LANCASTER, PA., DECEMBER 27, 1859. CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES

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TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANGASTER.
In accordance with the resolution of the County Committee, adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., you are nd Boroughs and Townships of the County, on SATUR-DAY, the 7th day of JANUARY, 1860, then and there to elect not less than THREE nor more than FIVE Delegates

to represent such District in a general County Co to beheld on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing Six Delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the annual State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the fourth day of March next. The several Ward, Borough and Township Committee

are requested to give early notice in their respective Dis-tricts, of the time and place of meeting, for the electionf delegates. In accordance with the established usage of the party, the several Districts will each nomi person to serve on the County Committee for the ensuing political year, and also nominate their Ward, Borough and Township Committee to serve for the same time, and place their names on their respective credentials to the ensuing By order of the County Committee

H. B. SWARR, Chairman. Lancaster, December 20th. 1859.

As Monday has been set apart, by general consent of the business men of this city, as a holiday, for the purpose of giving all persons connected with this establishment an opportunity of properly celebrating Christmas, this number of The Intelligencer has been issued on Saturday evening.

THE CONTEST IN CONGRESS. The Congressional contest still "drags its slow length along," and, from present appear ances, another fortnight or two may elapse before a Speaker is selected. And what is all this fuss about? Niggerism! It really would appear that negroes have so far outgrown all questions which are not mixed up with them, that no measure is thought worthy of consideration unless polished with the Republican

patent African jet blacking! Is the patriot ism of the day entirely swallowed up in the negro sentiment? Have white men no these gentlemen cannot be fairly estimated. It is understood that MANY OF THEM leave longer any interest in the Government? Is this infernal negro question to be paramount over all others in the councils of the nation? Negroes, negroes, negroes, all is negro! Who can dispute the justice of the charge, then, that the Republicans, if they will sanction the conduct of their lenders, are a black party? Their representatives are much more intently concerned in what relates to Southern Numidia or South Africa, than in what tells on the destinies of South America or Mexico. Their creed is nigger, and the negro is their creed. They have been fighting, for three weeks, for the Chairmanship of the House, over the carcass of Old Brown, and they are resisted on the spot by the Democratic members. They disown him who has fallen in an active struggle to carry out their principles, but they cherish the principles under which he fought and fell. These Republicans are

consistent only in their inconsistencies. A contemporary, referring to this same subject, very truthfully remarks:

But why shall we be told (as we are every day in the Republican prints) that it is very inconsistent, or very unjust, in us to ery out against the Harper's Ferry outrage as against a crime chargeable on Republicans? Where is the injustice, where is the inconsistency? Do not the Republicans all openly sympathize with Brown personally, as surely s they all covertly agree with him politically Are not the Republican journals calling for aid for his family, and designating him a martyr? Does not The New York Tsibune, and does not The New York Evening Post, and do not all papers on the same platform with them, excuse Brown's conduct as per sistently as they defend themselves from actual complicity in it? Have not professed Republicans got up meetings to denounce the South for the justice it meted to Brown ?-Have not Republican ministers, such as the Rev. G. F. Noyes and George W. Curtis, (Theodore Parker's substitute,) declared that "obligations" to stand up for Brown were put upon humanity? In short, we know not to look upon Brown's crimes, unless through the blackest of Black Republican principles, and we see in the effort to help Helper's book in the House, full evidence of the subtle working of the same maliga in fluences.

NOTHING DONE YET. The House of Representatives have not yet been able to agree upon a Speaker. The twentieth ballot, taken on Friday, stood Sherman 103, Millson 27, Gilmer 19, Bocock

10. Scattering 53. In the Senate, Gen. Bowman, of the Conetitution, has received the caucus nomination for Printer to that body. It is supposed that, in consequence of the thinness of the Senate, the President will not send in his Annual Message before the 2d of January.

HOT Hon. LINN BOYD, died at his residence in Kentucky, on the 18th inst., of a protracted illness. He was in the 60th year of his age at the time of his decease. During the last twenty-five years he was most of the time in public life-having been in the State Legislatures of both Tennessee and Kentucky member of Congress, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Lieu tenant Governor of the State, to which latter office he was elected at the annual election in

A NOBLE LETTER.

We have great satisfaction in publishing the following telegraphic response of Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, to a letter of Governor Wise, of Virginia, addressed to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylva-

PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 1, 1859.

Your letter of the 25th, having been mis sent to Harrisonburg, Va., was not received until this morning. Of all the desperadoes to whom you refer, not a man, so far as I can learn was a citizen of Pennsylvania; nor was their rendezvous, which, you say, was "unobstructed by guard or otherwise," in this State. but in Maryland or Virginia. In relation to them Pennsylvania has done her duty. -Virginia has no right to anticipate that she will not do so in the future. The information you have received in regard to a conspiracy to rescue John Brown will, undoubtedly, found in the sequel utterly and entirely without foundation, so far as Pennsylvania is of our territory, along our borders or else where, to be made a depot, a rendezvous, or a refuge for "lawless desperadoes" from other States who may seek to make war upon our Southern neighbors. When that contingency shall happen, the constitutional and confeder ate duty of Pennsylvania shall be performed under all circumstances, she will take care to see that her honor is fully vindicated. WM F PACKER To his Excellency the Governor of Wirginia

GREAT UNION MEETING The Easton Argus says that the Democrats of that region of country intend holding a grand Union meeting around the ballot-boxes in the autumn of 1860, when they will kill off Abolitionism very effectually-not with Conneoticut pikes, but with little Dutch and English paper bullets. We are strongly inclined to the opinion that similar meetings for the same purpose will be general through-

out the entire Union about that time.

