Wednesday, Pebruary 29th, 1880. eral 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 election-of delegates. In accordance with the established usage of the party, the several Districts will each nominate on person to serve on the County Committee for the ensuin olitical year, and also nominate their Ward, Borough an littee 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. THANKS.—Our thanks are due to N. B Browne, Esq., P. M. at Philadelphia, for an early copy of the President's Message.

FROM WASHINGTON. No organization yet of the House of Rep resentatives-at least there was no Speaker elected at the time our paper went to press on yesterday afternoon.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS. The Democratic Delegate Elections will take place throughout the county on Saturday next. The delegates then elected will meet in this City, on the following Wednesday, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, which is to assemble at Reading, on the 29th of February, to nominate a candidate for Governor and appoint delegates to the ensuing National Convention. We hope our Democratic friends throughout the county will give these primary elections all proper attention, and elect such men in the different wards, boroughs and townships as will faithfully carry out their wishes in the County Conven tion. We hope also to see a spirit of union and harmony prevail in the Convention, and that whatever differences of opinion may exist in the public mind in reference to men or measures, all will be willing to join heart and hand in furthering the glorious cause of Democracy. Come weal or come woe, let us as one man firmly resolve to keep the old flag, which has encouraged our hearts in so many hard fought battle fields, still flying aloft, and let our watch-word be, "every thing for the cause and nothing for men."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. This highly important State paper was communicated to Congress on Monday the 26th ult., and was immediately read in the Senate. The House not being organized, it was not read in that body, nor will it be, we suppose, until a Speaker is elected.

The Message is a plain, straight forward, business like document-discussing with great ability and fairness all the leading questions foreign and domestic-and should be carefully read by every well-wisher of his country. As usual, the Opposition press are taking exceptions to some of the President's arguments and recommendations, but this is their voca tion. The masses of the people will give him credit for the candid and practical manner in which he has met the issues of the day.

We also, in addition to the Message, give synopsis of the Department Repo will be found highly interesting.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature meets at Harrisburg to-day. As the opponents of the Democratic party have a large majority in each branch no delay in the organization need be anticipa ted, and the Governor's Message will doubtless be sent in to morrow at noon.

The candidates for Speaker of the Senate are Gen. Shaeffer, of this city, Mr. Gregg, of Centre, and Mr. PALMER, of Schuylkill. The chances are in favor of Gen. S., who has great personal popularity among the members. For Speaker of the House, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Dauphin, appears to be the prominent candi-

For the Clerkships and subordinate offices there are a host of candidates of all shades of opposition to the Democratic party.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The true issue involved in the next Presidential contest is becoming plainer day by day. It is not in regard to slavery in the Territories for there is not now an inch of territory belonging to the United States open to contro versy as to its status on the slavery question. It is, and will be, simply an issue as to interference or non-interference with slavery in the States where it now exists. The Republican leaders, when pressed to

the point, deny any intention of interfering with slavery in the States-but who that has any opportunity of knowing the truth is not aware that these leaders are guilty of false-

That most of the Republican papers did sympathise with John Brown, and secretly regretted the failure of his Harper's Ferry expedition, is a fact which none of them will have the assurance to deny. Many of them called his conduct "foolish," "crazy," &c., but their lingering regret at his want of success was too palpable to be concealed.

In fact, the teachings of the Republican leaders tend irresistibly to interference with the domestic institutions of the slave holding States. This truth will be made plain as the noon day sun before the Presidential campaign

For the present, we merely wish to draw attention to the following fundamental principles enunciated by Theodore Parker in a long communication, to which the New York Triof dissent. After this tacit endorsement by the Tribune of Parker's doctrine, who will deny that the Republican party would here after be more appropriately known as the JOHN BROWN PARTY ?"

"1. A MAN HELD AGAINST HIS WILL AS A BLAVE HAS A NATURAL RIGHT TO KILL EVERY ONE WHO SEEKS TO PREVENT HIS ENJOYMENT OF

"f 2. It may be a natural duty of the BLAVE TO DEVELOP THIS NATURAL RIGHT IN A PRACTICAL MANNER, AND ACTUALLY KILL ALL THOSE WHO SEEK TO PREVENT HIS ENJOYMENT OF LIBERTY.

HELP THE SLAVES RECOVER THEIR LIBERTY, AND IN THAT ENTERPRISE TO DO FOR THEM ALL WHICH THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO DO FOR THEMSELVES. 4. IT MAY BE A NATURAL DUTY FOR THE FREEMAN TO HELP THE SLAVES TO THE ENJOY-MENT OF THEIR LIBERTY, AND AS MEANS TO THAT END, TO AID THEM IN KILLING ALL SUCH AS OPPOSE THEIR NATURAL FREEDOM.

FOR BRECKINRIDGE.

The Ægis, a spirited and able Democratic head as its choice for the Presidency, and accompanies the act with a strong and well-

written srticle in favor of his nomination, ton nomination are daily strengthening.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

When the troubles in Kansas were being promoted by abolition demagogues for political effect, and when outrages were being committed through the bad feeling between Northern emigrants and pro-slavery men, caused mainly by the insulting and offensively officious intermeddling of the Republican eaders with the affairs of the Territory, every grong act of the pro-slavery men, thus prooked, was charged by the Republicans upon the Democratic party. That party was held esponsible for everything said or done by any of those men, whether those men were Demo crats or not. This, says the New Haven Register, was the only electioneering staple the Republicans had in 1856, and so industrionsly did they work up the material, that they came near electing Fremont. The churches of the North were turned into Arsenals for the furnishing of Sharpe's rifles, and men were sent by the Emigrant Aid Society to shoulder them; and while every appliance was resorted to to keep up the ferment, and old Brown and others were carrying the war over the slave border into Missouri, they at | ends on the 30th of June next, it will be necesempted to saddle the Democratic party with the acts of their pro slavery opponents. But how is it now-when a band of "republican philanthropists," as they call themselves, are taken with arms in their hands, murdering peaceable citizens of Virginia, and inciting and how different a view do they take of party esponsibility for the acts of individual mem bers! There is this difference, too, in the cases. While such acts of the pro-slavery men in Kansas, as were criminal, were vigor ously condemned by the Democratic party, there is abundant evidence not only that the

PRACTICAL EVIDENCE OF CONSER-

is a pertinent one.

