ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.-They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rate. "INQUIRER." on the subject of Teachers' In stitutes, came to hand too late for this week's

paper. It shall have a place in our next issue. MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress met on yesterday at 12 o'clock and as the same officers hold over from the last session, there will be no other delay in the organization than calling the roll and swearing in any new members who may have been elected to fill vacancies. The President's Message, which is said to be very lengthy, it is thought would be sent in immediately after the two houses were organized; if not on yes terday, it would be the first thing in order today. As this is the short session, and must terminate on the 3d of March, we hope to see a business time of it. The Kansas imbroglio is at an end, and other and far more important matters, both foreign and domestic, claim the prompt attention of the Representatives of the people. The last session was mainly devoted to the interests of the black race may we not hope that the white population will have some show during the present winter.

The President's Message will appear in our next issue. During the session we shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of every thing of importance that transpires.

ELECTION OF GEN. KEIM.

Contrary to all expectation, Gen. WILLIAM H. KEIM, the Volunteer (Republican) candidate, has been elected to Congress from Berks county, over Joel B. Wanner, Esq., the Democratic candidate. The vote stood 6156, to 5687, thus giving Keim a majority of 469!

This is a most astonishing result in that hitherto stronghold of Democracy, and indi cates a state of things there in the organization of the party which is any thing but pleasant to contemplate. Mr. WANNER is represented as a gentleman of talents and integrity, of high moral character, and withal a sound and unflinching Democrat; and why he should be defeated in acounty that gave Mr. BUCHANAN nearly seven thousand majority, is really surprising, especially as it does not appear that Lecomptonism or anti-Lecomp tonism had anything to do with the contest. To be sure, the vote in the county was comparatively a small one, as it generally is at all special elections, but then why should Demecrats be lukewarm and indifferent, and remain away from the polls in greater numbers than their opponents? or why should any of them desert their political friends and go over to the enemy, as must have been the case to a considerable extent? The day was a pleasant one; but even if it had been stormy or disagreeable, the Democrats were just as able to venture out as their opponents, and should have done so at all hazards, so as to retrieve the character which they lost in October by the election of Mr. Swartz. There is evidently a "screw loose" somewhere, and the sooner our Democratic friends in Berks county re organize the better. Two consecutive defeats is as much as the party can stand even there; let them see to it that no permanent injury results from the election of SWARTZ and KEIM.

TRIAL OF ALLIBONE AND NEWHALL. The trial of Thomas Allibone and Thomas A. Newhall for conspiracy, in cheating and defrauding the Bank of Pennsylvania, commenced at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, in the Quarter Sessions, and is still The Defendants submitted affidavits, asking for separate trials, but after argument by counsel the motion was overruled by the Court. Mr. Loughead, the District Attorney, prosecutes for the Commonwealth; and Messrs. Meredith, Thayer, Brewster and Wharton are concerned for the Defendants. The testimony, which promises to be very voluminous, is, so far, strongly against the Defendants; and, we think, it will require all the ingenuity of their learned and able counsel to save the Defendants from the consequences of the crime charged against them.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Allibone was at the time of the failure of the Institution, in September, 1857, and for several years previous, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and was living all that time in princely splendor. Mr. Newhall was a Director of the President pro. tem. during Mr. Allibone's

We learn from the opening of Mr. Loughead, that the Bank was first chartered in 1793, with a capital of three millions of dollars-in thirteen County Meetings, held for the appoint 1810, and 1830 it was re chartered, when the capital was somewhat reduced; in 1844, the vention for nominating State officers in Kencapital was again reduced to \$1,562,000. It | tucky, and adds that all those meetings endorse was afterward increased to \$1,800,000, and the Administration of James Buchanan, and was in a prosperous condition in 1853 when thus add the influence of their name to the Allibone became President. Newhall was Democratic Administration of the President. instrumental in securing his election, and was | It is clearly shown by these, and the other his bosom friend. Newhall and Allibone's meetings that have been holden in the State, son were partners in a sugar refinery, and that old Kentucky is true to the President, used immense sums of money of the Bank, in | true to the Democracy, and true to the Union. their business, without the knowledge of the Her people are not carried away by any of Directors. Allibone and Newhall appear to have drawn out and used the funds of the Institution at pleasure, without consulting the Board at all. After the Bank failed, and an inventory of the assets was made, it was found that nearly \$2,000,000 were gone, all of which deficiency had occurred during the

administration of Allibone and Newhall. The trial elicits immense interest in Phila delphia, and the Court Room is crowded daily with anxious stockholders, depositors and for the United States Senate. others. Judge Thompson presides at the trial.

DECLINES THE HONOR! now on a visit to New York. In reply to an | tion of the Castle of Perote, by the Constituaddress of some of his political friends, on tionalists, under General Trejos, which, after Thursday, he declined their request that he would permit himself to be placed at the head of a national party movement-and declared that he was not, and did not expect to be, a the Zuloaga troops under Echeagaray, took candidate for the Presidency; and that he intended hereafter to act, not in obedience to any party requirements, but in accordance

with his own convictions of the public good. Whether these declarations mean that he intends to sustain Senator SEWARD in his aspirations, or whether he is going to act with the Democrats in the future, it is impossible tion of any territory of the Republic, and 4. ters of the present Administration. to say. We rather suppose he will turn Black | Calls on the authorities to sustain him. Republican. But we must wait for further Despatches received by the Juarez Government developments.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED. The Legislature of South Carolina have elected Hon. James Chesnur to the U. S. party. Gen. Alatriste states that he has open by inserting gunpowder into the keyhole. Senate. The election was warmly contested, occupied Mineral del Monte, Pachuca and No clue had at the latest accounts, been and took place on the tenth ballot. It is other points. Despatches from Tobasco, state obtained of the robbers. looked upon as a signal triumph of the that the Zuloaga party in that State are conservatives over the fire eaters. Governor | confined to the city and environs of San Juan

