CIRCULATION, #000 COPIES: BUSCALPTION FARMS AND THE STATES OF SAVESSMENC ASSETT, 118 SECTION 118 SAVESSMENC ASSETT. 118 SECTION 118 SAVESSMENC ASSETT. 118 SAVESSME

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

Numerous appeals have been made to me by plous and triotic associations and citizens, in view of the present tracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for Humination, Pasting and AIRE throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of ty; I designate Famar, rar are nay or Januar, 1861, this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble that day according to their several forms of worship; to put as a solamn Fast.

keep it as a solemn Fast.

"The Union of the States is at the present moment threatmade union of the States is at the present moment threatmade with a larming and immediate danger; panic and disfrees of a featful character prevail throughout the land;
our laburing population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their brisd.

Indeed, hope seems to have degerted the minds of men.

All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the
wheet councils of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

regarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall be resort for, relief but to the God of our 'fathers'. His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awint effects of our, even remes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, units in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the institute of our punishment. Let us implore Him

fessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him My, remove from our hearts the faise pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several Edates; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our farvent prayers sacend to His Throne that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember uss as Ha 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 permanent good. He cap make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impendituous properties. s country for keeping this day holy, and for con pg all in his power to remove our actual and impend amities. JAMES BUCHANAN. ERGOV, December 14, 1860.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

The compliments of the season to all the patrons of The Intelligencer. May you all have a pleasant time of it, and not forget, in the midst of your feasting and hilarity, in this inclement season, that you have poor neighbors

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. To-day the Watchmen will wait upon our citizens, and on Tuesday next the patrons of THE INTELLIGENCER, in the City, will receive a friendly call from the Carriers of the paper. We trust they may all receive a substantial welcome.

REMEMBER THE WATCHMEN.

These faithful guardians of the night will call upon the citizens to day, as has been the custom from time immemorial, and present them a more than usually interesting Address. We trust they will all meet with a kindly welcome, for we hazard nothing in saying that no similar body of men ever more richly de

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH. On our first page will be found an accurate report of the excellent and patriotic remarks of Senator BIGLER, delivered in the Senate two weeks ago. We commend them to the attention of our readers. They are well calculated to exert a most wholesome influence on both the Northern and Southern mind .-If all our statesmen were actuated by the same noble impulses, we should hear less talk and threats of secession and disunion.

UNION vs. DISUNION.

Are we to understand by the tone of the last Examiner that its editor is opposed to any he, as one of the Senators from this district. will oppose any action on the part of the State Legislature, which is soon to assemble. looking to conciliation and compromise, and thus assist in healing the distractions and divisions which now afflict our bleeding country? Does he take sides with HALE, and LOVEJOY, and BEECHER, and GREELEY, and GIDDINGS, and WADE, in urging on the dis union and civil war which are now so fearfully impending over US? Are the ruined hopes of thousands of our most industrious manufacturers, mechanics, and laboring men of no account in his estimation? He, himself, does not feel the pinchings of poverty and destitution, for he has been fattening at the public crib for the last five or six years, and will continue to hold on for three years to come. But that should not entirely blunt the finer sensibilities of his manhood, and induce him to treat with levity the misfortunes and poverty of others. He may be able to look with composure on the terrible train of evils which will follow in the wake of a dis ruption of the Confederacy, but many of his fellow citizens of all parties take a very differ ent view of the subject, and are willing to do any thing in reason to avert the threatened calamity. They are willing to make all proper concessions, so that our Southern brethren may be re-assured that their Constitutional rights shall no longer be infringed upon and the chief States concerned. disregarded by the North-and surely this much every well-wisher of his country could do without any sacrifice of opinion, or without lowering his own dignity. This is as little as could be done, and all that would be expected from a Union meeting of our citizens, and we marvel that Mr. HIESTAND should attempt to throw cold water on any suggestion favoring such an assemblage.

THE RUBICON CROSSED:

When Julius Cesar commenced making war upon the established Government of his coun try, he hesitated a little before crossing the insignificant stream which separated him from the object of his ambition. But having passed it, he flung away the scabbard and ceased not his mad career until he had sheathed his sword in the bowels of the Republic, and converted the Government into a military despotism. Hence the passage of the Rubicon has become famous in history, as the last nail driven in the coffin of the great Republic of antiquity.

South Carolina, too, has crossed the Rubi con which bound her to the Union, and has declared her independence of the Government of the United States. This fatal step has been taken with such precipitation and hot haste, as to indicate a previous, long settled purpose to secede. Whether this conduct on her part is to end in a disruption of the entire Confederacy, or whether secession will be confined to her alone, remains to be seen. If her example should not be followed by the other Southern States, or any considerable portion of them, then, indeed, will she be in a sad plight, and the fatal step she has taken may, like Cesar's, end at last in her own downfall.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg on Tuesday next. A State Treasurer Franklin Reigart, Esq., resigned. will be elected on the 8th of January, and a U. S. Senator (to succeed Mr. Bigler) on the MAN, Esqrs., to be Notaries Public, for this 15th of January, when the new Governor will City and County, to succeed Mesers. John A. also be inaugurated. The session will doubt. "less be a very interesting one, in view of the National difficulties with which we are surrounded, as well as the financial embarrassments growing out of those troubles. We the duties of their respective offices with every thing of importance that transpires. faction of the public.

