CIRCULATION, 9000 COPIESI 8. M. PRITENGILL & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 11 Isssau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. B. M. PETTERGILL & Co., are Agents for The Land Intelligencer, and the most influential and largest circulaspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates

DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETINGS. The Democrats of the City of Lancaster are requested to meet at the following named places, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 28th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 to settle candidates, to be supported at the ensuing on Tuesday the 7th day of February, for the office of Mayor, High Constable, City Constables, Assessors, Aldermen in the N. W. and S. W. Wards, Judges, Inspectors, and Select and Common Councils. At said meetings each Ward will appoint three delegates, to meet in Convent the same syening at 9 o'clock, at Messankop's Hotel, East King street, to add up the returns for Mayor and High Constable, and declare the nominees of the party: PLACES OF MEETING.

N. W. Ward—Shober's Hotel, North Queen street. S. W. Ward—Fitpatrick's Hotel, South Queen street. N. E. Ward—Young's Hotel, East Cheannt street. B. E. Ward—Wittlinger's Hotel, South Queen street. The Democrats of the City are requested to meet at the above-mentioned places, on Wednesday (to-morrow) even ning, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination all the candidates who desire to be supported at the nomimeetings on Saturday evening.

BY ORDER OF THE WARD COMMITTEES.

HON. WM. H. WELSH.

On our first page will be found a very able speech delivered by this talented gentlemanthe Senator from York-on the 12th inst., or the resolutions relative to the organization of Congress. It is a crushing reply to the charges and assumptions of the Republican leaders, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal.

A NEW VAGRANT BILL. There is a bill now pending before the

Legislature, in reference to vagrancy in Lancaster county, which we sincerely hope may not become a law in the shape in which it has been reported, as it is manifestly unjust to the tax-payers of this City. The bill proposes to make the City, and each

Borough and Township pay "all costs whatsoever incurred in the arrest, commitment, or discharge of vagrants." Now, when it is to Senator Green: considered that the City has a population of about one-sixth of the entire county, and pays nearly one-eighth the amount of County tax levied in the County, and when it is farther considered that not over eight or ten of all the vagrants committed to Prison during the year, are residents of the citythe rest coming in from the country-the injustice of the bill will be abundantly mani-

The City pays more than her share of the County tax, for the reason that the valuation is always higher on real estate here than it is in the country, and we think the Prison Inspectors and County Commissioners are disposed to lay it on a little too thick, when they want to compel the City to pay more than her share of the County tax, and bear the expenses of arresting, committing, or discharging the country vagrants in addition. Our taxes in the City are high enough now. in all conscience; but if this bill should become a law-the City tax will have to be largely increased, and the burthens made more onerous than they now are. If the Magistrates and Constables' costs are too high for their services, let a suitable reduc tion in the same be made by the Legislature; but we protest against saddling the City with what is properly chargeable to the County.

THE HELPER BOOK.

To show still further the infamous charac ter of this publication, we subjoin the following short extract, from page follows:

" no No patronage to pro-slavery mer chants pro guest ship in slave waiting hotels no fees to proslavery lawyer no employment to pro slavery physicians no audience to pro-slavery parsons."

Is it any wonder that a majority of Congress refuse to vote for any man who endorses the sentiments of this book, as Mr. SHERMAN, the Republican candidate for Speaker, does, or did when he signed his name recommending it to public favor. And is it at all surprising that our Southern friends are so indignant at the attempt to place such a man at the head of our National legislature? THEY READ THEIR DOOM:

Some of the Black Republicans of the New York Tribune school are dissatisfied both with | Harper's Ferry Invasion. the place and the time of holding their National Convention; they hardly know, they say, time, name the first of May; the place, further west than Chicago. The discontents go so far as to say that this delay presages defeat. One of the faithful writes to the N. Y. Tri bune: "Why do not our Republican journals | shall be adjudged guilty of treason, and suffer help them is change of creed and conduct; a cessation of war on the South. The people are everywhere rising up against this sectionalism, this abolition criminality, that is inflicting such vast injury on our noble land; and their defeat is a pretty sure thing, unless they owe themselves and posterity, than they appear to be now."

GETTING TIRED OF THEM. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Minnesota to discourage the immigration of free negroes. The St. Paul Pioneer expresses a very prevalent opinion at the North when it says: "If the South desire to drive away their free negroes, let other asylums be sought for them than this State The free negro population of the North numbers about 250,000, and a more worthless class-one less capable of benefiting either itself or the community, unless compelled to labor does not exist on the continent."

The bill expelling free negroes from Missou ri has passed the lower branch of the Legisla ture, and having already passed the Senate, lacks only the Governor's signature to become a law, which, of course, it will get.

NEGRO OUTRAGES IN CANADA. The negro outrages at Chatham and Sandwich, Canada West, where they have taken forcible possession of the public schools, and insist upon social equality with the whites, evidences the approach of another "crisis' than Helper's. There is an apparent concert of action in different localities, and the high handed measures resorted to, as well as the general character of the blacks is creating a strong feeling in favor of their expulsion, or at least against any further immigration. Such legislation in Canada, with the expulsion of all free blacks from the slave States, will crowd the middle and Northern States with a population which is by no means to be coveted. Petitions are already pouring in upon our State Legislature from the west ern and southwestern counties for a law prohibiting the further immigration of free

blacks into Pennsylvania. PRINTER TO THE SENATE .- Gen. George W. Bowman, publisher of The Constitution, at Washington, was elected Printer to the U. S. Senate on Tuesday last, by a vote of 27 to 21.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

The recent debate in the Senate of the U. States, in which Judge Douglas participated, narrows the differences in the Democratic party on the territorial aspect of the slavery question down to a very small controversial point. From this debate, says the Newark irrefutable facts. lournal, it appears that all Democrats now agree in these particulars

First, That Congress has no power to legisate slavery into or to exclude it from the territories of the United States.

Second, That the slaveholder has constitutional right to enter the common with his property.

Third, That the people of any territory, in confederation as a sovereign State, have the sole and exclusive nower to legalize or prohibit slavery within the limits of their territory, and that the question thus settled is not subject to the revisal of Congress.