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR. Hon. John Letcher has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. His nomination was bitterly opposed by the Richmond Enquirer and several other papers in the interest of Governor Wise, Senator Hunter.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. The New York Journal of Commerce preforeign commerce of the United States for the last fiscal year, ending June 30. It appears we have imported goods and specie to the amount of \$282,618,150, and exported the same to the amount of \$324,644,421. Our exports therefore have exceeded our imports by the sum of about \$42,000,000, and we owe that much less to foreign nations than we did a year ago, or they owe us that much on the transactions of the year. This shows that we have been economizing since the hard times

set in; and we are glad it is so, for economy is the best of all cures for hard times. The falling off in dutiable imports compared with the previous year is ninety-two millions, whilst there is an increase of seven millions in free goods. The increase in free goods is made up entirely of articles added to the free list by the tariff of 1857. The Republicans who passed the tariff act of 1857 just before Mr. Buchanan became President, are responsible for this increase of seven millions in importations paying no duty. As the importation of dutiable goods fell off, there can be no doubt that these seven millions would have been kept out of the country if the duty laid on them by the Democratic Tariff of 1846 had not been taken off by the Republican Tariff of 1857.

The importation of dutiable goods having fallen off ninety-two millions, and seven millions having come in free under the tariff of 1857 that would have had to pay under the tariff of 1846, it follows that Mr. Buchanan's administration has lost the benefit of the duty on ninety-nine millions. The average rate of fanaticism should obstruct it, bids fair duty is over twenty per cent., and therefore the loss to the Treasury on account of diminished importations of dutiable goods and ex- young Virginian, George Washington, then tension of the free list, during the past year, was about twenty millions of dollars. This, with diminished revenue from hand sales, growing out of the financial revulsion, was certainly enough to embarrass the Treasury of the United States; and yet the Opposition, with the most dishonorable unfairness, ascribe the depleted condition of the public funds to the "extravagance" of Mr. Buchanan's administration. A man is not justly chargeable with extravagance who gets behind hand in consequence of a large portion of his ordinary receipts being suddenly cut off.

The exports have fallen off too, but not se largely as the imports. And here a fact worthy of our remembrance stares us in the by of our remembrance stares us in the against the very monarch, which, on the 25th Whilst the exports of products of the of November, 1758, they had met in mortal face. Northern States have declined heavily, the great staple of the South has held its own .-The exportation of cotton during the last fiscal year was just the same as the preceding year -over \$131,000,000. Whatever may be thought of slavery in the abstract, there is no denying the advantage the country has derived from slave labor. The total exports of domestic

produce in the last fiscal year

Of which the export of cotton was 131,500,000 And the export of tobacco \$151,500,000

Deducting this aggregate from the total ex portation of the year, and there is left, as the exportation of manufactures and products of the farm, the forest, and the sea, but 90,-000 000 of dollars,

But a considerable portion of even this last sum was the produce of slave labor. Virginia, for instance, besides her tobacco, and besides her exports abroad, via New York, exports to foreign countries from the single port of Richmond alone, about five-hundred thousand barrels of flour; which of itself makes an item of three millions and a half of dollars. To this add the grain and flour turpentine of North Carolina, and we have, as an additional product of slave labor, probably twenty-five millions of the ninety millions just shown as remaining after the deduction from our total exports of the slavery produced staples of cotton and tobacco. Thus, of the two hundred and forty-one millions exported from the country in the fiscal year just ended, it is seen that about one hundred and seventyfive millions was the product of slave labor while only sixty-five millions was the product

of free labor. This productive slave labor Mr. Seward and his followers propose to annihilate. Where would we be to-day without it? Instead of being better off by forty two millions than we were a year ago, we would be worse off by one hundred and thirty-five millions. Perhaps our Republican friends can extract from Bank for years, and generally acted as this fact an argument in favor of the abolition of slavery .-- Valley Spirit.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Democrat, in noticing the State canvass for 1860, publishes the proceedings of ment of Delegates to the 8th of January Con-

the crazy isms of Northern fanaticism. Messrs. Talbot and Magoffin are the promi nent persons named in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. As far as heard from, ten counties have expressed a preference for Talbot and nine for Magoffin. None of the other aspirants for this nomination have more than two counties whose delegates are instructed to go for them in the Convention.

Vice President Breckinridge is spoken of

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is ult. The most important news is the evacuaa most determined resistance, they had been compelled to leave for want of provisions. The capitulation of Perote by General Trejos to place on the 16th. President Juarez had republished his proclamation of the 9th of February last at Guanajuato, wherein he-1. Declares all acts of the Zuloaga party null and void. 2. The acts of Comonfort, during at Vera Cruz, from Gen Alatriste, in command of the Constitutionalists in the State of entered on Thursday night last, and \$1600 Puebla, announce the success of the Liberal Adams was the opposing candidate. The vote | Bautista, on which the Constitutional troops were about to march. The Zuloaga Government at the capital had levied another distribution, in order to repair the fortifications

The Philadelphians have at last succeeded in obtaining the passage of an ordinance for the removal of the much talked of market onsidered a triumph of the friends of sheds, which have long been considered nuisance and eye sore to the city.

of the city.

GOVERNOR PACKER'S LETTER. The following excellent letter was sent by ents, from official sources, a statement of the Governor PACKER to the Duquesne Celebra tion, at Pittsburg:

HARRISBURG. November 23, 1858. Gentlemen:—I have waited until this moment, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be possible for me to be present to participate with you in the c tion of the Centennial Anniversary of the apture of Fort Duquesne; or, in other words, the overthrow of the French, and the establish ment of Anglo Saxon dominion in the valley of the Ohio; but official engagements, constan and exacting, and necessary preparations for the approaching session of the Legislature, will preparations for me from accepting your invitation. Pennsylvania has many anniversaries which he ought proudly to commemorate