Richmond, Va.,

On Tuesday morning last, a large meeting of the Southern Medical Students was held at the Assembly Building, in Philadelphia, the object of which was to consider the propriety of leaving the Pennsylvania and Jefferson Colleges, where they have been attending lectures, and going to Southern Colleges. We clip the following account of the affair from the Philadelphia Argus of

Tuesday evening: We know that the officers of several of the Southern medical colleges have made over tures to the Students attending the colleges here, for the purpose of inducing them to desert their schools and proceed to the institute of the state of the st tutions in the South. This report was put in requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, an authentic shape by the Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, which contained the following

paragraph "Good News for Richmond and the SOUTH.—On Saturday evening a despatch was received by the Faculty here from Philadelphia, asking upon what terms the Richmond Medical College would receive one hundred and fifty Southern medical students for the present session. The Faculty very promptly, and properly, replied that, as the said students had already paid their College fees in Phila delphia, they would be cordially received here and be instructed without cost, save only that those who should graduate would be expected to pay their graduation fees. We take it for granted that the proposition will be accepted and that thus a very important step will be taken for building up our Medical

College, and aiding in the independence of The spacious room was crowded by intelli gent medical students, all of them from the south of Mason & Dixon's line, no student from the North being admitted. The meeting was in session some time, but during that time speeches were made, and it was finally letermined that students would leave in a body and go to Colleges at Richmond, Charles-

New Orleans and other places at the South. The meeting was almost unanimous in its resolve. It is expected that Jefferson College will lose two hundred of its students, and the Pennsylvania University one hundred, making three hundred who will spend the winter in warmer latitude than they had intended.

As a body, the medical students from the South are intelligent young men, and univer sally esteemed by the great mass of our citizens. They justly feel indignant at the reacherous course of the mad fanatics of the North, especially those residing in Philadelphia, and we cannot but deeply regret their loss from among us.

Y will be remembered that there are over

TWELVE HUNDRED STUDENTS now in this city, and the amount of capital left with us by immediately.

UNITED STATES SENATE. The following constitute the Standing Com mittees :

On Foreign Relations -- Messrs. Mason Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Sumner. On Finance-Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden and Cameron

On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman, Saulsbury, Hamlin and On Military Affairs-Messrs. Davis, Fitz patrick. Johnson, of Arkansas, Chestnut, Lane, Wilson and King.

On Naval Affairs-Messrs, Mallory, Thompon, Slidell, Hammond, Nicholson, Hale and Anthony. On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pugh, Ben amin, Green, Powell, Trumbull and Foster. On Post Office—Messrs. Yulce, Gwin, Rice,

Bright, Wigfall, Hale and Dixon.
On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh, Bragg, Harlan and Bingham.
On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin,
Polk, Wigfall, Grimes and Ten Eyck.

Polk, Wigian, Grimes and Ten Eyek.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs, Sebastian, Fitch,
Rice, Haun, Hemphill, Doolittle and Clark On Pensions -- Messrs. Thompson, Clay, Saulsbury, Powell, Durkee, Harlan and

On Revolutionary Claims-Messrs, Toombs Crittenden, Nicholson, Durkee and Ten Eyek. On Claims-Mossrs, Iverson, Mallory, Bragg. Simmons and Foote.

On the District of Columbia --- Messrs. Mason, Johnson, of Tennessee, Yulee, Brown, Kennedy, Hamlin and Wilson Patents-Messrs. Bigler, Thompson, Hemphill, Simmons and Trumbull.

Bright. Public Buildings --- Messrs. Davis, Kennedy, Clark and Doolittle Territories-Messrs, Green, Douglas, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Haun, Collamer and

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, Powell and On Printing-Messrs. Fitch, Davis and

igrossed Bills-Messrs. Lane, Bigler and Harlan. On Enrolled Bills-Messrs. Haun, Sauls bury and Bingham.

the Library-Mesers. Pearce, Bayard and Collamer.

THE FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

Elsewhere we have called attention to the fact, that the teachings and incendiary doctrines of the Abolition leaders has caused the loss of several hundred Southern students to two of the Medical Colleges in Philadelphia. But this is not the worst feature the case has assumed. It is only "the beginning of the end," we fear, unless a speedy stop is put to A. R. Brundage. this Northern interference with the domestic institutions of the South. It is already beginning to affect injuriously the Southern trade, much of which has heretofore been done in Philadelphia. On this subject the Argus remarks:

Already are the Southern merchants cour termanding their orders for Northern manufactured goods. Within the past week we have learned of several such cases in this city No longer can Northern agents visit the South and be received with any fraternal feeling-they are looked upon suspiciously, and even mercantile interest and mercantile cupidity gives way to the general hostile feeling, and refuses them any thing like a cordial reception, if they are not driven away; and, from what we heard, this hostile feeling arising from the same cause of abolition aggression and abuse of the South has even extended to the Southern students in our Medical Colleges and that they are preparing to leave-- and consequently we will in Philadelphia lose a class of men, whom we think it can be dem onstrated, expend (among a portion of our

citizens who most need it) a sum of money not less than half a million annually. Already are combinations being formed in the South for direct importation of goods from Europe, and every Northern merchant well knows how easily this direct trade may eccomplished by the South, for it has only been concentrated at the North through the case, frequency, facility, and friendliness of our communications with our Southern cities

and merchants. The South need not be dependent upon the North for cotton, wool, bides, timber, or ores, nor for any of the products necessary for the support of life, such as corn, wheat, potatoes. rice, sugar, &c. She has them all within herself, and should she be driven into an independent political economy, as are States in Europe contiguous to each other. such as France, Germany, Austria, and Russia, she will find it no difficult matter to sustain herself.

Again, the exportation of exclusive free labor North amounts to five millions of dollars, while the exportation of exclusive slave labor South amounts to one hundred and eighty eight nillions of dollars-an immense business capital wielded by the commerce of the North Who will estimate the value of this immense Southern trade to the North? And how shall we be compensated for its lose? Yet we are in danger of all this; and all owing to the policy of political demagogues and false philantrophical, fanatical Abolitionists.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.

The National Committee (so called) of the Republican party met at the Astor House, New York, on Wednesday last, and selected Chicago as the place, and the 13th of June next as the time, for holding the Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice | Democrat, U. S. Senator by a majority of two Presidency.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF FAN- MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania met at the Merchants' ilotel,

Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859. Robert Tyler, Esq., in the Chair. The Chairman stated the object of the neeting, and suggested that as the Fourth of March came on Sunday, a change in the time of holding the State Convention was

necessary.
Mr. Sanderson, of Lancaster, moved that the State Convention meet on Wednesday, Feb. 29th, 1860. Mr. Kessler, of Berks, seconded the mo-

tion—carried. Mr. Kessler moved that the Convention meet in the city of Reading; seconded, and after an interchange of opinion adopted.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee

following resolutions. After reading, Mr. Kessler moved their adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion Chairman was authorized to append the names of the members of the State Central

WHEREAS, The Republican party (so called) is altogether sectional in its organization, and is, in a great measure, influenced by a spirit of Abulition fanaticism; and whereas, it is now an indisputable fact, patent to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole country, that its violent and unconstitutional teachings and a base and lawless attack on the lives and solved by the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania:

1st. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have no language sufficiently strong to express their condemnation of the criminal conduct of Brown and his infamous confederates, and their abhorrence and contempt for the motives for all those who may have stimulated or countenanced their felonious and murderous undertaking, or who sympathise, directly or indirectly, from any political consideration whatever, with these miserably depraved persons in their attempt, not only to excite a slave insurrection, with its attendant horrors, in Virginia, but to occasion, if possible, a civil war between the States of the Union.

