THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and tracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recome nd that a day be set apart for Hummrition, Fasting and mend that a usy up see seems.

Parama throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate Param, the Arn Day or January, 1881, for they purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day according to their several forms of worship to

Reep, it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatmed, with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distrees of a fast of the state prevail throughout the land;
our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of arming their bread,
indeed, hope-account to have descried the minds of ment.
All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the
wisest councils of our best and purest men are wholly disresponded.

All classes are in a state of contrained and union, the waster councile of our person are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we regard for relief but to the 'dod of our 'athers' His we report for relief but to the 'dod of our 'athers' His we report for relief but to the 'dod of our 'athers' His we report for relief but to have so may be relief but to he dod of our 'athers' His we report for relief but to he was and guilt towards our Heavenity Tather.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and pentient sorrow, onte in hymbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts the talsa pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rether than yield a just submission to the unformed and proper succession between the intendably and good will which prevailed in former days among the penning of the several States; and, above all, to save un from the horrors of civil war and "blood guiltiness." Let our, faveral prayers ascend to His Throne-that He would not desert, us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permisent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrato, Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his construction for keeping 'this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

Washingara, Pecember 14, 1860.

"TRIUMPHS OF REPUBLICANISM !" It is admitted on all hands that the elements of prosperity were never more largely developed in the Union than on the day of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency. Our crops of every kind were abundant beyond precedent, and the exports of produce were twice as much as last year, and nearly three times as much as in the corresponding period of 1858; while the imports of specie and bullion from foreign countries is three times as much as in 1859, and five times as much as in 1858. Yet, with all this prosperitywith the balance of trade ruling in our favor in an unprecedented ratio-we have what Mr. LINCOLN terms "the triumphs of Republicanism thus far;" and now let us see what these triumphs are: A financial crisis of unprecedented intensity in the North, which has destroyed all confidence in business circles, driven our banks—those barometers of public in the State! distress-into suspension, stopped our manufactories and machine shops, and paralyzed the industry of the country, while thousands and tens of thousands of industrious mechanics and working men and women, especially in the larger cities, are thrown out of employment, and, with sinking hearts, are contemplating went and misery, with the chill blasts of winter upon their hearthstones. At the South we have deep seated hostility to the North, a feeling (engendered by Northern speedily done to arrest the mischief) to sepa-

federacy. Such is the terrible condition of the country already experienced in little more than a month after Mr. Lincoln's election. What, then, will it be after the Fourth of March next, when the Republican party grasps the reins of government? This is a question which comes home to every farmer, mechanic and laboring man throughout Pennsylvania; for in this state of affairs the financial condition of the country must Jaily grow worse, until the value of all kinds of property must deteriorate from 25 to 50 per cent., or even of Boston, on the 10th inst., J. M. Wightlower. The bottom has not yet been reached; MAN (Dem. & Union candidate) was elected the misery and distress staring us in the face | Mayor by a majority of 3,160 over Moses at every step is only upon the threshold. It Kimball, (Republican.) The Democrats and is but the "beginning of the end" of Repub. Union men also elected a large majority in lican ascendency. It is a gloomy picture to the City Councils. contemplate, it is true; but who can deny back ground. Future touches of the pencil Gaston, by some 200 majority. will bring them out in bold, startling, and terrible prominence.

rate every Southern State from the Con-

THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS. We have but little to say relative to what we conceive to be the healthy and improving tone of sentiment in Congress. The declaration of Mr. LATHAM that the Pacific States would adhere to the Union, has produced a wholesome effect upon the minds of Southern Senators. The unexpected conservative sentiments expressed by Messrs. Foster and (Republican.) Dixon, of Connecticut; the forbearance of Mr. Summer, usually so violent and abusive : servative feeling in the metropolis and adjathe announcement of Mr. Green, of Missouri, that his State would adhere to the Union; the fact that Messrs. Cobb, of Alabams, and Davis, of Mississippi, in the House, both heretofore regarded as ultra disunionists, have shown some willingness to compromise, indicate that the powerful Union | so will they be after he is installed in power? sentiment of the country is beginning to be most sensibly felt in Congress. May we not by any possibility, be inflicted on the country. hope that this patriotic feeling will go on, not only in Congress, but throughout the entire rendered more and more indestructible.

GENERAL CASS.

This veteran statesman has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and is succeeded by Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK. Hon. E. M. STANTON, of Pittsburg, takes the place of Judge Black as Attorney General.

The cause of Gen. Cass' withdrawal is ascribed to a difference of opinion with the President as to the propriety of sending reinforcements to the Forts in the harbor of Charleston—the President not deeming it advisable.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CORR. The Secretary of the Tressury, Hon. How-ELL COBB, has resigned his post in the Cabinet, officers in the State. And where these have and has left Washington for his home in

Georgia. Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, has place therein except by invitation of the have been averted by casting their votes been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Cab-State authorities. The authority to enforce wholly now though the condition of the wholly now though the condition of the party of the condition of the second transfer. inst occasioned by Mr. Cobb's resignation.

IN CONGRESS.

way of pacifying the country. The Committee the established ports of entry in the seceding tee of Thirty Three in the House are holding State. secret sessions, and, it is thought, will be prepared to report sometime during the Union meetings have been held in Reading present week. The resolutions of Mr. Powell, and Harrisburg, in which men of all parties of Kentucky, looking to pacification, and bebeen taken. It is probable, however, that

from Thursday to yesterday.

THE BITTER PRUITS. In the event of the secession of the South ern States, or any portion of them, the Re publicans say the slaves will rise—that there will be a servile insurrection—and some even gloat over this prospect with a demon-like

case a military force should be sent against

them.

But is there no danger of an insurrection in the North? If secession takes place and flection. The people of the South will remain the country becomes involved in civil war, in the Union, if permitted to do so and enjoy trade will be annihilated—manufacturing their Constitutional rights. Mr. Johnson So Mr. Morrit. Vt., offered the following as cesse money will become fearfully scarce | sums up the total of Southern grievances, and multitudes of men and women will be and thinks the South has been remarkably thrown out of employment, and, driven to the patient in its relations with the North. The verge of starvation, will become a dangerous Union is in danger, and how can it be saved? element to control in the North . Riots may be expected in our large cities and townsresistance to taxation—refusal to perform military duty against men of their own blood and kindred; -all these evils, and many more will sweep over the North, if secession takes place. Discontent and rebellion would soon become as rife in the North as in the South. There would be no business done, and capital would be unsafe. If the Southern States go out, the Confederacy will be destroyed; and what remains would not be a Union, for its component parts would quarrel among them. selves, and we should have a number of petty Republics waging a flerce and bloody warfare

upon each other. Unless all the States remain in the Union as it now exists, there is no safety either for the North or the South, and the interests prosperity and happiness of the people north of Mason & Dixon's line would be damaged by the disruption quite as much, and perhaps more, than those south of it.

POR THE UNION

An immense mass meeting-the Press estimates the number present at 40,000—of the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, was held in Independence Square, on Thursday last. The meeting was presided over by Mayor HENRY, and speeches were delivered by the President, Hon, JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL. Justice Woodward, of the Supreme Court, and CHARLES E. LEX, THEODORE CUYLER and ISAAC HAZELHURST, Esqs. Strong Union and conciliatory resolutions were adopted, and the pledge was given that all obnoxious laws, if sponsibility rests upon the Republican party any such there be upon the statute books of which has caused all the suffering and want Pennsylvania, which interfere with the Constitutional rights of the South, shall be re Republican vote plucked bread from the pealed. A powerful appeal was also made to | mouths of the poor, especially in the larger the people of South Carolina, Georgia, Ala. cities, They have sowed the whirlwind and bama, Mississippi, Florida, and the rest of the are now reaping the curses of the suffering slave holding States, to remain in the Union, and trust to the returning sense of justice which is already so strongly marked in the actions of the Northern people.

Can any one doubt that, if the election was held over again, Lincoln would be beaten 30,- one third in value, and little in demand even closed the most profitable avenues of trade, | 000 in Philadelphia alone, and at least 50,000 | at the reduced prices. Is not this paying too

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

Suppose either Mr. Douglas, Mr. Breckin-RIDGE, or Mr. Bell had been elected President, on the 6th of November last, would such a state of things as now exist have immediately followed close upon its heels? Every candid, intelligent man must at once answer in the negative, and why? Because these gentlemen are all National statesmen, and the election of either would have been a National triumph. aggression) which now knows no bounds, and This is the reason, and this explains the cause which is sweeping like a sirocco over the of the troubles with which the country is off: minds of the whole people from the Gulf of afflicted. Mr. Lincoln is a sectional man-Mexico to Mason and Dixon's line, and which elected by a sectional party, and did not sell, which before Lincoln's election brough is eventually bound (if something is not receive a solitary electoral vote in the fifteen readily \$1,08. It now is a drug at 80 cent it either expected or intended that he should when the Chicago Convention placed him in nomination.

Will the honest farmers, mechanics, laborers, and business men of the country, who were induced to vote for Lincoln under the promise of plenty of work, plenty of money, good times, free homes, &c., &c., answer the chandise, real estate and other property, since above simple interrogatory as conscience and the election of Lincoln, has not been less than an enlightened judgment will dictate, and 200,000,000 of dollars! So much for one then act accordingly in the future.

PUBLIC OPINION -- GREAT REACTION. At the municipal election held in the City

The election, held the same day, in Rox its correctness? And gloomy as it is, the bury (Mass.) also resulted in the election of future horrors are as yet deeply shaded in the the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Mr.

> In Charlestown, the Democratic and Union candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 724 over the Republican candidate.

The same result was had at Lvnn, where the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty beat his Republican opponent 251 votes; at Newburyport, where the vote stood for DAVEN-PORT (Citizens' candidate) 1134, to 691 cast for PIKE (Republican;) and at Worcester, where Davis (Dem.) is elected over Rice

These are all significant indications of concent cities of Massachusetts, and prove conclusively that, if our Southern brethren would only exercise a little patience, every thing would soon come right again. The Northern people are already heartily sick of the election of Lincoln, and how much more One term of Republican rule is all that can,

AN EXCELLENT MOVE. On Thursday evening last, the notorious country-North and South-until all thoughts Yankee Abolitionist, George W. Curtis of secession shall be banished from our land, proposed delivering a lecture on his favorite and the bonds of the Union strengthened and subject, at Concert Hall, in Philadelphia but through the influence of Mayor HENRY, and the refusal of Mr. Andrews, the proprietor of the Hall, to open it for such a purpose, the lecture was not delivered.

Less than a year ago, it will be recollected that this same CURTIS came near exciting a riot at the same place, and which was only

prevented by the strong arm of the police. SECESSION AND COERCION. Attorney General Black has addressed a hats and caps, groceries, and wines and letter to the President in regard to the right brandies. In all these the sales have declined of State secession, and the duty of the Federal Government in such a contingency. Judge Black sees no legal way in which the territory of a State can be entered by armed Federal of a State can be entered by armed Federal the whole. Any comment upon such a state forces except in aid of the regular Federal of affairs is wholly unnecessary; the facts ceased to exist, and their places cannot be filled. Federal troops can have no mission or and operatives of months ago, when it might the collection of the revenue he asserts to be the unquestionable prerogative of the General ment of the difficulties between the North and Government, after secession as well as before, Nothing important has yet been done, by and until Congress shall remit its control over a fair and candid exposition of his intended

UNION MEETINGS.

restive in the Union for nearly thirty years, -except the most rabid of the Republicansfore the Senate, but no decisive action has yet participated. Would it not be as well for our all hazards. Their Convention met on yester bean taken. It is probable, however, that citizens, irrespective of party, to have a day, and, we suppose, it will not be many they stoo, will be finally disposed of before meeting also, and give expression to their days until they announce the separation.

many days.

Madness seems to rule the hour among the sentiments? We presume the County Compolitionans of that State. They are evidently Both branches of Congress adjourned over missioners would grant the use of the Court afraid to wait, for fear of a reaction in the Room for such a patriotic purpose. public mind.

A WARNING VOICE. Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, late Washington, Dec. 13, one of the Democratic candidates for the York. The House Select Committee of Thirty-Presidency of the United States, has written three met to day and took the following action that the contract of the United States, has written a letter to A. Helmont, Esq. of New York, on the present aspect of affairs. He thinks the Southern people are aroused and exisper-

There is but one way, and he fears it may be

cause of fear, but because it is right. The idea

of Congressional intervention must be abandon-

ed. Slavery agitation must be abandoned by

the Republican party. These correctives must

be speedily applied, or no power on earth can

save the Union. He counsels calmness, de-

liberation, moderation, everything before se

ression. The people are animated and enthn

siastic, and the North, to act effectually, must

act promptly. He thinks the Cotton States

must be induced to wait until the 4th of

March, but they will then act finally; and,

unless sufficient guarantees are given them

they will act with South Carolina. Mr. Lin-

coln should make a public declaration of his

views, and do it as a patriot and a statesman.

Mr. Johnson regards the Union as secondary

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

It is estimated that since the election of

Lincoln there have been, in the City of New

York alone, at least 20,000 persons, male and

female, thrown out of employment, and that

before the winter is over 30,000 or 40,000

more will be left without means to procure

the necessaries of life! What a fearful re

which are to ensue. Every man who cast a

cover for piracy and other crimes of similar

atrocity. But her own citizens who rightfully display it are entitled to absolute immunity

prompt to prevent the search or detention of

vessels on the high seas in time of peace by the armed vessels of any other Power, and should a vessel of the United States falsely

assume the flag of any other nation, it would

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.

statement of the falling off of various branches

of trade and manufacture, in New York City

The New York Herald publishes a detailed

the election of Lincoln, and comments

"So much has been said upon this subject

and so many have been, or have affected to be

skeptical about it, that we dispatched a repor-

ter to visit the different factories and firm

and obtain the facts. The result of his in-

vestigation will be found in another column.

It will be seen that since the 6th of Novem-

ber there has been an alarming falling off in the sale and manufacture of articles depen-

dent to any great extent upon Southern trade,

and that not less than fifteen thousand opera-

tives have already been discharged, and are

out of employment at this critical time, just

when winter is setting in with all its severity.

the South, but many orders on the books of

our manufacturers, varying in amount from \$5.000 to \$25,000, have been recently coun-

to such an extent as to render it necessary to

portions, some houses throwing out three

fourths of their hands and some dismissing

speak stronger than words. It is precisely the result of the election which we predicted

and warned our merchants, manufacturers

wholly now, though the condition of things

may be ameliorated by an amicable adjust

South-the best way to bring that about being

policy by Mr. Lincoln, and by adopting

South."

conciliatory tone towards the exasperated

SOUTH CAROLINA.

discharge the workmen in various

ness businesses, clothing, boots

'Not only have orders ceased to come from

and protection. You will, therefore,

constitute no protection.

as follows :

our Government.

an amendment:

satisfaction which is truly terrible. But the Southern people are aroused and except ing:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee Southern people do not seem to fear this, and that South Carolina will be entired the growing desting discontents among the Southern people the New Year comes in.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the resisting discontents among the Southern people are aroused and except ing:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the resisting discontents among the Southern people are aroused and except ing:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the resisting discontents among the Southern people are aroused and except. She will be sustained, if not followed, by whether such discontents and hestilities are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and Constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their Something must be done to gain time for repeculiar interests, as recognised by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country, and the perpetuity of the Union should be prompt and

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Con Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the cariffing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing locality among them to the Federal Government are greatly to be regretted; and that any resonable, proper and constitutional remedy necessary to pressure the peace of the country, and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and chearfully granted.

This amendment was rejected by the following value of the Committee.

YEAS—Messrs. Cowin, Ohio, Adams, Mass., Humphrey, N. T., Ferry, Conn., Robinson, Ky., Tappan, Nuhl, Morrill, Vt., Morse, Me., Washburne, Win.—9. too late. The non-slaveholding States should repeal their Personal Liberty Bills, not be-

NAYS Messrs, Millson, Va., Winslow, N. C. NAYS—Messrs, Millson, Va., Winstow, N. C., Campbell, Pa., Love, Ga., Davis, Md., Whitely, Del., Strafton, N. J., Bristow, Ky., Nelson, Tenn., Dunn, Ind., Taylor, La., Reuben Bavis, Misa., Kellogs, Ill., Houston, Mis., Phelps, Mo., Rast, Ark, Howard, Mich., Hamilton, Taxas, Cartis, Hurch, Cal., Windham, Mo., Stout, Oregon.—22.

Mrs. Farry, Conn., moved the following as a substitute:

a substitute:

Resolved. That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interiests of the difference of any part of the Confederacy, and are capable of removal by the action of Congress, ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the Federal Legislature, either by resolution; by satisfactor, amendments to the Constitution, or by a recommendation for the call of a general convention of the States as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes sforesaid.

This amendment was also rejected by the

only to the interests of those in the Union .-This amendment was also rejected by the He relies on the conservatism of those in the following vote:
YEAS Messrs. Adams, Humphrey, Forry, Robin-North, but fears the South will be led to on, Morrill, Morse, Washburne and Curtis—8. NAYS—Messrs Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campprecipitate. The non slaveholding States bell, Love, Davis, of Maryland, Whiteley, Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Keuben Davis, of Mississippi, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Burch, Windham, and must act promptly, and like patriots. On their action alone will depend the safety of

The original proposition of Mr. Rust was then adopted, by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dann, Taylor, Reuben Davis, Kellogg, Phelps, Houston, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Buych, Windham and Scott—24 NAYE—Messrs. Adams, Ferry, Humphrey, Rob nson, Tappah, Morrill, Morse, and Washburns—7 Mr. Reuben Davis, Miss., declined to vote Mr. Boyce, S. C., who has heretofore beer present at the meetings of the Committee was absent to day.

CONDITION OF STATE TREASURY.

4		1809, to the soul day of Probember, 10	on' c	vou	i aays ii	щ
. 1	cities. They have sowed the whirlwind and	Sive.	٠	. :	1.,,,,,	
1	are now reaping the curses of the suffering	Land Sile			171	J
١		Auction consmissions 20,8				
. 1	and the needy-the merchant, mechanic and	Auction duties				
1	the farmer, as well as the laboring man,	Tax on bank dividends 227,1 Tax on corporation stocks 275,5	25 1	g		
ij		Tax on real and personal	~ .	۲.		
٠l	Trade is suspended—manufacturing has	estate	4:9	3 -	4. 5	٠.
1	almost ceased-property is rapidly deprecia-	Tavern licenses 200.7				
- 1		Retailers " 247,9				
ı١	ting-thefarmers' products are reduced nearly		85 0			
1	one third in value, and little in demand even	Pedlers 2,3	61 5			
٠,		Theatres, circus and menagerie	100			٠
)	at the reduced prices. Is not this paying too	licenses. 8,0	51 7	4	1	
	dearly for a Republican victory? To all of		59 5	1.	62.20	. :
		Billiard room, bowling saloon				
	which may be added, we very much fear, a		85 2	8		-
1	dissolution of the Union! Now, all this was	Eating house, beer house, and restaurant licenses	ei a	'n		
-		Patent medicine licenses				
.	predicted. The consequences of the election		60 £			
,	of Lincoln were as clearly pointed out before		60 B		2 · ·	
		Millers' tax				
_ 1	the election, as they are manifest now; but		86 ,9			
1	the people heeded not the warning, and here	Tax on write, wille, deeds, &c59,7				
. '		Tax on certain offices	14 0 14 0		. 1	
_	we are. God save the Republic.	Canal folls				:
3		Sales of public property	60 3		4	
1	THE EFFECT:		80.0		1	-
_	A contemporary illustrates the effect of Lin.	Premiums on charters 15,3			i	
1		Tax on loans				
	coln's election out West, by citing the case of	Premiums on loans				
_	one State. The others are as bad, if not worse		25 î			
B	,		54 7			
8	off:	Dividends on stocks belonging		٠.		
_	"Michigan gave Lincoln 20,000 majority.		06 0	3		
,	Michigan has 4,000,000 bushels of wheat to	Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bond No. 3, redeemed 100,0		n		
ŧ	soll which before Lincoln's election to		76 8			
	sell, which before Lincoln's election brought		05 9			
3	readily \$1,08. It now is a drug at 80 cents.	Annuity for right of way 10,0	00 0	00	**	
8	The loss on 4,000,000 at 28 cents per bushel	Fees of the public offices 4,0	76 8			
d	amounts to the snug little sum of one million	Miscellaneous	25 0		AD 480 0	- *
u	one hundred and twelve thousand dollars !-	Balance in State Treasury		_	\$3,479,2)1
n	This falls almost wholly on the farmers. The	Nov. 30, 1859, available \$839,5	23 (9		
		Depreciated funds in treasury	'			
	same may be said of all the Wheat States."		32 (00		
-	It is estimated that the depreciation through-	i —	_	-	880,3	55
0		ter a state of			#4 950 G	19
•	out the country in the value of flour, wheat,	PAYMENTS.			\$4,859,6	-4

1	some was be said of all the Wheet Chat.	Depreciated funds in treasury	
	same may be said of all the Wheat States."	unavailable 41,032 00	
j	It is estimated that the depreciation through-		880,355 09
ı	out the country in the value of flour, wheat		\$4,859,612 40
	cotton, wool, corn, State securities, railroad	PAYMENTS.	
		Expeases of government\$ 401,863 41	
	and bank stocks, manufactured articles, mer-	Militia expenses	
	chandise, real estate and other property, since	late war with Mexico 38 00	
	the election of Lincoln, has not been less than	Pensions and gratuities 6,743 45	•
		Charitable Institutions 128,326 40	
	200,000,000 of dollars! So much for one	Farmers' High School of Penn- sylvania	
	month! So much on the mere prospect or	Common Schools 282,939 23	
		Commissioners of the Sinking	
	suspicion of disunion! What must be the	Fund for the redemption of	
	effect when disunion shall actually occur?-	State stocks, relief notes, &c. 671,629 03	
		Interest on loans, including interest certificates redeemed 1,931,205 11	
	We leave it to the reader's judgment.	Guaranteed interest	
		Domestic creditors' certificates	
	THE SLAVE TRADE.—The President has	and interest on same,	
	sent to the House a very large mass of docu-	Damages on the public works	
		and old claims	
	ments in regard to the slave trade. They	Revenue Commissioners 6.5 4 35	100
	show that the cost per annum of the African	State Library 2,547 70	
	· •	Public buildings and grounds 5,330 21	
	squadron from the year 1843 to 1859, was	Houses of Refuge 25,000 00	
	\$384,000. The cost for the present year is	Penitentiaries	
		Free banking system 799 75	
	estimated at shout \$800,000, owing to the	Geological survey 12 00	
	majority of the vessels employed being war	Abatement of State tax 52,266 00	:
	steamers. In the instructions to the flag-	Mercantile appraisers	
		Council fees and commissions 410 22 State Normal School 284 02	
	officer of the African squadron, the Secretary	Colonial Records and Pennsyl-	
	of the Navy says:	vania Archives 1,506 50	
	1	Late Secretary of the Board of	
	"The United States does not claim the mere	Canal Commissioners 82 83	
	hoisting of our flag should give immunity to	Miscellaneous 9,951 92	\$3,637,147 32
	those who have the right to wear it. Such a	Balance in State Treasury No-	\$0,001,141.92
	pretence would subject it to degradation and	vember 30th, A. D., 1860,	
	dishonor, because it would thus be made a	available \$681,433 08	
	cover for nirear and other crimes of similar	Depreciated funds in the treas-	

41,032 00

A SOUTHERN VIEW. The Richmond Whig, of Tuesday last, has the following paragraph in reference to the present distracted condition of the country : It is not our purpose at present to enter into any elaboration of our views in reference to the pending crisis, but only to hint at them in a very brief manner. In the first place then, we are for exhausting all rational and honorable expedients for obtaining a redress of Southern grievances in the Union, before taking up our hat and walking out of the To this end we are for a State Convention-fer a Convention of the Southern tates--and for a general Convention of all the States. And if through the instrumentality of these various Conventions, we cannot effect an adjustment of the differences and difficulties existing between the North and secession, but of separation upon fair and just terms to be arranged by the aforesaid Conven tion of all the States. In the terms of sens ration, if no adjustment can be had and separation must come, we shall demand a fair and equitable division of all the property of the United States, including, of course, the South's just proportion of the army and navy. If such division of the army and navy, and of all the public property of the United States, termanded. The branches of trade which have suffered most are the carriage and harlikewise the public domain, should including be refused us by the Northern States, then we shall be in favor neither of peaceable secession nor of peaceable separation, but of immediate war, and war to the knife, and war to the "bitter end."

It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of The New York Ledger, which will be found in another column, that the dues, and for no other purpose. proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equaled by any publication in the world. The Ledger is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the

This little Commonwealth, which has been

on the outside wrapper.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- As we expected see not overstepping the mark when we say it was decidedly near of the ablest, most scholarly, best-written and well-defitiered productions heard during the existence of the Heward Evenings, and such was, the spinion of view person present on Insecting the existence of the Heward Evenings, and such was, the spinion of view person present on Insecting the spinion of the spinion present of the section of the spinion of the spinion present of the spinion of the spinion

SMOTHERED TO DEATH .- A colored child, one dng was returned.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA ELDERSHIP .- At the eeting of the Eldership of the Church of God, recentled at Bain bridge, this county, the following appointme eld'at Bainbridge, this county, are tomowing opposition or this vicinity were made:

Stations.—Laucaster city.—E. H. Thomas; Mount Joy fram. present).—C. H. Forney; Eltrabethtown and Bainridge.—C. Pries; Middletown.—D. A. L. Laverty.

Lancaster Circuit.—J. H. Hurley.

A LITTLE Hog TALK!-The pork season is upon us in all its terrific sublimity! The shrill screams of the dying porkers have taken the place of the "morning call" of chanficher, and sausages, per consequence, constitute, the "bill of fare" on the breakfast table of almost every household. Her killing is a general and an important business at this season of the year, and is beyond ortant business at this season of the year, and is beyond ill comparison the men disagreeshle duty that devolves on the good housewife. But use conquers disgust, and hast fact with proper, properation for, and systematic ar-rangement of the work while in progress, makes hog kill-ng an endurable business. Indeed, in families, we think og killing desirable and certainly economical, as meny portions of the animal, which are considered the perquisites of the slaughter-house, some in an excellent place at home. It is a planaure, beside your own well-cured bacon, to have a supply of shusages and lard that you can use without my disagreeable doubts of their cleanliness.

THE PROPER POSITION OF THE HEAD WHEN THE PROPER POSITION OF THE HEAD WHEN AREASA-TE soften Americance with physiology, whether lying with the head raised or level with the body if the most wholesome. Physiolans' declare, the latter to be the best, and say that as the vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting, in bed, bigher than the body, the head ought to be nearly on a level with the trunk, ain people should accustom themselves to sleep thus, in order to avoid the danger resulting from the opposite habit. The relative position of the head and trunk, when the former is bolstered up in bed, is the same as that produced by stooning the head.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE

٠,	city as follows:		
t,	City as follows:		
ıd	Rest: Time	2.20	8.
	Through Express	4.08	8.
b-	Lancaster Accommodation	9.10	8.
7	Harrisburg Accommodation	3.15	D.
;	Mail Train	7.14	D.
e.	Mail TrainLEAVE WESTWARD.		٠.
n	Through Express	1.43	a.
	Mail Train	11.24	8.
e,	Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 1	11.34	8.
	Fast Line	2.52	n.
	Fast Line	5.35	Ď.
	Lancaster Accommodation	7.44	n.
	Lancaster Accommodation	7.50	D.
•	Emigrant Train	11.50	D.
er,	CLOSING OF MAILS BY BAILBOAD.		٠.

Eastern Through Mail—For Philadelphis, New York and Eastern States, at 8 a. m., 1% p. m., and 6½ p. m. Yay Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, at 8 a. m. Western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittaburg and Western States, at 10 a. m., and 8 p. m. Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg) at 10 a. m. Eastern Through Mail - For Philadelphia, New York and

A. m., For Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak, Mount Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 10 a. m. For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m. and Farmersville, Tri-weenin, and Farmersville, Tri-weenin, Saturday, at 2 p. m.
For Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at

2 p. m. For Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. For Marietta, via: Hempfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a.m. For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Lampeter, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-

urday, at 12 m.

For Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck,
Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.,
and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wedness
day and Friday, at 6 a. m.

For Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill
and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and FriThe same fifth are noted for the variety and elegance of .. m. ille and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thurs-

day and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Colemanville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Semiweekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 o 10 a.m.
Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo-ies, 10 cents:
Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a

ostage.

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

H. B. SWARE, Postmaster.

THE TREASURY RELIEF BILL. Washington, Dec. 13. The Relief bill, as passed by both Houses Congress, authorizes the issue of Treasury notes for such sums as the public exigencies may require, but not to exceed at any time ten millions of dollars, of denominations not less than \$50. Such notes shall be paid and redeemed after the expiration of one year from the date of their issue, to bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed thereon, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and provided that after the maturity of any of the said notes the interest shall cease on the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to redeem and pay the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the sury in one or more newspapers published at the seat of government, the redemption and payment to be made to the lawful holders upon the presentment of the notes at the

\$4,859,712 40 to cause such portion of the Treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued in payment of warrants in favor of the public oreditors or other persons lawfully entitled to payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par. The Secretary is also authorized, with the approbation of the President, to issue notes at such a rate of interest as may be offered by the lowest responsible bidders, who may agree to take the notes at par, after public advertisement, to propose to issue such notes at par to those who may offer to take the same at the lowest rate of interest; but in deciding upon these bids no fraction shall be considered which may be less than one quarter per centum per annum. The notes are to be transferable by assignment by the person to whose order th same were made payable, and to be received by the proper authorities in payment for all duties, taxes, public lands and all debts of any character, due at the time such notes may offered in payment. The Secretary is par, for the amount of the principal and nterest due at the time of the purchase, and so much of any unappropriated money in the treasury as may be necessary for the purpose, opriated to the payment of the princi pal and interest. The power to issue and reissue the notes shall cease on the first of January, 1863. The usual provisions are ade for punishing forgery and counterfeiting. All money hereafter contracted for, under the authority of the Treasury and Loan Act of June last, shall be used in the redemption of the Treasury notes now outstanding and those to be issued under this Act, and to replace in the Treasury anyamount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public

THE EDITORS' BOOK TARLE.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW FOR NOVEMBER.—We have received from J. M. Westhaeffer, North Queen street, the November number of this popular Review. It is of more than usual interest to the American reader, insamuch as it contains a capital article on "American Humor." It contains also an appreciative article on "Lord Macanlay's place in English Literature," with other attractive and well written reviews. GODEY FOR JANUARY, 1851.—We are already in th

GODEY FOR JANUARY, 1861.—We are already in the receipt, a month ahead of time, of Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1861.—being the thirty-first year of the publication of this incomparable magazine. It contains three magnificent steel plate engravings, to wit: A Title-page, illustrative of the object attributes of owners, comprising size district engravings and five statustices of calebrated ladies; a gen entitled. Just like Mamms, and a double size colored plate of Fashlons, containing six figures. There are a hundred or more wood engravings beside, some of the mandsomely colored, illustrative of various articles of nearly one hundred pages of choice poetry, tales, recipes, on the manual pages of these poetry, tales, recipes, and Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who is still associated with Mr. Godey in the Editorial conduct of the Book. As an avidence of the publication of the Most Blummens and a double size colored plate of Fashlons, containing six figures. There are a hundred or more wood engravings beside, some of them made pages of choice poetry, tales, recipes, and Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who is still associated with Mr. Godey in the Editorial conduct of the Book. As an avidence of the publication of the Most Blummens and a double size colored plate of Fashlons, containing six figures. There are a hundred or more wood engravings beside, some of them made pages of choice poetry, tales, recipes, and Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who is still associated with Mr. Godey in the Editorial conduct of the Book. As an avidence of the publication of the Most Mrs. The letter press consists of nearly one hundred pages of choice poetry, tales, recipes, and Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who is still associated with Mr. Godey in the Editorial conduct of the Book. As an avidence of the publication of the Most Mrs. The letter press consists of them handsomed to a structure of the Most Mrs. The letter press consists of the Mrs. Godey in the Editorial conduct of the Most. As an avidence of the Souther of the Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who is still associated with Mr.

ACTION OF THE UNION COMMITTEE. CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS. PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Doc. 18th. 1860.

pers are rimmering, wen in thousands are tramping, and all Philadelphia is taking holiday to do honor to the grand City Councils and the Mayor, to give expression upon the to the world our abiding attachment to the Union, the gave hirth to that instrument which made of us a nation, and consequented to the sacred cause of liberty the very spot where the descendants of the original fathers have this day assembled, has a more trying crisis called the manded immediate action. It was fit that in this City of Independence the initiative of that grand conservative step which, if anything may, is to conciliate the South and tore harmony to our country, should be taken. Hence the outpouring of the masses to-day, and the enthusiasm everywhere witnessed; hence the general suspension of usiness, the closing of the stores, the display of bunting, and the universal wending of the crowds toward the one

gations, and demands the enforcement, of the Fugitive Slave Law; and Section 7 depresses all agitation of the slavery tion; and pointedly denounces the miserable borde or natics who have brought upon the country this svil. We do not doubt that if the example this day set in Philadel-phia be promptly followed in the other northern States, with the repeal of their infamous Personal Liberty Bills. among us, and that we still hold to equality of State rights and principles, will unhesitatingly re-ratify the sacred-compact and pages in their mad haste. There must be not patching up of matters however. The business must be settled effectually and in earnest.

The first fruits of a return to reason are to find that ritness this very evening. George William Curtis, the ranting anti-clavery lecturer, was to deliver one of his isgusting harangues before the People's Literary Insti-nte (!) this evening, when Mayor Henry, and the Lessee of the Hall in which he was to speak, politely informed him that the thing couldn't be done! Good! George was nobbed last year, and another riot would have waited upon his nigger-loving highness to night. And yet the dirty "Evening Bulletin" here regrets that fre-

speech (!) is denied to—a howling cur.

It is amusing how, in these times of political trouble. man prate of Jackson, and call upon him to save the Unio Deluded creatures! Abolitionism and fanaticism would find their last man in the old hero of New Orleans, or else present, we have said enough about the exciting topics of he day. We wish especially to say a word in tion of the masterly Life of Andrew Jackson, by Jame Parton, to which we have referred. It is now completed by the issue of the third volume, and a more complete an i faithful delineation of character has never come from any pen. It is not an outline; it is a full and perfect por trait of one of the most remarkable men ever bestower at this day when the breaking of great national yows is winked at by one half of the nation, and the other half is moving heaven and earth to escape them. No man in this country was more fitted for his work than Mr. Parton Enthusiasm, pains-taking care, scholarly taste, vivacity of style, and rigid impartiality, has been united in his labors, and the whole work is a monument of industry and research, beside which the ordinary biographies of modern times sink into insignificance. The "Life" will live as long as the name of the hero shall last, and become a Brothers, New York, have wisely issued two editions, one for subscribers, in three royal octavo volumes, at \$2.50 cash; the other, for the book stores, at \$5.00 for the three volumes complete.

We have said so much in praise of Mr. Parton's work

that we have little more than space at this time to an nounce the publication by the same firm of the third volnme of Mr. Abbott's valuable series of books on the Monarchies of Europe. The former volumes treated of Russia and Austria, the present contains The History of Italy from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Thi volume is the best of the series. It is timely, and records the story, told in popular form, of one of the most int esting countries on the face of the earth.

A glorious volume is published this month by Ticknor The same firm are noted for the variety and elegance of

their juvenile issues for the holidays. Mayne Reid's, Grace Greenwood's, and other popular books all come from their press, and they have just heightened the obligation f parents and good children by the issue of a beautifu volume on The Heroes of Europe, narrating the stories of great popular leaders who for a thousand years ruled the destinies of the Continent.

An interesting volume is published this week, by Rudd & Carleton, New York. It is by the author of "Our Farm of Four Acres "-a very popular book, and will no doubt rival if in the public estimation. Under the title From Hav-time to Hopping, the author gives delightful pictures of English rural life, the interest centering around a plea ant group of figures, a genuine English country party. It should be widely read.

" "COTTON IS KING!"

It would seem by the following article, which we copy from the Anti-Slavery Reporter, printed in England, that Cotton is indeed a great ruling power in the civilized world: THE COTTON QUESTION AND AMERICAN SLA

very.—The material considerations involved in our continued dependence upon America for our imports of cotton are of the greatest magnitude. In fact, what is the meaning of our consumption of slave grown cotton being equal to five sevenths of all that is produced the United States? It means the annual payment of £30,000,000 to the slave owner of that Confederation. It means the con-version of 1,182.500,000 pounds of raw cotton into £132,000,000 value of manufactured for which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, is authorized to cause such rection of the Treasury of th 6,000,000 persons more, belonging to various classes, upon the continuance of their industry. It means, within a moderate estimate, a capital of £150,000,000 sunk in mills and machinery for weaving, spinning, printing, and otherwise preparing the staple for the markets of the world. It means at least 2,000,000 tons of shipping employed in conveying the raw material to Great Britain and carrying the manufactured article to the various regions of the earth. It means a marine force of at least 10,000 men to equip the fleet of cotton ships. It means the em ployment of the mass of our artizans in every department of trade and manufacture. It means the prosperity of our bankers, mer-chants, bill-discounters, and money brokers, the security of our public funds, the maintainance of our national credit. It means that every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom is directly concerned, more or less, in the permanence of a branch of the national industry which depends upon the produce of American slavery. It means a possibility of failure in the supply of a raw material, and in this case, individual and national ruin, and bankruptcy, revolution, anarchy. This is the terrible signification of our consumption of five sevenths of the slave grown cotton of America.

> The Freeman's Journal (Roman Catholic) says: What do the Republicans mean? Are they

resolved on shivering the Union to fragments? Certain it is that in the South there are only two parties-the extremists, who desire to break up the Union at all hazards, and the conservatives, who only say, wait till we once more call on the Northern States to revoke their aggressive action. Are the Republicans. or a sufficient number of them, ready to cancel the offensive legislation of the States ruled by the Republican party, and to give guarantees for their constitutional action in the future not, then so sure as water runs and fire burns, this Union will be dissolved.

THE COST OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION. The New York Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday, contains the following:

"The President of one of the banks of this city, who has few superiors as an intelligent man or a sound financier, expresses his con-viction that during the present financial crisis, this city has already lost fifty millions of dollars. A depressed Republican earnestly inquires of him." when this decline in stocks was going to stop?" He replied, "Never! until you repeal all your personal liberty bills and give the South their rights."

JOHN BELL ON THE CRISIS. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, has written a letter on the present alarming state of affairs,

from which we make the following extract: from which we make the following extract:

1. Mr. Lincoln, it is well known, does not hold extreme opinions on the subject of slavery. It is certain that he has expressed a decided opinion that the South has a constitutional right to demand the faithful execution of the Englitve Slave law, and that under certain circumstances he would feel it his that under certain circumstances he would feel it his duty not to oppose the admission of a new slave State into the Union. His declaration on this point is lit-tle satisfactory to the South; but neither that declaration nor the opinion expressed by him on the sub ject of the Fogitive Slave law is at all satisfactory to

ject of the Fogitive Slave law is at all satisfactory to the extremists of his own party.

Upon the whole, if Mr. Lincoln's public declarations on the subject of slavery are to be considered as the true exponents of his future policy, and if he possesses the moral courage to adhere to them in opposition to the counsels of the extreme men of his party (and it is just and fair to presume that he does possess that virtue) no serious mischief need be apprehended during his administration, except the usual evils attending the perpetual agitation of the slavery issues.

and the universal wending of the crowds toward the one common centre at Chestnut and Sixth streets.

As we write, the immense demonstration is in full blast. The chair is filled; by: Mayor, Henry; the officery are selected from our meet prominent citizens, jurinding men. Ilke Grac. Cadwallader and Fatterson, Commodore Stewart, and David Pani Brown, Robert Merris, Peter Sieger, Pierce Butler, Esya, and others, and the orators include Bishop Potter, Joe. R. Ingersoll, Judge Woodward, Chas. E. Lex, and others. We have not speace to repeat the patriotic expressions of the distinguished speakers, but one extract from the series of resolutions must be allowed us. It is this:

"That the people of Philadelphia hereby piedge themselves to their brethren, of the other, States, that, the statute books of Pennylvania shall be carefully searched by their representatives at the approaching session of the Legislature, and that every attruct which in the least, degree invades the constitutions righted in the least, will be at once repealed, and that Pennylvania, ever loyal to the Union and liberal in constraing her obligations to it, will be faithful always in her obedience to its requirements."

This is to the polot. Section 5 also recognizes the obligations, and demands the enforcement, of the Fugitive Slave Law; and disching the perfect all selected to the North.

This is to the polot. Section 5 also recognizes the obligations, and demands the enforcement, of the Fugitive Slave. Law; and demands the enforcement, of the Fugitive Slave.

the subject of slavery which does not commend itself to the South and the conservative members from the North.

3. As to any apprehension that the Republican party, encouraged and stimulated to further efforts by their late success, may be so strengthened in the result of the elections of Senators and Representatives in the meantime as to obtain a majority in both Houses of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, that is, during the last two, years of Mr. Lincoln's Administration—while it may be well to regard such an event as possible, the strongest reasons exist for the confident belief that no such unfortunate result will attend the elections in the North which are to decide the complexion of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

Of the whole number of votes east for Mr. Lincoln in the recent election, from my own personal knowledge, and from information received from other sources, of the sentiments of the South, and especially of those of the Middle States, and the States north of the Ohio, I am sure I hazard nothing in stating that a large number—at least one-third—are devoted to the Union, and, although opposed to slavery in the abstract, have but little sympathy with the Republican party, and would be sincerely glad to see the slavery controversy between the two great sections of the country speedily terminated. They supported the Republican candidate in the late election, mainly influenced by their strong and inveterate feelings of opposition to the Democratic party, believing that Mr. Lincoln was the only available candidate in the field to defeat that party.

I am also well satisfied that not more than one—third part of Mr. Lincoln's supporters are so extreme in their anti-slavery sentiments and are animated by so intense a hatred of the South, as to be either wholly indifferent to the effect upon the Union of the policy of the Republican party, or actually desirous of a separation of the free from the slave States.

wholly indifferent to the effect upon the Union of the policy of the Republican party, or actually desirous of a separation of the free from the slave States.

Of the remaining third of Mr. Lincoln's supporters, I think I am warranted in saying that they are attached to the Union, though anti-slavery in their sentiments. They joined the Republican party as retaliatory measure, adopted in resentence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which they regarded as little less sacred and binding than the Constitution, and in further resentence of the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. But now that they have so signally triumphed in the lafe efection, and in view of the evils already inflicted upon the country, and the

the evils already inflicted upon the country, and the still greater evils to be apprehended, they will be content to cease the war upon Southern interests and content to cease the war upon Southern interests and feelings.

For the foregoing reasons I feel confident that the Thirty-Eighth Congress will exhibit a falling off in the strength of the Republican party instead of an increase.

4. All of the existing grievances of which the South way instity complaint on the redessed in the Halon

may justly complain, can be redressed in the Union. As to the indignity, not to say insult, offered to the South of nominating and electing the candidates for the two highest offices of the Government by a sectional party, on principles which practically excluded the Southern States from a voice in the eleccluded the Southern States from a voice in the elec-tion, contrary to established usage, and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, they may be par-doned for the sake of peace and harmony, and in consideration that the South has not been guiltless of having contributed, and that in no small degree, to increase the violence and asperities of the slavery controversy between the two sections.

THE REAL SUFFERERS .- The New York correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger, in speaking of the crisis, savs:

day, at 2 p. m.

For Phoenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville,
Churchiown, Morgantown, Honbybrook, Chester Springs,
and Kimberton, Trl-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Satthe Alps, and is from the pen of Professor Tyndall, one of

the Alps, and is from the pen of Professor Tyndall, one of

the world. I mean the poor working girls, employed in book binderies, printing establishments, type founderies, straw goods manufactories and wholesale and ready made clothing shops. Thousands and thousands of these, during the past fortnight, have been working on half time; now they have no work at all.

Blood Food.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the

medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the discusses specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers. try it!

Messrs. Church & Dupont, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. Eator's Infantile Cordial, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of Infantile Complaints—Ohio State Journal, Columbus.

33 See advertisament
For sale at the Pateint Medicine Store of KAUFMAN & CO, No. 1 East Orange street, Sole Agents for Lancaster, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. dec 18

43-Be Wise by Times !-- Do not trifle ith your Health, Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is recommended.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Cure you, Save Long Suffering, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to

It aLTH AND PURITY,

At little Expense, and no Exposure.

Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or early for the column.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.
CURES GUARANTEED.

nov 13 ATThe American Medical and Toilet Receipt Book.—This book contains Receipts and Directions for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making all the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Ungarents, Hair Restoratives, and Toilot Articles. If you are making with any object descending the popular disasses. ents, Hair Restoratives, and Toilot Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—If you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilot line, you should by all means, parase a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for pernsal, (free, address the publisher, T. F. CHAPMAN, cet 30.3m 42] No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Remember, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the hlight, of manaind. They are vile and filthy, as well as fatal. They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all and contamination of the blood, and are to be see around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned the grave from the direful effects of this disease. Why trifle any longer, when the reme 'y is at hand? LINDEEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only eff.

INDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only effectual preparation now before the people; that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while "Foul corruption miging all within, Infects unseen."

But Purges the Entire System of all Impure Matter, Invigorates the Body, and leaves the Afflicted in the Enjoyment of Good Health. To convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, try but one bottle, and be convinced.—Sold by all the Druggists in this place, and dealers through the country.

Ar To Consumptives...The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreas disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

neans of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing und using the same, which they will find a sure Cure row. ONEUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHINE, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the dilicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he bopes every sufferer will try his remedy, is it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the nrescription will blessey address

Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

charity, (for yourseif) and if you are rick you may soon get well, and the cost will be very trifling. Always bear in mind that there is no physical or mental maindy for which there does not exist a remedy. There is no such thing as an incurable disease, and it is only those who profess to be what they are not—skilful physical manner. The property of the blood, and a lack of electrical force. It is a trite but important plees of information to be kept in mind, that when the blood, from any cause, is impure, the impurities will seek out the weakest spot in the system, lodge there, and produce both local and general diseases. This, of course, weakens, the vital energies and if something be not done to restore the body to its original condition of health, beath will be the ultimate consequence. Now, however much we may hear about the accalled folly of a specific remedy for aliments with as many names as a good-sized tree has leaves, we should not allow our judgment to be biased; for although these names are so various, the diseases they represent are simply one and the same, existing only in different degrees, and in different phases of demonstration. Hence, what will not so that the difficulty, and establish a cure in one case, will do so in all others. These facts have been incontestably shown in the wonderful renorations and restorations produced by Dr. O. Praize Brown's celabrated preparation, the Acacian Balsam. It has made thomsands of permanent and speedy cures of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, obstinate Coughs and Codie, Nervous Complaint, Diseases of the Liver, Heart Affections, &m. and for that terrible precursor of dissolution. General Debility, it is acknowledged to be the only certain: remedy. The Acacian Balsam penetrates at once, with electrical speed, through the whole system, giving immediate life; and strength to every organ, imparting cheerfulness to the mind, and flesh to the wearied and emackated body. A pamphiet describing this remedy thoroughly, may be had from the Dootor's againt. The Aca Have faith, have hope, have charity, (for yourself,) and if you are sick you may

A number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents may be obtained, as above, if applied for immedi