New England, with the energy peculiar to her thriving people, has contrived to make the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, the ubject of annual national rejoicing, and the may be found, we, of Pennsylvania, up to this time, have allowed the great event landing of William Penn to pass almost inhonored and unnoticed. I am glad, therefore that you have set an example in the right , by calling upon the people of Pe sylvania to meet in the great metropolis of the Vest, there to revive the glory of events which transpired one hundred years ago. enders the capture of Fort Duquesne worthy of special honor, is the fact that it was accomplished by the combined troops of Virginia, South Carolina and Peunsylvania pledge at that early day of the union and prosperity which have crowned the Republic. undreamed of by our forefathers. Little did the representatives of these three gallant colonies then suppose that a century would find them partners of a great Confeder acy, cemented by the glorious memories of a free people, and looking forward to a career which, unless the rude hand of faction and surpass anything that former history relates. What marvelous changes have taken place since the middle of the past century. only twenty six years of age, then wearing the uniform, and fighting under the banner of St. George, then attached to the British Crown by oath of allegiance, he, with all his wisdom was not yet wise enough to anticipate the great drama of which unquestionably he was the most striking personage. Then that him aided in expelling from her long line of ssessions, stretching from the St. Lawrence the Lakes and from the Lakes to the distant Gulf, little thought, amid her mortifi cation at the loss of such a splendid empire. that in less than a quarter of a century her own troops, under her own flag, led on by and other Frenchmen, would found side by side with this same George Washington, fired by the principles of a sacred revolution, and making common cause

conflict, the one to oppose, the other to sustain But, gentlemen, there were other events at looming up from the future-the Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the seven years' war for liberty, the great peace, the Confederation, the Constitution, and the Union. After these came the majestic strides of a mighty people over a vast domain, savages and wild beasts. then inhabited by There they organized themselves into com-Territories, into States, and rapidly attained a front rank among the nations of the civilized world. These are the trophies of the century which began at Fort Duquesne and closes to day. Unknown to the brave pioneers, whose achievements you meet to elebrate, they are living realities to us, and the assurances of a future still more grand and

auspicious I cannot better close this letter than by quoting from our great historian, Bancroft, the following splendid passage: "On the 25th of November, 1758, the youthful hero, Washington, could point out to the army the junction of the rivers, and entering the fortress, they ; lanted the British flag on its deserted ruins. As the banners of England floated over the Ohio, the place was with one voice named Pittsburg. It is the most enduring trophy of the glary of William Pitt. America afterwards raised to his name statues that have been wrongfully broken, and granite monuments, of which not one stone emains upon another; but long as the Monongahela and the Alleghany shall flow to form the Ohio, long as the English tongue exported from Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, shall be the language of freedom, in the boundless valley which their waters traverse, turnentine of North Carolina, and we have

I am, with great respect, yours truly, Wm. F. Packer

A PROBLEM FOR SOLUTION. How to reduce the cost of living, is a prob sands, especially in the great cities. Food is abundant and cheap, but wages are low, pro fits scanty, and multitudes can devise or dis cover no way to earn a dollar. Many are deterred from marrying by poverty and glooms prospects; many are compelled to look with sadness and apprehension on the faces of their young children. Thousands must find ways of living cheaper than they have done, or give over the struggle to maintain their families. How to make each dollar go as far as possible is to them the most interesting problem.—Ex change paper.

The plain truth may as well be looked full in the face first as last, says the Philadelphia Arms. False pride and deplorable laziness are at the bottom of a great portion of the ills which are pressing groaning multitudes to the earth. Our infamous banking system is responsible for a multitude of heart-breaking calamities; next to that procuring cause of the distress which has settled upon the country like a hideous nightmare, is to be placed the fatal misdirection of public opinion which makes it disreputable to be useful. Hundreds and thousands are becoming loafers and paupers, simply because of the false pride which looks upon labor as unfashionable and ungenteel. Hundreds are on the road to the almshouse or the penitentiary, because they are too lazy to work, and too proud to soil their delicate hands by engaging in some use ful employment. Hundreds of young men are prevented from entering into matrimonial engagements, for the cogent reason that the females of the present day are educated for mere parlor ornaments, and not to be helpmates for a man of business. Like the lilies mentioned in the Gospel, "they toil not,

neither do they spin." The present age is degenerating with the most appaling rapidity, physically, morally, politically and intellectually. The world never produced a parallel to the present rapid deterioration, in all that goes to make up the permanent prosperity of a nation. Our experiment of self-government will end in a humiliating and disgraceful failure, unless our downward road to ruin can be speedily and effectually checked. And yet we slumber on, while the earth is quaking beneath our feet.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS .- The Legisla ture of North Carolina has just re-elected the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman to the U.S. Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next; and Judge Thomas Bragg, in the room of Mr. Reid, who was temporarily appointed by the his dictatorship, subject to his reversal or Governor to fill the vacancy of Judge Biggs, approval. 3. Declares against the disintegral resigned. Both these gentlemen are suppor-

> taken from the safe. The safe was forced BEQUEST TO THE PORTER FAMILY .- Thomas McKeen, aged 95 years, died recently at Eas-

Bold Robbery .- The large stone flouring

Mill of Joseph Farine, at Norristown, was

Among his bequests were the following to members of the Porter family, here and else-Geo. W. Porter, Elizabeth Porter 2000 00 Jas. M. Porter's children, each 6000 00 Sarah and Rose Porter, (LancasSTARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

And overcome us like a summer cloud, Without our special wonder?"

The newspapers of Washington city recently announced the death of the notorious gambles Pendleton, the proprietor of the most extensive gambling saloon in that city, which had long. been the resort of grave and reverend Senators and members of the National House of Representatives-men occupying high positions socially and politically. A few days ago the furniture of this gorgeously furnished gambling hell was sold at auction, and a great crowd rushed to inspect the place where so many reputations had been blasted, and so many hopes blighted. A Washington corres pondent, who is familiar with the history of the establishment and its proprietor, says that the "notoriety which the house acquired was reflected entirely by the character of the visitors too many of whom were in public life, and from the hold which the proprietor necessarily obtained upon his victims through the indulgence of this vice. The published accounts concerning the success of the chief character of this Pandemonium, like the description of the concern itself, were exaggerated in every respect. He is said to have died, leaving \$50,-000 of other people's money as the bulk of his fortune. As artificial display was nearly as much a part of the game as cards, his winnings were appropriated mainly to that object. and hence he flaunted a gay equipage on Pennsylvania avenue, which excelled all riv alry in decoration, and may be said to have defied competition. These gambling resorts have increased fearfully at Washington within the last ten years, and it is notorious that they have done more to demoralize legislation than all other debasing and corrupting influences which have been brought to bear upon weak, venal, or needy members of Congress." The writer was deeply impressed by the