2d. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania are devoted in all sincerity to the Union on the just, honorable and equitable basis of the Constitution of the United States; that they believe the States to be equal and independent sovereignties, and that the great principle of the equality of the States underlies the Gov ernment of the United States in its whole scope and intent. That the Supreme Court of the United States has recognized the pres ence and effect of this leading principle of the Constitution in the Dred Scott case, and have properly defined it in its application within the common Territories of the and that the Democracy of our conservative Commonwealth, in the opinion of the Committee, are now prepared to re-endorse the Cincinnati Platform as understood in the

sense of this enlightened judicial decision. 3d. That the sovereign right of each State establish and maintain its own domestic institutions, without let or hindrance from any quarter, cannot be legally or rightfully questioned; and it is the solemn constitution al duty of the non-slaveholding States to recognize the supremacy of the Fugitive Slave Law, permitting no obstacles to intervene, in the shape of legislative acts or either popular tumults, by which the execution of the law shall be prevented or retarded.

4th. That if the leaders of the Abolitionized Republican party will persist in defying the patriotic sentiment of the Northern masses, now fully aroused to a knowledge of their dangerous and treacherous machinations, and if instead of voluntarily disbanding their sectional and incendiary organization, already justly held responsible for an incalculable amount of mischief, they will further persist in forcing an issue of Union or disunion in Presidential contest of next year-there can be no reasonable doubt of the complete success of the National Democratic party in this State, and throughout the country, because it cannot fail to be seen by every the public tranquility, the permanency of the Union, the triumph of law, and the uninterrupted prosperity of the nation, while the election of a President with Abolition associations and tendencies, by a purely sectional vote, will be followed, in all probability, by fearful public disorders and the most lament-

able consequences. 5th That the Democratic party of Penn sylvania entertains unabated confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of James Buchanan, President of the United States .-That fearless in the midst of the extraordi nary difficulties of his position, he has firmly resisted every attempt to evade or violate the laws or to disorganize the party, whether occurring in the North or South; and that administration in its successful foreign and domestic policy, particularly in its heavy reduction of the expenses of the Government, deserves to receive, as it does re

ceive, our warmest approbation and respect. ROBERT TYLER, Chairman. Frederick A. Server, H. A. Guernsey, S. S. Seely, Charles Brandt, Stephen II. Benton, John H. Dohnert, Thomas M. Biddle, Morrison Foster, George M. Wharton. James F. Shunk, Geo. Sanderson, E. Morwitz, J. F. Kautz, Vincent L. Bradford. Alexander Wentz, Charles Kessler Wilson Reilly, Joseph W. Tate, Jeremiah Schindel, Charles Kelly, C. L. Pershing, Adam Lowry, Charles W. Everhart, S. B. Hays, Andrew Burke, Edward O'Conner, R. S. Staples. John Graham, William McKnight, William Kerr, Hugh Dowling JOHN HODGSON. J. G. FREEZE,

N. P. FETTERMAN. JACOB TURNEY. THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE. We are indebted to the publishers, E. H. BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia, for 'the following named new books just saued from the Press, viz:

issued from the Press, viz:

1. "The Ladies" Resder, designed for the use of Ladies' Schools and Family Reading Circles: Comprising choice selections from standard authors, in proces and poetry, with the essential rules of Elecution. By John S. Howe, Professor of Elecution." A neatly bound volume of 425 mars. pages.

2. "An Exposition of the Constitution of the United By HENRY FLANDERS, Author of "The Lives and of the Chief Justices," etc., etc." A most valuable times of the Ones Justices, etc., etc.

3. "Geology; for Teachers, Classes, and Private Students, By Saxions Texner, A. M., Lecturer on Physical deegraphy and Natural History, on the Massachusetta Teachers' Institutes. Hinstrated with 200 Engravings." An interesting volume of 320 pages. These are all excellent and interesting works, and, we

should think, will meet with a very ready sale. They de-Harrisburg, is not only soundly Democratic, but one of the best daily papers published any where, containing all the Harrisburg, is not only soundly Democratic, but one of the atest foreign and domestic news, as well as a choice variety of miscellaneous matter. It will contain, during the ports of the proceedings of that body, and those of our

friends who may desire to have a good and reliable pap-

from the seat of Government, should subscribe for the

Patriot & Union. The daily is furnished to subscribers at

\$4 per annum, and the weekly at \$2. Address O. Barre & Co., Harrisburg, Pa. A MOVEMENT AGAINST NEGROES IN CANADA -By the proceedings of the Court of Assizes of Essex county, (Canada,) it appears that the grand jury have made a presentment to the Court, based upon a representation emanating from the authorities of the township of Anderdon, in regard to the negro population of the county. The grand jury submit the

document that was presented to them to the

Court, and urge that some action be taken in the matter. The Anderdon authorities say: "We are aware that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in the County of Essex. according to the population, are so committed by the colored people." And they further urge "that some measures may be taken by the Government to protect us and our property or persons of capital will be driven from the country." The Court in alluding to this pre sentment, remarked that "he was not surprised at finding a prejudice existing against them (the negroes) among the respectable portion of the people, for they were indolent, shiftless and dishonest, and unworthy the sympathy that some mistaken parties extended to them; they would not work when opportunity was presented, but preferred subsisting by thieving from respectable farmers and

U. S. SENATOR .- The Legislature of Texas

begging from those benevolently inclined.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

CHRISTHAS DAY .- A merry, merry Christ mas to all the readers of The Intelligencer. May all of you have the wherewithel to spend it in a becoming manner, and may there be many happy and cheerful re-unic around the Bresides of those whose near and dear kindred have wandered long and far from the loved ones at home We trust that all of us can be able to enjoy in the right spirit the good old couplet of

"Christmas comes but once a year, And when it comes it brings good cheer." DECORATIONS.—The Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran and several other of our city churches have been tastefully decor ated with evergreens, laurel, &c. So. also, a great number

of private houses. Ralligious Services .- Prayer Meetings will be held to norrow (Sunday) morning, at 5 o'clock, in the Duke Street and St. Paul's (South Queen street) M. R. Churches, and lso in several others. High Mass will be said at 6 o'clock in St. Mary's Church, Vine street. The full and splendid Chair of St. Mary's will occupy the Organ gallery, an assist in the solemn and impressive services. Later in the day, sermons, appropriate to the greatest of all even will be delivered in all the churches. Post Office Hours.—The business hours at the City Post Office on Monday will be from 9 to 10 a. M., and 2 to 3 P.

THE RED MEN'S BALL .- The Sixth Annual Citizens' Dress Ball of Ee-shah-ko-nes Tribe, No. 22, I. O. K M., came off last evening. (Friday,) and our reporter in forms us that he never attended a more brilliant or sociable party at Fulton Hall. On this occasion his first lesson in the pleasures of the "divine art" was taken; and, per con sequence, he has since been sailing in seas of perfect bliss. We begin to think that some of the fair and pretty blue of and doctrines have led to a recent bloody and black-yed ones were casting too many glances at the treasonable invasion of a neighboring State, handsome youth, and as he is exceedingly modest and retiring in his disposition, it has had considerable to do, property of the peaceful and unsuspecting judging from frequent blushes, with a slight fluttering citizens of that State. Therefore, be it re about the region where Capid hards his darts! Ladies, the coming 1860 will be Leap Year, but don't all speak to the young man at once.

THE CARRIERS' ADDRESS .- The CARRIERS of The Intelligencer-adhering to the good old time-honored custom-will serve their Patrons with a New Year's Address, on Saturday morning next. We are requested to bespeak for these imps of the type a welcome reception such an one as will long be remembered by them with

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- The lecture of Rev. Mr. Harbauge, on Tuesday evening last, was well attended, and listened to with unflagging interest by the audience. The subject, "The Extent and Evil Influences of Lying," was treated in that able and practical manner which characterizes all this gentleman's productions. The discussion, which was spirited, interesting and numorous, was participated in by Gen. Steinman, Maj. Ditmars, Col. Patterson, Mayor Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Ger-

hart, Col. Dickey, Prof. Porter and James M. Hopkins, Esq. FINE VENISON .- Our thanks are due to the ood lady of our much esteemed friend and follow-citizen PETER McConomy, Esq., for a choice cut of Venison, which graced the editors' dinner table on Wednesday last. It ras a portion of a very fine, large Deer sent by Express to Mr. M. by Sheriff FLEMING, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. It was decidedly the finest Venison we have tasted in a long while, and ample justice was done the same by the diges ive organs of those at the table.

ACCIDENT TO A STAGE-NARROW ESCAPE .on vesterday (Friday) morning as the Strasburg Stage drawn by four horses, was coming into the central part of the city, the front axle broke, when opposite Sprecher's Hotel, East King street, upsetting the stage, the horses starting off at a furious rate with the pole and front part of the running gear. Two gentlemen were in the stage when it upset, but they escaped without injury. The team was arrested in its furious speed by one of the horses falling in Centre Square. Beyond the injury to the stage no further damage was done. The breakage of the axle was coasioned by the frost, a result liable to happen in frosty weather, if the iron is not of the very best quality.

THE M'FILLAN CASE .- This case was argued on Thursday, as we learn from last evening's Express, by Messis. Darlington and Futhey, of Chester county, for the defence, and Messrs. Dickey and Hiester, of this city, for the Commonwealth. The facts of the case are briefly these Last summer Thomas G. Henderson, jr., of this county, died from the effects of a blow received from Sylvester McFilian, of Chester county. The blow was struck in Chester county, but its object dying in Lancaster county, the question of jurisdiction as to where defendant should be tried was raised. He was indicted for murder at our November Sessions, and the Court in Chester county have ing decided, after an argument, that it had no jurisdiction, M'Fillan was admitted to bail, a discretion within the nower of the Court in such cases.

It was argued by Messrs. Futhey and Darlington that, although the statute and precedent declared the defendant should be tried in the county where the murder was com mitted, the offense in this case was completed when M'Fillan struck the blow, and that his subsequent death was voter, who possesses common sense, that the success of the National Democracy insures the d-fendant did was done in Chester county, and if he was guilty of murder, then his off-uce was committed without the jurisdiction of this Court.

In reply to this, Messrs. Dickey and Hiester are such a construction was without precedent; that the statute merely enacted the common law previously in force for years, and among other precedents cited was that of Virginia, where it had been decided that if the offence has been committed within her jurisdiction, and the death takes place out of the State, Virginia has no jurisdiction. and the decision of the Court, which was reserved, will be looked for with interest, as the points raised are entirely new in the practice of the Courts in this State.

PRENTICE ON "AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP. -The lecture of GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq., before the Howard Association at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday evening last, was attended by a large, intelligent and, of course, highly gratified audience. The lecture was brilliant, witty and purcustic but Mr. P. delivered pretty much the same one here last winter. His picture of the degeneracy of American Statesmen was a very gloomy one: in fact, we think, was too much overdone. Every man is not corrupt, even to live in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and those other immortal spirits. There is just as much patri-otism and true love of country now as over there was, and the opinion of many persons is that the opportunity for testing the extent of these virtues in our public mon is close at hand.

THE JACKSON RIFLES .- This noble and selfsacrificing corps have at long last received their quota of rms-thanks to the untiring efforts of its gallant and efficient officers. The large room under the Feucibles' Ar mory, at Fulton Hall, has been rented for their present Armory. The company is engaged now in drilling every evening, preparatory to the parade on the 9th of January, 1860. In the evening of that day their Second Annual Ball will be given at Fulton Hall, for which extensive preparations are being made.

TOGA BRIDGE.—We have to record another fatal accident which occurred at the Conestoga Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon last. The unfortunate man was Mr. Israel Henry, of this city, and the accident occurred at nearly the same spot on which Mr. David Fritz lost his life a few veeks ago. The Pennsylvania Railrond Company has been for some time engaged in removing the limbers of the bridge, and Mr. Henry was employed upon the carpentery of this work. He was standing on a platform of ample width for safety, but from some unknown cause, probably vertigo, he fell, his head striking on the hard ground of the roadway below. His skull was badly fractured by the fall, rendering his recovery bopeless from the first. He was removed to his residence in Mulberry street, and Dr. Henry Carpenter sent for, who deemed it unnecessary t do anything in the case, as the unfortunate man could same evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Henry was a widower, and leaves one child. Histogo was about twenty-eight years, and he was a member of several beneficial societies, who power.

LANCASTER COUNTY SHERIFFS .- We copy the following interesting table from The Union, the editor of which went to some trouble to procure a list of the

It will be found to be useful as a matter of reference

	James Sterrett1	2	"	"	1738 to 1750	1
Ī	Audrew Work,	2	44	44	1750 to 1752	,
	Thomas Smith,		16	44	1752 to 1755	
	John Pugh,		66	**	1755 to 1758	1
1		3	44	64	1758 to 1761	
		3	££	46	1761 to 1764	
		1	44	16	1764 to 1765	
		2	**	66	1765 to 1767	
		3	44	44	1767 to 1770	
li	Frederick Stone	3	44	"	1770 to 1773	
١.	John Ferree	3	44	66	1773 to 1776	
	William Kelly,		44	"	1776 to 1779	
	James Work,		64	**	1779 to 1781	
1	Joseph Work	5	"	"	1781 to 1783	
	Thomas Edwards		16	44	1783 to 1786	
		3	•4	**	1786 to 1789	
		.,	44	44 -	1789 to 1791	
	John Milier,		44	**	1791 to 1794	
		3	46	44	1794 to 1797	
			44	44	1797 to 1800	
			66	"	1800 to 1803	
	John Reitzel		"	**	1893 to 1806	
	Emanuel Reigart,		**	55	1806 to 1809	
	James Humes		44	"	1809 to 1812	
	Henry Reigart,		**	4	1812 to 1815	
	George Hambright,		66	**	1815 to 1818	
1	John Mathiot,		44	**	1818 to 1821	ŀ
	Frederick Hambright,		44	££	1821 to 1824	ŀ
			"	**	1824 to 1827	l
	William White,		"	44	1827 to 1830	l
•	Adam Diller,		66	66	1830 to 1833	l
	Adam Bare,		"	**	1833 to 1836	
	David Miller,		"	**	1836 to 1839	ł
	Peter Reed, Jr		·.	"	1839 to 1842	ı
	A. E. Roberts,		"	"	1842 to 1845	ı
	John Ehler,		"	"	1842 to 1848	Į
	David Hartman,		"	**		1
	Jacob Huber,		"		1848 to 1851	ı
	Elias Eby,		"		1851 to 1854	l
	George Martin,				1854 to 1857	l
	Benj. F. Rowe,	3	"	**	1857 to 1860	į
:	Of the 41 Sheriffs above named,	ou.	r friei	ad Co	OCHRAN might	ĺ
1						L

have added the number now living, of which we believ there are but eight, viz: Messrs. Frederick Hambright, White, Roberts, Ehler, Hartman, Eby, Martin and Rowe Most of them have long since passed off the stage of action, whilst others have more recently "gone to that bourn from whence no traveler returns." The mournfully beau tiful words of Longfellow can well be applied here

"Life is short and time is fleeting, And our hearts though strong and brave, Still like muilled drums are beating Funeral marches to the grave."

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Texas Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pittshave elected Col. T. J. Wigfall, regular burgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggiste

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION-BLOCK COMMITges .- The following are the Block Commit Howard Association for the present season

West Wald—Samuel Taylor, Chairman, J. Mi-hasi Zahm and lady. 2. R. F. Rauch and lady. R. F. Rauch and lady.
Allen Rock.
John I. Hartman and lady.
Bee. W. T. Gerbard and lady.
Bee. W. T. Gerbard and lady.
Bee. W. T. Gerbard and lady.
B F. Miller.
John A. Rarben and lady.
J. Seeph Selvert.
Jacob Frailey and lady.
C. Gast and lady.
J. Jacob Stanfor and lady.
J. Jacob Stanfor and lady.
William Diller and lady.
William Diller and lady.
F. S. Albright and lady.
F. S. Albright and lady.
George Martin and lady.
John Strans and lady.
J. Frederick Geompering and lady.
John Gorrecht and lady.
John Gorrecht and lady. 21. Isaac Dunn and lady.
22. George Yeisly and lady.
23. Charies Beates and lady.
24. Edward Kantz and lady.
25. George L. Boyle and lady.

25. George L. Boyle and lady.
Noeth East Wand—Charles M. Howell, Chair
Block No. 1. John D. Skiles and lady.
2. William Carpenter and lady.
3. Henry Brungardner and lady.
4. Jacob Griel and lady.
5. William R. Wilson and lady.
6. Henry Nixdorf and lady.
7. George Il. Mowery and lady.
9. G. John J. Cochran and lady.
9. G. M. Zahn and lady.
10. Joseph Brimmer and lady.
11. R. A. Exans and lady.
12. E. Geiger and lady.
13. D. P. Brown and lady.
14. William Hensel and lady.
15. David Fellenbaum and lady.

" 19. Henry Hersh and lady.

South West Ward—Col. D. W. Patterson, (
Block No. 1. R. W. Shenk and Mrs. O. J. Di

2. Jacob L. Hoffmeler and lady.

" 3. David M. Lebkichler and lady. 3. David M. Lebkichler and lady.
4. William Wright and lady.
5. Charles F. Voigt and Miss Rosa Voigt.
6. Jacob Bowers and lady.
7. Thomas Holt and lady.
8. Charles Edwards and lady.
9. David B. Bartholomew and lady.
10. Cazper Forrest and lady.
11. Jacob Barnhart and lady.
12. John Debaven and lady.
13. Jacob F. Kautz and lady.
14. Levi Camboll and lady.
14. Levi Camboll and lady.

 Jacob F. Kautz and Jady.
 Levi Campbell and lady.
 H. L. Frailey and lady.
 H. L. Frailey and lady.
 EAST WAND—Geo. M. Kline, Chairman.
 I. Charles A. Heinithsh and lady.
 J. H. Barnes and lady and H. Gorrecht.
 James Black and lady.
 Jacob N. Miller and lady.
 Dr. P. Cassidy and sister.
 Michael McCullum and lady.
 and 8. William P. Brooks and sister.
 Israil Abele and lady. " 7 and 8. William P. Brooks and sister.

9. Israel Abeia and lady.

10. Jarob Gable and sister.

11. Samuel Mr-Donald and lady.

12. John A. Messeukop and lady.

13. C. Widmyer and lady.

14. Abraham Hitz and lady.

15. Edward Morton and Mrs. Powers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

THO. H. BURROWES, Chairman.

J. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary

LIST OF GRAND JURORS to serve in the Court Quarter Sessious, commencing Monday, January 16th: of Quarter Sessious, commoncing Monday, January 16th:
Diller Bare, Upper Leacock; Grabill Baker, Manheim
twp; Johu Baker, Salisbury; A. N. Brenoman, City; George
Bean, Conoy; John Bushong, East Lampater: Ephraim
Carpenter, Earl; Joseph Engle, Conoy; Henry M. Engle,
East Donegal; William L. Gill, City; John M. Hiestand,
East Donegal; Mathias S. Hurst, Leacock; John G. Horner,
East Donegal; Mathias S. Hurst, Leacock; John G. Horner,
East Donegal; Mathias S. Hurst, Leacock; John G. Horner,
East Donegal; Mathias S. Hurst, Leacock; John S. Horner,
East Donegal; Mathias S. Hurst, Leacock; John S. Horner,
East Donegal; Mathias S. Hurst,
John S. Risser, Eizkabeth; Samuel Redsecker, East Donegal;
Jacob S. Shirk, City; Jacob K. Sherk, Manor; Christian
Shuitz, Strasburg twp; Levi Stelner, Elizabeth.
List of Petril Jacobs to serve in the same Court:

Shirk, Sitzsburg twp, Levi Steller, Elizaceth.

List of Pritti Jenos to serve in the same Court:

P. K. Bregeman, City; John B. Bregeman, Raphc; Abraham Bausman, Manor: Samuel Brubsker, Raphc; Deniel Bard, Jr., West Cocalieux J. Hervey Clendenan, Fulton; Joseph Cooper, Bart; Christian Coble, Mount Joy twp; John W. Clark, Marietta: Solomon Diller, Earl; Henry S. Erb, Penn; Simon Eby, Raphc; Samuel Frey, East Cocalico; Frederick Fricker, Rapho; Andrew M. Frantz, East Lampeter; Christian Good, Raphc; Henry Gorrecht, City; Abraham Good, Martic; Nicholas H. Gilleephe, Colerain; Joremiah Hastings, Colerain: David Hossberty, Penn; Martin Hersbey, Penn; Joseph Hood, Bart; Daniel Helm, Strasburg twp.; William Hamilton, Paradise; John Kessler, Manor: Samuel Kurtz, Earl; Samuel K. Kurdiman, Eder; Hiram Keller, City; John S. Kennedy, Paradise; Vincent King, Little Bri'ain; Jacob H. Landia, Manor: Eljah Lewis, Sadabury; Watson H. Miller, City; Samuel Meckley, Mount Joy twp; Peter Martin, Ephrats; Christian S. Mussalman, Earl; Samuel Slokom, Sadabury; William Shuler, City; John S. Stehman, Penn: Nathaniel Urban, Washington; A. R. Witmer, Manor; William Witman, Cernavon, Christian Widner, Gity; John K. Zook, West Earl.

Departure of Trains, And Closing of the LIST OF PETIT JURORS to serve in the same Court

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE. The different Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this

oity as follows: LEAVE EASTWARD Fast Line Through Through Express CLOSING OF MATLE BY RAILROAD.

ern Through Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pitts Western Through Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pitts burg and Western Stales, at 19½ a. m., and 9½ p. m. Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lowistown, Huntingdon, Tyrons, Aitoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg,) at 19½ a. m. Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washing-

 Way Mail East
 11.17 a. m

 Through Mail West
 4 a. m., 7.30 a. m., and 2.34 p. m

 Way Mail West
 8.40 a. m., and 2.34 p. m

 Southern Vail
 2.30 p. m

a. m. For Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manhoim, White Oak, Mount Hops and Cornwall, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Hinktoown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon. Wost Earl,
and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and

and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m. or Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at 2 p. m. For Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. For Marietta, via: Hempfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weckly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a. m. For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at

For Lampeter, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur day, at 2 p. m. or New Holland, via: Binkley's Bridge, Leacock, Bareville Beartown, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, daily, a Beartown, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, daily, at 12 m. or Phoenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville

Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-urday, at 12 m. For Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Springs, Buck for Port Deposit, Md., via. Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.; and Rowlandsville, Md., Trl-weekly, Monday, Wednes-day and Friday, at 6 a.m., for Colebrook, via. Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Fri-

For Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m. For Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m. Gar Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Martieville, Coleman-ville, Mount Nebo, Bothesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. Coffice hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Suuday, from 9 to 10 a. m. 10 a. m. Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territories, 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

postage.

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

H. B. Swarr, Postmaster. Atmospheric Engine.—It is admitted by all natural philosophers that common air, when compressed or condensed, has the same power as steam. My mind was impressed more than twenty years ago with a full assurance that common air will answer the same purpose as steam, when compressed and properly applied to an engine; consequently, I have made it my study for years to invent an encine or machine in which the power of condensed air could be practically used used as a motive power. This, I feel persuaded, I can accomplish, from experiments with such insufficient material such as wood; as my limited means do not allow me to make the experiment with iron or brass, the proper and satisfactory materials. I am poor and sufficient material such as wood; as my limited means do not allow me to make the experiment of the success of which I feel entirely confident. This atmospheric engine will answer all purposes in place of steam, without any cost of fuel, without danger of fire or explosion. Any person desirous to promote the success of my invention (for I am confident it is an invention, though no thorough practical experiment has yet been made,) will please make application to me, personally or by letter, and I will make a contract with the person who furnishes me the requisite pecuniary assistance, as to what interest he shall have in the said machine when in operation. My address is: J. E. Frautz, Ephrals, Lancaster county, Pa.

Em Newspapers friendly to the success of such an invention will please copy. Atmospheric Engine .- It is admitted by

RETURNED TO HER MASTER .- A Case for Abolitionists, Republicans, de.- The Washington correspondent of the New York Times

Mr Giddings, a gentleman from Texas, who is now stopping at the National Hotel was surprised yesterday, at the return of his servant Jane, who was taken from him by force while he was making a visit to Niagara Falls last July. The girl gives a deplorable account of her ill-treatment by the Canadian free negroes. The marks upon her body show she has received severe whippings .-Eluding her captors, she reached the American side of the river, where she procured the means necessary to enable her to reach her master. She expresses great joy at her return home. The circumstances of her seizure were extensively noticed in the Northern journals at the time when it occurred.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT. The Philadelphia News says that "the; attempt of the Republicans in this State to industry' is a principle of that party, will American sheet, and knows whereof it affirms. rock resists the advancing waves, the South,

EDITORIAL CHANGE .- E. S. Goodrich, Esq., as sold the Luzerne Union establishment to M. Hannum, Esq., of Allentown, Pa. The change is to take place on the 11th of January. The Union is a steadfast Demogratic sheet. We wish friend Goodrich pleasant dreams in his retirement, and his successor a good run

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. Extract from a Speech by Andrew Johnson, of

nessee, in the U. S. Senate on Monday, December 12th, 1859. Instead of there being a conflict, an irre-pressible conflict, between slave labor and free labor. I say the argument is clear and conclusive that the one mutually benefits the other; that slave labor is a great help and aid to free labor, as well as free labor to slave labor. Where does the northern man

go, to a very great extent, with his man tured articles? He goes to the South for a market, or the southern merchant goes to the North and buys them. With what does be Does he buy them with the product of labor that is in conflict with his No. What then? He buys them with the product of cotton, of rice, of tobacco and of sugar. Is that conflict? The fact that he can produce these articles with slave labor, enables him to get the means, and sometimes a superabundance of means, by which he can pay higher prices for articles raised in the North. Again, when a man raises mules and hog-West and Southwest, and another man

raises cotton in the South, by means of his slaves, is there, as I before inquired, any competition, any irrepressible conflict between them? None. It is not entitled, in point of fact, to be dignified with the appellation of an argument; it is sophistry, the product of ingenuity, calculated, if not intended, to JUNE. deceive thousands of honest laboring minds Sir. I had been vain enough to think that I could satisfy a Northern man, strip him of his prejudices, that the Southern man who has his capital invested in slave labor, is his JULY, best friend. Let us analyze this a little more, and see where it will carry us to. You talk about a slave aristocracy. If it is an aristocracy, it is an aristocracy of labor. What kind of aristocracy have you in the North? AUGUST, Capital and money. Which is the most odious in its operations-an aristocracy of money or an aristocracy of labor? Which is the most unyielding? Which is the most exacting? Every man has the answer in his But to illustrate still further. The Southern man puts his capital into labor. He commen

ces the production of cotton, or any other product peculiar to slave labor. Is he not interested in obtaining the highest price for OCTOBER, slave labor? His capital is slave labor. His talent, his mind and his influence are employed to make slave labor productive, and at the same time make it yield the greatest amount in dollars and cents; and just in proportion as he can find new markets, devise ways and means for consumption, and thereby increase the price, in the very same proportion he increases his means—to do what? Whenever you see cotton and the other great staples of the South run up in price, does not everything increase in price, does not every article manu factured at the North run up correspondingly Thus the Southern man, in obtaining the highest price for the product of his capital invested in labor, gets the means by which he pays the highest price for labor. He is nterested in getting the highest price for his products, and by doing so he becomes enabled to pay the highest price for free labor, and he is the most reliable advocate and best friend of the laboring man at the North .-Who can contradict the proposition? interested in obtaining the highest prices, and he pays corresponding prices for every Who gets the thing that he consumes. benefit of it?

As I said just now, there is a conflict going on between capital and labor. Do we know that a man who has his thousand dol lars invested in a slave producing cotton, is interested in the product of that labor, while the man who has his thousand dollars invested in money is interested in reducing the price of labor. Capital at the North is the oppressor of the laboring man. There is where the op pression is; there is where the irrepressible conflict exists. It is between the dollars and cents of the North and the free labor of the North, not between slave labor and free labor.

If I were disposed, Mr. President, I might press this point still further. I have no doubt that in the event of a dissolution of this Union, Great Britain would try for a time to make friendly terms with the outhern States; because it would be to her interest to do so. The North manufactures and so does Great Britain. Her capital does not consist in labor : it consists in money, which is always arrayed against labor. Leaving that out of view, however, the reason why Great Britain is so deeply interested in the abolition of slavery in the capital of the non-slaveholding States does. there, as then he Capital in Great Britain is arrayed against larger audience. oppressed and downtrodden free labor. In the United Slates, what do they behold ?-Three thousand two hundred million dollars s \$3,200,000,000 invested in labor. Do not see that that amount of capital is identified with labor, trying to extort from the moneyed capital of the world high prices for the product of that labor? If Great Britain could

uth at \$800 apiece, and the result ucceed in diverting the investment or abolishing it altogether, what would she do? Suppose that \$3 200,000,000 should go into dollars and cents, do you not see that those who own the capital would take sides with Great Britain, sustaining the moneyed aristocracy of the world against free labor, and extorting it at the lowest prices possible? That is no sophistry. It is just the case. Cannot we understand it? Hence, I repeat again, when you come to look at this subject, the southern man, with his capital invested the best and most reliable advocate that the his true friend, and can be relied upon, because he is interested, leaving every other

consideration out of view. To show what I have argued to be true in theory, is also sustained by the practical operation of things. Let me present to the enate a table which. I understand, has been compiled with some care by an editor in St. Louis. It shows that, not only in theory, but in fact, is the slaveholder the best friend to free labor. This table presents a comparative view of the wages received by different classes of workmen and mechanics in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States:

PREE STATES. New Orleans, \$2.00 to 3rick-layers, \$2.50 to 48toffe Masons, \$2.00 to \$1.75 to 2.25 1,50 to 1.75 Stone Masor 1.37 to 1.75 Carponters, 1,50 to 1,75 Plasterers, 75 Laborers, Ohio. Louisvi \$1,50 to 1,75 Painters. 50 to 1,75 rms. 75 to 1,00 Laborers, *Gal* \$1,50 Painters, 2,00 Brick-layers, 1,50 Stone Masons 1,75 Carpenters, 1,50 Plasterers, 1.50 to 2,00 Carpenters, 1,75 to 2.00 Plasterers, 75 to 1,00 Laborers Little Rock Painters,
Brick-layers,
Stone Masons,
Carpenters,
Plasterers,

1,00 to 1,75 Planterers, vo to 75 Laborers, 250chuselists. Norfoll. \$1,00 to 1,75 Brick-layers, 1,50 to 1,75 Brick-layers, 1,50 to 1,75 Brick-layers, 1,00 to 1,25 Planters, 75 to 1,00 Laborers, Mine. Carpenters. \$2.00 | Pal \$2.00 | Pal 2,00 | Stor 2,00 | Carr 2,00 | Carr 2,00 | Carr 2,00 | Carr 1,50 | Carpenters, In view of these facts, why do gentlemen

make it appear that 'protection to American speak of an irrepressible conflict? The northern people are told, if you are not constantly decei o man who has an ounce of brains." on the alert, if you are not driving back the The News, be it recollected, is a genuine encroachments of the South, as an immovable in a very short time, will take possession of the rye fields of Massachusetts and the wheat fields of New York, and cultivate them with slave labor. Is not that utopian? Is it not ideal-mere fancy, with no truth, no reality in it? When touched and analyzed, it vanishes into thin air.

2,25 to 2.50 2,00 to 2,50 1,00 to 1,25

ALMANAC FOR 1860. Tuesday.

BROWN'S SECRETARY OF STATE. We copy the following article on Realf, Old Brown's "Secretary of State," from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of Dec 14th:

The "stray Secretary of State" has at length turned up in Austin, Texas, in which city he arrived some two months, since when he has been studying in that place for the ministry, intending to enter the Methodist Itineracy. These facts we learn from the Austin Intelligencer, of the 5th, from which paper we take the extract annexed to these remarks. We have conversed with several gentlemen who knew Realf well while he was here, and they all believe him to be, now that his character is unveiled, the basest conspira-tor of old Brown's gang. He is extraordinarily gifted, both as a writer and speaker, and a consummate hypocrite of the villainous

Iago stamp. When we recall the role which he played here-his fanatic abhorrence of some of those trivial indulgences incident to youth; the never ceasing iteration of his filial love; his pious cant about little children; and innumerable other traits that mark the snakelike sleekness of his disposition-we cannot but regard him as one of the most subtle foes the South could have in her midst. Brown and the others, true to their compact, made the desperate venture, but Realf, after having kept the oath of secrecy even while among the very people whose lives and property were threatened, now proclaims his with the effrontery of a bawd. the United States is plain, and it must be apparent to all who would think about it. his notoriety, and regrets that his history was Her capital exists in money and stocks, as not known in that place before he lectured

To show the true character of the man, we may remark that within the short space of a ew months he has renounced Protestantism avested in labor. Put the four million slaves and embraced Catholicity, and again returned to his first faith. And further, it is well known that he has swindled a gentleman of this city out of some three hundred dollars. But to the extract. The editor of the Intelligencer, upon seeing the articles of the Mobile and New Orleans press relative to Realf, sent for him, and the following is the substance o the interview. Premising by acknowledging his connection with Brown in Kansas an

Canada, the article thus proceeds:

"He also entered into the history of Brown, himself, Cook, Stevens, Tidd, and Kagi going to Chatham, in Canada; says they were straitened for money; that the Provisional Constitution was read there by Brown, and agreed to, and the officers elected, as stated. Mr. R. says that Brown then informed him that Forbes was in New York, and in posses in slaves and the products of slave labor, is sion of certain correspondence between himse and Forbes, and that he feared Forbes would free laboring man at the North has. He is use the confidential correspondence 'to an evil use' and desired Realf to go to New York and get the correspondence. Mr. Realf says, that finding himself thus implicated, he went to New York, but did not find Forbes through Greeley, as he had been advised; but revealed the matter to Orlando Yeaton, managing book keeper of Higgings & Brothers, carpet manuacturers, Murray street, New York, Mr. Butler, lawyer, Thaddeus Hyatt, W. F. Mo-Ansey, of Kansas, then on a visit to New York, and the daughter of Wm. Henry Burleigh. He then left for England, and often spoke of the matter in England, and France, telling it, among others, to Mr. Vezey, Amer ican Consul at Havre. Having renounced Abolitionism, he sailed from France to New Orleans, and from thence to Mobile, in April

> pution, and only acted with them because of his conviction that, having learned their plans, he could not have escaped, though the pledge of secrecy only extended to the forfeiture of to 2,000 to 2,25 the protection which the society afforded. Mrs. to 1,50 Realf assures us-that his renunciation of the protection which the society afforded. Mr. Abolitionism is sincere, and that he has told his acquaintances here that should he remain out of the pulpit he intended to make speeches giving his notions of the horrors of Abolition-ism in the North, during the next Presidential election; and if not, then to publish letters. "He assures us that he Gerrit Smith sent money to Brown, the latter saying that Smith was cognizant of all his plans; that Dr. Howe and Theodore Parker. of Boston, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, o Worcester, and Sanborn, of Concord, were 2.50 to 3.50
> 2.00 to 2.50
> 2.50 to 3.73
> 2.00 to 2.50
> with money. He says that Brown was a with money. He says that Brown was a very secretive man and able leader. Mr. Realf mentions stopping in Cedar county, Realf mentions stopping in Cedar county, and the sub-

He says that as soon as he learned Brown's

purposes he renounced all notions of partici

very secretive man and able leader. Mr. Realf mentions stopping in Cedur county, midway between Iowa City and Tipton, where 1.50 to 3.00 1.00 to 1.25 (1.25) for New York, he never had further correspondence with any of the parties; this was in June, 1858. And when he returned to the United States, he supposed the whole expedition had been broken up. He offers no defence or apology for the monstrous wickedness of the purposes of the association, but professes a sincere conviction of the great moral wrong. "We will add that we vesterday suggested to the friends of Mr. Realf the propriety of his placing himself unconditionally at the disposition of the President of the United 250 to 3.00 disposition of the President of the United 2.20 to 2.50 States. We are glad to suy that he has done 3.00 to 2.00 to 3.00 states. We are glad to suy that he has done 3.00 to 3.00 so, and has also offered to surrender himself to Governor Wise, and has notified these authorities that he shall remain here until their

wishes are known." TO THE AFFLICTED - MATRIMONIAL -- Kansas has become a formidable rival to Indiana, as the "land of refuge" to the unhappily The divorce law is a wide open gate to single blessedness, and one judge has recently granted twenty-five petitions at one sitting. It requires only twenty days' residence. A gentleman living in Michigan was recently astonished to learn that his wife while visiting a friend in Kansas had obtained divorce and was passing herself off as blooming "Miss" of sweet sixteen. Cold feet are sufficient ground for a divorce.