COLUMN TERM STREET, ST One of the first acts, we suppose, the next Legislature of this State will be asked to perform will be to legalize the suspension of specie payments by the Banks. At the pres ent time all these monied institutions which have suspended have forfeited their charters, and are at the mercy of the public. We believe, as a general thing, the country Banks are in a sound and healthy condition, and their suspension was a necessity growing out of the conduct of the Philadelphia Banks .-Had the latter continued to perform their duty to the public, as required by, their charters, there would have been no dereliction of duty on the part of the former, and the general depression in business would not be near so great as it is at present, notwithstanding the political troubles by which we are sur-

rounded. The question is, what should be done? We lo not know what the Legislature may do. but we know what they ought to do, according to our notions of right. They ought to comrel a resumption at an early day, say within thirty days from their meeting, after which period the law should be strictly enforced against every delinquent institution. The solvent country Banks, we are satisfied, will heerfully resume at any moment, and if the Philadelphia Banks are not prepared, or prove delinquent, let them go by the board. The community have rights as well as the Banks and it is an outrage on the people of Pennsyl vania that there should be two general suspensions within three years, and that, too. (especially the last,) without any adequate cause. It is trifling with public opinion, and with the business interests of the community, and should not be tolerated in a Commonwealth of laws. Let them be compelled to resume at farthest by the first of February, and we hope the Legislature will not give them a day longer.

ARE WE AN INFIDEL PEOPLE ! The Examiner is opposed to the observance of the day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, as recommended by President BUCHANAN .-We do not know what the religious opinions of the editor are, or whether he holds any at all-nor do we care; but this much we will say, that if ever there was a time in the history of this country, when a whole people should bow before Him who rules among confessions implore His guidance and protection-if ever there was a time which solemnly called upon the people of this christian land to ask deliverance from the evils that beset us authority with wisdom to guide them in remay be of an entirely different opinion, and may not be disposed to recognize a superintending and overruling Providence in the affairs of our Nation; but we cannot help it, and hence we think that the day fixed upon by the President, should be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer through out the length and breadth of the United States.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. Notwithstanding the fact that ABRAHAM Lincoln received a majority of the electoral votes of the Union for President, the popular vote of the country is largely against him .-As near as can be ascertained the whole number of votes polled was 4,709,327; of which BRECKINRIDGE, Douglas and Bell received 2.844.151, and Lincoln 1,865,176-leaving a majority against the latter of 978,975!

Thus a majority of nearly a million of tionalists; yet this is the party which is pra- not to be interfered with by Congress, but be public expression of our citizens in favor of ting so loudly about the right of the majority protected as property by all departments of the Union? And are we farther to infer that to rule, forgotting all the ties have rights which must be respected.

In a minority of nearly a million of votes, they have succeeded, by a purely sectional vote-not one Southern State voting in their favor-in placing in power their Sectional candidate, on a Sectional platform, and have thereby brought the country to the verge of ruin. And when urged by conservative men, and true patriots of all parties, to make some concessions to save the Union, they indignantly spurn the idea, and claim the right of the majority to rule! The worst fears of the Father of his Country are being fulfilled; the country is cursed with a sectional, fanatical party, and this glorious Union of ours is convulsed to its very centre.

A NEW PROJECT.

It is talked of, in reliable circles at Washngton, that a strong movement is going on in the border States, upon both sides of Ma-son and Dixon's line, for a great Middle Confederacy, to be called the "Central United States," or the "Federal Republic of Washington," which will include the States of power to sue the county in which such violence New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the North- or rescue is made, and the county shall have vest on the one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri on the other. Men high in position and influence, it is said, favor t; and it is also said that it will soon be suggested officially by the Executive of one of

This would make a powerful Confederacy of some fifteen States, and would have an immense controlling influence on the Republies on either side, if such should be formed; road shall start from the western border of but we hope never to see the day when the go for the Union as it is -one and indivisible within two hundred miles of the Missouri from the glorious ensign that yet waves over line by the nearest and best route, via the the thirty three Commonwealths which com- vicinity of Salt Lake, to San Francisco, or to pose this great Republic.

"\$2 A DAY AND ROAST BEEF!" Many of the mechanics and laboring men of this and other cities and towns voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN under the belief: that his election would revive business, and they, in consequence, receive more work and better wages. And, although reminded, time and again, of the humbug Whig cry of 1840, of \$2 a day and roast beef," these men still put faith in the Republican leaders, who promised a blissful era after the election of Republican President. Before the election, if you talked with a Republican mechanic or laboring man, and cornered him, he would reply, ah! well I guess I'll vote for Lincoln; he can't make times worse; we'll try what virtue there is in a change, any how! Well. they succeeded in electing Lincoln, and got a change-such an one as has deprived thousands of them of employment, prostrated business of every kind, distracted the country, and which may result in civil war! So much for putting faith in Republican promises. So union—the Howard Association will continue much for the promised good times of the Republican leaders, by which they gulled thousands of the honest masses into the support of their sectional candidates.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. WILLIAM CARPENTER, Esq., to be Recorder of the City of Lancaster, in place of J.

SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS and JUNIUS B. KAUF-Hiestand and Carpenter McCleery, whose

terms will expire on the 30th inst. These are all excellent appointments appointees being well qualified to discharge shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of credit to themselves and to the entire satisTHE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Vice President has shown great wisdom and discretion in the composition of the Sen ata Committee of Thirteen on the Nationa Crisis. The fact that he has appointed both Mr. CRITTENDEN and Mr. Douglas on that Committee is evidence that he divested himself of all personal partiality and prejudice, and looked solely to the good of the country. The duty of constituting the Committee so as to subserve the great ends for which it wandesigned was a task both difficult and embarrassing, as may be inferred from the remarks made by Mr. BRECKINEIDGE when announcing his selections, which we quote from the Con aressional Globe:

THE VICE PRESIDENT—The Senator THE VICE PRESIDENT—The Senator from Maryland will allow the Chair to announce the special committee directed to be raised to consider that portion of the President's Message which relates to the disturbances of the country, and, with the leave of the Senate, he will make a single remark. The Chair has found a great deal of difficulty in framing the Committee, but has tried to compose it in the spirit which he believes actuated the Senate in ordering its avandance. It will be observed in the spirit which he believes actuated the Senate in ordering its appointment. It will be observed that upon this Committee are two Senators from one State. This was unavoidable. Of course the author of the resolutions becomes the chairman of the Committee; and I am sure the Senate will for many reasons, recognize the fact that it was proper that the eminent senior Senator from Kentucky should also be a member of that Committee. The Secretary will read it.