the drawers of Pendleton's desk were opened, and numerous bills relating to schemes before Congress, were exposed to public view. He says: "The misery and wretchedness and degradation inflicted upon men and families by these hells are appalling, and even the imperfect disclosures which have been made accidentally, exhibit a state of morals in Congress which would astonish the country if exposed. Some of these gamblers, and others who are concerned as capitalists, with them, are openly employed as lobby agents, from their supposed ability to control votes through obligations by members, and the fact is one of common town talk, that their tables are the daily resort of a large class of such voters in preference to the hotels. Strange as it may seem, the influence has so ramified that it was feared, at one time, in the early stages of the Kansas struggle, last session, when the House was nearly equally divided, that the scale would be turned by a turn of the screw upon particular members who were known to be n the power of the gamblers. It may well be asked where are we drifting, when such things can be, and go unrebuked?"

silent but eloquent witnesses of this fact-when

WILLING TO LET KANSAS ALONE .- The New York Tribune has come to the conclusion that Congress need not devote much time to Kansas this winter. It says:

"We believe Kansas is likely to claim little attention from Congress this session. The newly elected Territorial Legislature does not meet till January: and if it should be decided to call a Convention to frame a new State Constitution, the election of delegates, assembling ot a Convention, framing of a Constitution, submission thereof to and ratification by the people, return of the votes and transmission of the result to Washington, could hardly be effected within the sixty days which interver between the assembling of the Territorial Legislature and the final adjournment of Con-We do not decide what may be the gress. vishes of the people of Kansas on the subject; we deem it morally certain that their State will not be admitted at this session, and that Congress will not be required to devote much

Whether the Tribune is honest in the above expression, or whether it is only animated by a desire to keep Kansas out of the Union until | 361 lbs. He has three of the same sort still in the pen. 1860, to be used for political capital in the next Presidential campaign, we shall not undertake to say. But it is so refreshing to and an admission in the Tribune that Kansas can take care of itself, that the fact deserves special notice.

SERMONS BY THE QUANTITY. - The New York limes of Friday week contains no less than eighteen sermons and sketches of sermons preached in that city and in "the dependency of Brooklyn," on the 18th ult., being Thanksgiving Day. Surely the secular press is doing great deal of religious work, all in the way of business; and seems likely, by its ambition and enterprise, at no distant day to render the ecclesiastic journals as much a superfluity as a second tail to a pig. Of the eighteen sermons, we observe two were delivered in the synagogues of the Hebrews. Several of them are very excellent in substance and style, but only one furnishes anything particularly quotable. Henry Ward Beecher, who is usually original and piquant, at the least. talks of the Puritans and their amusements. in the following fresh and spicy manner:-

"When the war is ended, and the tough varriors come home, with grizzly beards, skins burnt brown, flesh solid and compact upon their hones, their hands pliant, jointed bundles of bone, none would take them for models of beauty or grace; but we admired them for their rugged strength and manliness, for the valor they had shown, the good the had wrought, the solid strength and manliness. Such were our Puritan fathers—not men just returned from war, but seldom out of the wars. Catgut makes very pleasant music for the saloon, but brass and iron instead of catgut and horse hair made such music as men needed in the time of battle. The Puritans were the brass and iron men-they made such music as their rough hard time demanded. They were not joyless—they had grim pleasures of their own sort of joy, but one stately day of joy they set aside i year-and it was a strange mixture of was sail and worship. Thanksgiving morning rose in New England stiff as their pines, and solemn as their granite. The boys that laughed were as guilty as if they laughed on Sunday, and that was a very wicked thing indeed. The church bells rang out, not cheerily but solemnly, tolling the people to the house of worship. They went up gravely and awfully, and worshipped. But the sermon over, they unclasped their buckles and threw off the belt—the Puritan relaxed. Merry laughter rang out from the children of his household, and the old homestead was vocal with joy. The tables smoked and vocal with joy. The tables smoked and groaned with unaccustomed luxuries, solid and dainty. As in mid December, when every leaf is gone from the oak and every branch and twig is a bass pipe upon which the wind plays, one may see nestling amid the lower boughs tufts of mistletoe, which tufts of mistletoe, which tufts of mistletoe between the lower boughs tufts of mistletoe between tufts of mistletoe

the Puritans' mistletoe WHITE SLAVERY .- The English Parliament ary evidence of the condition of the dress makers' apprentices in London, shows that in ordinary times, eighteen hours a day is the allotted time for work, and during the height of the season young girls are sometimes repose, when they are roused to resume their toil. Strong offee is administered to enable them to ply their needle for twenty hours, withou

According to the New York Express, the tate of things, though not so bad in New ton, leaving an estate valued at \$250,000 .-York, is bad enough, where cans are made at shilling a dozen, pantaloons at fifteen cents a pair, shirt bosoms at fourteen cents a dozen. and shirts at five cents each. There are eighty thousand working women in the city of New York, not all working at these rates, but a vast body of them are. The laborers and clerks, according to the Express, are compelled to work for nominal sums, whilst their employers riot in wealth.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

REV. AUGUSTINE J McConomy -We at ended St. Mary's Catholic Church. Vine street, on Sunday afternoon last, and were greatly interested in the solemn ercises which there took place Rev. AUGUSTINE J. McConomy, the eldest son of our estimable fellow-citizen, Peter McConomy. Esq. preached his first sermon to a large and attentive audience. Mr. McC. was ordained Priesthood, on Sunday week, in Philadelphia, by Bishop NEUMANN His talents are of a superior order, his education complete, and the zeal and piety he displays in his new calling highly commendable. He was for seven years a student at Mt. Saint Mary's College, Emmittaburg, Md. and graduated with the highest honors of his class. He has been preparing for the Ministry for the last two years at a Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. His sermon beautiful and exquisite thoughts, clothed in the finest Ministry, and concluded his remarks by a feeling and appropriate allusion to the venerable and beloved Fathe KENAN, who for more than thirty years has been Pasto f St. Mary's Church. If this sermon is any indication. our young and gifted friend will soon rank among the to note the advancement of Lancasterians to high honor

n the pulpit, at the bar, or in any other calling. Ho! FOR THE FAIR. - The Ladies of the Duke Street M. E. Church, of this city, will open their Fair i the main saloon of Fulton Hall, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. From what we have seen and heard we have display will fully equal, if it does not surpass, any exhibition of the kind that has ever been witnessed in this city. Amongst the curiosities, we learn, will be two wax figures prepared expressly for this occasion by an ingenic Methodist Lady of Philadelphia, representing Martin Luthe which will be offered for sale, will also be immense. The firs supper will take place, in one of the upper salcons, on Thursday evening—tickets for which are placed at the very low price of fifty cents, in consideration es of the times. Single tickets of admission to the Fair ten cents, or sixteen for a dollar.

Hall will be handsomely and appropriately decorated, and agreeable and attractive. For further particulars see ad

THE HOWARD EVENINGS-LECTURE BY REV. DR. HODGSON.—Rev. Dr. HODGSON will lecture before the Howard Association, at Fulton Hall, this evening, on "Capital Punishment." This is a subject upon which we think the Dr. can throw much light, and it will admit of an interesting discussion. The Dr., as all our city readers are aware, is a profound scholar and learned writer and highly useful and practical nature for his audiences. We ope not only for his sake, but also on account of th enevolent object of the Association, to see the Hall crowded to its utmost capacity.

MISSIONARY FESTIVAL .- The Moravians of this city held a Missionary Festival in their Sunday School House, on Market st., last week, commencing on Wednesday evening. The attendance of visitors was large, the price of different articles moderate, and the success of the Festi val complete. One thing we were particularly pleased in noticing: There was no forcing persons to buy against their will-everything given was voluntary on the part of buyers, and as a consequence the edibles, drinkables, and articles for wear and ornament, met with ready sale, which must have been gratifying to the Ladies who were instrumental in getting up the praiseworthy object.

VENISON .- We saw the other day a fine fat Buck laying in front of Kautz's Eating Saloon, Centre Huntingdon county, and a sight of the Venison served up. as Kautz knows so well how to do it, is enough to make even a Printer's mouth water, to say nothing of how empting it would be to an epicure.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.-The annual ession of the Lancaster County Teachers' Institute was held last week, at Fulton Hall, commencing on Monday The attendance of Teachers was very large, much greater than at any previous session of the Institute. The following ntlemen were selected as officers:

President—Rev. John S. Crumbaugh, Co. Supt. Secretaries—Messrs. Zeller, Brubaker and Fry. Tressurer—Amos Row, City Superintendent. Finance Committee—Messrs. Denues, Oberlin and Souder. Committee of Arrangement—Messrs. Peirce, Frescoln of Boyer.

The opening address was delivered by Mayor BURROWES, of this city. The sessions were very interesting, especially hose in the evenings, and were attended by large numbers of our citizens, the greater portion of the audiences as vening, Hon. HENRY C. HICKOCK, State Superintendent of Schools, was present and delivered an exceedingly abla and eloquent address. It abounded in pointed and practical suggestions, and at times he "brought down the house" by the relation of mirth-provoking and telling anecdotes, which were brought in at the right places in Mr. II.'s own inimitable style. Judge HAYES also addressed the Institute

and nearly three hundred Teachers left for their respective mes highly pleased with the hospitality of our citizens and we presume much benefited by their week's labors.

seen in a long time. They are of the Chester county breed, only 13 months old, and will average from 350 to 375 lbs. He slaughtered one on yesterday morning, which weighed

Election .- The second election of the Normal Literary School, for this winter's session, resulted as President-A. M. Dickie, Coon Island, Washington

Vice President—William E. Doughty, Carversville, Bucks Recording Secretary Sallie L. Vickers, Lionville, Chester county, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary County, Pa.
Tressurer—Lewis S. Ely, Pineville, Bucks county, Pa.
Editress—M. Jennie Fredd, Chatham, Chester co., Pa.
Critic—Jennie C. Wood. Norristown, Pa.
Librarian—William M. Clark, Gum Tree, Chester

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL—A VENERABLE BOOK.—
We have received from Mr. Geo. W. Hensel, Quarryville, an old book (German) which according to the date of the preface, was prepared for the press in February, 1548, and is therefore 319 years old. It was in the possession of Mr. Hensel's father for over fifty years, and was given him by his father, who purchased it at a sale of some old German gentleman of this city, by whom it was brought to America, and is presumed to be the only book of the kind in the United States.

This venerable and curious volume is a translation into German of the Ten Books of Vitruvius on Architecture. M. Pollio Vitruvius was a celebrated architect who flourished in the days of Julius Cgara, the famous Roman General, who was stabbed in the Senate Hall in the year before Christ 43, whose special favor the author had hoped to secure by this literary performance, and to whom also be designed to dedicate the work. However, before the work was completed. Julius Caesar was assas sinated. He then dedicated it to Octavius, who resigned after him under the title of Gesar Augus tus—the same who was Emperor of Rome when out Sarlour was born.

This work is here rendered into German by Gualtheus H. Rinius, a Physician and Mathematician of Westzburg, and necompanied with extensive explanations and remarks of his own. These snnotations follow each of the Ten Books of the original work. The preface of the translation is dated February 16, 1548. The title page is lost; but at the close of the volume we have the following as the date when it was printed: Getzuckt zu Basel durch Sebastian Henricpetris, in Jahr nach der Geburt Christ M. D. L. XXV—that is: Printed at Basel by Sebastian Henricpetrius, in the year after the birth of Christ 1575.

