin Street, Boston, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1860, at the Court House, Boston.

John H. Barker, Esq., 268 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Peter Buckley, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John C. Dyer, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. French, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John G. Hart, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Harvey, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Jackson, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Jones, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Loring, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Moore, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Muller, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

John H. Parker, Esq., 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

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