Harper's Ferry outbreak is traceable. with

fearful distinctness, to the doctrines of Repub

icanism, as enunciated by their most popular

presses and speakers, but that prominent

nembers of their party were actually accessory

to the furnishing of arms, and the "sinews

of war." With what face, then, can they

object to being held responsible for the attemnt

to incite insurrection in Virginia, while they

owe what little vitality the party has at this

present hour to charging the wrongs of "bleed-

ng Kansas" upon Democrats? The inquiry

We copy the following letter, says the Penn sulvanian, from a gentleman favorably known in the community -addressed to the People's Party Convention in this city-as a worthy and practical evidence of true conservatism. It may be regarded as one of the results of the late Union demonstration in this city; and the bold candor with which Mr. Lewis party, appeals to thousands of others who have heretofore acted with him, and like him venerate the immortal Clay, and appreciate now what that great statesman felt when, in his memorable speech at Frankfort, November 16 1850, he said: "I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity and the glory of my country; but if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig." Mr. Lewis says:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1859. To the President and Members of the Peo ple's Convention:—Gentlemen:—Having been elected a delegate to your Convention, I feel it my duty to decline taking my seat in the

From my boyhood I was taught to love the Whig party," and I was a firm and ardent National. On the dissolution of that great party, I became an enthusiastic adherent of what I considered the next best political organization, the "American." has ceased to exist, and its members, gener ally, have joined a party called "Republican, now rallying under the name of "People's." In view of the fact recently shown by its leaders and journals, that this " People's party," is rapidly becoming "Abolitionized," and therefore sectional. I conceive it to be my duty, as a national man, to enrol myself in

the ranks of the only party left-the Demo Intending to attach myself to such, under these circumstances I cannot conscientiously take my seat with you, but feel it equally my duty to give frankly my reasons.

I am, very respectfully, yours. WM. D. Lewis, Jr.

AN INDEX OF PUBLIC OPINION. Below we publish a letter to the editor of the Pennsylvanian, from the pen of a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. Mr. Mellon is somewhat advanced in years-a retired merchant in affluent circumstances-and is well known as an active and enterprising Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He belonged to the old Whig party, but cannot consent to be transferred to the "Abolitionists," and has, therefore, attached himself to the great National Democratic party. The letter is short and pointed, and coming as it does from a gentleman who is no office seeker, and who would not accept one if it was tendered him, will be read with interest:

To the Editor of the Pennsylvanian. DEAR SIR: - Believing that the Democratic is now the only National and Constitutional party in our country, and that your paper i the most conservative published in thi and as my old Whig paper has become Aboli tionist, (in disguise,) I wish to subscribe to

your paper, and also for three copies of your weekly for my country relations We have only to let the South alone, and not meddle with our neighbors' affairs, mind our own business, and all will be well again

between the North and the South THOMAS MELLON Yours, &c., 716 Spruce street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1859. GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

One of the worst fires known in New York since 1845, occurred in that city on Thursday morning last, which destroyed a large amount of property on Beekman, Gold, Fulton and Ann streets. Some 15 or 20 buildings were destroyed or badly damaged, together with most of their contents, and the loss is esti. bune gives a conspicuous place without a word | mated at \$600,000. The Philadelphia Argus

This conflagration is the third great fire which has taken place in New York within a quarter of a century. The first and greatest of these fires broke out on the night of Deember 16th, 1835. The wind blew strongly from the north west, and the weather was so intensely cold that the firemen could hardly operate. Six hundred buildings, in the heart of the business part of the city, were destroyed, involving a loss of \$17,000,000. Before daylight on the morning of July 19. 1845, a fire broke out in a shop in New street. The flames extended to a large warehouse saltpetre. Three dreadful explo-"3. THE FREEMAN HAS A NATURAL RIGHT TO sions took place, killing many persons and the the slaves recover their liberty, and spreading the flames in all directions. Two hundred buildings were destroyed, and thirty firemen were killed. The loss was \$5,000;

EDITORIAL CHANGE .- Thomas W. Grayson, Esq., who for the last twenty years has ably conducted the editorial department of the Washington (Pa.) Examiner, the organ of the Democracy in that county, has retired from paper, published at Bel Air, Md., raises the that post, and given place to John R. Done name of John C. Breckingings to its mast- Hoo, Esq., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. D. is said to be a young gentleman of ability as a writer, and we Gubernatorial nomination. He has acceded tender feelings for departed greatness. cordially welcome him into the ranks of the to their request. Col. H. is an honest, intelli-Mr. B. is strongly entrenched in the hearts editorial profession. Mr. Grayson has our gent and upright citizen—a sound and con-

in his retirement

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

THE TREASURY. The Scoretary of the Treasury in his repo does not donbt that the receints of the Treasing for the present and next fiscal years will fully equal to the estimates if the appropria tions made at the present session do not exce the amount contained in the estimates. It is believed that they can be met with the ordina ry and extraordinary receipts already provided by law. The estimated balance that will be in asury on the 30th of June next is only \$3.530,000, and leaves no margin for additional appropriations. If, therefore, the approprintions should exceed the estimates or

this period for the payment of any portion the public debt, it will become necessary a provision for such contingences If additional demands are created on the If additional demands are created on the made a Christmas present to Washington Fire Company, Preasury, by legislation in the present Con- No. 4 which is desidedly one of the most acceptable siffs gress, provision must be made to meet them required for that purpose. In such an event, he respectfully refers Congress to his last report as containing the views of the department on that subject. As no provision has been made for the permanent redemption of any portion of the twenty millions of Treasury notes; and as the authority for issuing them

Congress should determine to provide within

purpose for another period. THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The Postmaster General gives an interest ing account of the affairs of the Department. He advocates various reforms, and trusts that Congress will either give its sanction to the specific contract for carrying the mails between the slaves to rise and cut the throats of their Portland and New Orleans by voting the necessary appropriation, or else that it will the Department such a course of administration as shall warrant it in closing some one of the proposals which have been received and which are now held under advisement. He urges action so as to secure suitable post offices for New York and Philadelphia.

He recommends the repeal of the clause of the act of 1858, which declares that in for warding the mails to foreign countries, the preference shall be given to an American over foreign steamship, when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other. Disputch is the highest element in the mission of this departent, and hence that legislation which pro vides for retarding instead of accelerating the mails may be safely pronounced at least extraordinary in its character. The Pos Office Department, according to the theory of its organization, should be self-sustaining, and because of the peculiar character of its functions should not be a charge on the common treasury. The Postmaster General advo-cates the abolition of the franking privilege, and the substitution of pre payment by stamps, when its abuses would fall where they belong, on the Government officials by whon they were perpetrated.