The book is printed with great care and presents a reinarkably finished appearance, considering the time in which it originates. The pages are numbered by letters instead of figures. The German is of course, in very old style, the language having much changed since that time, so

LOCAL MAIL ARRANGEMENTS-CLOSING OF HE MAILS AT THE LANCASTER POST OFFICE .- The following carefully prepared table of the hours for closing the various nails at the post office in this city, will be found very use ful for reference, by business men and others. A correct schedule of this kind has often been enquired for

Vestern Through Mail-For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pitts- brain. western inrough Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Plitsburg and Westerp States, at 6. 45 p. m.
Way Mail West—For Landisrille, Elizabethtown, Mount
Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon,
Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between
Altoona and Pittsburg), at 9½ a. m.
Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Southern States, at 9½ a. m.
Pittsburg Through Mail, at 10 a. m.
For Strasburg, via: Camargo Operaveille, Marticanille.

Realistown, a. Est Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak, Mont Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 9½ a. m. For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. For Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m. For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Varmersville, daily, at 2 p. m. and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at

p. m. or Phœnixviile, via: New Holland, Blue Bail, Goodville, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdsy, at 12 m. or Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck.

Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.; and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 a. m.

For Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 m.

For Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Colemanville and Mount Nobo, Somi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Colemanville and Mount Nobo, Somi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

postage.

All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before they can be mailed.

H. B. SWARR, Postmaster.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A stated meeting Councils will be held in their Chambers, City Hall, this ening, at 61% o'clock.

svening, at 6% o'clock.

Stabbing Affray.—On Monday last Jas.
Ryan. Alexander and Patrick M'Mannus, all Irishmen.
employed on the Manheim and Lancaster Turnpike and
Plaukrosd, and r-siding at the lower end of our Borough,
took it into their heads to have "a bit of a spree," came up
town, and in the evening had manaced to provide for
themselves 'full loads." After trying in vain for more of
the critter. Aleck proposed to go boms, to which Jim would
not accede, when a "muss" ensued. Jim, having his pocket
knife in hand, made several plunger at the former, and
inflicted three wounds upon him, two of them in the region
of the right lung, which, it is supposed by the attending
physician, have penetrated that organ. Later in the waning they returned home, when another "muss" took place,
in which all three participated. Jim again made use of his
kuife, and this time inflicted five wounds on the person of
Patrick, several of them pretty deep and serious ones.—
Both the wounded, we understand, are in a critical condition. It may not be out of place here to state that Alexion. It may not be out of place here to state that Alex-noder and Patrick are brothers, and James is a brother-in-law, and that the two former board with the latter. We have not learned whether Jim has been arrested.—Friday's

DE BOW'S REVIEW will be published hereafter New Orleans. The December number is fully equal to any its predecessors in interest and ability. The table of contents is as follows: Acquisition of Marico: State Liberties, or the Right to African Contract Labor; Origin of Civilization; North Carolina-her Wealth, Resources, and History; The Mississippi and New Orleans; State Rights nd State Remedies; Department of Commerce—Department of Agriculture-Department of Manufactures : Inernal Improvements; Miscellaneous Department; Edi Term, \$5 per annum, in advance. Each number contain

er one hundred pages of closely printed matter THE HAPPY HOME AND PARLOR MAGAZINES oublished monthly at Boston, by C. Stone & Co., at \$2 pennum, in advance, is one of the most welcome visi r sauctum. The December number is more than usually rich in reading matter and embellishments. The "Burial

BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS. - The New We hope every body will attend the Fair, if it is only to see the beautiful sights which will there be exhibited. The of the present and prospective condition of trade in that city. It says:

"New Orleans was the only "New Orleans was the only city in the United States whose commerce did not fall off last year-which, under the terrible pressure of the great financial crisis, and of many physical interruptions, was able to add about twenty millions to its export trade, with a smaller proportionate decline of imports on the previous year, than in any other city. The business of this year, however promises to leave that of the last completely protracted low water and high freights, exhibits the most gratifying increase and improvement on the business of last flour, the receipts to this date are 100,000 barrels over those of last year; of corn 20,000 sacks, and bale rope and bagging alike increased. Sugar is 20,000 hogsheads, and molasses 20,000 barrels ahead of last year. We do not think it extravagant to say that the aggregate value of the receipts of the products of the Mississippi at this port up to the present period is double that for period last year. We doubt if such a result as this can be found in the history of any other city in the Union.'

FAILURE OF THE CUMBERLAND (MD.) CITY Bank .- It was said, some weeks since, that this Bank was in an unsafe condition. We now learn from the Cumberland Civilian that that illegal voting was resorted to for the purpose of de it closed its doors on Friday week. The Civilian

"The refusal of a New York house to pay two certain drafts, drawn upon them by the Bank, has obliged it to close its doors, make an assignment, and go into liquidation. Mr. James R. Annan, of this city, is the assignee, to whom the entire property of the Mr. Annan is Bank has been handed over. a gentleman of the highest honor and respectthe Bank can place every confidence. The concern was first established in 1848, as a Savings Institution; but in 1850 it was con verted, by an act of the Legislature, into a Bank, called the Cumberland Savings Bank. In 1858, at the last session of the Assembly, the name was changed to Camberland City Bank. The officers of the Bank were Mr. James T. Norton, of New York, who was only last September chosen President: James M. Scidey, Esq., our fellow-townsman, was President preceding Mr. Norton. Mr. William O. formerly of Ohio, has been Cashier for the past two years or more, during which time he has become generally well known to our FAT Hogs.—Our neighbor, Mr. Solomon business men, and others, with whom he is has the fattest and finest looking hogs we have warmly esteemed as a worthy gentleman, and an honest and upright man.

The Civilian thinks the loss by the failure of the Bank will not be great, and advises its creditors not to sacrifice their securities.

COLD WEATHER AT ROME. - A letter from Rome dated Nov. 13, says :- "Winter has set in with great severity since Monday. freezes, and the Sabine mountains are covered with snow. Such precocious cold weather was never before experienced at Rome. The same weather prevails in the interior of the In the Northern provinces the severe weather has seriously compromised the oil crop by freezing the fruit on the trees. If the same effect has been produced on the coast of Tuscany and Piedmont, the price of reigners, whom the winter is driving from London and Paris, are arriving in crowds. All the hotels are full, and the season at Rome promises to be very gay. From other parts of Italy we hear that the season has been there also inclement. Not a fortnight ago, at Naples, the lightest clothing was most desirable, and it was almost too hot to walk in the middle of the day. The variation in the thermometer there in the course of three days must have been something prodigious-if, at least, we are told, they have shared our premature winter."

Off.—An accident occurred in a pottery in of the city, some days since, resulting in the death of an employee of the establishment, which furnishes a most singular instance of the tenacity with which life clings at times to the human frame. The man, whese name we have been unable to ascertain, was engaged in in the room where the machinery employed in cutting and pulverizing the clay is This machine is a large wheel, with heavy knives or cutters placed at equal distances on its circumference. Some disarrangement of this wheel attracted the attention of the unfortunate man, who attempted to reach into the wheel and adjust it while

was still revolving.
In this, however, he miscalculated the speed at which the machinery was running, and before he could withdraw himself from under the knife, it struck him on the back of the head. BY RAILROAD. low down in the neck, completely severing the upper and back portion of the skull, on a line Eastern Statos, at 6. 45 p. m. Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, at 8.a. m. The most singular circumstance was that the man, in this horribly wounded condition walked into an adjoining apartment where other workmen were, and afterwards walked to a carriage in which he rode to his home, survi ving the accident nearly half a day. We doubt if another case of such extreme tenacity of life can be found in the records of accidents, but the actual occurrence of the above circum stance is vouched for by competent authorities, and is beyond a doubt .- Detroit Free Press.

----DEPARTURE OF COM. STEWART.—This distinture from the Philadelphia Navy Yard this of absence from the Department at Washing-The officers of the Yard were in full 3 p. m. and the marines were drawn up in For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily at uniform, and the marines were drawn up in line under compand of Lieut. Boyd. The line, under command of Lieut. Boyd. The

—whatever my be the fate of other Free States, he said

master employees and laborers were also out

Illinois could always be counted whenever Democracy to take a farewell of their old commander. salute of fifteen guns were fired, and the scene was affecting and imposing.
Capt. Frederick Engle takes command of

was affecting and imposing.
Capt. Frederick Engle takes command of the Navy Yard during Commodore Stewart's absence. —Phila. Argus of Saturday.

Terrible Fight with Knives.—Two brothers in law, named Hunter and Reed, in Grand Cote Prairie, Randolph county Illinois, got into an altercation, a few days since, while in a room alone. They went at it with knives, and when first discovered one of them was alying dead in a pool of blood on the floor, and the other was sitting near by in intense agony from a terrible gash in his abdomen, from which his entrails protruded. Both were badly cut in different places. The Sparta Times says: "One strange circumstance connected with the affair is the fact, that though both men were severely cut, but one knife was found."

Illinois that fearful and fatal heresy, ask fart product the nearly, that this lunion could not permanently endors divided into free and slave States as our fathers made the residue State which the heave States as our fathers and the fearful and fatal heresy was first provent divided into free and slave States as our fathers and fatal heresy was frat proceduled. He would that the income the fatal heresy was first proceduled. He would that the income the fatal heresy as free for the late of the the affair is the faturday.

Illinois that fearful and fatal heresy was frat proceduled. He would that the result the fatal heresy as free proceduled. He would that the nearly have States as our fathers and the fatal heresy as free from the fatth this union could not permanently endors deviced into free and slave States as our fathers and fatal heresy as free fathers. Illinois that fearful and fatal heresy as free fathers, and set we fatted into free and slave States, and when first discovered one of the monster in the fight of the fatted to Precident, when he repeated it. We have the end, has the credit for It, lit be a credit for It, lither when he here have the head have States as our fathers and ville and Mount Nebo, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

For Bethesda, via: Willow Street and Rawlinsville, Wednesday, at 9 a. m.

For New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m.

Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Eunday, from 9 to 10 a. m.

Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territorics, 10 cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular poetage.

St. Louis, Nov. 29, 1858. the early part of the week snow fell to the depth of four nches—a few hours bright sun soon made sad havoc of it After it had all turned to water, and the water into mud, t again commenced raining, and the entire week has been wet and unsettled-one or two days were clear over head, but under foot-what shall we say! we never came across so much mud and slop as we have witnessed in this city during the past six weeks. The streets and side walks are in a deplorable condition—a terror to cripoline, but a source of much amusement to the loungers about the street corners, who congregate there no doubt for a glimpse at a nice gaiter-boot, with a pretty

over. The rivers continue to recede, and much floating ce is reported above. Navigation will soon be suc in the up rivers. Receipts of produce are very light, and we have no change to report in the general market. The not sought after with any eagerness.

The mortuary report shows 91 interments in the past week, 46 of which were children of five years and under. Col. May, of the U. S. Army, just in from Fort Kearney Ex-District Attorney Weir, of Kansas; Col. Moore, of the Lecompton Land Office, and R. J. Hinton, Washington nondent of the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, are

Mr. J. G. Miller, of Danby, N. York, has just returned rom the new Eldorado of Pike's Peak. He brought some pecimens of the precious ore with him. He says that the arnings of the members of the Lawrence Company, to by panwashings, but with proper materials and machinery hey could average \$20 to \$30 per day. Game was plenty n the vicinity, and they lived well. He says the gold is not so plentiful as at first supposed, but by steady constant

The Deputy U.S. Marshal has seized and taken possesauthority issued by the U. S. Court, on account of a dobt dua N. B. Curtles & Co. This affair will causes on editor tion to passengers and hindrance in business, until ad-Justed.