. Powell, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Seward, . Toombs, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Collamer, Mr. Davis, . Wade, Mr. Bigler, Mr. Rice, Mr. Doolittle, and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS declined serving without assigning publicly any reason therefor; hat it is said that his reason given to his

friends was-"It's no use-it's too late." The members of the Committee are politically classed, including Mr. Davis, as five Union Democrate, one Union map, (Mr. CRIT-TENDEN. two Secessionists, and five Republi

The refusal of Jefferson Davis to serve somewhat dampened the hopes of the Union men at Washington; but as Georgia is regarded as the key of the secession movement. the acceptance of Mr. Toombs contributed to counterbalance the depression.

mitting in his exertions to effect such a compromise as will save the country from disruption, and who will continue to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony. -Since the above was written, we see that Senator Davis, yielding to the urgent appeal

nations as among men, and with humble of Mr. YULEE, of Florida, has consented to serve upon the Committee of Thirteen .- Harrisbura Putriot.

A PROJECT OF SETTLEMENT.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, addressed on every side, and to appeal to the Most High the Senate on Tuesday last, and offered the to inspire our law givers and all others in following resolutions as a settlement of the controversy between the Northern and Southmoving the actual and impending calamities ern States. In the course of his speech he that time is the present. Mr. Hiestand expressed the settled conviction that unless something was done the Republic would be separated and divided by the people in less than six months:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights to the common territory of the United States, it is eminently desirous and proper that such dissensions should be settled the constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace. Therefore.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by Con ventions of three-fourths of the people of the

1. In all the territories now or hereafter acquired North of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except punishment for crime, shall be prohibited while South of that latitude, it shall remain and in all territory south of that latitude freemen recorded their votes against the Sec slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and nce as a territory. When territory North or South of such line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population necessary for a member of Con-gress, with a republican form of government, t shall be admitted into the equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Virginia or Maryland, or either. Nor Congress shall never, at any time, pro-hibit the officers of the government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, and bringng slaves, from holding them as such.

4. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

5. Congress shall have power by law to pay shal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue, made after the arrest. In all such cases the United States shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue. 6. No future amendments shall affect the

preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL. The House of Representatives, on Thurs day, by a vote of 95 to 79, passed Mr. Curtis' Pacific Railroad bill. It provides that the Missouri and western border of Iowa, with

necessity for such a project will exist. We two converging lines bearing westward, united -not a stripe erased or a star obliterated river, thence proceeding by a single trunk the navigable waters of the Sacramento. It also provides for a road from the western border of the southwestern States, starting from two points, namely, from Fort Smith and from the western border of Louisiana, with two converging lines bearing westward, and uniting with the Southern Pacific Railroad chartered by Texas.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

This gentleman disclaims the intention im puted to him of making a coercion speech .-He is in favor of exhausting all peaceable measures for the settlement of existing difficulties, and is on the Committee of Thirteen. in the Senate, appointed by the Vice Presi dent, to consider the question, and suggest some mode of adjustment.

A Good Resolution.—At a meeting of the Howard Association, of Philadelphia, held in the "City of Brotherly Love," December 10th, 1860, it was

Resolved, That come what may of good or beloved Republic-Union or Diswith undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our common country, wherever the victims of disease and misfortune shall solicit its friendly aid.

UNION SPEECH BY SENATOR JOHN-In the Senate, on Wednesday, Ex Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech. He was bold and powerful, contending that no State had a right to secede; that secession was treason; that the government was founded as a permanency; that the perpetuity of the institution of slavery depended upon the continuance of the Union, and assailing with much force the positions of the seceders, as calculated to entail great mischief upon the rights and property of the South.-Coming from that quarter the speech was novel and astonishing production.

CLOY AND COUNTY APPAIRS.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- Another greeted the last Howard Lecturer. Rev. Mi any audience.

The discussion was participated in by Maj Di'mars, Prof. Wise, Prof. Brooks, Dr. Atlee, Prof. Wickersham, Mr. Geo. Eichelberger, Mr. Cadwell, Bev. Mr. Rosenmiller, Judge Hayes and Rev. Mr. Krotel.

The Kevinski Juvenile Orchestra were present, and enlivened the proceedings by playing with capital effect the National airs.

irs.

ure this evening will be delivered by R. W

1. Subject: "Is it a just cause of war for a na-lude all other nations from its ports and com-the subject is an interesting one, and doubtless

CADETS' EXHIBITION .- We have been vored with a compilmentary invitation to the Third An-nual Exhibition, at Fulton Hall, this evening. The exhi-bition, jugging, from the precading once, will be an inter-ecting and happy affair

THANKS-To our friend Officer Kunns, of the S. W. Ward, for his highly acceptable and se-sonable remembranes the other day. This is not the first occasion that the "filtent and indefatigable efficie of the glorious "Shanghai" Ward has thought of his typographical friends in another and distant part of the city. His remembrances are always of the right kind, and we hope he and his may live to enjoy many merry Christmass and happy New Years. TERRIBLE CALANITY IN MARIETTA-FOUR

CHILDRES BURYED TO DEATH—WE ALBERTA—IT GUR CHILDRES BURYED TO DEATH—WE ALBERTA—IT GUR THE EXPENSE THAT OF SUMMER STREET FOR THE ALBERTA STREET, AND BEFORE THE WAS SERVED, A BURYETT, AND BEFORE THE STREET, AND SERVED ST injury:

A tobacco shed, scioling the house, belonging to Dr. Houston, containing a large quantity of tobacco, undergoing the drying process, was slightly scorched, and the tobacco scrionsly injured by the water thrown from the

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE Mails at the City Post Office —The different Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this city as follows:

LEAVE PASTWARD. Through Express...... LEAVE WESTWARD. Pennsylvania is represented on the Com-Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 1... mittee by Mr. BIGLER, who has been unre-CLOSING OF MAILS BY BAILROAD CLOSING OF SALE FOR Philadelphia, New York and Eastern Through Mail - For Philadelphia, New York and Eastern States, at 8 a. m., 11/2 p. m., and 61/2 p. m. Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices,

CLOSING OF MAILS ON THE STAGE BOUTES
FOr Reading, via: Neffsville, Litiz, Rothsville town, Adamstown and Gouglersvill Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, daily, at 8 a. m.