Upon these three points all Democrats are agreed, as against the Republican party, one of the leading tenets of which is, that Congress must interfere by legislation to prohibit slavery in the territories.

slavery. Mr. Douglas and his friends claim interest of Pennsylvania. that a Territorial Legislature may at any time than himself.

sider the Dred Scott decision an authoritative place of this frantically sectional party. That settlement of this subject. Mr. Douglas the leaders do not do so, is evidence that they Territorial Legislature was not before the Let our people lay this to heart and ponder Court in this case, and therefore that it could on it. Certainly, the very least inducement not have been decided. He says in answer that could be offered a patriotic State, like

I am ready, as I hold myself in duty bound. to receive the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in all cases arising within their jurisdiction, according to the Constitution, as final and conclusive as to what the law is; but the difference between the Senator from Missouri and myself is, that assert that this question never arose. But suppose I am mistaken. You assert that the nestion has been decided: I assert that it come before the court regularly? If you are right, the court will decide it in the same way that you think they have already decided I do not believe they will ever decide that way; but why not allow the question to come before the court on a proper case and

allow the argument of it? We do not propose at the present time to discuss this question, which, after all the different phases it has undergone, and the collateral and personal issues involved in it, has resolved itself into a very simple problem, of insignificant importance, when compared with the dangerous heresies of Black Republicanism All Democrats regard the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as authoritative and binding, while the leaders of the Republican party, having a higher law than the Constitution, set themselves up as better exponents of that instrument than our highest judicial authorities.

The Northern sectional party is founded upon the idea of Congressional restriction of slavery in the Territories, a power that the Supreme Court has decided that Congress does not possess. Democrats every where admit the binding force of this decision, and govern themselves accordingly. This is the secret of Democratic success. The Constitu tion is our recognized guide-the Constitution as expounded by the only authoritative tri bunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, and not by abstractionists, sectional partizans, or visionary philanthropists.

A BILL TO PREVENT INVASION. Mr. BIGLER has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate to provide for the suppression of the invasion of one State or Territory by or from another, and the fitting out of military expeditions or enterprises in one State or Territory against another, and for the punishment of such offences, which was read twice, and referred to the select committee on the

This bill provides that when any State or Territory shall be invaded, or be in imminent which was the greatest blunder, to call it at | danger of invasion from any place whatever, Chicago or to call it in June. They say that the President shall be empowered to call out a change is absolutely necessary. For the such number of the militia of the States most convenient to the place of danger, and to employ such portions of the land and naval forces, as he may deem proper. All persons engaged in participating in such expeditions speak out on this subject? Are they dumb- death; and persons who, having knowledge founded, or has a fatal indifference seized thereof, shall conceal, and not as soon as may them—a precursor of coming defeat?" This | be disclose the same to the President, or some faith in a change of time and place to help United States Judge, shall be guilty of mistheir sinking cause, argues great simpleness prison of treason, and shall be fined not in the Republicans; the only thing that will exceeding \$1,000, and imprisoned not exceeding seven years.

The President may order the seizure and detention of any vessel fitted out contrary to the provisions of this act: and all articles found actually employed shall be forfeitedone half to the informant, and the other half the people are more "indifferent to the duty to the United States. Any person furnishing means or credit for such hostile expeditions shall be deemed guilty of felony, and fined the attack of the Europeans. The statement not exceeding \$3,000, and imprisoned not is not generally credited. exceeding ten years. Any person who enlists or retains any other person to do so, or go beyond the limits of the United States for such purpose, or any person fitting out any such expedition, or who shall knowingly be concerned in it, or shall accept any commission to serve in such expedition on land or sea, is to be subject to a like punishment. Nothing in this act is to be construed so as to prevent, in any case, the prosecution or punishment for reason or piracy, as defined by the laws of the United States.

THE LAWRENCE TRAGEDY. The following is a list of the dead, wounded and missing, in the recent terrible calamity at Lawrence, Mass. It is frightful to contemplate :

Total dead. Total dead and wounded... ..514 Some \$15,000 have been subscribed, principally in Boston, in aid of the sufferers. This.

calamity has thrown 900 people out of employment, upon whom 3,000 at least were dependent for support. The Hon. Clarke B. Cochrane, one of the representatives in Congress from the State of New York, has become partially insane. and is now in the Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

though prompt, is none too much so. The

gress has produced his sickness and insanity. STATE LIBRARIAN.—The State Senate Monday last, unanimously confirmed the appointment of the Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, as State Librarian for the next three years. Mr. De Witt has proved an excellent officer, and his re-appointment by Gov. PACKER reflects credit alike upon his head and heart.

It is thought that the exciting scenes in Con-

No Speaker elected yet in Congress.

THE TARIFF DODGE. The Tariff is the bait with which the Phi adelphia Inquirer and North American seek to ensuare the people of Pennsylvania into the Rennblican ranks. That this is a delusion. if not a false pretence, is very apparent from

This party selected Judge Wilmot, a Free Trader, the Free Trade man, par excellence, of Pennsylvania, as its candidate for Governor. It selected for its candidate for the Supreme Court a Free Trade man. The Free Trade (so called at the time) Tariff of 1846 had twentytwo majority of Northern votes in its favor, territories with his property as the Northerner and only six of Southern majority. The new Free Soil States gave a larger vote for the Free Trade Tariff than the whole South : and orming a constitution for admission to the yet to this party, which excludes the whole Southern Tariff vote, and now consists of Free Trade States, do the North American and

Inquirer seek to append Pennsylvania. The call for a National Convention by the Republican party studiously excludes the Tariff from its platform. Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, the rankest Republican State is a Free Trader. Thurlow Weed received \$5,000 for his services in passing the Tariff of 1857, reducing the duty on iron. The The only unsettled point is as to the extent Republican party of Massachusetts have of the power of a Territorial Legislature over shown their willingness to assail the iron

The Free Trade men of the Republican admit or abolish slavery, by virtue (as we party have given notice, see New York Evening understand) of the inherent sovereignty of Post et al., that any attempt to incorporate the people, who, they claim, have all the Tariff plank with the negro platform of the requisite power to make their own laws and Republican party, would insure their hostility. to regulate their domestic institutions and Why do not the soi distant Tariff papers concerns as fully as the people of a State .- North American and Inquirer, in turn, give But this, Judge Douglas admits, is only an their assured hostility to that party because opinion the question being a judicial one, it has ignored the Tariff? If the Tariff por which the courts must decide. To this de- tion of the Republican party would make war cision, whether favorable or adverse to his upon it, because of this omission, and with views, no one, he says, will bow more readily draw, the Republican party would fall to pieces, when a National party combining its On the other hand, many Democrats con- friends North and South might arise in the contends that the question of the powers of a have something nearer at heart than the Tariff. Pennsylvania, to join a party forgetful of the restraints of the Constitution, and bent upon placing in hostile array the North and the South, should be an unqualified and irrevocable assurance that a satisfactory Tariff should be given.

Not only have they no such assurance as this, but, on the contrary, all the ruling elements of Republicanism are pledged to Free has not been. Why cannot you wait for it to Trade; and thus for Pennsylvania to join this party, is to abandon her duty under the Constitution, to put into power a wicked element of discord, and an inexorable enemy to a Tariff.

> If the Tariff be really the object they have at heart, as professed, the North American and Inquirer could not possibly join a party so utterly hostile to it. They might create a new party and swallow up the Republican, controling its action and securing a Tariff .-But to play second fiddle to the Free Traders in the Republican ranks, is certainly not the way to get a Tariff. The President and the Democratic papers of this State are Tariff .--Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana have all voted for a protective Tariff at some time, and may yet again; yet these papers-the Inquirer and North Americanjoin a party which renders the support of the above States to a Tariff almost an impossibility, and join a party whose majorities are mostly in Free Trade States.

Much of the anti-Tariff feeling of the South Free Soil States of the North; and in order to kill the Tariff outright, these papers pro pose to array Pennsylvania also in hostility to the South .- Pennsylvanian.

The arrival of the Europa at Halifax, and of the Jura at New York, continue our Euro pean intelligence to the last day of the last year. Little of interest had transpired in addition to the advices of the Hungarian save the sudden death of the greatest of

save the sudden death of the greatest of British historical writers, Lord Macauley, and event which occurred in London on the 28th of the went which occurred in London on the 28th of the lit. The health of the historian had been failing for some months past, but there was no reason to anticipate a result so early and fatal. His disease was of the heart. As Lord Macauley was unmarried, the title has lapsed. Serious rumors in regard to the Congress were in circulation, and were not without depressing influences upon the money markets. Russia, it was reported, had protested against the pamphlet on "the Pope and the Congress," and had announced its unwillingness to enter the Congress until its doctrines, which was trained and announced its unwillingness to enter the Congress until its doctrines, which it regards as subversive to legitimate authority, should be disavowed. A similar protest had already been received from the Pope. Possibly, to these and other like difficulties is due the delay in the opening of the deliberations, the meeting having been post-poned from January 19 to a day not yet indicated. No fresh encounters had signalized the Hispano-Moorish war. The Spanish fleet which had been lying at Algesiras, had the first was the state of the control about an hour.

The decased did not fall not did he immediately suffer much pair; he remained on the platform and the named of the control field and to a display the hispano-Moorish war. The Spanish fleet which had been lying at Algesiras, had the literature of the control and the literature of the head of the control of the lenders on the lith of last angustile in Chester co. Here, in the afternoon, a quarrel took place between Thos. Great March and a stone fell back of the delay in the opening of the deliberations, the meeting having been post-poned from January 19 to a day not yet indicated. No fresh encounters had signalized the Hispano-Moorish war. The Spanish fleet which had been lying at Algesiras, had the later that the fill had the substance of bout at fleet which had been lying at Algesiras, had

THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE. G.G. EVANS, the enterprising Gift Book Publisher, No. 439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, has sent us the following new publications, all of which are handsomely bound and

rinted, and cannot fail to have a splendid run in th market viz: "The Book of Popular Songs; being a Compendium of the best Sentimental, Comic, Negro, Scotch, Irish, National, Patriotic, Military, Naval, Social, Convivial and Pathetic Songs, Ballads and Melodies, as sung by the most celebrate pera and Ballad Singers. Negro Minstrels and Comic

"Book of Plays: For Home Amusement-being a collection of Original, Altered and Selected Tragedies, Plays, Dramas, Comedies, Farces, Burlesques, Charades, Lectures, tc., carefully arranged and specially adapted for Private Representation, with full directions for performance." By

ilas S Steel Dramatist "Heroes and Patriots of the South; comprising Lives of Gen. Francis Marion, Gen. Wm. Moultrie, Gen. Andrew Pickens, and Governor John Rutledge. With Sketches of ther Distinguished Heroes and Patriots who served in the Revolutionary War in the Southern States. By Cecil B. Hartley. With Engravings from Original Designs, by G.

"MEMOIRS OF BOBERT HOUDIN, AMBASSADOR. AUTHOR, AND CONJURER."-Written by himself, and dited by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. "LIFE AND TIMESOR COL. BANTEL BOON" comprising a history of the early settlement of Kentucky. By Cecil B. Hartley. To which is added Col. Boon's Autoblography complete, as dictated to John Filson, and pubished in 1784. Illustrated with Engravings from Original These are all books of more than usual merit, and the archaser will be entitled to a present with each copy he buys, nearly all of which are worth the price of the book, and most of them a great deal more. By sending on the price of either of the Books, (\$1) you not only get an en-

tertaining book worth the money, but you also get a gift which in most cases, is worth a great deal more. THE HORTICULTURIST .- We have received from J M Westhaeffer the January issue of this popular journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste, and a fine number it is, too -brimfull of useful and entertaining matter, which every nishes it recularly to subscribers.

THE YEAR BOOK OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR 1860 is the name of a neat twenty-five cent volume, published by A. M. Spangler, of the "Farmer and Gardener," for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Sheaffer, at whose book store it can be had. It contains a fine collection of interesting and useful information, relating to the

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Court Proceedings. The January Term of the Quarter Court was held last week. Judges HAYES and BRINTON on the bench. At 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the Grand Jurors were called and qualified, and John Propies, Esq., appointed Foreman. After a brief 'charge from Judge HAYES, explanatory of their duties, the Grand Jury retired to their room.

to their room.

The morning session was occupied principally in hearing
the Constables returns.

The case of the Com'th vs. Dr. S. Welchens, late City
Tressurer and Tax Receiver, charged with ambending the
public funds, was continued, at the instance of his counsel,
until the next term:

until the next term:
Com'th vs. John Graw. Surety of the peace, on complaint
of John Flory. Verdict guilty. Senteaced to pay the
costs, and give bail in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace
for six months, in default of which he was sent to prison.
Com'th vs. John Frankford. Indicted for the larceny of
three rifles and two shot guns from Leman's Rifle Works,
Walnut street. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to nine months
imprisonment.

costs.

Muses Dunmore and George H. Smith, two "niggers, plead gality to an aggravated assault and battery on Joh J. Pennell and William Patton. They were sentence respectively to eighteen months in the County Prison.

Abram Shank, Esq., presented a petition from sundrations. respectively to eighteen months in the County Prison.

Abram Shank, Esq., presented a petition from sundry
eitizens of Marticrille, praying the Court to incorporate it
into a borough, under the ititle of the Borough of Martic.

Com'th vs. Martin Zepplet. Indicted for an assault on
Jacob O. Horst, of Conoy twp. Verdict guilty. Sentenced
to give bail in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for one
year, in default of which he was committed to prison.

Com'th vs. Jobu Rittenhouse. Indicted for assault and
battery on his wife, Susan Rittenhouse. Verdict guilty.—
Sentenced to affleen months' imprisonment.

Sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

William Kirkpatrick was indicted for an assault on Wm.
Bost. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but
directed both the prosecutor and defendant to pay the costs.
Anthony Yost plead guilty to the larceny of a vest, and
was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
John Conyngham, colored, was indicted for the larceny
of a shirt. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to six months'
imprisonment.

was indicted for the larceny of a speared in court. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Levi Summy was indicted for assault and ohn Holliday, a colored prisonment.

my was indicted for assault and battery
ay, a colored man. Verdict not guilty, b

for costs. Johnson was indicted for selling liquor on Sunays. Verdict not guilty, and prosecutor for costs.
Thomas Hartsaw was indicted for assault and battery o
is suffo Catharine. The jury doubted the evidence for th
ossecution, and returned a verdict of not guilty, wit
apply for acts

wellington Baker, a youth of 14 years of age, was indicted for arson, in setting fire to the property of Thos. Baker, in Colerain twp. Verdict not guilty.

"The Unknown," an antiquated, wayfaring specimen of Swope Land, was indicted for assault and battery on Elizabeth Udich; the defendant plead not guilty, with indigation, and put himself upon his country. The case went to the jury, without argument and charge, who returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Upon receiving his sentence the defendant said, in German, "God Almighty, that's good."

good."
Edward Reilly, Esq., Solicitor, presented, on Thursday
morning, for the Court's approval, the account of the
Commissioners for the expenditures of the county for the
year 1859, amounting to \$104,884 70.

The case of the Com'th vs. Lewis Suter for passing coun-

oney was continued.
THE McFILLAN HOMICIDE CASE. On Thursday morning the case of Sylvester McFillan, harged with the murder of Thomas G. Henderson, came

charged with the murder of Thomas G. Henderson, came up for trial.

This homicide created, at the time, much excitement, because of the respectability of the parties implicated and the occasion of its commission; and has been productive of much interest in this and Chester counties, on account of the question of juris liction involved in it and to be disposed of before bringing the case to trial. Both the Courts of Chester and Lancaster counties had decided that this county had jurisdiction in the case, and that, therefore, the defendant was answerable to trial under indictment in our Court. Accounts of the homicide, and the court proceedings arising from the question of jurisdiction. n our court. Accounts of the homeon, and are proceedings arising from the question of jurisdiction, have already, from time to time, published in our column we shall now give a condensed statement of the fact elicited at the trial and the proceedings in the Cour

last week.

Appeared as counsel for the Commonwealth, with the District Attorney, Hon. I. E. Hiester and Cols. William B. Fordney and O. J. Dickey; for the accussed, Hon. Thaddens Stevens, David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, William Darlington and J. S. Futhey, Esqrs, of West Choster. The indictment was read, after which the counsel for the ac indictment was read, after which the counsel for the accused put in a further plea against the jurisdiction of the
Court, to which the Commonwealth entered a demurrer
and the defendant's counsel flied a rejoinder. The Court
overruled the plea and directed the accused to answer the
charge. The defendant pleading "not guilty," the jury
was called and the parties exercised their usual prerogatives; the panel was exhausted, and only ten remained unchallenged or incapacitated to act as jurymen in the case;
the challenges to Samuel Kurtz and A. B. Witmer were
then withdrawn, after which the following "good and true
men" were sworn:

nown, arter which the following "good at sworn:
John W. Clark, Marietta,
Samuel S. Kauffman, Eden,
Hiram Keller, City,
Watson H. Miller, City,
J. Hervey Glendenan, Fulton,
Vincent King, Little Britain,
Frederick Smith, Conoy,
Peter Martin, Ephrata,
John M. Stehman, Penn,
Abraham R. Witmer, West Hempfield,
Samuel Kurtz, Eden,
A. R. Witmer, Manor.

on of the jury to try the case engaged The selection of the jury to try the case engaged the whole of Thursday morning's session. After the reassembling of the Court in the afternoon, the indictment was, read by Col. Dickey. It set forth, in substance, that on the 11th of August last, at a Pic Nic or Harvest Horze, near Compassville, in Chester county, Sylvester McFillan, the Defendant, with malice aforethought, threw a stone at and hit Thomas G. Henderson on the back part of the head; and that from the effects of that blow the said Thomas G. Henderson died five days afterwards, at his father's residence, in Talisbury township, this county.

Col. Dickey made the opening speech for the Commo wealth. He laid down the law describing murder in a various degrees; he reviewed the statements of the case st forth in the indictment, and directed the attention set forth in the indictment, and directed the attention of the jury to the ground or points of testimony on which the Commonwealth based the prosecution of the case. Col. D.'s remarks were to the point and well delivered. The counsel for the Commonwealth then proceeded to the examination of their witnesses, twenty-two in number. Their examination and cross-examination continued until Friday at noon. By their witnesses, the prosecution proved

Friday at Book. By their witnesses, the prosecutive following facts:

That there had existed a grudge or bad feeling between the brothers Sylvester and James McKillan on the one side, and the brothers Thomas G. and James Henderson on the other; all young men. Thomas G. Henderson being about twenty years of age at the time of his death. Sylvester McFillan and Thomas G. and James Henderson met at Petershine's sale on the 14th of February last; a quarrel ensued between Sylvester McFillan and Thomas G. Henderson, in which the former was the offending party; they were soon parted without much injury having been done

fleet which had been lying at Algesiras, had sailed with sealed orders. An enlargement of the story touching American mediation in China, states that Mr. Ward, our Minister, had gone to Foo-Chow to meet Ho, the Governor of that Province, and confer with him on the course to be pursued in order to avert the attack of the Europeans. The statement is not generally credited.

The deceased did not fail nor did he immediately suffer much pain; he remained on the ground about an hour, when complaining of severe pain, at his own request, he when and died five days afterwards from the effects of the wound inflicted by the blow he received from Sylvester McFillan. Three physicians testified to this effects of the wound of the deceased was such as would inevitably produce death. The stone, with which it was proved the deceased was struck, was also produced; the stone was oblong and concave, weighing 2 bs. and 10 cz. Much extraneous matter was introduced with the evitence, which it is not necessary for a fair understanding of the cass to publish. The above, however, are the material facts which the Commonwealth established by its witnesses. nis escape.

The deceased did not fall nor did he immediately suffer any bone.

nesses.

On Friday afternoon, on the re-assembling of the Court,
J. S. Futhey, Esq., opened the case for the defence. He
rested the case on the want of malice prepense, even if
McFillan did throw the stone, and that it was done in

self-defence. The defence proceeded to examine their witnesses to the number of thirty-five, continuing until 4 o'clock, r. m., of Saturday. The following facts were proven by the witnesses for the defence:

That Sylvester McFillan left Petershine's sale in about nesses for the defence:

That Sylvester McFillan left Petershine's sale in about eight minutes after the fight, and that he did not have time or opportunity to make any threats concerning the Hendersons. They (S-lvester and James McFillan) came by invikation to the Harvest Home, near Compassville, on 11th August last. That one of the Hendersons expressed his latention to "lick the McFillans," and another expressions to this effect. The evidence was as to first names of the Hendersons particularly conflicting. They also proved that James McFillan did not lay violent hands on James Henderson while the latter was quarreling with Ammonds; that J. Mc. rather attempted by mild terms to prevent James Henderson from etgaging further in the quarrel.—They also proved that when James McFillan came on the stand he was struck by Thomas, James and Bammel Henderson; that Sylvester McFillan was helping two ladies the a carriage, when one of the ladies cried aloud, "ran West they're killing Jim," and that Sylvester immediately left them and ran to the rescue of his brother.