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT. The Secretary of the Navy, speaking of the uccessful termination of the Paraguay Expedition, says, that the cost of maintaining the seven purchased vessels in commission was not much greater than that of maintaining a single steam frigate, and that their acquisition has enabled the Department to adopt more efficient measures for the suppres recognizes the nationality of the Democratic sion of the African slave trade. Since the commencement of the present Administration twenty steam vessels have been added to the Navy. He renews the recommendation to still further increase the Navy, and instead of perpetuating old vessels or expending millions in constructing a few large shins it ns in constructing a few large ships, i is earnestly recommended to prosecute with rigor the line of policy which has been adopted by Congress, and add a much larger num ber of steamships, which can be maintained

at comparatively small cost. He says that it is a source of extreme regret and mortification that we now, at times, are is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, that foreign countries American citizens imprisoned, plundered and murdered, because the Executive has not the means to protect them. He urges an increase in the Marine, Medical

and Purser's Departments.

He narrates the operations of the various quadrons during the last year. The Depar ment, in May last, made a conditional contrac with the Chiriqui Improvement Company and Ambrose W. Thompson, for the purpos of securing a very valuable transit, depot an naval station, and coal privileges, in th supporter of its principles, because they were Province of Chiriqui, with a harbor on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific side 1 s for Congress to make an appropriation o \$300,000.

The Secretary of War says of the army:
Of nearly seventeen thousand five hundred men, not more than eleven thousand are available for active service in the field, and that they are scattered over an area of three that they are scattered over a scattered over a scattered over an area of three that millions of square miles. He hopes to make such an alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any future repetition of the outrages on the Southern He recommends the enlistment of men for a mounted corps, for six months, beginning in May. In actual hattle with the Indians success is more owing to individual prowess, skill in arms and horse-

manship, than to discipline. In point of economy great advantages corue to the country. He recommends a accrue to the country. He recommends a provision for retiring disabled and infirm officers, as a measure for increasing the efficiency of the army. It is not deemed ad visable to proceed in the manufacture of rifled cannon beyond those wanted for experimental purposes. He speaks favorably of breech-loading arms. The Secretary says it does not appear necessary to request any consider able appropriations for additional masonry work for the fortifications; such as are no strong enough to offer a good defense, against shipping, may, when the emergency oe re inforced at a small expense with earthen batteries, properly combined with them for mutual support, and of such extent as to give an aggregate armament of sufficient power. The army of Utah remains inactive, and toward a conquered and sullen people satisfied that the preservation of right and ustice through the means of any Jurispru ence known or recognized by the people of the United States is impossible in that Terri-There is, in the present attitude of affairs, scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops there, and they will be otherwise

isposed of during the coming season. The above named Secretaries show wherein they have largely reduced the expenditures and estimate as compared with previous years. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. The Secretary of the Interior says that during the five quarters ending in September, the sales of lands have yielded over \$2,807,

000, and 3,617,000 acres have been located with bounty warrants. Among the several recommendations is one, that a law be passed, in a spirit of liberality to settlers on unoffered lands, allowing to each two years from the date of filing his declaratory statement, with in which to make his proof and pay for his land; and at the same time making bent upon the President to offer for public sale, by proclamation, all lands that may have been surveyed by the authority of Congress at any time within two years after the

plates of survey have been approved. He also suggests a manner to prevent frauds. All things considered, our relations with the various Indian tribes continued during the past year in a satisfactory condition. He regrets to add that official documents furnish sufficient evidence to justify the belief that the most atrocious cases of murder and rapine, charged to the account of the Indiana have been, in reality, committed by white men wearing the disguise of Indians ures have been taken for the amelioration of The policy now is to gather

the Indians. The policy now it them on small tribal reservations. necessary expenses which will be incurred for the census will require the an propriation of at least \$1,000,000. It is believed both wise and just to confin the purchase and distribution at the Agricultural Office to such varieties of plants, seeds cuttings, etc., as have not already been intro-

duced into the country. He recommends an appropriation to provide for permanent and convenient accommodations for the Courts of the United States in New York, in Burton's Theatre building. Chambers street.

GUBERNATORIAL .- A large number of the citizens of Washington county have addressed a communication to Col. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington, requesting permission to bring his name before the State Convention for the of the people, and his chances for the Charles- kindest wishes for his health and prosperity servative Democrat—and would make a

CITY AND COUNTY AFFARE. SENATOR BIGLER ON THE PRESENT

following extracts from a patriotic

tter written by Senator Bigler to a friend in

with emotions of delight. How gladly I should

the sacred snot where both were formed.

as opening the fire on fanatics and trai-

s, from the right buttery, and I hope this

assault on them may be followed up by other

Northern communities until the demon of

tions of sympathy with that wretched man

Brown, have wounded and imbittered the feel-

ings of Southern men. They are heartily

disgusted with such exhibitions of a depraved

copular taste, and I think justly so. Brown,

by the showing of his own party organ, in

infamous practices; one who sowed dissensions amongst his neighbors—who counselled dis-

obedience to law, and resistance to its officers;

who advised the use of the rifle, the revolver

and the bowie knife, rather than the ballot-

box, in the settlement of political differences;

who more than once, participated in the mur

himself, with others, to take life just so often

as might be necessary to prevent any man

holding office under the Lecompton Constitution, in case of its acceptance by Congress

and who, as we all know, afterwards devoted

months of his time in collecting together the

most brutal implements of warfare with which

the slaves, not familiar with fire arms, were

o murder their masters and mistresses, in case

he succeeded in raising an insurrection in Virginia, and that he did actually commence

the work of blood and carnage at Harper'

Ferry; and yet, to the disgrace of the country

t must be confessed that when this man, thu

are found in one part of the Union, and many

of them, to rise up and bewail his fate, and

claim him as a martyr to freedom. Even the

pulpit has been desecrated to this work; and

all this because Brown was making war on an

States of the Union, which it is admittedly

communities should become crazy

As to the Helper book to which von

no hesitation in saying that it is the most vicious political work ever issued from the

American press, calculated, if not intended,

flesh and the devil, goes deliberately about the work of establishing different classes of

citizens within the same State, and advising

non-slaveholding citizen to suspend all inte

gress who endorsed the compendium to this

book to say that they did so without being

aware of its contents. They must come out

and discard its doctrines in toto, if they would

political prominence to the favor of fanatical

As I said before, I am delighted with the

proceedings of the meeting in your city; but,

organization, and by maintaining doctrines

and issues in derogation of the rights of the

Southern States and offensive to their pride

Seward's "irrepressible conflict," for the mastery, between the free and slave States,

must be disearded and denounced; and more

rates negro slavery a relic of barbarism as

base as Mormonism, must also be abandoned

What could be more offensive than this simil

is formally arraigned by a party seeking to

gain the government as a barbarism, and, of

course, as much a crime as Mormonism and

the people of the United States are asked to

endorse that sentiment at the polls—to adjudge

that the citizens of fifteen States are criminals;

and yet, the representatives of this party in

Congress say they have no connection with or

them; and how could they hold any institu-

to be a barbarism and a crime and then say

connection with slavery, no duties to perform

to bear, except to do what the Constitution enjoins about the rendition of fugitive slaves

All that is necessary is to take the Consti

tution as a guide and recognize no issue in

conflict with that instrument: this done, and

the free States are separated from the slavery

question entirely, and peace will be restore

to the whole country, except the croaking of

feeble band of disunionists at the South,

who are not likely to gain power enough to

VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINGIDGE.

the House of Representatives at Frankfort

Ky., on the evening of the 21st ult. The

consequence of the constant political forms of the consequence of the

decided position on the question of slavery

which he fully endorsed and approved. He

denied that Congress possessed the power to

prohibit or abolish slavery in the Territories

nor had the Territorial Legislature any such

nower. He denounced "unfriendly legisla

held that the South should stand by the laws

and constitution, and require the same of

others. Congress could protect slavery in the

Territories, and ought to do so when necessary

this time for the enactment of protective laws

hough he regarded no necessity existing at

He then referred in strong terms to the Har-

per's Ferry affair, and declared that the Union

black republican party. He opposed fillibus-tering and the re-opening of the slave trade.

to. Alluding to the preachers who have en

the bloodthirstiness of the tiger, it

impelled by the belief that the Gospel is peac

Towards the close of his remarks he said .

zerous man than he who uses his sacred office

them away into anarchy and sedition. I am content with holding no higher position than a

when they die, and to keep them in peace

never omit, and that is, to vote: and when

prepare my ballot, I prepare it with as much

care as if my ticket were to elect : and if I

never vote for any man, whig, American,

democrat or republican-even if he were my

etain my reason, which God grant, I will

alive. But there is one thing that I

of the ministry to mislead men, and to carry

act up to the spirit of that teaching.'

ninister of Christ,

was eminently endangered by the action of the

Well Said .- At the great Union meeting

' against slavery in the Territories, and

stand by the Dred Scott decision,

Very truly, your ob't servant,

about it, no rights at stake, no respons

business. We have no

WM. BIGLER.

An institution common to the South

as co equal members of the confederacy.

Brown.

Had Brown's crimes had no co

steeped in crime, is brought to justice,

sectionalism is driven from the land.

thanks for a copy of the proceedings of

DEAR SIR:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19th, 1859.

CITY DELEGATE MEETINGS .- The Democra of the N. W. Ward will meet at Shober's Hotel, North Queen street, on Saturday evening next, the 7th inst., Phasdelphia have found their way into print: between the hours of 61/2 and 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the County Convention to n on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

great Union meeting held at Jayne's Hall on the 7th instant. I have read them through Hotel, East Chasnut street, for the same purpose, on the same evening, between the same hours. The Democrate of the S. W. Ward will met at Fitzpat rick's H tel. South Queen street, for the same purpose, on the same evening, between the same hours. The Democrats of the S. E. Ward will meet at Witlinger's

have participated in them, but I could not. Nothing could have been more befitting than the enforciation of such patriotic sentiments. on the same evening, between the same hours. BY ORDER OF THE WARD COMMITTEES.

PRESENTATION TO FIREHEN. - Mrs. D. M BAIR, of this city, through Capt. HENRY BLICKENED KE we have ever seen. It is a table cover, made of silk, and are increase of tariff duties as may be le of what is called Chinese work. It is named the "Wash" "Father of his Country" are neatly wrought in needle work. Among other scenes are his "Entrance into Buston, and his "Reception by the Ladies of Trenton." The whol cover is worked in most beautiful style, and the ingenuit and taste displayed in getting it up reflect the highest credit upon Mrs. B. It must have cost a vast amount of patience and labor. The gift is highly prized by the mem bers of the Washington, and the handiwork of the fair sary for Congress to extend the law for that

pany's Hall, North Queen street. -A special meeting of the Company was held on Thur day evening last, called to take action in reference to this gift, and the Secretary has handed us the following pro-

der of white men and the larceny of negroes and horses—who, in 1857, solemnly pledged MEETING OF WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY, No. 4.—The sented the "Washington Table Over." and also handed the letter of presentation, which accompanied the gitt, to the Secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. F. Exyrs, ALFRED SANDERSON and HENRY M. WHITZ, appointed to draft resolutions returning the thanks of the Company for the gift. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Recoved. That the thanks of Washington Fire Company, No. 4. are cordially tendered Mrs. D. M. Barn for her elegant Cartistmas present, which she has very appropriately named the "Washington Table Cover." The different scenes, so beautifully wrought on the same, we will treasure up as jumperful memorials of him who was "First in Peace, First in Wash and First in the Hearts of, his Couneace, First in War, and First in the Hearts of his rymen." As a slight token of appreciation of the gift, is assigned a conspicuous position in our Hall. Resolved. That the Interest always manifested in the uccess of this Company by the lair sex is entitled to tichest consideration. Our endeavors will be to still orther gain the smiles and kind wishes of the Ladies er. ed, That, as heretofore, the efforts of our organiz

institution common to fifteen of the sovereign Resolved, That these resolutions, together with the letter their constitutional right to have and enjoy HENRY M. WHITE, Secretary

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- The next lecture of the course will be delivered this evening (Tuesday) by Rev. D. Steck, one of our most gifted and eloquent divine His subject will be Profanity, and we anticipate not only an able lecture, but an interesting discussion. Every body ought to go to Fulton Hall, this evening, to hear it

VENISONIAN.—Capt, WILLIAM K. LEONARD whilom of this city, now of the flourishing borough o Altoona, sent us last week three choice Venison steaks, of narticularly fine flavor and tenderness ill please accept the thanks of the Intelligencer fraternity for his kind and welcome remembrance THANKS .-- The Carriers of The Intelligencer

desire us to return their hearty thanks for the substantia nanner in which their patrons and friends welcomed them on Saturday last. It has gladdened their hearts, and mad peculiar impression on the consumptive-looking pocket ooks of which they are the owners. DEANER & SCHAUM.—Read Messrs, Deaner

t Schaum's advertisement in to-day's Intelligencer. It is to the interest of "Houskeepers and those who intend COLD WEATHER .- On Thursday last snow

fell in this vicinity to the depth of three or four inches.-Sleighs were soon put in requisition, and since then all who could afford that kind of amusement have been nioving themselves.

"Jingle, jingle, clear the way,

The weather has been excessively cold since Saturday, and the ice-dealers and others are busy at work filling their

make amend for the mischief done to the DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE peace of the country. But I fear they will MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The different Passanger not all do so, for many of them owe their

ŀ	Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this
t	city as follows:
٠,	LEAVE EASTWARD.
	Fast Line2.30 p. m.
е	Through Express4.08 a. m.
d	Lancaster Accommodation8.40 a. m.
e	Mail Train7.25 p. m.
е	Harrisburg Accommodation4.12 p. m.
е	LEAVE WESTWARD.
t	Through Express1.41 a. m
	Mail Train
ıf	Fast Line
	Harrisburg Accommodation5.35 p. m
	Lancaster Accommodation
	Emigrant Train12.20 a. m
	CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILROAD.

Tyrone. Altoons. Holinlaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoons and Pittshurg) at 10½ a. m.
Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Southern States. at 10½ a. m.
Pittsburg Through Mail, at 1½ p. m.
Por Strasburg, vis: Camarco, Quarryville, Martinsville, and New Providonce, at 8 a. m.
ARRIVAL OF MAILS BT RAILROAD.
Through Mail East......141 a. m., 11.17 a. m., and 2.34 p. m.
Way Mail East......141 a. m., 11.17 a. m., and 1.117 a. m.

r Reading, via: Neusville, Litiz, Roth Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersv m. Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak,

sympathy for the Abolition party in the North. This is absurd; so long as they maintain such Mount Hope and Cornwall, 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, doctrines they must sympathize with the Abolitionists, and the Abolitionists with or minactorille, Tri-weekiy, automotics and Farmersville, Tri-weekiy, automotics, at 2 p. m. Faradise, via: Greenland and Sondersburg, daily, p. m. Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. they do not intend to assail it everywhere.— The truth is, we people in the North must

For Marietta, via: Hempheld and Silver Spring, Tri-wockly, Trestay, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a. m. For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 p. m. For Lampeter, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-For Lampeter, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-For Lampeur, Arthussey, actions, day, at 2 p. m.

For New Holland, via: Binkley's Bridge, Leacock, Baraville,
Beartown, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, daily, at
12 m.

For Phoenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville,
Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, for Phoenixville, via: New Holland, Bine Ball, Goodville, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honesphrook, Chester Springs, and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdsy, at 12 m.

for Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Back, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md., and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wodnesday, and Kriday at 6 a.

day, at 6 a. m. For Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m. For Liberty Square, via: Comestoga, Marticville, Colemanville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Semiweekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. For New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Office hours, from 7 ai m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 to 10 a. m.

viu a. m. On Sunday, from S. Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territories, 10 cents.

Letters, allowed as the ries, 10 cents.

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and 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 the R. Sware. Postmaster.

THE BEST COUGH REMEDY KNOWN. - There INE DEST COUGH REMEDY KNOWN.—There is no doubt about the fact that Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup is one of the most remarkable cough medicines now offered to the public. Old cases of lung disease, bronchial, and every variety of lung disease, have yielded to tie wonderful powers, and we therefore feel no hesitation in recommending our readers who may be stilled in that chase of a bottle, which even though it should not cure, it will do no harm. We know Dr. Keyser to be a regular physician, conscientious in the discharge of his business, and our readers will find it safer to trust such a man's statements, than hundreds of those who are unknown to the community. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Drurgists.

TOOTHACHE.-This disease can be cured by r. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pitts urgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cent ach. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spong and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all he need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists

Aver's American Almanac for 1860. now ready for delivery gratis by C. A. einitsh, Lancaster, who is happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should ave and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of reat value, it gives the best instruction for e cure of prevalent complaints, that we can et anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth oushel of wheat, and its medical advice is cometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almaacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its deulations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

FUEL FOR EGYPTIAN LOCOMOTIVES .- There re now over 300 miles of railroads in Egypt. A foreign correspondent gravely states that, on some of these lines, the engine stokers burn "mummies" for fuel, that the latter make a very hot fire, and that, as the supply is almost inexhaustible, they are used by the "cord." The firemen of those engines must have no a destiny for the Egyptian Kings! Think of your body being carefully preserved for three own brother-if he had laid with me in my thousand years, and then used to "fire up" a mother's womb like Esau with Jacob—if I locomotive! "To what base uses do we come! could trace the slightest stain of disunion in come | could trace the slightest stain of disunion in |

WOLFGANG:

THE WRECKER'S BEACON CHAPTER I. BEFORE THE GALE.

Straits of Dover two days behind.

The commander of the ship was a young man, not over eight-and-twenty, and his name was Maurica Listers. He stood by the taffrail, gazing off upon the horizon to the astward, ever and anor raing his head to feel if there was any wind stirring, and as often casting his eye aloft to soe how the canvas hung. As he stood thus his mate approached, and spoke to him:

"What d'ye think of this. Capt'n:"

"I think we're in for a storm, sir." the master replied. "And I tell you what it is, Griffin," he added, after sweeping the horizon again with his sye, "when it comes it will be an earnest one. None of your broad Ocean puffs, with nothing but water to hatch wind from; but we'll have it right fresh from some of those places where they know how to make things blow."

Then you think we'll have a hard one?" said Griffin.

"Then you think we'll have a hard one?" said Griffin.
"Aye," answered the captain, with almost a shudder,
feel it in my bones." "Aye," answered the captain, with almost a shudder, "I feel it in my bones."

In the meantime, Captain Leater had been watching the sea and sky as before, and he fancied that the signs of the storm were growing more and more palpable every moment. The sun was going down in a thick bank, giving to the whole western horizon a dull, purplish-red, bloody hue, with here and there spots of a darker tinge, like openings, through the fiery cloud, looking unon a fearful blackness behind.
"Do you see how strangoly it looks off thore!" said the captain, raising his finger towards the point where the sun was setting.

ark places."
And others noticed the same thing, and spoke of it, too.
Seven o'clock came and went. Eight o'clock came, and
he first watch was set.

"Don't go below," said the captain, as the men of the

What does it mean?" cried Griffin, as the boy struck

"what does it mean !" cried Grillin, as the boy struck five bells.

"Hark!" said the captain, almost instantly. "I guess you'll soon see. Did you feel that? Ha!—and that?"

It was a puff of wind, and a light flying of spray; or perhaps it was a spit of rain. At all events, the puff was felt; and the drops of water fell upon other cheeks than Maurice Lester's; and other ears than his beard the dull meaning which came over the dark waters. So other was heard the roar which followed, and other bodies quivered hear with the should of the community has been the serve in his.

might.

Aye—the storm had come. It came with wind and rain, and with an angry heaving of the sea. It came with a darkness like Errous, and with the voice of thunder. The gale continued to acresse in fury as the long night passed away. When the morning came the score was one of awful grandeur. The wind was howing with terrific fury; and the broad sea in-shed into huge menutains, that foamed, and tumbled, and leaped along-over the bosom of the deep, seeming every moment ready to whelm and

nection with slavery, who does not know that Phillips and Cheever and Beecher and Wright and Smith would have turned from him with loathing and disgust. But it is said Brown was crazy about slavery. I do not believe support to the races and raise—for the intellines swayed so much that they were afraid of them—gathered as near to the light of the binnacle lamp as they could, as though sven from such feeble beams they might find some comfert. But not all were there. No—not all! Four stout, true-hearted men had been swept away by the storm. Near a score were left; but how many shall see the light of that; but if it were so it is no reason whole nother day?
At uine o'clock Captain Lester went below. He took own a chart of the North Sea, and having spread it upon be table, he sat down to examine it. He was thus engaged when Mr. O'ffiln came down; but he did not look up until I have not read it through; but if the Compendium be a fair reflex of its contents, I hav

American press, calculated, if not intended, to do infinite mischief to our institutions. It is bad enough that men of ability and position in the country should seek to engender strife between the States for partizan ends; but this man Helper, as though instigated by the flesh and the devil, goes deliberately about the work of establishing different classes of the country should not be the work of establishing different classes of the country that the work of establishing different classes of the country that the work of establishing different classes of the country that the work of establishing different classes of the country that the work of establishing different classes of the country that the work of establishing different classes of the country that the work of establishing different classes of the country that the work of establishing different classes of the country that the more services and in the divider. The captain started up from his chair, and would prob-

The captain started up from his chair, and would probably have walked across the cabin, but at that moment a heavy sea caught the ship, and gave her a pitch forward, which caused him to catch his seat as quickly as possible. As soon as the flood had gone from the deck, and the vessel had struggled up from the shock he looked into his companion's face, and said, in a voice made tremulous by deeper emotion than he had before manifested:

"Griffin, I have something upon up unind more than you know; and I am anxious to communicate it, too. I must tell it now, for I have a strange foreboding of coming ill. Something is to habbee that will bear creat calamity them to war on each other. He advises the course, social and commercial, with his eighbor who holds slaves, and to treat him with disgust and indignity, thus begetting jealously and hate among those who should must tell it now, for I have a strange foreboding of coming ill. Something is to happen that will bear great calamity to some of us. I am not creaking—I am only reading what the Unseen has written in my soul. However, you shall hear my story. You have heard that my parents were both lost at sea?"

"Yea," said the mate.

"And perhaps you knew that they were lost in this sea?" e friends, and poisoning the very sources of social fraternity. To what viler end could any man devote himself? Nor will it do for the sixty-seven Republican members of Con-

"And perhaps you knew that they were lost in this sea?"

"I have heard so, sir."

"Aye—so it was. I was a boy then. They were on their way to Copenhagen, as we should be now. My father commanded the ship—she was called the 'Clara Janc.'—She was named for my mother; and she was a staunch, noble craft. I was at school then, in Troy; and when I knew that my parents were dead I was well nigh mad with grief. I fancied then, in my first hours of orphanage, that my heart would break; and I think such would have been the case if they had kept me at school. But some of those who cered for me came to see me, and it was finally that my heart would break; and I think such would have been the case if they had kept me at school. But some of those who cared for me came to see me, and it was flushly arranged that I should go to sea. And I prospered—prospered so well that, when I was twenty years old, they gave me command of a ship.

"The man who owned the ship which I first commanded in the commanded of th my dear friend, all the meetings of the kind that are likely to assemble will not give neace North, like the Republican, seek to gain control of the government by a sectional

be better. He had been planning to visit Copenhagen, where he had two brothers in business—they were in company with him—and he said he would take the next ship, and bring Carrie out with him, and we should be married there. I finally consented to take out the new ship, and Mir. Thornton, with his daughter, was to meet me in Copenhagen, and there we were to be married, and all three come home together. The evening before I sailed I spent with Carrie, and when I left her I felt that I was leaving my very life.

"Well," continued Lester, wiping his eyes, "I went to Copenhagen. 1 waited a month—then I heard that the American ship, 'White Fitum,' with William Thornton and daughter on board, had touched at Dovér, and that all were safe and well when she leit. I waited another week, and then I crossed over to Hamburg; but I could learn nothing there. Next I went to London, and there I learned enough to assure me that the ship had been lost I on the second day after she left Dover a severe storm had arisen, and several vessels had been reported lost. I sent my ship home in charge of the mate, and spent four mouths in searching after the lost once; but I could gain no trace of them. Not even a piece of the wreck could I find—not a mark of the ship nor of one of its crew! I came home with a sad and heavy heart."

Maurice Lester stopped a few momonts, and bowed his head, upon his hands, for his feelings had almost overcome him. In a little while, however, he looked up again, and added, in a touching tone,—

"Ah, my dear friend, you do not know what I have

head upon hes acceptable to the control of the cont This gentleman made a speech in the hall of

showed break my heart—broke it in the rending of its tenderest cords, and in the crushing of all its earthly hopes! Do you believe in dreams?"

The mate started, not so much at the character of the question, as from the sudden manner in which it was put.

"Well." said Lester, in a lower tone, "I have had a dream repeated many times; but never has it come to me so directly and so vividly as within the past three or four days. Carrie Thorntom is not dead! I know she is not!—she has appeared to me repeatedly in a dream, and calls upon me to save her! To-night, as I stood all alone by the mizzen riggiog, trying to peer out into the thick gloom. I heard her voice as plainly as you now hear mine, and she called out for me to save her. Of course what followed was mere fancy, thoush even that affected me much: I thought I saw her, standing not far off, upon a huge sea, with her arms stretched impoirnight towards me—saw her then, with my eyes open, as I have often seen her in my sleeping dream!—"

At this point the captain was cut short in his spe-ch by the cry of "Lour-no!" from the deck. They hurried up and found men crowding forward.

"What is it?" Lester asked.

"I think it is a light, sir," replied Parker. "Here, sir.—just stand here. Now turn your eye shout four points upon the larboard bow. Wait, now, till she rises. Ha—there!—there? See—did you see it, sir?"

Yes—he had seen it; and he knew it must be a light upon the shore; but it was a great way off. He watched to his mate that it must be a light-house. The light was bold and distinct, and evidently at a considerable height about the presence as that distance. After a short consultation, during which reference was had to the chart of the Northumberland coast, it was decided that this light must be upon Dorton Point. To the north of Dorton, as the captain knew from personal experience, as well as from the chart, there was a sung harbor, of easy entrance. These things were settled.

As soon as it had been determined where the light was classed as the said to det

mined that the sinp should state on, at least in some-thing further was discovered.

At half-past twelve the gale had moderated considerably.
The light was now to be seen very plaintly whenever the ship rose, and the captain and his officers selt sure that they were right in their calculations.

"At all events," zaid the former, "we have no choice but

to stand on, at least ——"
He was interrupted by a cry from the bows that made avery soul start with horror:
"Beakers!"

reews unletter there by a cry from the bows that made every soul start with horror:

"BREAKER! BRIAKERS!"
Captain Lester leaped forward, and in a very few moments he was satisfied that the warning had not been a false one; for he could not only hear the awful roar of the breaking seas, but he fancied that he could see the gleaming of the white-foam as it flew high in the air. As quickly as possible the topsail was taken off, and the anchors cut locse. The ponderous grapplings plunged into the hissing sea, and the iron cables were spun through the hawse-holes like lightning. Susp went the starboard chain; and in a moment more a shock was felt as the-larboard anchor found bottom; but it could not hold. The cable parted as though it had been a hempen string, and on swept the devoted ship.

"In heaven's name!" gasped Griffin, "what does this mean? See! The light is still burning as brightly as ever—at least a league away—and yet here are the rocks directly under our bows! What can it mean!"

Maurice Lester did not answer; but an old, weather-beaten salior, who stood at the wheel, and who had looked a thousand dangers in the face, answered for him: in New York, Rev. Dr. Bethune made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he uttered many sentiments which the clergy of this State would do well to adopt and live up logized the old murderer Brown, he said :--When men are praised and honored because they have shown the courage of the bull-dog high time then that men who feel themselves on earth and good will towards men, should "But I must say that there is no more dan-

at there to lead poor Jack to his death that the constructs might pick his bones!"

"Breakers! Rocks! On the starboard bow!—No! But it was too late for mortal help. The ship had met er doom. She went upon the rocks with a crash that maded high above the roar of the elements.

CHAPTER II.

Maurice Lester was near the starboard gaugway when he ship struck, having started aft to look to the helm.—the shock threw him upon his back, and he tried to get up; but ere he could regain his feet the flood of mad waters came surging over the bark, and he was thrown—he new not where. He only knew that the flood came—that

than simply to secure himself that he was really alive and which he did, very clearly, up to the time whe struck upon the rocks,—he could go no fart this he misod himself upon his elbow, and tr about him. He found himself upon a bed of sar

After seeing all that was to be observed from this point he moved on towards where he thought be should soonest flud an open beach, for he felt faint angleiche, and he wished to find halp as soon as possible. After tolling over slippery, slimy rocks, and oracl, tearing cange, until his clothing was all torn, and his flosh bruised and lacerated, clothing was all torn, and his flosh bruised and lacersted, he finally reached an open space among the rocks, where many pieces of the wreck had been lodged, and where he found the bodies of three of his men. He hastened to the spot where they lay—two of them being clasped in each other's arms—but he found in signs of life.

With a sad, heavy heart, Lester passed on, and presently he found two more dead ones, and one of them was David Griffin, his chief mate. He kneeled down by the officer's side, and raised the head; but it was cold and lifeless and the skull was broken! Gently he laid it back upon the sand, and the more longer of the laid it back upon the sand, and the more longer of the laid it back upon the

tried to gaze

the skull was broken; tentity he had it cake upon the sand, and then moved on again. And he saw more dadd men siso! Could it be possible that he had lean the only one left alive?

Ha!—wait—what is this? It moves—it has life!

Cuprain Lester hurried forward, as fast as his feable strength would negmin! and found two men letter by the

his hands as though he would ask for mercy. His name was Dick Mangle, and he had been one of the best seamen on board the ship.

"Poor Dick!" said Lester, kneeling by his side and lifting his head. "Are you badly hurt!"

"Thes've done it for us!" the sailor answered, in a weakening voice. "They've hilled Tom. Ain't he dead!"

It was the body of stout Tom Bricket that lay close by, and when the captain had, made hilmself sure that there was no particle of life in it, he reported the same to Dick. "But," he added, "what do you mean? Who has done you harm?" you harm?"
"Haven't you seen 'em?" the man asked, struggling for breath.
"Seen whom? What do you mean?" demanded Lester,

seemed to find wothing for which he was looking, and he sank back sgain. Had he not made this effort he might have spoken further, but the act of rising had exhausted him, and the last grain of strength was leaving him. have spoken further, but the act of rising nau exhaused him, and the last grain of strength was leaving him.

"What do you mean?" cried Lester, as he saw that the poor fellow was sinking. "Has any body harmed you?"

Dick managed to raise his hand to his head—to a point above the left ear—and, as he did so, he whispered—"Leok out—they asked for the capt'in. That's where they struck!" He tried to speak further, but his voice failed him.

What could this mean? Maurica Lester started to his feet and gazed around. Who had killed his man?

The captain was disturbed in his meditation by the sound of voices not far off, and upon turning he held four men coming up from the water. He who came in advance was a tall, muscular man; with a glant, heavy

they were upon him.

"Hallo," the baster cried, as he saw our here, "here we have another." And, as he came up, he added: "And I guess we've found a live one, too.—one that knows something. Say—who are py."?

This last sentence was addressed to Maurice, who quickly a germent. y answered:

"My name is Lester. And now, to be fair, what is your

Well-I guess you've heard it before. Men call m "Well—I guess you've heard it before. Men call me Ryan Wolfsans."
"Wolf-Jaxo": repeated Lester, with a start.
"Yes. That is my name."
Then Wolf-Jaxo was not a myth after all. That mysterloug wrecker, whose mane was a source of terror to honest sailors, was a being of flesh and blood, like other man. Maurice gazed upon him with woiser; and, as he gazed, he felt that he tooked upon a fient incarnate. He had often heard of the pirate-wrecker, and so dark and mystle had been the tales which the North Sea sailors had told, that he had beaut the flux which the

white Faims has a few system of set. The months of the name of the ill-fated ship in which Carrie Thoraton and her father had been lost, gave Maurice Lester such a shock that he nearly fell to the earth. He grow deadly pale, and his frame qui-erd conversively "What's the metter?" and Wotteng, "You don't seem to have much styongth left! Bring him slong, bays

What had been her fate? Had she been murdered by the wrotches, or reserved for some more deplorable doom? These thoughts filled him with nuntterable agony.

Wolfgang had now drawn near the water's edge; and som combig to the mouth of the cave he entered it, followed by the three ruillass who had charge or our hero. The bottom of the cave sloped upward from its entrance for some distance, and then became almost leyel. The captive (for such Maurice Lester, now felt himself to be) frequently hit his feet against what he thought, with a chill of norror, were human bones strawn around the cavern, but he could not clearly make them out in the dim light. He also noticed that the bettem of the cave was very wet, as though it had recently been covered with "Now, Captain Lester," said Wolfgang. "you must re main in this piace for a short season. You are perfectly saf this spot, you will be slain the moment you set foot out-side the care."

Thus speaking, the chieftain and his followers silently

was fast coming in.

After a short time, the captive looked about him with

and flowers.

On turning, from the contemplation of this aperture, to the contemplation of this aperture, the contemplation of the cave, Captain Leater observed, with alarm, that the water was creeping up the slopling bottom. What if it should fill the cavern? Ah! now he could account for the presence there of those human bones! They were the sad memorials of other hapless prisoners who had been left in that cave to perish by drawning.

field before them to the elevated spot on which Maurice stood. Slowly following, the incoming water at length reached his feet!

At the end of the cave, within a few feet of the wall, and underneath the aperture before spoken of, was a large piece of rock, some four feet high, that might have fallen from above. To this Maurice hastened as quickly as his manacles would permit. After some exertion he succeeded in clirabing to the top of it, and stood erect, his head within a few inches of the roof of the cavern. But he was not allowed to occupy this retreat alone. As the water began to circle round its base, the rats also sought refuge on it in great numbers, and in vain did Maurice try to dislodge them with his manacled feet.

Soon (as it seemed to the captive) the water came rippling over the top of the rock. He felt its moisture upon his feet. And still it ross—slowly but relantlessly it roce, higher—higher; and as it ross, the rats climbed up his black—to his shoulders—over the back of his neck—to the crown of his head; their clammy bodies striking a chill to his very heart.

And still higher the waters rose, and more thickly the foul vermin clustered upon the devoted captive's shoulders and head, as their only places of safety. Driven frantic at last by the horrors of his situation, he was about to plunge juto the surging tide and seek a watery grave, when its attention was arrested by the trend of rapid footsteps near the aperture above his head, and the sound of a harsh measuring voice, almost instantly followed by a notice as of a struggle, and a piecing shriek which thrilled Maurice Lever to the very soul. He could not be mistaken: it was Casare's voice. Again he heard it, but now in tones of a struggle, and a piecing shriek which that she rend four heart of the still rising waters, and the splash of the rats as they fell from the wrested apprive's head and shoulders, only to return sgin, in their fierce struggles for a perch of safety from the sadvancing tide, which had now nearly

as they ten from the water active a read and shoulders, only to return sgain, in their factor struggles for a perch of safety from the advancing tide, which had now nearly reached our hero's shoulders.

The above is all of this story that will be published in The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, to which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New York Ledger of January 14, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off the Tar. If you edger will mail you a copy it you will send him live cents in a letter.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at \$2 a year, or two

isher, 48 Ann street, New York. It is the handsom st and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated and characterized by a high moral tone. Its present circulation is over four hundred thousand copies, which is the best evidence we can give of its merits.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT. -The following letter was written by Gen. Scott to the great Union meeting in New York:

New York, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859 To Hon. J. W. Beekman, Chairman, &c .-SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to be present at the Union meeting to be held in this city on Monday next, for holy purpose of allaying the which is now sowing discord among brothren. After a long life spent in devotion to the glorious Union, which has already made us great among the nations of the earth, and which, if happily preserved, with all its compromises and compacts, cannot fail to make us the first among the great, your committee does me but justice in assuming that I feel the liveliest sympathy in the object of the meeting. This city is certainly in the right to take the lead in the cause of conciliation: and animated by like patriotic sontiments, there are, I am confident, in every State, a vast majority of citizens who, in any serious outbreak, would be found ready to join in the national cry, "The Union must and shall be preserved!" Except in such a case, I beg to ecline, as I have now done for many years, taking part in any public meeting-remaining

a minute man with the great reserve I have the honor to be with great respect, Your fellow ditizen, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Those who supported Gen. Scott in 1852 would do well to imbibe a little of his patriotism and manifest a little of the spirit which he inculcates, instead of singing the praise of body was tossed and bruised—and then the lamp of his conscioueness went out. When he came to himself it was daylight, and the rays of the sun were beaming above him. At first he did not attempt to move, any further Brown.