For Lebanon, via r East Hempfield, Manhelm, White Oak, Monnt Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 10 a. m.

For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m.

For Haft Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m.

For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon. West Earl, and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sayurday, 24 2 p. m.

Saturday, at 2 p.m. Saturday, at 2 p.m. For Paradise, via: Greenland, and Soudersburg, daily, at

.2 p. m.
or Marletta, via: Nafisyille, daily, at 2 p. m.
or Marletta, via: Hempheld and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly,
Thuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 a. m.
or Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at m. mpeter, Tri-weekly, Tueeday, Thursday and Satur day, at 2 p. m. or Phenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tacaday, Thursday and Satm. sit, Md., via : Willow Street, Smithville, Buck for Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Bu Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, M and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wedn day and Friday, at 6 a. m. for Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting E and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and I

dsy, at 6 a.m.
For Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
For laberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marti-ville. Coleman-ville, Mount Neba, Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Somiweekly, Wednesslay and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 e 10 a. m. Postáge to California, Oregon and Washington Territo-

Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular Att letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before hey can be mailed. H. B. Sware, Postmaster. JUDGE CAMPBELL ON SECESSION. The Mobile Tribune publishes two letters

written by Judge John A. Campbell, of the U. S. Supreme Court, to Daniel Chandler, Esq., of that city, on the present political

alliance among the Southern States for the demand of new guarantees, but not for disunion, until there is a refusal of redress. In my opinion, separate State action will result in the discredit and defeat of every measur for reparation or security. In conclusion, he says: I need not state to you that my connection

with the Federal Government has continued till this time, rather in deference to the incli nations of others, and upon public considerations, than from any desire on my part to hold my office. My commission would not be af-fected by the action of the State. But I determined many years ago that my obligation was to follow the fortunes of he shall terminate my connection with the government as a consequence of her act.

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE SLAVERY TO BE THROWN OUT OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The Senate Select

Committee on the crisis met to day and had free interchange of opinions, during which Mr. Douglas said he was ready now to unite in recommending such amendments to the Constitution as will take the slavery question out of Congress. In view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion revolution, and civil war, he was prepared to et upon the matters in controversy any regard to his previous action, and as i he had never made a speech or given a vote upon the subject.
Senator Bigler, who is on the committee

has been for some days maturing a plan by which the slavery question, by an an to the Constitution, may be removed altogether from Congressional control. It meets with the approbation of distinguished gentlemen

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

GOODRICH'S HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.—We have received from the traveling Agent, Mr. F. W. PORTER, the above work, in two splendid volumes, containing 1235 large octavo pages, with 70 Maps and 700 Engravings. In its nearation of facts, this history is truthful and fair; in its generalizations and deductions, just and philosophical. Its style has that cheerful and animated tone for which all the writings of "Peter Parley" are distinguished. No branch of learning is more useful than history, and none more attractive to the young, if presented in a lively and pelasing style. We can condidently recommend this work to our readers, to all at least who are without a good work to general history. It is particularly adapted to the family circle, and its numerous and beautiful engravings "MiFacile an interest with children which they will gratify only, by a perusal of the descriptive matter. We trust that it will meet with a liberal patronage in Lancaster county.

A USEFUL WORK.—We are indebted to the amblishers.

A USEFUL WORK—We are indebted to the publishers,
Mesers Fowlers & Writs, No. 308 Broadway, New York,
for a copy of "The Illustrated Self Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology; with over 100 Engravings; to
gether with a Phrenological Chart of Character." The
book contains 176 pages, and is the production of O. S. and
L. N. Yowiar, Practical Phrenologists. Price only 30 cents. A THANKSGIVING SERMON.—We are indebted to T.
B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphis, for a pamphilet copy
of the sermon on our National Troubles, delivered in the
First Baptist Church of that city, on Thanksgiving Day,
by Rev. William T. Brannir. It is a patriotic production,
and for sale by Duncan & Stoner, North Queen street.

That Distressing Malady, the Dyspep sia, is not a periodical, but a permanent complaint,-producing suffering at all times and under all circumstances. The only real cure for this disease and its concomitant evils is the world renowned Ogygenated Bitters.

We have pulled the temple down that he een built three quarters of a century. We must clear the rubbish away and re construc We are now houseless and homeless

and must secure ourselves from storms." The above is the graphic and significan language of Mr. Calhoun, a member of the South Carolina Convention, attered immediately after the Ordinance of Secession was adopted by that body, on Thursday last .-Houseless and homeless " the people of that State will now find themselves, unless they are followed by the other Gulf States; and even then, it will not be long until the seceding States will find themselves out in the cold. without shelter, and exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm which will soon overtake them.

The following are the proceedings of the Convention on the 20th instant, when the work of secession was consummated: The South Carolina State Sovereignty Conv

tun-Fourth Day-The Ordinance of Secession

It is passed unanimously—Important Debate
on the Consequences of Secession—South Cardlina Declared "Houseless and Homeless."

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20. The Convention assembled this morning, and after prayer the foll was called.

A resolution to invite the Mayor of Charleston to a seat in the Convention was amended by inserting the Governor of the State, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and passed.

The chair amounced the appointment of a committee to draft a summary of the causes of secession of South Carolina, and also four Standing Committees. prayer the roll was called.

thirteen, to provide for the assemblage of a Conven-tion of the seceding States, and to form a Constitu-Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

Mr. Rhett's resolution to appoint a committee o

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States uni-ted with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America. "We the people of South Carolina, in Convention, lo declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.'

The ordinance was taken up, and passed by manimous vote of 169 votes, at a quarter-past on o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread in the street among the crowd collected, and was hailed

with immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph to the members of Congress at Washington immediately.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Desaussure offered a resolution, that the ordinance he appropriet on the processed of the conditional control of the conditional control of the conditional control of the conditional conditional control of the conditional control of the conditional conditi be engrossed on parchment, under the direction Attorney General, and signed by the Presi dent and members this evening, at Institute Hall, and that it be placed among the archives of the State—the members proceeding there in procession at half-met six clear. at half-past six o'clock.

at half-past six o'clock.

Mr. McGrath said—I think a special matter in relation to the ordinance should be immediately considered. To my understanding, there is no Collector of the Port nor Postmaster now within the limits of South Carolins. What you have done today has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina, deriving his authority from the General Government. I am in favor of this body. Government. I am in favor of this body naking such provisional arrangements as may recessary, in the interval between this moment; necessary, in the interval between this moment and the time the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanctioning the idea that there is no lawind authority within the limits of the State, except the General Government.

Mr. Gregg said after South Carolina has abrogated the Constitution of the United States, are its laws still of force? I think not. All the laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the act of saccession.

seession.

Mr. Cheeves said an immense chasm has been made in the law, and as it is necessary to avoid inconvenience to the people, we must make temporary arrangements to carry on the Government.

Mr. Gregg said there is now no law on the stablect of the collection of duties in South Carolina, now that we have accomplished the work of forty years.

Mr. Haynes said—The Congress of the United States is no longer our Government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued and what not. The simple act of secssion does not abrogate all the laws. We have a great many laws on the statute book which ave a great many laws on the statute book which ave a great many laws on the statute book which were passed by the Governor and Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg said that the Congressional laws for
the collection of revenue are for the support of the
Federal Government at Washington, and these and
all the Post Office laws fall, on our dissolution with
that they arment

Mr. Miles—We have to deal with stern facts and ealities. We must prevent confusion, anarchy, and

realities. We must prevent confusion, anarchy, and the derangement of our Government, and things must, for the present, remain in statu quo, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Haynes—This sudden action is injurious!

Mr. Chestnut—Two questions are involved—our power and our duty. We must preserve our people not only from inconvenience but a chaotic condition. We must ratify such laws as will best preserve us from calamities. As to our duty; Will you turn the ship of State adrift?—and if so, what will become of its officers? Mr. Mazyok—There is no duty for the Collectors

U. S. Supreme Court, to Daniel Chandler, Esq., of that city, on the present political crisis in the country. Judge Campbell, is a citizen of Alabama, and the conclusions to which he has arrived are as follows:

First, That the election of Mr. Lincoln does not afford sufficient ground for the dissolution of the Union.

Second, That the great subject of disturb ance, that of slavery in the Territories, rests upon a satisfactory foundation, and that we have nothing to ask, except that the status quo be respected.

Third, That the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves can be adjusted to the satisfaction of the injured property holder, and without dishonor to ourselves.

Fourth, That in relation to the maintenance of the rights we have, or those that have been defeated or impaired, and in whatever concerns the subjects of contumely and insult we comiplain of, there may lie a sufficient cause for increased vigilance, for preparation, for adiance among the Southern States, for the

Mr. Duncan—The spirit of the ordinance temporarily suspends all laws till we treat with the General Government.

Mr. Gregg-The President of the United State s thrown down the gauntlet in his message. He s said it is his duty to collect the revenue, and he ll do it. On the one side the Eederal Government sims the right, and declares its intention to execute the power of collecting revenue in our ports. On the other side we have declared we are free. I desire no compromise. It is necessary to maintain from fifteen to thirty per cent. duties. If these imposed by the Congress of the United States should continue to be levied, our people would suffer a terrible calamity. As for carrying the mails let the present contracts be assumed by South Carolina instead of the United States.

Mr. Rhett-This great revolution must go on with as int. Rust.-This great revolution must go on with as little danger as possible to the country, by making the Federal agents our machinery. The Federal laws of taxation must not exist over us. We are now contending with the great principle of taxation. I trust the present system of taxation has fallen forewar.

Mr. Barnwell-We have seceded from the United tes and established our independence. We allow the United States to exercise auth not allow the United ciates to exercise analytic over us any more. Let our postal convenience be sacrificed if necessary. Nover was anything purchased worth having, unless at some cost and sacrification.

ce. Mr. Mazyck-In regard to the mail all Federa mr. Mazyok—In regard to the mail all Federal restriction must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. Let the collector of the port battle with difficulties as they come.

At 3.40 P. M. the Convention took a recess, to meet at the Institute Hall at 64 o'clock, for the purpose of signing the ordinance of secession.

As the members of the Convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael's

As the members of the Convention were leaving Androw's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael Spiscopal Church pealed forth "Auld Lang Syne, and other tunes. DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN NEW HAVEN .- The New Haven city election, on Friday, resulted in an emphatic Democratic victory. The

Democratic majority, in a poll of 5,000 votes, is about 500. The town embraces Fair Haven and Westville, which always give Republican majorities. The victory is therefore more significant than if the election had been confined to the city proper. But even the city was carried by the Republicans at the last election-a majority of officers then elected being Republicans. NEW YORK A FREE CITY, In the debate in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, Mr. Sickles, of New

York, in the course of his remarks, said : The city of New York will cling to the Union while a single hope is left; but when there is no longer a Union—proud as she is of her position as the metropolis, ready to banish sectional prejudices, and willing to contribute all in her power to maintain her honor at home and abroad—when there is no longer a Union she will never consent to be an appendage slave of a puritan province. She will assert her own independence! There is no sympathy now between the City and State of New York, nor has there been for years. She will open her free port to the commerce of the world!

SENATOR TOOMES .- Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, whose resignation has been several times re-ported, appeared in his seat in the Senate on PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

iday Volumes—New Juveniles for the Scanon etc.

PHILADLIFIEL, Dec. 20th, 1860.

Messes Editors: The personial, storm of literary good things is once more upon us, and will find its columnation on the day that this meets the eyes of our readers. The happy festal eason this year is exceedingly productive of good books, and among the most beautiful that we have, seen is a splendid volume, entited Eurorite Authors, from the press of Ticknor & Fiside, Boston. This amplitudes gen of a book is rich in beauty and real value. It is, as its jub-file indicase. A. Companion Book of Prose and Fostry. The consists of selections from Hawthorns, Scott, Tennyson, Bobert Bowning, Alex Buith, Percival, Mrs. Juneson; Bury Cornwall, Gerald Mussey, Leigh Hunt, Motherwel, Eark, Issis, Laider, Dr. Arnold, Longfellow, and others descring of the title of "Favorite Authors," to the number of twenty-eight. Fine steel portraits of each of the authors are given sics, so that the book is a Literary and Portrait Galiery combined: The idea is an excellent one, happily conceived, and well carried out with a consummate good taste that we can easily recognize as that of Mr. James T. Fields, the post member of the firm who published it. For those who cannot afford to spend ten or twenty dollars on an annual we can send them to nothing more beautiful than this book. It is worth ten times over the two or three dollars charged for it.

The same publishers issue Sir Walker Scatt's grand novel of founder, for a gift book, in a style of sumptions elegance, surpassing any former cition; the paper, printing, engraving and binding being of unsurpassed beauty and elegant, and the binding is handsomely adorned with appropriate heraldic or conaments. It is not to be expected that we should say anything is praise of the novel itself. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20th, 1860.

elegant, and the binding is handsomely adorned with ap-propriate heraldic ornaments. It is not to be expected that we should say anything in praise of the novel itself it has already been pr nounced by more than one genera-tion of readers one of the grandest novels in the language, and all readers will wish to secure the present beautiful edition. We bope it is the pioneer volume of a complete bedition of the Waverley novels, all to be issued in the same magnificent style.

and all readers will wish to secure the present beautiful edition. We hope it is the pioneer volume of a complete bedition of the Waverley novels, all to be issued in the same magnificent style.

Still another of Messra. T. & F.'s "inbilday" Issues is a a Becond Saries of the "Hynnus of "the Ages, which became so popular in the initial complianten made two years ago. This is another beautiful volume, printed on tinted paper, in the publishers' proverbial style of elegance. The selections are made with excellent taste from the writings of George Wither, Jeremin Waylor, Håbington, Crashaw, Southwell, and others, and to those who purchised Philips, Sampson & Co.'s collection two years ago un further word will be necessary to induce them to scure this. Escides the regular edition a large paper edition is published for holiday presents.

For the juventies Messra. J. S. Titlon & Oo., Boskon, publish a capital book, The Printer Boy, or How Ben Franklin Made His Mark. It is in reality a Life of the Sage and Philosopher before he had grown into either or before he had become the former, since a perusal of this little biography will satisfy any one that Runklin was a philosopher from the time that he could think at all. The author of this kind of writing. The Poor Boy and Merchant Prince. The Bobbin Boy, or How Nat Oot his learning, Tales from the Book of Genesis, and other very successful books for the young peopla, are from his pen, and rank Mr. Wm. A. Thayer among the best mornal instructors of youth that we now have. The book is beautifully printed, and handsomely illustrated, and has already had a great Christmas run. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott. & Co. have the book here. The lights and shades of life in college are eloquently pourtrayed in a near little volume, called Student Life. from the pen of Rev. Samuel Oscood, and published to New York by Mr. James Miller, successor to the well-known firm of C. P. Francis & Co. Incidentally recting sketches of by adventure within and without the walls of college, the main objec

one the best men produced in our country. The book is beautifully got up in antique style, and printed from antique type. Apropos of the present political excitement is an excellent little book from the pen of Mr. Jacob Abbott, and the press of Messrs. Sheldon & Co. It is the third of the author's new socies of books on "American History," and is devoted to The Southern Colonics. Mr. Abbutt is a charming writer for youth, and his pen is never idle. The amount of work, which he does is incredible, and it is all done well, as the Rollo Books. The Florence Stories, The Franconia Stories, etc., will attest. This new series is already in mensely popular. Each volume is beautifully printed, and profusely illustrated by Darley, Herrick, Chapin, Perkins, and others. Let all persons who would nurse conservative feelings in their children, and fire them with love for the whole country, buy for them The Southern Colonies.

The same publishers issue something that is making a sitir in the world of letters. It is the new Riverside edition of Lord Macculay's Exsays, in six superb crown octave volumes, with an Introduction and Biographical Sketch of the Author by E. P. Whipple, and a splendid new likeness by Claudet. Before his death the noble author wished that a good edition of his writings could be placed before the American people, since his best works had been mut lated and transformed in the transplanting hence, and many of bit writings had had no representation here at all. The same ragrets have often been expressed by American readers, and it is to supply an absolute want that the present elegant and perfect edition has been pr-pared.—Everything that Macaulay is swriten is here presented, including/several essays never before included. The Essays are arranged in exact chronological order, a new feature, so that their perusal affords a complete biographical portainer of the brillist at altor's inid. The pure text of Macaulay is, preserved, orthography, punctuation, etc.—And a perfect treasure of an Index in given at th

in it is, viewed mechanically and artistically, the finest pecimen of book-making ever got up in this country. As work for the student and the reader nothing which can a put into a library, though selected with the greatest tre from the whole treasures of literature, will confer eater honor upon it. The price, one dollar and a half or volume, is narvellously small for such a work. It is, the publication of works like this, and Lord Macaulay's says, and the splendid new Dictionary of Etymology hich they are now preparing, that the press of Messra. seldon & Co. is fast becoming one of the most important this country.

Thirdo-paper, beautiful type, and handsome binding, are the out ward characteristics of an attractive now values of poetryipublished third day by Mesars. James Challen & Son, of 25. South Sixth street, this city. Exteriorly it is one of the most inviting of the 'Books of the 'Books,' while, in taste and flavor 'The 'Skelden' Monk and Other Joens, by Francis de Hees Janvier, will be found as good as it looks. Mr. Jaiwier is not a novice at the feet of the Mune. When 'Graham' was in, the hey day of its popularity, ten or more years ago, our poet contributed frequent gems of verse to its pages, which were also diluminated at that time with the sciutillations of a Bryant, a Longfellow and a 'Poe. Nincty-inie out of a hundred volumes o poetry (i) now-a-days are sheer trash; and this capital book by Mr. Janvier is the one which, out of any hundred se lected, will redeem the whole batch from utter worthlessness.

ness.

The same publishers issue an attractive little volume for the same publishers issue an attractive little volume for the fill of the

ead it.

Still another of Messrs, Challen & Sun's new books for he season is the Rev. Harry S. Osbova's new books for the season is the Rev. Henry S. Osborn's capital little volume, entitled Little Pilgrims in the Holy Land. Mr. Osborn is the author of that magnificent book on "Palestine, Past and Present," issued two years ago by the same house. He has visited and lived in the places described in both these books, and speaks what he knows and has seen. To the netest of the little volume instruments. nterest of the little volume just issued may therefore I dded perfect reliability. We can vouch for its power stracting the reader. We love, and often read, children ooks, and we pronounce the "Little Pligtims" one of the nost interesting we have ever read. Will fond paren losse look after it and may a Merry Christmas green all.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 20 .- A report that South Carolina has passed the ordinance of ecession was brought to the House about 4 clock this afternoon, and produced an intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

The Senate in Executive session to day con-

firmed the appointment of Edwin M. Stauton, as Attorney General and those of Deputy Postmasters and other minor officers. Among the most active works in the House to-day for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, were Dr. Rae and Mr. Farwell, the editor of the Alta Californian. Senator Baker, of regon, was also busy engineering for the bill About seven and a half millions of the ten nillion loan have been paid in. Some of the larger bidders for from one to two hundred thousand dollars have deposited the entire

The select committee of thirty-three have as yet done nothing which excites particular interest, nor does there appear to be any curi sity respecting their secret movements About eighteen young ladies, who have st seceded from seminaries in Pennsylvania nd New York, passed through Washington day, on their return to the South eport of the proceedings of the late Philaelphia Union meeting was presented by Hon Mr. Florence to day, and referred to the Select

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. Columbia, S. C., Dec. 19.—The Hon. L. M. eitt has resigned his seat in the Coppress of the United States.

The South Carolina M. E. Conference have

passed resolutions expressing approval of

committee.

Ex-Governor McDonald, of Georgia, died at his residence at Marietta, on Monday night FROM NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, Dec. 20.—The bill to arm the State passed a second reading in the House yesterday. An effort to take it up to day failed. The assembly will take a recess till

the 7th of January. The Commissioners from Alabama and Missouri were publicly received to day. The sentiment here is for the Union. The North must concede or the South goes

READ THIS .- "I am starved. I have had nothing to eat for several days." This was the dying exclamation of a poor man named Luther Shaylor, aged sixty years, who committed suicide by cutting his throat in London on the 21st ult. The same journals that record the Coroner's inquest in this case, we see, are full of rejoicings over the prospective improvement of "the poor negro in America under the Republican administration of Mr. Lincoln." Let these transatiantic philanthropists mind their own business and let ours alone. If they have any superfluous charity, looking for investment, let them "begin at home." Pompey or Sambo, in his worst estate, South, we undertake to say, is infinitely better off than the white slaves of England, of whom the unhappy Luke Shaylor was a representative man. Who ever heard of a plantation negro cutting his throat for want, or, saying.—"I am starved. I have had nothing to eat for several days."

**Spalding's Prepared Glue.-Prepared Glue: Prepared Glue: a very useful and convenient article for housekeepers and tother, is "spalled in themselves, which, nevertheers and are an ever present ald in saving time, expense, and trouble. The number of small repairs formed are every household an age in the commercial was an every present ald use and ever and every household in saving the fundation and every household in saving the invertibents, which never household in saving the invertibent, which may be applied, will at once suggest their selection of the ladies. Damaged book covers, locened leaves, distingtion and book-worm of its value. This glue is compounded with the house inventions, small in themselves, which, never these we are represented in saving them trouble in saving time, expense, and trouble, will at once suggest their selection of the ladies. Damaged book covers, locened leaves, displayed the spanned of the students which hold in permanently in solution until it is applied, without affecting its strength, and athericant to the ladies. Damaged book covers, locened leaves, displayed the permanently in solution until it is applied, without affecting its strength, and athericant to the ladies. Damaged book covers, locened leaves, displayed to the ladies. Damaged book covers, locened leaves, displayed to the ladies. Dama nals that record the Coroner's inquest in this

Correspondence between Lord Lyon and the State Department Relative to the Recent Visit of the Prince of Wales

HER MAJESTY EXPRESSES HER HIGH APPRECIATION Washington, Dec. 17, 1860. The following important correspondence has jupased between our Government and Great Brita through Lord Lyons, the British Minister. It plains itself, and will be read by every Americ with pride and pleasure

fains itself, and wall in the pride and pleasure:

ILETTER OF LORD LYONS.

WABHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.

Sing: The Queen; my saggust sovereign, has com-

WABHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.

Sin: The Queen; my anguat sovereign, has commanded that the earliest opportunity after the return of the Prince of Wales to England be taken to convey to the President of the United States the expression of her Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception given to his Royal Highness during his late visit to this country, by the President himself and by all classes of the citizens.

One of the main objects which her Majesty had in view in sanctioning the visit of his Royal Highness was, to prove to the President and citizens of the United States the sincerity of those sentiments of esteem and regard which her Majesty and all classes of her subjects entertain for the kindred race which compies so distinguished a position among the community of nations:

Her Majesty has seen with the greatest satisfaction that her feelings and those of her people, in this respect, have been met with the warmest sympathy, in the great American Union; and her Majesty trusts that the feeling of confidence and affection—the existence of which late events have proved beyond all question—will long continue to provail between the two countries, to their mutual advantage and to the general interests of civilization and humanity.

I am commanded to state to the President that the humanity.

I am commanded to state to the President that the

I am commanded to state to the President that the Queen would be gratified by his making known generally to the citizens of the United States her grateful sense of the kindness with which they received her son, who has returned to England deeply impressed with all he saw during his progress through the States, but more especially so with the friendly and cordial good will manifested towards him on every occasion by all classes of the community.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most humble and obedient servant, ation, sir, your most humble and obedient servant.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS, &c.

THE REPLY. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1860. MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 8th inst., in which you have conveyed to this tovernment the expression of her Britannic Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception given to his Hoyal Highness, the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to this country by the President, and by all classes of the citizens, and of her Majesty's wish that her grateful sense of the courtesies extended to her son may be made known generally to the citizens of the United States.

I am instructed by the President to express the gratification with which he has learned how correctly her Majesty has appreciated the spirit in which his Royal Highness was received throughout the republic, and the cordial manifestation of that spirit by the people of the United States which accompanied him in every step of his progress.

spirit by the people of the United States which accompanied him in every step of his progress.

Her Majesty has justly recognized that the visit of her son aroused the kind and generous sympathies of our citizens, and, if I may so speak, has created an almost personal interest in the fortunes of the royalty which he so well represents. The President trusts that this sympathy and interest towards the future representative of the sovereignty of Great Britain is at once an evidence and a guarantee of that consciousness of common interest and mutual regard which have in the past, and will in the future, bind together more strongly than breaties the feeling and the futures of the trues of the test. bind together more strongly than treaties the feeling and the fortunes of the two nations which represent enterprise, the civilization, the cons berty of the same great race.

I have also been instructed to make this corresondence public, that the citize tates may have the satisfaction of knowing how strongly and properly her Majesty has app the cordial warmth of their welcome to hi

I have the honor to be, my Lord, with high conion, your Lordship's obedient servant,
WM. HENRY TRESCOTT,

THREE PERSONS EXECUTED FOR MURDER AT BEORGETOWN, DEL.—On Friday last, three negroes, viz :- Lovi Jenkins, aged 35, under sentence of death for rape upon a negro girl; John Channon, aged 18, under similar sen-tence for the murder of a levely white girl of 14 summers, and a colored woman of 18 years, for the murder of an innocent babe, of fourteen months, suffered the penalty of the law at Georgetown, Delaware. In the presence of about sixty persons, comprising the sheriff's jury, military guards, physicians, &c., in the jail yard, (and hundreds without, crowding the trees, walls and housestops,) at precisely ne o'clock, the drop fell, and all three were launched into eternity-two of them dying in one minute, and the third only showing some muscular contractions for about ten minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Hough accompanied them to
the scaffold and offered up a prayer. This gentleman had previously visited them in Two of them seemed a good deal concerned, whilst the murderer of the girl was apparently careless and indifferent. Neither of them had anything to say.

THE REACTION BEGUN. - Boston has just elected a Union Democrat for Mayor. The Old Cradle of Liberty" has rooked the Black Republican baby out upon the floor, where the brat lies approximing and howling. What will Mrs. Partington say to this? It is but the beginning of the end. All the cities in the Free States will go conservative next Spring. Mark the prediction. Were the Presidential election to be tried over again next week, Lincoln could scarcely carry a single State, save Vermont.—Richmond Whig.

HARD TIMES INDEED .- The last Sunday Dispatch gives a list, nearly two columns long, of the manufacturing and business firms in Philadelphia that have ceased work entirely, or discharged a portion of their workmen, since the Presidential election. The Press estimates the number discharged at not less than ten thousand! and the Dispatch predicts, that "if the financial condition of the country remains unchanged between the first and afteenth of January, at least one half of the hands now at work in all branches of trade will be absolutely without any means of support save such as they have hoarded hereto fore by their economy and prudence."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coughs .-- The sudden changes of our

ETCOUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BROCGIIAL, and ASTHMATICA PRECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precrution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off "Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. [nov 27 om 48]

ET The American Medical and Tollet Receipt Book.—This book contrains Recipra and Directions for making all the most raluable Medical preparations in use also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making all themost popular and useful Commetics, Parkines, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and Tollet Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disassim—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 Tollet line, you should, by all means, pruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for portusal, (free), address the publisher.

Cat 180 American Medical December of the work for portusal, (free), address the publisher.

Cat 180 American Medical and Tollet and Medical and Collet Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere

oct 30 3m 42]

No. 831 Broadway, New York.

*** "Reduced by Dyspepaia to:a mere
Skelcton."—Cured by "Borhave's Holland Bittera;"—Mr.

A. Matchett, a tradar-probably as well shown as any man
lo Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "Limet with
a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsis, to a mere skeleton. I persuaded him to bny a bottle
of Borhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would qure him.

Mesting him some months after; what was my absorbanment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he fold; me he
now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change
had been produced by Borhave's Holland Bitters to which
he attributed solely his restoration."

dec 18

dec 18 lm 49 sa Be Wise by Times!-Do not triffe h your Health, Constitution and Character. If you are suffering with any Diseases for which.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Core you. Save Long Suffering, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will reatore you to the HEALTH AND PURITY,

At Little Expense, and no Exposure; (C.)

Out out the Advertisement in another column, and call

and for it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS:

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

CURES GUARANTEE D

Ask for Helmbold's.

Take no other,
now 13

CURES GUARANTEED

The Great English Remedy:

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CLLEBRATED PEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and 'Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful, remedy, it contains nothing burful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly antied. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits. Historics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseased consioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure whom sill other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of Pamphlet are well observed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the sgent N. B.—31 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 60 pills, by return mail.

by return mail.

KAUFFMAN & CO., Agents for Lancaster.
july 10 1y 26 & Spalding's Prepared Glue.-Prepared