The defence forthermore proved or attempted to prove a carriage, when one of the ladies cried aloud, "ran West they're Killing Jim," and that Sylvester immediately left them and ran to the rescue of his brother.

The defence furthermore proved or attempted to prove that there was a confederacy or conspiracy on the part of the Henderrons, to drive off the ground, whip or kill the McFillans. It was proven that Sylvester was loath to come to the Harvest Home, but by the assurance of some of the managers that there would be peace, he came, and that when James McFillan ran to interfere in the Ammond's quarrel his brother Sylvester endeavored to prevent him from so doing. It was also proven by a number of witnesses that the stone exhibited on trial as the one thrown by Sylvester McFillan was two or three times larger than the stone really-thrown by him.

The Commonwealth, after the close of the defence, brought forward several of their witnesses and four new ones as re-butting evidence. Nothing materially new was established by this after testimony, except the fact that the deceased did not dance after receiving the blow, which was not the one which Sylventer McFillan Was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan Was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan Was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan Was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan Was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan Was the McFillan was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan was the substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan which was not the one which Sylventer McFillan was the mer substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan was the substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan was the substituted was not the one which Sylventer McFillan was the substituted was not the one which substit

the blasse which friends naturally have for each other, nd of the excitement incident to such an affray or series f affrays as led to the death of the decased, it is not so trange that there was such a difference in the evidence as

strange that there was such a difference in the evidence as was in this case.

On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Hon. I. E. Hiester opened the argument of the cause on the side of the Commonwealth. He proceeded to show why the prosecution was represented by other counsel besides the District Attorney; this, he said, was necessary because of the array of distinguished ability, both from abroad and at home, on the side of the defence. He said, too, that the weight and ability of the defendant's counsel also made it necessary on the part of the Commonwealth's counsel to prosecute the case with energy and effort. Mr. Hiester, very ably and clearly reviewed the testimony, and spoke for two hours and a quarter, when he gave way't 6 Hor. Thaddeus Stevens, in order to enable the latter gentleman to make his argument, and leave in the afternoon train for

A few passages from a recent letter

Judge Nicholson, Senator of the United States, from Tennessee, are given below:

After remarking that it is not possible for the present unnatural state of alienation to proceed much further without "splitting asunder the Confederacy," Judge Nicholson has the following strain of remark .

CHILDREN'S Home. - A Children's Home has been established in this city, under the auspices of one of our most benevolent ladies, Miss Mary Bowman, sister oken up or not. The southern 'people of Bishop Bownan. A large building in the Market square has been rented for the purpose, and there the poor and friendless children of the community will be properly LADIES' FAIR .- The Ladies' Fair of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Vine street, commenced last even ing at Fulton Hall, and the large saloon was a perfect jam Price of the Season Tickets, 50 cts., admitting a family broughout the week. Tickets admitting three, 25 cts.-TRIBUTE OF RESPECT .- At a meeting of the

the undersigned committee, appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Sergeant CHARLES WILSON, reported stract oppo Whereas, Inasmuch as it has pleased Divine Wisdom t WHEREAS, Inasmuch as it has pleased Divine Wisdom to semove by death from us, our late fellow soldier, Sergeant tharles Wilson, while we lament this dispensation, we are n a measure cousoled by a knowledge of his many good qualities and aurriving virtues, and while we, in common rith his widowed wife and relatives, regret and mourn the oss of the affectionate husband, the kind father, and genrous friend, this sorrow is assuaged by the recollection hat he was a most warm and genial companion? a brave oldier, a good citizen, and a christian. Therefore, be it.

Resolved, That in the death of Sergeant Charles Wilson, of the Jackson Rifles' corps, the company has lost a worthy nember, and the community a most worthy citizen. ved. That as a testimony of esteem and respect for

nd, That as a testimony of esteem and respect to a seed, the armory of the corps be clothed in the of mourning for thirty days. Lieut. B. F. COX, Serg't WM. A. LEWARS, Serg't WM. H. GABLE, Committee. Attest: J. H. Smirn, Sec'v. A SWINDLE.—On the morning of the 16th nat . Mr. Elias Weitzel, of Reamstown, this county, was Union as our fathers made them. This is all

rindled out of a new trotting buggy, under the foll dreumstances: On that morning, a man traveling in a deigh called at his place in Reamstown, and represented hat he was going from Reading to Lancaster, and, as the leighing was about to fail, he wished to borrow util he returned in the evening. He left his sleigh, and Mr. Weitzel permitted him to take the trotting buggy hich was the last he saw of it. The man was apparently 35 or 40 years old, tall and slim, light hair and whisker nd wore his hair very long. He represented himself as an agent for a fire insurance company. It has since been accretained that he took the New Holland road at Gravel Hill, but no further trace of him has been found. The buggy as neinted black, with white strines and a deer on the sid of the box; the body trimmed with black enamelled leather the wheels made with double spokes. Mr. W. offers a reward of \$20 for the return of the buggy, and it is to be oned the adroit thief will be caught.

of the kind where the counsel for the prosecution

of the sind where, he courses for the broad of the poner. He deemed a conviction for the broad of the poner. He deemed a conviction for murder in the first gree almost impossible, and briefly, and fortibly spok the testimony produced in the case, and argued the verifict should be given in favor of the defendant. Me spoke about an hour and a half, concluding at Lp'clock Mr, when the Court adjourned until half-past two.

At half-past 2 P. N. Mr. Hiester re-commenced his armost for the prosecution, and concluded at half-past. He was followed by David Paul Rown, Esq., who delivering a nowerful useech in favor of the prisoner at

delivering a powerful speech in favor of the prisoner at the time we went to press at 4½ o'clock. He would be succeeded by Cel. Wm. B Fordney; then the charge from the Court, and the case would probably be given to the Jury at a late hour last night, or early this morning.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—The last lecture

of the Howard course was delivered in the Court Room before a crowded audience. Prof. WICKERSHAM'S subject

was the "Co-Education of the Sexes." and, of course, he was

ed many good points, but we are satisfied that two-thirds

Mai. Ditmars, John Wise, Esq., Prof. Hopkins, Prof. Porter

Prof. Brooks, Mr. Dickenson, Judge Hayes, and Mr. M. D

The next lecture will be delivered this evening of the

same place, by W. W. BROWN, Esq. Subject: "Ought a

us verdict to be required of juries in civil cases.

f his propositions. The lecture was well received.

Wickersham.

he following:

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY .- A meeting of he "Laucaster City and County Medical Society" was held n this city on Wednesday last, which was largely attended. he following members were elected officers for the ensuin

President—Dr. Adam Sheller, Mount Joy. Vice Presidents—Dr. A. Eshleman, Strasburg; Dr. John Vice Presidents—pr. A.
L. Raub, New Providence.
Secretary—Dr. J. Levergood (re-elected).
Secretary—Dr. H. Carper Ream, P. Cassidy, J. Aug. Ehler and John K. Raub were

neet at New Haven, Conn., on the first Tuesday in June. LECTURE AT MOUNT JOY .-- T. HALL FORE-MAN, Esq., of this city, will lecture before the Young America Literary Association of Mount Joy, this evening. We save not learned his subject, but it will doubtless be able. Joy friends that they will have the pleasure of listening to a most entertaining and captivating speaker.

ANNIVERSARY AT MILLERSVILLE.—The third Normal School at Millersville, will be celebrated in the tion to which there will be the usual interesting literary ercises which have heretofore distinguished these occ sions. Keffer's String Band, of this city, will also furnish music during the evening.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. -At a regular meeting of the Diagnothian Literary Society of the Franklin and Marshall College, held on Saturday, Jan. 21st. 1866 the death of Mr. J. J. BRIDENBAUGH, of Blair County, hav ing been announced, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Society. The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanim

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to cal from time to eternity. Mr. J. J Bridebbaugh, a graduath bonorary member of this Society, therefore, be it Resolved, That we deeply regret the untimely loss of on sho always, whilst with us, proved himself an active an exaction member of the Society, and also after his departure from us manifested a deep interest in its welfare. cealous member of the Society, and also after his departure from as manifested a deep interest in its welfare. Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy with his becaved relatives and friends who have been called on thus early to lament his departure to the spirit land, just as he was entering on the arduous duties of life. Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in The Lancater Intelligencer, German Reformed Messenger, and the Hollidaysburg Standard, and a copy be forwarded to bis relatives.

A. J. SHOLLENBERGER,)

A LANCASTERIAN HONORARLY ACQUITTED.

Among the cases disposed of in the Dauphin County Cour of Quarter Sessions last week, was the Commonwealth us John Roadman, indicted for obtaining goods under false retenses, which is thus reported in the Patriot & Union This case was tried at the November Sessions Court, but as the property was laid in the indictment as belonging to the "Short Mountain Coal Company," and proved upor trial to belong to Henry Thomas, the Court directed the jury to bring in a vertice of not guilty, and instructed the District Attorney to send up a new bill to the grand jury, and have the defendant bound over for his appearance at the January term of Court. A new bill was found at this Court and the case was called up this morning. stating at the time that he had more than \$300 in said bank to his credit. The defence acknowledged that John Roadman had no money in the bank at the time, bu proved that James Lawrence, Philadelphia, (who has sinc abscended) promised to deposit in the Lancaster Court Bank on or before the 5th of May \$562 to the credit of the defendant, and that the defendant, but exceeds to believe to helicity.

The friends of Mr. Roadman will be gratified to learn omit and jury, after a second thorough investigation int this transaction, have sustained their views of his entir inocence, by not only acquitting him of the charge, but

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- We glean the follow Ing "items" from Saturday's Spy:

Tür River.—On Tuesday the ice bridge which had so long withstood rain and thaw succumbed, and a general break up took place. The ice went off very quietly and without damage, but by next day had become stationary at each thore, leaving an open channel about one hundred yards from the Lancaster county side. The drift ice on each border of the river had frozen solid, and seemed for a few days as permanent as before the break, but the bright sun' of Friday made some impression on it. With our fearfully changeable climate it is fruitless to predict either further thaw or another bridge of Ice.

COMP BACK, STEPIEN.—On Friday, 13th inst., "complaint was made before Equitor Welsh, of the Blue Front, against Stephen Burrell, of the Hill, for a system of petty depredation carried on against the lumber desiers of our shores. Hellingsworth arrested the darkey, and he had a hearing before Justice Welsh. It was made manifest on examination that Stephen subsisted principally on the cheaper brands of Whisky, and secured his supplies by realizing upon small lots of lumber pilfered from the yards, as above charged. The testimony was considered sufficient to entitle Stephen to a ride to Lancaster, so he went down late on Saturday, per Hollingsworth's "pilgrims' delight," to answer at the approaching term of Quarter Sessions.

On the same day, John Mentzer, of the same locality, was summoned by Hollingsworth to appear and be heard before Justice Welsh, in answer to a charge of receiving Stephen's plunder, knowing it to be surch. A search warrant brought to light the stolen lumber on John's premises, and testimony went to prove that it was there deposited by Stephen, with Mentzer's knowledge and consent. Under these ng "items" from Saturday's Spy :

Stephen's plunder, knowing it to be such. A search warrant brought to light the stolen lumber on John's premises,
and testimony went to prove that it was there deposited
by Stophen, with Mentzer's knowledge and consent. Under
these circumstances defendant was held in the sum of
\$200 to appear and answer at Quarter Sessions.
On Monday both cases came before the Grand Jury, and
were ignored.

Hopz Loues Lectures.—On Friday evening of last week,
according to announcement, Jos. W. Fisher, Esq., delivered
the first Hope Lough There, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Subject: Liberty. We were prevented by our Jusiness from
being present, but learn that Mr. Fisher's eloquent remarks
gave very great satisfaction to the audience. A general
expression of the views of the audience succeeded; Messrs.
Menges, Myers, Kaufman, Caldwell, Shelley, and others
participating. The remarks made were more particularly
applicable to the subject of the newly initiated Evenings,
the best mode of conducting which, to insure success,
being freely discussed.

The Lecture for next week will be on fiftureday evening. being freely discussed.

The Lecture for next week will be on Thursday evening, by Mr. A. Caldwell, "Money." We holyd on this occasion to be able to take the part of listener and reporter, at least.

Do NOT FANCY YOURSELF Sick .- The general health of the human body can aroually be decided on by the patient himself. It is not every little trifle that needs medicine. But there are discuss that requre immediate attention on account of the dang rous results which cusue from them; among these are course and colds and the various pulmonary train that attend our ever varying

It is not easy for southern men to compre hend the code of ethics, moral or political, by which northern people justify the formation in the free states of an organization based entirely upon a sentiment of hatred for a iomestic institution existing exclusively in the southern states. We can understand that kind of opposition to slavery which excludes it from the northern states, but we are wholly at a loss to reconcile the continual agitation of the applient in the free states with those fraternal relations and obligations, which were created when the several sovereign states pledged their faith to each other in a common onfederacy.

"It rests mainly with the people of the north to decide whether the Union is to be ook on with deep anxiety at the conflicts which are to settle this momentous question They appreciate the sacrifices which their northern friends have already made in their efforts to resist the progress of that sectional organization which threatens the subjugation the southern states. All their sympathie will be enlisted on the side of the Union in the future struggles which they are to have with sectionalism. The southern people have never expected their northern friends to become

the advocates and champions of the institution ackson Rifles, held in their Armory, January 17th, 1860, of slavery, or of its extension into the territo-They have never assumed that an al sition to slavery was irreconcilable with a faithful compliance with all the duties and obligations, both confederate and consti-tutional, which legitimately attach to the nembers of the federal Union. They have insisted on the constitutional right to have the title to slaves recognized as valid in the common territories, not from a spirit of slavery oropagandism, but upon the great principle of a perfect equality of right guaranteed by the constitution to all the states. They have not maintained that none are to be regarded as reliable friends of the constitutional rights of the southern states who believe that the people of a territory have the right, whilst under a territorial organization, to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Whilst the southern people have honestly ntertained their known opinions on thes subjects, they have not sought to prescribe tests of orthodoxy to which their northern brethren could not conscientiously subscribe. They had expected (and in this they have not been disappointed) that their northern friends would stand forth as the advocates and champions of the Constitution and the

> Until they are conquered, the people of the outh will have no occasion to consult safety out of the Union. FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM .- The N. Y. Journal of Commerce thus sums up the results

that we now expect and desire at their hands.

We know that in the northern states we have

a million and a half of friends who have not

bowed their necks to the voke of sectionalism.

Upon these we rely for the preservation of th

Union in the day of trial that is approaching.

of Abolition agitation :-1. The Abolitionists have retarded the exinction of slavery for half a century at least. 2. They have caused many deaths by vioence, and sent distress into thousands s in the slaveholding States.

3. They have or will have caused the free negroes to be expelled from most of those States, greatly to their injury and distress. 4. They have caused the slaves throughou the Southern States to be more vigilantly guarded, and more severely dealt with in case

of insubordination. 5. They have tied up the hands of antislavery men in the slaveholding States, and caused many of them to be expelled or imprisoned, including abolition lecturers, preachers, book peddlers, &c. Or if some of them have not yet been expelled, they doubtless soon will be. Many innocent persons are greatly inconvenienced through unfounded suspicion. A missionary of the Southern Aid Society writes as follows: "Only the light of eternity can reveal the extent of the suffering caused to innocent thousands by that wretched School Chapel of that institution, on Saturday evening affair at Harper's Ferry. May God restore next, the 28th inst. The anniversary address will be peace to our country, and prosperity to his

6. They have greatly damaged the merchants, manufacturers, and in fact the whole population of the North, by checking the sterchange of commodities with the South heretofore so advantageous to all concerned 7. They have exposed our nation to the direst calamities, which none but God can

wholly avert. 8. They have shown themselves to be with out common discernment, or else reckless of consequences to every body but themselves Who, after this, would be an Abolitionist?

The New York Courier and Enquirer Republican) owns up squarely that its party s responsible for the protracted disorganization of the House. It says that "the Repubicans have a large majority in the House," that "it would be folly for them to surrender, that "they are entitled to have a Speaker of their own choice," and that "they do not intend to surrender." The Boston Post pertinently asks, if they have "a large majority,"

organize? STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Socie ty met in Harrisburg last Tuesday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing that there is a cash balance of \$7,623, in the Treasury, upon which exhibit it was resolved to appropriate \$1,500 towards the Farmer's High School. Hon. David Taggart having declined a re-election, the following new hoard was chosen:

President.-Jacob S. Haldeman, of Dauphin

ounty. Vice Presidents .- 1st district, George W. Woodward; 2d, George Cadwalder; 3d, James lowen; 4th, Robert Hare Powell; 5th, Thomas P. Knox: 6th, George Thomas; 7th Adrian Cornell; 8th, George M. Lauman; 9th, Coleman Henderson; 10th, B. G. Peters; 11th, Amos E. Kapp; 12th, E. W. Sturdevant; 13th, Ienry D. Maxwell: 14th. Henry Drinker :15th John B. Beck; 16th, Christian Eberly; 17th, 19th William Heyser; 18th, Elias Baker; William A. Stokes; 20th, Joshua Wright; 21st, John Murdoch, Jr.; 22d, John Young, Jr . 23d. Thomas J Power; 24th, Henry Souther; 25th, James Miles. Corresponding Secretary-A. Boyd Hamil

Chemist and Geologist-S. S. Haldeman. Librarian-Henry Gilbert.

INTENSE COLD AT PARIS.—A Paris corre ondent, under date of Dec. 22, says;

For five days, the Fahrenheit scale has palanced between eighteen and twenty eight legrees below freezing point, in the heart of the city; while at certain points in the country, six points below the bulb has been attained-according to the indications of the entigrade scale. At Paris there is but a ight layer of snow, while at Havre they have ighteen inches, and in the centre of France early as much. The Seine is frozen over at this point, and by a process which scientific

ELECTION OF A U. S SENATOR .- The Iowa Legislature, on the 16th inst., re-elected the Hon. James Harlan to the United States Senate. The vote stood 73 to 52 for Hon. A. C. Dodge.

STATE TREASURER.—We neglected to mention in our last issue that ELI SLIFER, Esq., the present incumbent, has been duly elected

State Treasurer for the ensuing year. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .- A house in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pa., occupied by the family of John Murphy, was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst., and two children perished in the flames. The children had climate. For these maladies an unfuling cure will be been left in the house, while the mother went found in Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. Bold in bottles, at a short distance, and set fire to a bed curtain

WETO SO LETTER OF JUDGE NICHOLSON OF PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. Literary Letter, containing the Full Literary Necrology of 1859—Remarks on Cooper's Sea Lions—Farton's New Life of Addrew Juckson, and other Publications, and Books preparing for Publication.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1860. Messas Euross: In the absence of more gossipy items of information fit to lay before your readers, your corresthe literary deaths of the past year. Since 1832, when pers, no single year has laid low more honored heads in with a remarkable though melancholy coincidence. In January, the greatest of American, and one of the most eminent of English, historians, William H. Prescott, and Henry Hallam, passed from the world; and in December, another from America, the greatest of her essayists, Washington bring and enother from England the mos eminent of her elegant writers, Thomas De Quincey, were called to their final rest. The two greatest of the remaining deaths of the year were Alexander Von Humboldt and Leigh Hunt, both patriarchs of literature, as the former was also of science. T. K. Herrey, the lyric poet; Sydney Owenson, better known by her married name, Lady Morgan, whose literary career extended over a period of sixty Woman and her Master, Florence Macarthy, etc.; John Pringle Nichol, author of The Architecture of the Heavens; Wm. Cranch Bond, the astronomical writer Dr. Dionysius Lardner; Rev. John Angell James; Arch deacon Frause, theologian; Bishop Doane, the voluminous theological writer of New Jersey; Louis Poinsot, the mathematician, and author of the Elements of Statics Horace Mann; Rufus Choate, lawyer and legal author; De Tocqueville, author of the famous work, Democracy in America: Mountstuart Elphinstone, the accomplished historian of India; John Frost. of Philadelphia, the voluminous historical compiler; are all to be included i

ne melancholy catalogue. The splendid national enterprise commenced a year ago Messrs. W. A. Townsend & Co, of New York, we alluthe magnificent new uniform edition of Cooper's Novels with Darley's Illustrations, has this mouth reached it welfth volume. This contains the fine novel of The Sea tions, one of the best that Cooper ever wrote, filled as f with glorious descriptions of Antarctic scenery, and resh new pictures of character and incident, unbackneyed and most exquisitely limined. To Americans the name of coper is endeared as the creator of a distinctly origina finished in the vividness of its execution, as to have sames of European literature. In view of his world-wide me, and the fact that no really creditable edition of his works had yet appeared, the publishers very opportunely ndertook the task of presenting them in an elegant dres adorned with every accessory that money and taste could uggest, and the result is possibly the finest set of books, as a set, ever published in this or any other country.-The paper is smooth, tinted, and satin surfaced; the page is crown octavo; the binding is new in design, and rich in execution, with levelled edges, and characteristic emqualified delight expressed over these volumes, and the English press, always jealous of American books, is here for once unanimous in its praise. Mr. L. McHenry, of Walnut street, is the publishers' agent, and now has, in point of numbers, the second subscription list in the

advanced books for youth, including twelve volumes by V. H. G. Kingston, R. M. Ballantyne, Dalton, and other popular writers. Among them are Kingston's Round the World, and Will Weatherholm, and Dalton's The Young Middy, and The War Tiger.

Readers of James Parton's famous life of Aaron Burr will remember the author's promise soon to give to the public a Life of General Andrew Jackson, fuller and more omprehensive than any, other narrative of the old hero's sreer ever yet written. The first instalment of the fulfil nent of this promise is now given to the world in the first olume of the work, just published by Messrs. Mason o the year 1814, on the eve of the brilliant victory over incident and anecdote in this portion of the work, and he well is lifted from Jackson's early life. The number f authorities consulted by Mr. Parton in the preparation the work, a full list of which is given, is extraordinary, and proves not only the industry and thoroughness of the author, but the positive and reliable character of his work. It is honest, truthful and fearless, precise, clear and icorous, peculiar and original in construction, and absorbing in interest. The author sifts the irksome details of political and public life, and infuses into the mass a certain fine, octalizing genius, giving it animation and harmony. The work will be completed in three volumes, and a more

scinating biography has never been written the press of the same publishers, and will soon be issued Also the third volume of the Monarchies of Continental Europe, by John S. C. Abbott, containing The Empire of

The second series of Dr. Cumming's much talked about book, The Great Tribulation, is this week published by Messrs. Rudd & Carleton, New York The same publish ers will soon issue. The Habits of Good Society, reprinted from the English; Edgar A. Poe and his Critics; and the new volume on Woman, from the French of Michelet.

N ANCIENT PARAELLEL FOR TH LATE DISASTER AT LAWRENCE. The Lowell Journal, in alluding to the late lisaster at Lawrence, refers to a similar catastrophe near Rome, and says:

Tacitus, the historian, from whose works this account is taken, was born nineteen years after the death of the Emperor Tiberius. Coming on the stage of life so early after the event, and associated, as he must have done, with those who witnessed the calamity, his account is the more reliable. Tacitus, Ann. book i, pp. 196, sec. 62:

sudden calamity occurred in the consul ship of Marcus Licinius and Lucius Calpurnius, which equalled the havoc of the most destructive wars; its beginning and ending vere simultaneous. One Atilius had under taken to erect an amphitheatre at Fidenæ, there to exhibit a combat of gladiators. He was of the race of freedmen, and as he engaged in the business from no exuberance of wealth, nor to acquire popularity among the inhabitants, but as a matter of sordid gain, he neither put it upon solid foundations. nor employed braces to strengthen the wooden fabric which formed the superstructure .-Thither flocked from Rome persons of every sex and age, eager for such shows, as during the reign of Tiberius they were debarred why then do they not elect their man? Are from diversions at home, and in greater they keeping the House disorganized to make party capital? A majority will at any time the calamity was the more disastrous; for elect a Speaker—especially a large one. If the theatre being trouted asunder, some the theatre being crowded so as to form a the sectionalists have it, then why don't they portions tumbling inward, others bulging oward the outer parts, a countless number human beings, either intent upon the specta-cle or standing near around the place, were either torne headlong to the ground or buried under the ruins. Those indeed, who were under the ruins. killed by the shock of the first crash, escaped as far as was possible in such a disaster, the vear. The statement of the Treaurer shows misery of torture; much more to be pitied were those who by day beheld their wives and children, and by night distinguished them by their groans and cries. And now others, summoned to the spot by the sad hewailed one his brother, another his kinsman a third his parents. Even they whose friends or kindred were absent on a different account. were yet terrified; for, as it was not yet distinctly known who had fallen in the calam-

ity, the alarm spread wider from the uncer-"When the ruins began to be removed, they crowded round the dead, embracing them and kissing them; and frequently there arose a contest about their identity, where distortion of the features, personal resemblance, or similarity of age had created a liability to error in those who claimed them. Twenty thousand persons, according to Sue tonius, and fifty thousand, according to Tacitus were crushed to death or maimed by this sad lisaster. It was therefore for the future provided, by a decree of the Senate, 'that no man, under the qualification of four hundred thousand sesterces, should exhibit the spectacle of gladiators; and no amphitheatre should be founded but upon ground of proved solidity. Atilius was punished with exile. However, mmediately upon this destructive calamity, the doors of the great were thrown open; medicines and physicians were furnished to all; and at that juncture the city, though under an aspect of sorrow, presented an image of the public spirit of the ancient Romans who, after great battles, relieved and sustained the wounded by their liberality and

## FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.

Early this morning, a fire broke out in the five story brick building in the rear of 716 Chestnut street, occupied as a factory by S. H. Peters & Co., manufacturers of fancy articles. The flames extended to the large brown-stone main building on Chestnut street, and soon both buildings, with their contents, were almost entirely destroyed. rounding properties were saved from serious loss. The loss of Messrs. Peters & Co. is estimated at \$60,000, covered by insurance. The buildings were owned by Joseph Natt, whose loss is estimated at \$15,000, covered by insurance. E. W. Carryl & Co., manufacturers of silver plated ware, had their stock damaged by water to the extent of \$3,000. Messrs. Namer, Miskey & Morrill, gas fitters, lose some three thousand dollars. Other parties suffered a slight loss by water. The entire loss is between seventy-five and eighty thousand dollars, mostly covered by insurance Robert J. Park's billiard saloon building, was also destroyed. He was in