Saturday night closed the long and tedious case between Messrs Blair and Barrett. The people—the voters of the St. Louis Congressional district -- selected in August last as their Representative in the National Congress at Wesh Ington, J. Richard Barrett, by a majority of total vistor over in the Mr. F. P. Blair, and some 2000 we believe yer. Me shade. Besides the enormous excess of cot surridge. To show that the voters preferred either Barrett ton receipts for this year-which swell so or Brockland, at o Mr. Blair, their combined vote leaves constantly that we cannot keep up with the figures—the Western trade, in spite of the the people after all three had been heard, and a sufficient time allowed for reflection. Mr. Blair's negree equality was disgusting and obnoxious to all sensible men, whilst Mr. Breckenridge, atso opposed to Mr. Blair's fanaticism. failed to be elected, which was attributed to the fact, that National Democrat, opposed to the fanaticisms which Blair strove to fasten upon our people—opposed to negro equality —to Black Republicanism in every shaps and form—oppo sed to "hanging" the President of the United States with "halter"—opposed to the organization of Emigrant Aid ocieties, and more particularly opposed to the men who undertook to misrepresent the views of the lamented Benton, whom he always admired, as did the people of this district. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat and of course opposed to Know Nothingism, Sectionalism and Fanaticism. was the man to suit the people of this district, and they elected him, and they intend that he will and shall represent

this city and county in the next Congress. The case was closed on Saturday, and the evidence will go to Washington, and there receive the verdlet of Confeating Mr. Blair, and that Mr. Barrett was fairly and hon-

estly elected, and Congress will not decide otherwise. The friends of Mr. Blair all over the country have been encouragement, of condolence and of assistance. Among these letters we are sorry to fin I one from the city of Lan-custer, Pa., and as this letter is filed in Court as an evidence of illegal voting on the part of the friends of Mr Docket, believing that it will open the eyes of some of your

readers:

[A_TRUE_COPY.]

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 28, '58.

Hon, F. P. Blair—Dear Sir: Taking considerable interest in the success of the Republican party in the Union and your own battle in St. Louis, I cannot refrain from giving you an instance of the way your opponents "did the thing" in Miss and. A man by the name of JACOB FETTRICLY left here some time in the winter or spring to run on some of your Ruifroads, I think as engineer. On election day he and nine others ran trains, and in some county through which the read ran, a man by the name of Jones was running for Sheriff, was, as he said, a clever fallow and had something to do with the Ruifroad, at three places at which the train stopped the nine mon voted every time voting for Jones and his ticket, and when they got to St. Louis, they all voted again for Barret and his teket. voting for Jones and his ticket, and when they got to St. Louis, they all voted again for Barret and his ticket.

This man FETTERLY stated this in the presence of myself and several others as an instance of the way they do things in St. Louis & Miss [meaning Miss ourl.] I may get in conversation with him again, & if so I shall sak him about the particulars of how you were cheate out of your election. I have no doubt he knows. He is a regular "subterranen" pro-slavery Democrat.

Truly yours &c.

The above is a literal copy. We do not know if Mr or not, and if he has not he need not further trouble himself about it, for, as good luck happened, Mr. Fetterly arrived in this city on Friday week, and was not known to be here until Saturday. He was at once taken into Court .-We have not heard yet what his evidence in the matter amounted to, but he told several persons that the letter was false-a base fabrication, that he never was employed on the Railroad, never voted for "Jones," and had cast a vote for any body in Missouri-that he was not a citizen-that be voted in Lancaster at the last election his vote prior to the election, and at the polls Heistand saw him vote and did not challenge it. I will endeavor to get his evidence as rendered to the Court for my next letter. Had this letter gone before Congress without the Mr. Fetterly an immense injury-it would have impaired oil, already so high, will become higher. his reputation for honesty and veracity. We will hunt which Mr. Heistand was endeavoring to do, and "get from him the full particulars -- as he no doubt kn when we get them will communicate them to Mr. Heistand through the columns of your paper.

This letter is a fair specimen of the thousand and one charges made against the Democratic party, and whenever the person so charged with illegal voting can be found the lie is give to the charge.

We stated in our last letter that Maj. Harris, Democratic

Congressman of Ill., was quite ill, and would not probably be at Washington at the opening of Congress, and we now regret to add, that he died a few days since at his residence in Petersburg. He was a decided favorite with the people of his district. Always a Democrat, and although he dif-A SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT—A MAN fered with the administration on the Lecompton question, sives a Day with the top of his Head Cut he was nevertheless recognized by those who knew him best as a Democrat. The Springfield (III) Register has best as a Democrat. Ino Springheid (III) Register has the following notice of this distinguished citizen:

"Maj. Thos. L. Harris was a native of Connecticut, whonce he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Springfield in 1842, he being then twenty five years of age. He chan-ged his residence to Petersburg the following year, and at

gad his residence to Petersburg the following year, and at once entored upon a lucrative law practice. Three years after he was elected to the State Senate, which office he did not accept, owing to the breaking out of the Mexican war, for which he enlisted as a private and was at once elected Major of the Fourth Regiment of Hinois Volunteers, in which he served with distinguished ability, acting a considerable part of the time as Colonel. It was a party under him that planted the battery on a hill opposite Cerro Gordo, the night before the battle, a work which the Mexicans supposed to be superhuman.

hough comparatively a young man, he ranked among the ablest men in Congress.

Now was Major Harris known only as a soldier, lawyer and statesman. His many private virtues were pre-eminent. As a son, a husband, a father and friend he was a model of fidelity and attachment. He was in every relation of life trank, courteous and truthful.

We have also to announce the death of Mr. Robert E. Philips, who died in this city on Thursday last. Mr. Philips was a printer by trade, having served his apprenticeship in brother Richard Philips, after which be studied law, and more recently was clerk and part owner of the steamer Flying Cloud. He was 38 years of age. He was one of our first acquaintances in this city, and we very much deplore ted by all who knew him.

Thanksgiving was pretty generally observed here A race came off over our course on Thursday between Flora Temple and Reindeer, the latter winning the stakes It is to be repeated to day.

Judge Douglas with his lady, visited our city on Wedguished and venerable hero took his depar- needay last. In the evening he was serenaded at the Planters' House. In asknowledgment of the compliment, morning, having received six months' leave | Senator Douglas came torward and addressed the assemblage. He said that the Democratic party of Illinois had just broken the backbone of Abolitionism and Fanaticism -that they both received the death-blow at the same time comes in contact with Abolitionism-as it did in the recen struggle. He next gave Mr. Seward and his friends a rap over the knuckels in the following words: