The Lancaster Intelligencer

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A PATRIOTIC SERMON.

At the request of many of our patrons we publish this week, to the exclusion of much other matter intended for this paper, the able patriotic and eloquent discourse delivered by Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, on Thanksgiving Day. It forms a striking and refreshing contrast to the Abolition harangues of Beecher, Cheever and others, and will be read with approval of the sentiments it inculcates by every lover of the Union and the Constitution

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress met on yesterday. There will, in all probability, be considerable difficulty in organizing the House of Representativesconsequently, we cannot say, now, when the by the House effect an organization within a the House effect an organization within a reasonable time, say two or three days, we hope to be able to lay the Message before our readers next week—if not, not. We shall see. The Democratic caucus on Saturday night President's Message will be delivered. Should

The Democratic caucus on Saturday night nominated Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, for Speaker of the House. The Opposition have made no nomination, but it is generally nuderstood will support Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, for the Speakership.

SENSIBLE.

About the only sensible thing we have read in a long while, occurring in the hot bed of all isms-New England-was the summary way in which Mayor HARRINGTON, of Manchester, New Hampshire, disposed of a Black Republican Abolitionist, who was attempting to toll

lican Abolitionist, who was attempting to toll the Gity Hall bell as a mark of respect to the Structure Brown. Here is the dospatch:
EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.
MANCHESTER, N. H. Dec. 2, 1859.
There was a brick excitement here this attennoon, caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of "010 Brown" from the Southern and South Vestern the Mayor dropped him through the southe by the most convenient mode, and the bell-didu't ring any moro.
In Philadelphia, a city dependent to a great extent upon the Southern and South Western trade, a large meeting of Brown sympathizers in dropped mainly of infidel men and woren," which a huge amount of "froth and greg," was held at National Hall, only a short distance from Indopendence Hall, only a furth y signifying nothing " was expended. and fury signifying nothing " was expended. We are surprised that such a meeting was permitted to be held in the "City of Brotherly Love." Has the spirit of 1835 entirely died out? The meeting, however, did not only take place, but the Republican Mayor of that city detailed a hundred policemen to protect the Furnesses, Tiltons, Mary Grews and Lucretia Motts in their treasonable assaults upon the Constitution and laws of the country. Philadelphia is really a National city-Sectionalism having never gained, until the present time, much foothold there. We look to the "sober, second thought" of the people to bring it back to the faith of its fathers.

SEWARD AND HARPER'S FERRY. There can be no doubt in the mind of any person who has read the evidence at the trial

of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, and the evidence of Col. Forbes, who was once hand and glove with the arch agitators, Seward, Giddings and Gerrit Smith, but what all three of the above-named were clearly impli cated in the plot. Col. Forbes had an interaw with Seward in May, 1858, and in

THE EXECUTION OF BROWN.

Reporters Excluded by Gov. Wisc--Re-ception of Mrs. Brown at Charlestown--Military Display--luterview between the Husband and Wife--Scenes at the Excention--Disposal of the Body.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2. The reporter of the Associated Press telegraphed, yester-day, to Gor. Wise, for parmission to attend the excention. The reply was that the Governor declined to accede to the request. No facilities will be extended to reporters. Yesterday was passed quietly, with the exception of a great military busile on the reception of Mrs. Brown.— Mrs. Brown was eccorted over from Harper's Forry at 3 velock in the afternoon, and the entire military force was brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with four second secon

o'clock in the successful and the monstration. Successful and the makes a demonstration. Successful and the more state of the successful and the more state of the successful and the su

hand's body. No one will be allowed to be near enough to the place of second of the second second second second second second HARPER'S PERST, Dec 2. John Brown was hung at a quarter past eleven o'clock, the propulse

The multiple assumbled at 9 o'clack, and were posted on The military assumbled at 9 o'clack, and were posted on The high leading to the place of execution, and also at vari-ous points, as laid down in the general orders. Everything was conducted under the strictest military liscipline, as if the town was in a state of size. Monnied scouts were stationed in the woods to the loft were the station of the town were the state of size.

discipline, as if the town was in a state of siege. Monnied courts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scatfold, and pickst guards were stationed out to-wards the Shenndroh mountains, in the rear. The military on the field formed two hollow squares— Within the laner one was the scaffold, and between the inner and outer lines citizens were admitted—no one being allowed outside of the lines excepted the mounted guards. At eleven o'clock the privoner was brought out of the juil, accompanied by Sheriff Campbell and assistants, and Captein Avis, the jailor. A small wagon, containing a whitepine coffin, was driven up, on which they took a seat.

set. Six companies of infantry, a fife company, a company of horse, and the general and his staff, funmbaring twenty-fire officers.) basided the procession, and marched towards the place of execution. Brown was accompanied by no minister, and desired no blown componies pitcher in the fail or on the scaffold.

strong military escort. THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BROWN AND HIS WIFE. CHARLEFOWN, Dec. 2. The interview between Brown and his wife lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternon until mear 8 o'clock in the even-ing, wheo General Taliaferro informed them that the period allowed them had elapsed, and that Mrs. Brown must pre-pare for her departure to Harper's Ferry. The carriage was again brought to the door, the military took posses-sion of the square, and, with an escort of twenty mounted men, the cortege moved off. Captain Moore, of the Mont-gromery Guards, accompanying her. The interview was, 1 learn, not a very affecting one, being rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of hereif and rolliders, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and Mrs. Brown was for a law mo-ments quite overcome, but he was firm as a rock and she mon croiter hist possibly be farnished with a weap-on or with strychning by the wife of the jailor and a strict watch kept over them during the time they were together. At the time of the senaration, they seemed to be faily strong military escort. THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BROWN AND HIS WIFE

all night. To this the General refused assent, only allow-all night. To this the General refused assent, only allow-ing them four hours. On first meeting, they kissed and affectionately embraced each other; and Mrs. Brown shed a few tears, but imme-diately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, the wife solubing, and the hushand apparently unable to speak, for nearly five minutes. The prisoner only gare way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the remainder of the interview. At the close they shook hunds, but did not embrace and, as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown repled, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown repled, "God bless you and the children." And continued calm notil she was about leaving the room, when sho re-mained in tears for a tew moments, and then prepared to depart.

the prisoner was free from manacles of an sat side by side on the sofa, and after dis matters, proceeded to business. He stated He stated that he des matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass anticely into her possession, and ap-pear-d to place full confidence in her ubility to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children. He requested her to remain at North Elba, in New York, on a farm where sho now resides, which belongs to her.— He was desirous that the younger children should be odu-cated; and if she e uld not obtain facilities for education a hours, to have them sent to boarding school. He then gave directions, and dictated to Sheriff Campbell his will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife. gave directions, and dictated to Sheriff Campbell Ints with which directed that all his property should go to his wife with the exception of a few presents or bequests which his mode. To one of his sources he gave a double spychast; it another one a watch; to another one he gave direction that he should take a tomb or mounnent that mark the grave of his father, at North Elba, and have engrave on it his name, age, and the manner of his death, togethe with the cause for which he suffered doath, which he direct father is a state of the set of the with the range for which he suffered death, which he direct shall remain at North Elba as long as his family reside there. To each of the children he bequeathed the sum of fity dollars, and to each of his dugghters a Bible, to cos five dollars, each, to be purchased out of money coming t him from him his father's estate. Also a Bible, to cos three dollars, to be precented to each of his grand children and that fifty dollars each to be peal to three individual which he much, if they can be found, if not, to their legs for the purpose of humoring the Americans. This is the programme in New York as well epresentatives. During the course of their conversation, Mrs. Brown, sked him if he had heard that Gerrit Smith had become navne, and had been sent to the Asylam, at Utra. It oplied that he had read of it in the papers, and was 80rry o hear it, but immediately changed the subject. The desth of his two sons was spoken of, and Mrs. Brown remarked that she had made some effort, whilst at The death of his two cons was spoken of, and Mrs. Rrown remarked that she had made some effort, whilst at Harper's Ferry, for the recovery of their remsins, to which object, she said, Col. Latfhour had should consented to give his assistance. Capt. Brown remarked that he would also like the remains of the two "Dompsons removed, if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body, which the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine four- and term them all together; that it would be nuch better, and tess expensive, to thus gather up all their shest together and take them to their final resting place. Sherfit Campbell told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and Mrs. Horow noised to the proposi-tion altogether. The piscener sail he contemplated his death with composure and calmness. It would undoubbelly be placeas, lit was that the was doubtless best that he should be thus legally nurdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to His will without a mornur. naner :

rained up; it was one of the lessons of my mother, but OITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

then romarked, "This is a heautiful country, I never had he plearure of seeing it befras?" On reaching the gallows, he observed Mr. Hunter and On reaching the gallows, he observed Mr. Hunter and Nayor Green standing near to whom be said. "Genitemen, rood byo," his voice not failering in the least. While on rood byo," his voice not failering in the least. While on the scaffold, Sheriff Campbell asked him if he would take a handkerchief in his hand to drop as a signal when he was ready. He replied, "No, he did not want it; but do not detain me longer that is actually nocessary?" Bhorly after the execution and While the body was being taken to the drops, read excitment was occessioned in the town by the artification of forage W. Turner, sh t Wheatland, the ista revision of forage W. Turner, sh take the Harper's Ferry, was on fire, and that it was extending to the far home at 10 celcck.

to the farm buildings. Wm. F. Turner, who was in lown, had lefs home at 10 ofclock. He said that several of the horses had died very sodden-ly; and also some sheep. It was support they had been pisoned, and it was intended to have their stomachs and iyad. The stock of Mr. Gastleman and Mr. Sivers, in the same neighborhood, had also died very in steriously. The scritement was very great and Col. lavis had the Yanquier cavalry in readiness to go out and inquire into the truth of the report about the file. DISPOSITION OF THE BODY OF BROWN.

Note that a second seco

time : 1828

part. The interview took place in the parlor of Capt Avis, and

OPENING OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILLERSVILLE — The Inspectors, appointed by the Governor and Board of Trustees of the Normal School inspected the

rom inent citizens.

Burrowes, which was followed by addresses from P

ssors are known as men of intellect and in all respect

The latch-string of his mansion is always out, and the

guests made to "feel at home" by the kind attentions of

mply qualified for their responsible positions.

is amiable lady and accomplished daughters.

their bewitching smiles, are not slow to believe it.

Mr. S. nassed a highly creditable examination.

ioued by the promotion of Miss E. Samson.

Miss R. McComsey was elected to fill the vacancy occa

Combined Primary School, W. W., in place of Miss R.

After accepting an invitation to attend

Rev. G. F. KROTEL. His name is a sufficient guarantee the

the lecture will be able, elequent and luteresting.

State Normal School, at Millersville, on Friday las

of JAMES M. HOPKINS, Esq., resigned.

walt, resigned.

McComsey, promoted.

the ensuing season :

the exercises and deliberations.

the Book Stores.

the kind.

buildings of that institution on Thursday hat, preparatory to its adoption as a State Normal School. All the Inspec tors were present with the exception of Mr. Distenbac who declined the appointment. Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., o this city, was appointed to fill the vacancy. On Friday afternoon the large Hall of the Normal School

ladies and gentlemen fro

The body of Brown arrived in a special train, and will be taken on by Mrs. Brown and friands, by express, direct o alluny. It is desired to avoid all public demonstration and the body will not be visible anywhere on the route to the body will not be visible anywhere on the route to orth Elba, where it will be deposited in the family buria

> ustand. PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

As a matter of reference, and also to show the immense increase in the popular vote of the Union in the last thirty years, we give the tily applauded.

following table of the Presidential elections from 1828 to 1856, inclusive. It will be seen that the vote has nearly quadrupled in that

650,94 .1,162,418 Aggregate vote, 139.468 Jackson over Adams, 1832 Jackson, ... 254.72 1,290,498 Aggregate vote, .. 123.936 Jackson over Clay and Wirt,... 1836 Van Buren,..... Harrison, White, Webster,.. 1.503.023 Aggregat 26,76 Van Buren over all,1.274.777Harrison,.... Van Buren... .1,128,708 7,500

2.410.985 Aggregate vote Harrison over Van Buren,... Over all,..... 146,069 138,569 ..1,335,536..1,297,145..62,2291844 Polk Clay,... Birney Aggregate vote,

Polk over Clay, $38,321 \\ 23,908$ Siay and Birney over Polk, 1848 Taylor, 1,371,95 Van Buren .2.886.030 Aggregate vote

149.738 142,120 Taylor over Cass,..... Cuss and Van Buren over Taylor, 1852 .1,555,955

Aggregate vote, 3 054 164 213,370 Pierce over Scott,... Over Scott and Hale

..1,817,394..1,337,857...866,8081856 Buchanan,. 4,022,059 Aggregate vote 479,537

Buchapan over Fremont,..... Fillmore and Fremont over Buchapa

BEFORE AND AFTER. Before the elections, the New York Tribuna was in favor of some comprehensive scheme of union which should consolidate all factions of the Opposition into one great party for the Presidential election of next year. Now it plays upon a different string. It casts out the Americans who refused to co-operate with J. DICKEY, R. W. SHENK, Esq., was admitted to practice lay the Republicans and secure the election of the whole Republican ticket in New York, in the most peremptory and imperious man ner. "Please, gentlemen," says the Tribune, stay not the order of your going, but go at once. There are really but two parties in the country-the party of slavery and that of freedom"-meaning that there is a Demo-

cratic party, and a Republicau party, between which voters must choose. This is the end of the much-talked of union of all the elements of the Opposition. The Republicans mean to fight their own battle, and to concede nothing for the numerous of humering the Americans Chesnut street, from among the three teachers in the school.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A poor inebriate, named mas Gord, mot with an accident one day last week, at

Elizabethtawn, which re-ulted in almost instant death-The deceased was in the employ of Dr. Isaac Bowman at the time, and was thrown out of a wagon he was driving, his head striking a post, which fractured his skull.

MOUNT JOY AFFAIRS .- Saturday's Mount

MOUNT JOY AFFAIRS.—OBULIES.— Joy Herald has the following: LCCALTALEXT INAMEDS.—In looking over the premiums warded by the "Philon Institute," during the late Fair, we observe that our local artists have "carried off the paim" for the best paintings. The number on exhibition was ex-ceedingly large, embracing some of very rare merit and great excell-act, and the display was in the highest degree creditable. The competition was of course great, and to receive the highest award of merit over all competitors was not a trifling mark of honor. Mrs. A Jackeon, late of Codar HUI Saminary, received a "list grade prenium" for "Oil was filled to overflowing by an intelligent andience of n Millersville, this city, and the surrounding country. Among the gentlemen on the plat receive the highest award of merit over all competitors was not a triffing mark of honor. Mrs. A. Jackson, late of Cedar Hill Sominary, received a "Jas grade premium" for "Oll and Watar Cohor Paintings." This was the highest honor conferred, and the judges further add the flattering om-ment and say—"these works are well executed, and display more hability in the artist." Mrs. J. H. Brenneman received at lat class promium for "Grecian Painting." This was alled the highest honor swardsd. In this class of painting the competition was greater than in any other, and noth-ing short of the highest merit could bear off the prizz-The judges also awardsd as follows: "Antique Painting," The only honor conferred for "Antique Painting." The simulants to further exertion. Anaxasexierrs have been made for a regular course of lectures to be delivered weekly at Arademy Hall, under the onspices of the Lycoum of this place. As the lectures are free, its to be hoped that a majority of onr citizans will take a plasure in attending. Mr. Moore deserves the thanks of the Lycoum for offering them the use of the large and counfrative Hall of the Acad-my, Perhaps he was partily influenced be a desire to have the public nucle the acordance with the laterest in their social and intellec-tual advancement which he has ever manifested. Columbia APPAIRS.—We glean the followform were the Board of Inspectors, President Wickersham Abraham Peters, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees Mayor Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Gerhart, President, and Profes ors Porter and Nevin of Franklin and Marshall College Prof. S. S. Hald-man, Gon. Shaeffer, and a number of other The meeting was presided over by Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, and after a fervent prayer by Rov. J. K. Miller, rintendent of Common Schools of Somerset county, short address was made by Hon. H. C. Hickok, State Supe ntendent of Schools, after which the report of the Inspec ors was read by John M. Sullivan, Esq., Deputy State superintendent. A beautiful ode was then sung by the formal Gleo Club, and a canital address delivered by Mr.

Wickersham Mr. Hickok, ex-Governor Pollock, Rev. Dr. Gerhart, Prof. Haldeman, Dr. Atlee, Prof. Walker and Mrprice. Houck, Superintendent of Schools of Lebanon county. The exercises throughout elicited the deepest interest from the vast audience, and the speakers were frequently and heat This Normal School now stands at the head of those peculiar institutions in the country. Its buildings and grounds are equalled by none, and its President and Pro-COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .--- We glean the follow-

ng "items" from Saturday's Spy :

ng "nems" from Saturday's opy: Columnia Cantexer Cluum-A meeding for the purpose of organizing a Cricket Club was held in the Town Hall, on last Friday evcuing, at which officers were elected and a Constitution and By-Laws adopted. The "name, style and title" selected was "Columbia Cricket Club." The officers elected were: President-Samuel W. Mifflin. Vice Dessident-Ames & Graan The citizens of Millersville, with their characteristic ospitality, opened wide their doors to the "strangers within their gates," Among others, we must not neglect to mention our whole-souled friend, ABRAHAM PETERS, Esq.

itild" sclocted was "Columbia Cricket Club." The officers elected were: President-Samual W. Mifflin. Vice President-Amos S. Green. Souretary-M. D. Wilson. Treauror-M. McDonald. Ground Committoe-Samuel W. Mifflin, Lewis Merrill, John Wright, H. Brocke, Westley A. Martin. Loss of CANAL Boarts.-On the evening of Friday, 25th ult, a tow of seventeen Canal Boats, from Baltimore to Harre de Grace, encountered a severe gale, and nine of the sumber broke loose from the tux, elpth of which were sunk. Of the latter four were totally lost, the remainder boing raised and repaired. One of the sunken boats was loaded with from ore, the balance were empty. Of the number only one belonged at Columbia-the boat Equator, McGiunia, Captain, own-thy Captain Crowninshield. She was sunk, but was recretered and taken to Baltimore for ropairs. One life was lost by the accident. Jonethan Kowell, of Northumberland. Captain of the boat Napoleon, was drowned. Ite had been actively instrumental in rea-cing a number of hands from the slaking boats, and remaining to the last ch ong of the vessels had to jump to save himself from going down with save line lish was to the boat he attempted to gain, and cried to the me to throw him somet ning on which to save himself, but they were in such alarn that they could oxtand him no assist-ance, and he went down. He had in his pocket at the time of his drowning some five or six hundred dollars.--One of the boat be delonged to Wm. McConkey, of TEACHERS' INSTITUTE .- We direct attention the advertisement in another column for the meeting of Teachers' Institute, in this city. The proceedings will loubtless be interesting to our citizens generally, and we upe to see a large attendance from day to day to listen to LADIRS' FAIR -The Ladies connected with St. John's Enisconal (Free) Church, West Chesnut and Mulberry streets, propose holding a fair and festival in the main saloon of Fulton Hall this week. The fair commences o-morrow (Wednesday) evening, and will continue open during the day and evening until Friday night. One of the largest collections of fancy and useful articles ever preinted in this city, on an occasion of this kind, will be then displayed, affording an excellent opportunity to those in earch of holiday presents. Season tickets, admitting one person, 25 cents; single tickets, 10 cents, which can be had ime of his drowning some five or six hundred dollars. one of the boats lost belonged to Wm. McConkey,

Wrightsville. The Wrong PASSENGER.—On the evening of Wednesday, 30th ult. Jacob Sager, or "Dutch Jake," Appeared before Equiptic Welsh, covered with blood and dirt, and "swore his life" against one Susan Smith, who had committed a violent assault upon his person with intent to wipe him out. The police being on duty in the lower ward the Jus-tice seized his baton and repaired to the basin to arrest the sangulary Susan. He found that crowing and fighting lien at her residence, near the Penns. Neilrored Freight Depot, and drove her captive hefore him to the Bine Front. On hearing it was established that Susan, who is an ath-heite mulato, enjoyed a thirst for stimulating liquors, which she had that day quenched with most potent McGin-nis, in sufficient quantity to stil her bile and cardle her naturally saccharine disposition. In this state of exulta-tion she met with provention from two white maley, to de-ponent unknown, and retiring into her dwelling armed herself into column she beat the *pas de charge*, and rushed, head lowered and weapon upraised, to the combat. De-bouching on the street she assaulted the first body of troops she met, and this happened by ill chause to be Jacob, the complainant. She effected a complate *comp*, and got her weapon home on the German's head before he was aware of the attack. Although taken by surprise, Jake was by oneans routed "Källying his forces he came back at Susan, and, taking ossession of her weapon for. rightsville. The WRONG PASSENGER.-On the evening of Wednesday, PATENT POCKET COIN DETECTOR .- This adirable little instrument for testing the various kinds of fold and Silver Coins has been invented by Imlay & Bick nell, (Bank Note Reporters,) Philadelphia, and is furnished at a cost of \$1. It is so small that it can be carried in the pocket without any inconvenience, and every business man should have one. It detects, at the same moment, both size, thickness and weight, from a Half Dime to a Dollar in Silver, and from \$1 in Gold up to \$20, besides foreign fold and Silver coins. It is a most perfect instrument of Dr. G. S. WHITEHILL, of Paradise, is the Agent for the sale of the Coin Detector, in Lancaster county, as he is also the Agent for Imlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter. THE FENCIBLES' BALL .--- The Fourth Annual Ball and Promenade Concert of the Fencibles took place on hursday night last. We were not present, but have been informed that Fulton Hall has seldom or never presented such a scene of beauty and enchantment. The glorious promenading music of the Fencibles' Band and the captivating dancing music of Keffer's Orchestra kept the large

aware of the attack. Although takes by subplus, was by no means routed. "Railying his forces he came back was by no means routed." Railying his forces he came back shocked her down and trampied her under foot. Sueau, in defonce, exhibited blood, mud and dusk the latter in a very dilapidated condition. She swore she could whip any white man in Columbia, saving and excepting plaintif, whose old Dutch head "turned de hatchet like 'on," "Squish, ef 't'd bin any oder head but dat hard, onsens'ble old cranium, de batchet was bound to fetch it. I teil you, 'Squish, i doeen't hit no fool lick when I puts mysolf down to it. "Squish, de Dutchman done runned my bonnet-he's boun' to pay fo' dat. I walues dat article at three fips, I does. Make him fork over." It having been fully and satisfactorily established by unimpeachable testimony that Susan, when druck, was the terror of the neighborhood, and it furthermore appear-ing that she statied that desirable state of happiness shout frait of \$500 bail, should retire to Cadwollville to await trial at the January Term of Quarter Sussions. Susan went emblage in the finest possible mood until the "wee sma hours" had fairly set in. The gallant Fencibles looked every inch soldiers in their new and becoming overcoats This company can boast of as handsome a set of men as an in the State, and the lovely fair sex, if we can judge from ADMITTED TO PRACTICE .--- In the Court o

Quarter Sessions, on Saturday week, on motion of Col. O in the several Courts of this county. We understand that trial at the January Term of Quarter Sessions. Susan we down next morning, per Hollingsworth oppositi

CITY SCHOOL BOARD .- At a stated meeting DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. AND CLOSING OF THE of the City School Board, held on Thursday evening last MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE .- The different Passeouger Hon. A. E. ROBERTS was elected a member thereof in place Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this

city as follows: Miss E. Samson was elected Assistant Teacher in the LEAVE EASTWARD.

Female Secondary School, E. W., in place of Miss C. Steiger Fast Line Accommodation Mail Trair LEAVE WESTWARD. Miss Kate W. McCaskey was elected a Teacher in the

.1.41 a. m Through Express. Iail Train st Line..... arrisburg Accom Emigrant Train.

the

[Reported for the Pennsylvanian.] THANKSGIVING SERMON

Of Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, at 1st Inde-pendent Church, Philadelphia, Thurs-day, November 34, 1859.

The Speaker read, as introductory to his Sermon, from the 8th chapter of Deuteronomy, and the 2nd chapter of First Timothy. Then, after prayer, he said :

I have announced to you my purpose to relieve my heart of a burden that has oppressed me for a long time. I am an American citizen-an American Minister of the Gospel.-I love this Bible. I love the God of this Bible. love my country, its Constitution and its laws. I am a man of peace. I have a heart the nation. I love it from its extreme Northern verge to the utmost limits of its Southern boundary. I love it from the spot upon which falls the first ray of the morning to that far off West, where linger the last beams of the sun's evening retirement.love it from its centre to its circumference I love it as a unit. I am ready to live by it as a unit : I am ready to put the blood o heart fresh upon its altar, rather than see it

anything else than a unit. The worth of this Union to ourselves and the world of mankind is infinitely beyond No powers of Arithmetic, no mathematical genius, however cultivated, can figure out the intrinsic value of this Union to ourselves and to the race. The eves of the civilized world are upon us to day. Fixed and steady is that gaze that comes from every quarter of the globe; it seems just to hover, in its burning look, upon this galaxy of States. The nations of mankind are watching us with

especial interest, because we are engaged in working out the great, the momentous problem of self government. The finger of scorn has the opponent of been pointed; the pen of republics has been dipped long and deep, and has dashed rapidly across the page, declaring the impossibility of our success. It has long been my fixed opinion that the

monarchies of Europe, and especially England, were jealous of us. It is possible that in this we may be mistaken; but the old adage that "actions speak more loudly than words" comes in to our assistance. When small in size and young in years, we escaped from under the oppre-sive dominion of that government; and in despite of her armies, her navy, her wealth, we moved on with the strength of an infant giant, and hurled from our necks,

our hands, burst from our feet. shook from every badge and fetter of political bondage, and stood up freemen-freemen before the Universe. Subsequently, insult added to injury roused the heart of the young giant, and brought him into renewed conflict with his former oppressor! That attempt to crush us failed, as had the previous attempt. Why did the first fail? Because the heart of our nation was infused with the spirit of the Bible and patriotic unity. Why did the second fail? Because the increased multilied States of this Republic felt that they were bound together by hooks of eternal steel as one man, they met the enemy, they con-quered, they triumphed. The invading foe, ith fallen crest, were commanded to return

te their own shores and let us alone. This spirit of jealousy is, we think, mani-fest; and the monarchies, the despotisms of Europe can to day see no hope of triumphing over this Western Continent in any other way than by breaking us to pieces. They cannot break us; but we can break ourselves. The ombined armies and navies of the whole three continents are not equal to the task of severing this Union, if we be true to ourselves. Seeing, then, no hope, other than by divid ing us against ourselves, our adversaries are apt, as a matter of course, to seize hold of that whereby they may most readily engender strife-make us sectional-lift the heart from the great ark of the covenant of the Union, and put it down in a little spot here and a little spot there. Here it is you find England offered. The proposition was adopted; and, particularly, most impertinently officious in if I recollect aright, in three days after that, ttempting to interfere with our institutions. Her press, her pulpits, her forum, her Senate liamber, roll ont anathemas upon us, and endeavor to stretch forth the hand to lay it pon that which belongs to us, with which

that all men owe to the Government. Every citizen of our country, whether an official man or unofficial, whether a native born or they have no business. And, as the Lord ives, if they are not careful, that arm will adopted, owes allegiance to the Constitution one day be smitten from the shoulder, in its and laws of the United States as he does ntermeddling attempts. We are a long also to the Constitution and laws of his suffering people; but, brethren, there was point at which we found encroschment unen-durable; and there may be another. If we are bound. Obedience to the legal authorities is not a mere matter of option. We may not say, "I will do as I please; I will obey or are capable of working out the great problem of self government, we are capable of taking not obey, as suits my wishes or my convenicare of our own institutions, whatever they may be-commercial, agricultural, domestic, ence." civil, religious; we are capable of taking care of our institutions, and we must be let citizen is bound by his oath ; the native born

citizen is bound by his immutable birthright. If, however, the enemies of republics can, What are the teachings of the Bible as t

flight, he is before heaven a periured man and the waters of the ocean could not wash out the stain.

With regard to the Fugitive Slave law, it is not my purpose to say whether that is a right law or a wrong law. But it is the law of the land. It was enacted by a majority of our representatives; it received the signature of the President. It became a law. Everv public officer is by oath bound to obey it. Every adopted citizen is, by his solemn oath, made when he received the right and privileges of an Amercan citizen, bound to obey Every native born citizen is bound by his birth right to obey it. If the Constitution is wrong, the people who made the Constitution have the right and the power, acting through the legitimate means, to alter it. If the Fugi tive Slave law is wrong, with the people rests the law making power; and thank God, they have the right, acting through their represen-tatives, to repeal that or any other law. But no individual man has a right to ignore that law; while it is the law, you and I and all the citizens of this country are bound by it. If, therefore, we, as President, or judge, or hawyer, or magistrate, or naturalized citizen, aid or abet, countenance or encourage the violation of that law, or wink at its evasion. we are perjured. I defy mortal man to contradict this. If it be not so, law is worthless, and an oath is a bagatelle. Unless an oath is

to have some solemnity and obligation, unless the Constitution and the laws are to have some binding force, we may as well throw up the game and let all go. After these general prefatory remarks, I

now take up that question of questions, 'Can this Union be perpetuated?' I answer, yes. By what means, then? By taking the Bible for our rule. This, as I have intimated, is the sheet anchor of our hope. faithfully watched and guarded, the Ship of State need fear no peril. The winds may blow, the political sea may rage, and wrathful waves may mount, the political heaven may gather blackness, the lightnings may flash, and the thunderbolts may be dashed down; but I tell you, my brethren, if this Bible be followed strictly, prayerfully, earnestly, no storm that earth or hell may raise, no tempest that crowned heads or desputic sceptres can invoke, will ever throw our ship upon the let shore or put out the light of this American

Union. In considering the means by which this republic is to be preserved, I would remark, in the first place, that government Divine appointment. If we turn to the 13th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, we shall find this question definitely and absolutely settled. We there read : " Let every soul b subject unto the higher powers' (the civil authorities.) For there is no power Why God: the the powers that be are ordained of God has appointed eivil government. God." 1 do not say that God has given us absolutely any specific form of government. I do say, earlessly say, that the men who claim the Divine right of kings, claim right which God gave in II is wrath. God did give a king to Israel; but God gave him in his wrath. That, however, is merely by the way. In a government of the people, the laws are of their own selection. We are subject

are of their own selection.

to a Constitution ordained by ourselves.

formation of that Constitution was an object

of long solicitude to wise heads and noble

hearts. You remember that those large minded patriots in the Constitutional Conven-

tion expended upon their task five weeks of

anxious thought and consultation; yet a

satisfactory issue seemed still far distant; no daylight appeared to break upon them. Then,

Franklin, (though he has been suspected of

rather skeptical views on the subject of reli-

gion.) made his grand proposition. He rose and said that the Convention had been labor-

ing in the dark, trying to get along alone; he

God, and proposed that prayer should be offered. The proposition was adopted; and

the Constitution of the United States was

The next point I would notice is the duty

respective State, and to the municipal author-

ities. In this great compact, as citizens, we

official man is bound by his oath; the adopted

You are bound, my brethren. The

What then, did Jesus

Ćæsar's,

desired that they should get some

completed and signed.

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light from

relation to the plan of "Crazy Brown," (whom the Republicans then considered sane.) Bays " I went fully into the whole matter in all its bearings." Did Seward inform on him as every man is bound to do? Not so. He keeps his knowledge of the plot to himself. and allows the nefarious proceeding to go on. Does not this clearly implicate Seward in the treasonable, murderous attempt at Harper's Ferry, executed as it was by his satellites, with his knowledge and consent.

The Washington, Constitution thus gives the matter its true color :

He knew that there were four millions slaves in this Confederacy, of whom nearly half a million were located in the State of Virginia. He was informed of the projected insurrection; he was apprized of the name o the leader; he knew the man. his character motives and principles; his whole plan was fully communicated to him in all its details and he is silent at Washington. He take his seat in the Senate chamber of the Union. He meets there daily the Senators from Vir ginia and the other Southern States : his oath to support the Constitution, and the government of which he is a component member, is fresh on his lips and green in his memory; h meets in social intercourse the wives and children of his associate Southern Senators with complacent smiles and friendly greeting but in his heart lies brooding the knowledge of the deadly secret that, so far as Brown a terrible and his confederates can succeed, tragedy is to be enacted, in which his South lengues and their families may soon be the victims. He sees in the near prospective curtain rise; he beholds the acts of the dreadful drama ; he sees the conspirators rush upon their victims; he witnesses the insurgent African banner superseding the flag of his country; he stands among the fragments of the Constitution which he had sworn to support; he beholds the insurgent negro cohorts rushing, as in San Domingo, upon their prey he hears the shricks of the victims ; he see the fathers, sons and brothers of Virginia and Maryland butchered, without arms or warning, in the midnight hour ; he hears the cry of agony from those of the gentler sex doomed to u still more dreadful fate; the hands of the assassin are dripping in human gore ; a peace-ful village where all, in unsuspecting unsuspecting confidence, retired at night to their repose, is

given to the flames, and all its male inhabitants are consumed amid its ashes. It is no imaginary dagger that he sees before him ; it is no "phantom of the heat oppressed brain; it is no reverie or dream of slumber; but dread reality, but too distinctly portrayed before him, and he is silent and nceals the fact. He mingles every day with many of the intended victims; he sees their doom approaching, and he raises no voice of warning, and no hand for succor.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The municipal election in the City of New

York takes place to-day. There are five candidates in the field for Mayor, and the contest is very exciting.

THE PROSPECTUS of The New York Ledger, the great family paper, will be found in another column. It is scarcely necessary to say that The Ledger is by far the most popular family paper in the country, having a circulation of over four hundred thousand copies. It is always characterized by a high moral tone, and, as will be seen by reference to its advertisement, and employs more eminent contributors than any other paper in the world. 14

BOF WASHINGTON IRVING, the celebrated writer and historian, died at his late residence, near New York, on Tuesday last, at the advanced age of 77 years.

The Spanish-Morocco War.---Official Notification. j

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .-- The State Depart ment has been officially advised that war has been declared by Spain against Morocco, and the blockade of the ports of the latter country is announced.

The coust in the result of the property of the result of t ions ceremonies either in the juil or on the scatfold, from inisters who consent or approve of the enslavement of heir fellow-creatures; that he would prefer to be accom-anied on the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good shave mother, with their blessings in his soul, than all the slopence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth com-bined. ing the past week several letters containing checks

forwarded to him by his friends and ordered payable to bis wife, Mary A. Brown-(one them was for \$100, and another for \$50)---and then hand

them to her. THE EXECUTION. The prisoner was brought out of jail at 11 o'clock. Before leaving, he bade adieu to all his fellow-prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except Cook. His charged Cook with having descived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves. He was led to believe that they were ripe for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge, and made but little reply. The prisoner then told the sheriff that he was ready. His arms were then minond, and with a black shoreh hat

clarge, and made but fittle reply. The prisoner then told the shriff that he was ready. His arms were then pinioned, and with a black slouch bat and the same clothes he wore during the trial, proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful. As he came outsida, the companies of infairly rand one troop, with Gen. Talisferro and the entire staff were deploying in front of the jail, whilst an open wagon, with a pine box, in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him. Ho locked arround and spoke to several persons he recognized, and walking down the steps was assisted to the wagon, and took his seat on the criffin box alongside of the jailor, Mr. Avis. He looked with interest on the fine mili-tary display, but made no remark. The wagon moved off fauked with two files of riffemen in close order. On reaching the field, the military had already fail possession. Pickets were stationed and the citizeus kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position except that assigned them, nearly a quarter of a mile from the scafield. Through the determined per-sistance of Dr. Rawlins, of Frank Leile's, the order for excluding the press was partially resclined, and they were assigned a toosilion near the mergeneric steroff.

statance of Dr. Hawlins, of Frank Leslie's, the order for excluding the press was partially rescinded, and they were assigned a position near the general's staff. ~ The prisoner walked up tho steps firming, and was the first men on the gallows. Messers. Artis and Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands, and bidding an affortionate adieut, thanked them for their kindness, put the cap over his face and the rope around his neck. Mr. Artis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "Yoa must lead me.] cannot see."

Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "You must lead me, I cannot see." The rope was then adjusted, and the military order giv-en. The solders marched and counter-marched, and took a position as if the enemy was in sight, and nearly ten minutes was thus occupied. The prisoner remained stuad-ing, and Mr. Avis asked if he was not tired. Brow no-plied, "No, not tired, but dont keep me waiting longer than is necessary." He sats swung off at fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock.---There was a alight granping of the hends and teaching co

The same swung off at fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock.--There was a slight grasping of the hands and stretching of the nuscles, and then all was quiet. The body was syste-rial times examined, and the pulse did not cease beating until thirty-five minutes. It was then cut down and pinced fifthe coffin, and conveyed, under the military es-cort, to the deput, and put in a car to be conveyed to the Ferry by a special train at 4 o'clock. The whole arrange-ment was carried out with precision and military strict-ness that was most annoying. The general conviction everywhere entertained was, that the excitement regarding an expected rescue was caused by excious hoaxes. This morning, Brown executed an instrument empower-ing Sheriff Campbell to administer on all property of his in the State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the sale of the weapons, if recovered, to his widow and children.

ROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FELLOW-PRIS-Show's INTERTED WITH HIS FELLOW-PRIS-ONERS. Sheriff Campbeli bid the prisoner farewell in his coll.— The prisoner returned thanks for the Sheriff's kindness, and spoke of Capt. Pate as a brave man. The prisoner was then taken to the coll of Copeland and Green. He told them to stand up like men, and not betray their friends. He then handed them a quartor each, say-ing he had no more use for his money, and bid them adieu. He then visited Cook and Copple, who were chained to-gether.

gether. He remarked to Cook-"You have made false state

ments." Cook asked him, "What do yon mean ?" Brown answered---"Why, by stating that I sent you to Harper's Ferry. Cook---"Did you not tell me at Pittsburg to come to Uarper's Ferry and see if Forbes had made disclosures." Brown---No, sir, you know I protested against your coming."

parted. Brown was then taken to Stovens' coll, and they inter-ohanged kind grostings. Stevens said, "Good bye, Captain. I know you are go-

Stevens said, "Good bye, Captain. I know. you are go-ing to a better land." Brown replied..." I know I am." He told him to bear up and not betray his friends, giving him a quarter also. He did not visit Hazlett, as he has always persisted in de-nying any knowledge of him. On his way to the eachold, Mr. Sadler, the undertaker, who was in the wagon with him, remarked, "Capt. Brown you are a game man?" He answered, "yes, I was go Chester Jeffersonian.

as in Pennsylvania. The conservative portion reading of the City Superintendent's Monthly Report, and of the Oppusition may delude themselves with the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned the hope that a place will be assigned them where they will not be compelled to endorse

Sewardism, but it is the mere phantom of hope. Act with us heartily, or go out from us entirely, is now the order issued by Republican leaders.

ABOLITION COURAGE. We take the following truthful paragraph

from the N.Y. Observer, a religious news-"Indeed very few of the rose-water philan

ASSOCIATION.

 A lecture at Fulton Hall, on Tuesday evening, in every weak, beginning at half-past seven octork, before the Association and the citizens of Lancaster. The lecture not to exceed thirty minutes in the delivery, and to be on some subject of a prectical and informating character, which shall be selocted or approved by the committee of arrangements.
 The subject of the lecture to be open to free discussion, in which all are invited to participate under the following regulations: hropists of our day have any courage. Wen egulations: First. No one shall speak more than once without leave That. No one shall speak more than once without leave from the chair, nor more than to minutes at a time. Swood, The speaker shall coufine his remarks to the subject and avoid personalities. 3. The meetings for the lectures and discussions shall he hold under the auspices of the Howard Association, and the President of the said Association shall act as chairman and moderator at the first meeting. The person who lec-tures at that meeting shall preside as chairman and moder-ator at the next meeting; and so of the neuting meetings the lecturer of the best preceding meeting shall preside as chairman and underator, introducing the lecturer of the evening and regulation the discussions and debates. 4. The President of the lifts meeting whose name shall be announced in the daily papers, with an invitation to the public to attend. dell Phillips has fired a thousand guns at the South from the region of Bunker Hill, but he has no grit to stand up to the doctrines he teaches, when others attempt to put them in practice II. W. Beecher tacks courage even to stick to his opinions when they are controverted. Such men, like Gerrit Smith and Fred. Douglass, are very brave on paper, mighty men of war on the platform, in their own estimation, but they are sure to be at a safe remove from danger when the mine ex-

Let any one of them have reason to public to attend. 5. A committee of three shall be appointed to prepare and report a list of proper questions and subjects, from which the lecturers shall select the themes for their lec plodes. believe that his speeches or letters are likely to bring him into personal conflict, and he quails at the prospect."

committee. 6. The price of single tickets for admission shall be 10 sonts, and of family tickets one dollar each. The Treasurer of the Howard Association shall receive the nett proceeds of the said lectures, &c., for the benevilent objects of the ANOTHER PLUNDER PROJECT. We see it suggested in Fernon's Railroad urnal that the State should release the issociation. Tickets will be left at the book stores and jewelers, when inbury and Erie railroad company, for a they may be obtained at the prices above menti number of years, from the payment of the nterest on the purchase money for the canals sold to the company, and the suggestion has take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the

been copied into Forney's Press, with apparent following communication from the distinguished Aeronaut Prof. JOHN WISE, and hope any of them who can do so will approval In plain English, this may be regarded as respond to the interrogatories upon which he desire the first step in robbing the State of the pro-

respond to the interrogatories upon which he desires information: Mrssms, Entross: The lightning-rod question is eliciting a considerable amount of discussion at the present time-many observant persons adepting the opinion that rods are not only useless, but that they are actually instru-mental in bringing destruction upon the pidces which they design to protect. For the purpose of bringing as much matter of fact as possible to the elucidation of the question-and thus bring to the certain knowledge of men-the utility or instill of the certain knowledge of men-the utility or instill of lightning rods-I would ask your assistance in extending a request to the people of our densely populated county, and to others, to furnish me with answers to the following interrogatorise: Itas your house, barn, or out-houses, ever been struck with lightning? Wast there a rod on any of they gar and hour of the day was it struck? What word the effects of the stroke? Did the building take free or not? Were the clouds high or low at the time? Was it raining at the isored-was it melted, twisted, wreached out of its fastan-ings, or otherwise? Did any of the property struck burn down? By answering me these questions, the observers will confer a favor on science, and a general good on the com munity at large. Within the borders of our own county a great amount of useful information enalist burn subject lies seattered abroad, and if the friends of progress and knowledge will end me anawers to the aboves inter-rogatories, and any other information relative to the mat-ter, I will collaborate it into a form for general distribution and general good. Address DIN WISE, Lanceter, Part we neursion the gobye aid. ceeds of the canals, sold at a price notoriousl less than their real value, and, if successful t will in time be followed by others designed for that purpose. Are the people-the tax payers of the State-prepared for it, and are they willing that this scheme of the plunderers shall be successful? If not, let them at once speak out in a voice that will not be misunder tood, and give their representatives in the Legislature distinctly to understand that no such dishonest project can have their appro

bation. What is this proposition ? It is to release the Sunbury and Erie company from the payment into the State Treasury of one indred and seventy five thousand dollars innually, and consequently to withold this

sum from the annual liquidation of the State debt; it is, virtually, to give to this corporation, annually, \$175,000 of the people's money, for this interest truly belongs to the tax payers of the State, being the proceeds of public works which had been constructed by their money, and, prior to their sale, were yielding

net revenue considerably greater than this nterest.

And on what ground is this plunder of the state asked to be done? On the ground that he Sunbury and Erie company, although favored, in the sale of the canals, to the extent of millions, still finds itself embarrassed, and without aid will have great difficulty in stocking and operating their road so far as finished !! If this plea is good for that company, the same plea or one equally as good might be advanced by many other railroad companies in the State who are in embarrasse ircumstances, and whose stockholders are

quite as deserving of State favor as the Sun-bury and Erie horde of speculators. And suppose one or more of these embarrassed or iling companies were to apply to the Legislature for relief .-- for a donation to nable them to finish their road-to stock

-or to pay the interest on their honds. succeed? Most assuredly not; if would th would find no favor in that quarter. And yet this movement of the Sunbury and Eric company is of this unreasonable and unjust character, and at least two presses are found bold enough

to encourage it. We may refer again to this plunder project. Our object, at present, is simply to apprise the people of this last scheme speculators and stockiobbers to rob the State at the expense of her tax-paying citizens,- West

at 8 a. m. Festern Through Mail-For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pitts-burg and Western States, at 10½ a. m., and 6½ p. m. Far Muil West-For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- The first of the Hadustown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, series of this winter's Howard Lectures will be given this evening, at Fulton Hail. The lecture will be delivered by

The following is the programme of these meetings for LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOWAR

Leamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, daily, at

Saturday, at 2 p. m

2 p. m. r Littz, via : Neff-ville, daily, at'2 p. m. r Littz, via : Neff-ville, daily, at'2 p. m. r Marietta, via : Hempfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a. m. or Strasburg, via : Fortility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 m.

2 p. m. or Lampeter, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-

Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat

. m. ille and Terro Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thurs-

or Vogansville and Terro Hill, Triweekiy, Monday, Huirs day and Saturday, at 2 p.m. or Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman ville, Mount Nobo, Bethesda and Rawlineville, Semi weekly, Wednosday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. or New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 Marc m.

) cents. ers, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and

ake.

Setage. All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before hey can be muiled. H. B. Swars, Postmaster.

Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pitts argh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

We see by the Pittsburg papers that there s considerable excitement in that region of stitution and laws of the United States. country, respecting a subterranean reservoir of oil which has been recently discovered.-Companies are engaged in digging wells to obtain the oil. When procured in its crude state it sells for 60 cents per gallon. It does not cost more to pump it up than 1 cent per gallon, and 9 cents more per gallon will pay for barrels and transportation to Pittsburg, New York or Philadelphia. The refined oil is sold at a much higher figure. This oil is petroleum, a bituminous substance, which is regard to them. found floating on the water of springs. The excitement does not appear to be altogether speculative, though possibly that may have something to do with the published accounts. One singular fact is mentioned in connection with these oil pits. In many places in the valley of Oil Creek the ground is covered with pits, hundreds and thousands of them evidently dug for the purpose of gathering oil, and at a period so remote that trees 250 years and at a period so remote that trees 250 years under its oblightions. Being born here, you old are growing over them. The query is, by are bound to obly the Constitution and the whom were these pits dug, and for what

Supposed Arrest of Richard Realfe, Brown's Secretary of State.

How A MAN'S LIFE IS SOMETIMES PROLONGED. -Below will be found a certificate from a most respectable (tizzen of Patton township, Allegheny county, regarding the efficient of Dr. Keyserf Pectoral Syrup, a medicine which we have favorably known for a long time, and which is statested by hundreds of our immediate citizens in very walk in life. Whatever some may think of what is a medicine in Dr. Keyser's Pectoral, as we are assured that the Dr. preparas every onnce of it with his own hands: "Sometime ago, an old neighbor of mine was very ill with a bad cough, which every one supposed to be con-sumption. His relatives told me that he had taken overy remody they heard of without bouefit. His brother came to see him die, and all were confirmed in the belief that he could not live. I had about a third of a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, which I gave him, and it entirely curred him to the astonishment of all. What makes the eases more remarkable is the extreme ago of the man, he belog about visited Washington, and from his swindler.

by the utmost stretch of their cunning and the duty which all men owe to the Govern their power, urge us on to a spirit of mutual ment? The great Teacher, the grand Reform jealousy, of anarchy, of confusion; if they can discover, (and they think they have dis mer, the mighty Missionary from the skies, who made Judca's hills resound with the ovvored it.) the means by which an entering eloquence of his sentiments and the divinity wedge of separation may be introduced between these States, now bound together by of his doctrine, was on one occasion applied to by some persons who were anxious to ensnare him. 'Is it lawful,' said they, 'to give ten thousand ligaments of the human heart, and cemented by oceans of holy and patriotic tribute to Cæsar?' Jesus was living under blood,-if they can discover how they may Cæsar's government ; Jesus was amenable to divide and disrupt this Union, they will do i Casar's laws. Had the son of God answered 'no,' instantly the charge of treason would and when it shall be done, they will put the iron heel of despotism upon the scattered have been brought against him. But he. fragments, as may suit their pleasure or their knowing their hypocrisy, said unto them, 'Why tempt ye me? Bring me a penny, that I may see it.' And they brought it. But, O God ! that day cannot come. interest. that day will never come, if we be true to ourselves ! And he said unto them: 'Whose is this image and superscription ?' And they said

I have no apprehensions from the malignant influence of any power, unless it be seconded by our own folly. Sometimes men tell me—'If we should have war with Eng. unto him, 'Cæsar's.' What then, did Jesu say? Did he say, 'Never mind Cæsar land, our enemies would burn Boston, and burn New York, and burn Philadelphia, and if they attempt to force you to pay, then fight !' Did Jesus say that ? Not a word of burn Baltimore ; they will burn every city on the Atlantic shore.' I do not believe a word of it. That is not the kind of stuff that we are made of, to be thus burned. But we may and to God the things that are God's.' In the teachings of Jesus Christ, there burn ourselves. While no other hand dare grasp that helm of the Ship of State, and drive the noble vessel upon the quicksands

as it is and what it is, you are bound by it.

native born.

nstitutions of the land—no attempt to excite r the rocks, we may do it. In viewing the aspects of public morality the people to riot or bloodshed. Christ savs n effect, "Go meet the claims of the Governin this country, one of the most alarming signs of the times, to my mind, is the utter nent; you may not like it, but you are unler it, and you are bound to it.' indifference that seems to prevail with regard

ler to Cæsar the things that

æshr is a tyrant ; his laws are not worthy o

bedience; pay, or not pay, as you like; and

it. Jesus, answering, said unto them, ' Ren

on perceive no interference with the civit

The Constitution and laws of this country to the solemnity, value and importance of an are made by ourselves. We may not bath. Every President, every governor, every entirely satisfied with them : if so, there is a judge, all the mayors and lawyers and marlegitimate and orderly mode by which they shals and justices of the peace, all the members of Congress and of our respective an be altered. The adopted citizen has no right to complain if our Constitution and laws State Legislatures, are sworn, solemnly before do not suit him. He came to this country of God. as they will answer at the Great Day, to nis own choice; he voluntarily went before stand by the Constitution and the laws of the the authorities, and laying his hand upon this glorious book of God, pressing it also to his lips as an evidence of fidelity, he took a United States. This is the oath that they It is no trifle. The question is, now is this oath complied with? All naturalized solemn oath that he would obey the Constitucitizens-(and I want this heard, I want it tion and Laws of the United States; or he understood)-all naturalized citizens are if solemnly affirmed that he would do so. Did possible, more solemnly bound to the Constihe not assume this obligation voluntarily? tution and laws of the United States by oath, Has he any right to interfere in opposition to than either the President, the Governor, the our Constitution and laws? Does he say, 'I do not like your Constitution?' Then, sir, Judge, the Lawyer, or the Magistrate. For the man that comes to this country from pack up and go home; the sooner we are rid of you the better. We did not ask you to abroad and is naturalized, first solemnly renounces allegiance to the Governmen ome here; and if you have come here to under which he was born, solemnly declares find fault with our institutions and our laws, his abandonment of that Government, and go home where you have better. then he solemnly swears or affirms before the

It is not a matter of option whether we great I AM, that he will maintain the Conshall be loyal to the government. The Constitution and laws of this country are our I ask, then, are our official men faithful to Cæsar, and on us rests the solemn duty of

faithful to their oath? What do they swear? I in the 7th verse of the 13th chapter of They swear to stand by the Constitution and Romans, we have this injunction : therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom of the United States. What do the Constitution and the laws require? It is tribute is due; custom to whom custom; your business to know; it is your duty to fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor." know. If, as an adopted citizen of this This is the duty of the American citizen. Republic, you have not examined that Consti The performance of this duty is one of the methods by which we are to keep together tution and those laws, you are bound to examine them that you may know what those these States in one magnificent brotherhood, laws teach, and what are your duties in an object of universal admiration.

In this Bible, our guide toward the practi-The Constitution is the compact. It does cal duties of life, without the performance of the East nor to the West. It is the covenant, also presented to us the duty of husband and my brethren, between the States of this wife. I need not detain you by referring to Union; and while that Constitution remains the passages of Scripture; you will find them in Ephesians v chap., xxv, iv., and Colossians 111, xviii, xix, and first Peter the third You may possibly say to me, "But I am I never took this oath of fidelity chapter. The husband is enjoined to treat to the Constitution" and the laws." But, my with deferance and honor the woman of his to the constitution and the target broker of the choice. If he fails to do this, he is recreant constitution are solemnly as the oath which to every principle of manly honor; but he is binds the adjust d citizen. You are born no viler, after all, than the perjured governor, or Being born here, you or perjured judge, or perjured perjured magistrate, or perjured adopted cit-izen, who will assist in the violation of the laws. No man has a right to set them aside. Now, for example, the Constitution most Constitution and laws of the country.

We have also distinctly pointed out the relpositively and absolutely-in the plainest and most unmistakable manner-provides that a ative duties of parents and children. I regret fugitive from labor, escaping from one State that my time does not allow me to dwell on into another, shall be delivered up. This is the these points. The duty of the child to obey these points. The duty of the child to obey the parent is stated in the most absolute terms. Constitution. I am not to-day touching slavery, right or wrong. I am looking at things as they are. This is the provision of the Consti-"Children obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right."-Eph. vi, i. Parents are commanded to bring up their children "in tution. If, then, the President or Governor the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' the judge, the lawyer, or the magistrate, the The parent that is guided by this Bible will citizen (native born or adopted) does not comply with that provision, when it is within his teach his child fidelity to God, fidelity to his invisition to do so-if he connives at its country, fidelity to the Constitution, and fidelevasion, if he aids or abets the fugitive in his ity to the laws. The Christian parent will

Moyer, 17 years of age, fracturing one of his legs from the thigh down to the knee. Dr. Hinkle, of Marietta, was im mediately sent for, but he was unable to reach the wounded boy until half-past 8 P. M. The Dr. found him in a precari ous condition, and recommended amputation as the only hope of saving life, but considered the chances of recovery as one to forty. With the consent of the boy's mother, and with the assistance of Dr. J. W. Bowman, of Elizabethlown, the operation was performed, but the boy lived but a sho time, when death released him from his sufferings.

How A MAN'S LIFE IS SOMETIMES PROLONGED

purpose was the oil gathered?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.- A man answering Cooke's description of Richard Realfe, was recently arrested at Poolsville. Marvland, but while a commitment was being written out, managed to escape. He was yesterday re arrested at Alexandria, and held for a further examination. He had previously actions excited the belief that he was an itinerant

remarkable is the extreme age of the man, he being at eighty years old. I have no doubt the Pectoral saved life. JOHN M'GINNIS, Patton twp April 14th, 1857. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists.

Lancaster, Pa: P. S.—Our city and county papers will aid the advanc nent of knowledge by requesting the above aid.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .--- On Tuesday

afternoon last the 2 o'clock train going east on the Penn

town, accidentally struck and ran over a boy named George

sylvania Railroad, when about a mile south of Elizabet

RedBistown, Ausinetwis and Obegenerin, and or Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak, Mount Hope and Carnwall, daily, at 2 p. m. 'or Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. 'or Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m. 'or Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Farmorsville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and

Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, a

for Lampeter, Tri-Weekly, Tulesday, Hursday, and Sadu-day, at 2 p. m. or New Holland, via: Binkley's Bridge, Leacock, Bareville, Beartowo, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, daily, at 12 m. or Phenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Bail, Goodville,

and Kinner out, it willow Street, Smithville, Buck, or Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green. Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.; and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesures. The lecturers shall be selected and appointed by this

and how makes, at 6 a.m. day and Friday, at 6 a.m. Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mustressonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Fri-day, at 6 a.m. or Vozansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thurs-

10 a. m. 'ostage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo-s 10 cents

cceipt given therefor, on application and payment of the gistration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular

TOOTHACHE.-This disease can be cured by

and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists.