The Lancaster Intelligencer.
GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.
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CIRCULATION, [illegible] COPIES!
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A UNION MEETING.

The citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity, favorable to the course of the National Administration in sustaining the gallant Major Anderson, and who approve of the proposed resolutions of Senator Crittenden, or some other equally effective measure of compromise and conciliation, by which our National difficulties may be settled and the Union preserved, are requested to assemble, in mass meeting, in the Court House, on Wednesday Evening, the 9th of January, inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of giving public expression to their sentiments.

Geo. Sanderson,	A. L. Hayes,
J. Lesher,	James C. Carpenter,
J. O. Steinheiser,	S. G. Musser,
Samuel H. Price,	W. T. Gerhard,
Jno. Leonard,	David King,
Michael Trissler,	Sam'l H. Reynolds,
Israel F. Abele,	David Cockley,
Henry Gorrecht,	William Gumpf,
James H. Barnes,	S. H. Smith,
Dennis Marion,	David Bender,
Jno. T. MacGonigle,	A. Z. Ringwalt,
William H. Miller,	C. H. Lefevre,
Samuel M. Wetzel,	Elias Barr,
Jno. Dougherty,	Harman Miller,
John Deaner,	Edward Leary,
Henry Franke,	Benj. F. Cox,
G. L. Boeckenkop,	Chas. F. Voigt,
George M. Steinman,	A. N. Brenneman,
Charles F. Rengier,	John H. Krug,
Chas. W. Howell,	John P. Myer,
Daniel A. Altick,	C. Widmyer,
John Myer,	H. B. Slaymaker,
Wm. B. Fahnestock,	John C. Hubert,
Geo. H. Krug,	Samuel Patterson,
John F. Steinman,	Edward Edgerly,
Jacob Hubert,	Charles Heckler.

And many others.
City papers please copy.

We return our thanks to Senator Hiestand for a copy of the Report of the Auditor General on the Finances of the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This important State paper, which is published at length on our first page, gives a very favorable account of the financial condition of the Commonwealth, and also contains several valuable suggestions and recommendations.—In reference to National difficulties he considers secession and rebellion synonymous terms; but at the same time urges that the statute books of the State be purged of all acts that can justly be charged with violating the Constitutional rights of sister States. He recommends the revival of the act of 1826, allowing slave claimants the right to choose their remedy in the State or National law; also that masters have the right to retain the services of slaves while temporarily sojourning in or passing through the State. He also recommends the re-enactment of the Missouri line, by an amendment to the Constitution. If Congress fails to provide a remedy, let it emanate from the people. He closes by expressing the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union, and says that her citizens will defend it at every peril. The Message is a well-conceived and ably written document, and we recommend its careful perusal.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania organized on Tuesday. Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Elisha W. Davis, of Venango, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The addresses of both Speakers, upon taking the Chair, referred to National topics—both expressing the opinion that if there is any law on our statute books calculated to nullify the fugitive slave law of Congress, it should be repealed; but neither admitting that there was such a law.

Mr. Randall (Dem.) introduced a series of resolutions into the House which declare it expedient to repeal the third, fourth, fifth, and seventh sections of the act of 1847, and provide for the appointment of a committee to report a bill with that purpose. In the Senate Mr. Smith (Rep.) offered a series of resolutions in reference to our National difficulties, which are understood to have been agreed upon at a caucus of Republican Senators.

Russel Errett was elected Clerk, and C. P. Ramsdell Assistant Clerk, of the Senate; Herman Yerkes, Sergeant-at-Arms and J. R. McAfee, Assistant do.; John G. Martin (of this City) Door Keeper, with J. B. Hines and George Buhl, Assistants.

In the House, E. H. Rauch was re-elected Clerk; E. W. Capron, Assistant do.; Mr. Mathews, Sergeant at Arms; and E. D. Hackett, Door Keeper.

The Governor's Message was sent in on Wednesday.

VETO MESSAGES.

Governor Packer sent in to the Legislature, on Thursday, a batch of messages vetoing bills passed at the close of the last session—amongst others, one for the re-charter of the Columbia Bank, on the ground that its present charter does not expire until 1864, but principally because it does not conform to the general law on the subject of banking; the other is a veto of the bill providing that "hereafter the term of office of the Sheriff of Lancaster county shall commence on the third Monday of November next succeeding his his election." He objects to this latter bill on the ground that it is in conflict with the first section of the sixth article of the Constitution, which provides that a Sheriff shall continue in office until his successor is duly qualified.

The messages are well written, and take strong ground against all special legislation.

COLLECTOR AT CHARLESTON.

William McIntyre, Esq., of York, Pa., has been appointed, by the President, Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston, in place of Mr. Colcock (Secessionist) resigned. The new Collector will be supported in the discharge of his duties by a vessel of war.

FUSION IN MISSOURI.

The Democracy of Missouri have united.—In the Legislature, which met on Tuesday, John McAfee, of Shelby, (Breck. Dem.) was elected Speaker of the House, and Thomas H. Murray, of Benton, (Doug. Dem.) Chief Clerk. The best feeling prevailed.

A SCREW LOOSE!

The mission of David Wilmot to Springfield does not appear to have resulted in his selection for a place in the Cabinet by the President elect; for we find him now in Harrisburg operating to secure his election to the United States Senate. Mr. Lincoln evidently has some difficulty in selecting a member of his Cabinet from Pennsylvania, having summoned a number of leading Republican politicians to his presence. Gen. Cameron, was reported as arriving in Springfield on the 30th ult., accompanied by John P. Sanderson; and it is positively asserted that he has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and will accept the appointment. Alexander K. McClure, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, departed for Springfield on Monday last, upon invitation of Mr. Lincoln.

Thomas McElrath, Esq., has again become connected with the New York *Century* as its Publisher and principal Editor. In his salutatory he promises to conduct the journal "unclogged by party politics and unfettered by sectional views," and that all questions of a political character shall be treated "in the spirit of a broad and true nationality."—The paper is ably edited, and we wish Mr. McElrath prosperity in his enterprise. Terms of the paper, $2.50 per annum to single subscribers, and $2 each to clubs of five or more.

Friday last—the day fixed by the President—was generally observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, all over the country, so far as our information extends.

In this city business was generally suspended, all the stores and public places were closed—the churches generally were open, and appropriate discourses delivered by the several Pastors [illegible] the Sabbath.

We are glad to perceive that in the South and Southwest the day was also observed.—We subjoin a few of the many notices which have come to hand:

Washington, Jan. 4.—The "Humiliation and Prayer Day" was observed with more than Sabbath solemnity.

Services were held in the various Churches, and the Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded during Chaplain Stockton's delivery of an address fitting to the occasion.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 4.—Business was universally suspended to day, and the Churches were all thronged. It has been the most solemn day ever witnessed in Petersburg's history.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 4.—The "fast" is being respectfully observed. Business is suspended, and all the Churches open. Some powerful discourses were delivered, all relying upon the interposition of Providence in the present difficulties, but expressing devotion to the South, and a firm maintenance of its rights. While war is to be deplored, we must prepare for our own protection.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.—The day was universally observed. The Churches were well attended and the public offices, banks and stores all closed. Great interest is manifested to hear further from South Carolina and Georgia.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Business was generally suspended to day and services held in nearly all the Churches in the city.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6.—The day was generally observed. All the leading business and banking houses were closed.

A PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

The Committee of the Border States, comprising Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in caucus on Friday, adopted the following propositions as a basis of compromise for the settlement of the difficulties between the two sections:

First. Recommending a repeal of all the personal liberty bills.

Second. That the fugitive slave law be amended for the prevention of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the commissioner's fee, &c.

Third. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

Fourth. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

Fifth. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-slave trade.

Sixth. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

Seventh. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

REFUSED TO FAST AND PRAY.

The South Congregational Church, at Georgetown, Mass., of which the Rev. Charles Beecher (brother of H. W. Beecher,) is pastor, held a church meeting on Sunday evening week, and after much discussion resolved not to comply with the President's request for a Fast on the 4th of January. The resolutions, which were adopted by the close vote of 15 to 12, "pitch into" the President; declare that his Proclamation is an act of hypocrisy; that the Constitution ought to be stripped of slavery rendition and representation construction, and that the present distress is an especial judgment upon the sin of slavery.—Mr. Beecher had preached a red-hot anti-slavery sermon in the morning.

We read of a Pharisee of old, whose *prayer* consisted in thanking God that he was not as other men; but these modern Pharisees, of the Beecher stripe, improve upon the pattern. They put their denunciations in the form of resolutions, and refuse all humiliation and prayer. *They* have no sins to confess;—they are perfect—in their own eyes—and modestly step into the judgment seat of the Almighty, as a position suited to their merits.

GEN. CAMERON.

This gentleman, it is now said, is to occupy a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury, and not Mr. Wilmot, as rumored in our last issue. This, however, is denied by some of the Republican papers, who are averse to the old Winnebago Chief, and it is said that Col. M'Clure, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is opposing him "tooth and nail."

If Pennsylvania is to have a member, we think Gen. Cameron would be a better selection than Mr. Wilmot, and, as between the two, we are decidedly in favor of the former—as being most conservative in his political feelings.

It is also rumored that Mr. Seward is to be Secretary of State. Should this latter report be correct, then it is very evident that a "higher law" administration is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March.

Governor Morgan, of New York, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty act of that State, and that other States do the same. He also encourages members of Congress of New York to give a ready support to any just and honorable settlement. While the Republican Governor of New York is thus raising his voice in behalf of compromise, the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania is preparing to adopt a series of resolutions looking towards coercion, as if for the express purpose of defeating any measures of peaceful adjustment that may be proposed at Washington. No disposition has as yet been manifested even to institute an examination into the act of 1847, to ascertain whether it is not calculated to embarrass or obstruct the capture of runaway negroes; but, with an infatuation that is unaccountable, the majority seem possessed with the weak delusion that this Union can be preserved by mustering and equipping an army of militia.

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

Andrew Hopkins, Esq., formerly editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and more recently Register of the Land Office in Nebraska Territory, has purchased the Erie *Observer*, one of the oldest Democratic papers west of the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. H. is a vigorous writer and a stern and unflinching Democrat, and we cordially welcome him back again into the corps editorial. Like ourselves, however, he has "pitched his tent" in a region which is prolific in anything else rather than in Democracy, and, we suppose, he will have the gratification of contending all the time in a glorious minority.

Vice President Breckinridge has expressed the decided opinion that as a military man, having the right to exercise his own discretion, Major Anderson was fully justified in transferring his command to Fort Sumpter, with a view of the danger which encompassed his former position, and the refusal of the Government to reinforce it.

The State Sovereignty Convention, of South Carolina adjourned on Saturday last, subject to the call of the Presiding officer.

The following is the plan of adjustment proposed by Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania. The object, as will be perceived, is to [illegible] question of slavery out of Congress [illegible] popular elections in the North. [illegible]

That amendments to the Constitution be submitted embracing the following [illegible]:

1. [illegible] United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

2. That the territory south of said line, with the view to the formation of States, shall be divided into four Territories, of as near equal size as Congress may deem best, considering the formation of the country, and having due regard to the convenience of the Territories now organized.

That the territory north of said line, shall in like manner be divided into eight Territories.

3. That when the inhabitants of such Territories, or either of them, shall become sufficiently numerous, Congress shall provide governments for the same; and when the *bona fide* inhabitants in any Territory shall be equal to the then ratio of representation in Congress—the fact to be ascertained by a census taken under the direction of Congress—it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by proclamation, to announce the admission of such State into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

4. That in all the Territories south of said line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, involuntary servitude as it now exists in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, shall be recognized and protected by all the departments of the Territorial Government; and in all the Territories north of said line, involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited.

5. That Congress shall be denied the power to abolish slavery in places now under its jurisdiction, situate within the limits of slave holding States, as also within the District of Columbia, so long as slavery may exist in either of the States of Virginia or Maryland.

6. That, in addition to the present provision for the rendition of fugitives from labor, it shall be made the duty of the non slaveholding States to provide efficient laws for the delivery of fugitives from labor to the persons to whom such service of labor may be due.

7. That neither these proposed amendments, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall be liable to future amendment.

GOVERNOR FLOYD'S RESIGNATION.

We append Governor Floyd's letter to the President tendering his resignation as Secretary of War, with the President's reply:

War Department, Dec. 29, 1860.

Sir: On the evening of the 27th instant, I read the following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

Council Chamber,
Executive Mansion.

Sir: It is evident now from the action of the commander at Fort Moultrie that the solemn pledges of this Government have been violated by Major Anderson. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor, and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military.—One remedy only is left, and that is, to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war.

John B. Floyd,
Secretary of War.

To the President.
December 27, 1860.

I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied; for such had been the assurance given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops, or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties to these reciprocal pledges was to prevent collision, and the effusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two Houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to this object.

Thus affairs stood until the action of Major Anderson (taken, unfortunately, while Commissioners were on their way to this Capital on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed) has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal, or even delay, to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement invites collision, and must inevitably inaugurate civil war in our land. I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity.

I deeply regret to feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism, nor with honor, subjected as I am to the violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith.

With the highest personal regard,
I am most truly yours,
John B. Floyd.

To his Excellency the President of the U. States.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War; and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized the Postmaster General to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,
James Buchanan.

Hon. John B. Floyd.

GEN. WOOL ON THE CRISIS.

The following letter from this distinguished soldier and patriot, to his old friend, Gen. Cass, will be read with interest at this time:

Troy, Dec. 6, 1860.

My Dear General: Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the state of the country. My letter is headed *private*, because I am not authorized to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina say she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress says she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated or comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is in its place. Therefore no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the forts in that harbor. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent, without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union, and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of Artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him, by the Constitution and Laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, and Senator Seward's irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the States of Mexico.

A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepared for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, while the free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place, in three months we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend,
JOHN E. WOOL.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

A CORRECTION.

The alleged "dying confession" of the murderer of Miss Adaline Bauer, in Berks county, which we published last week, copied from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, turns out to be untrue, so far as implicating a Mr. Heilner, residing in Schuylkill county, in the murder is concerned. Mr. H. has brought suit for libel against the publishers of the *Bulletin*.

The proposition of Messrs. Bigler and Crittenden, to refer the present difficulty between the North and the South back to the people, meets with general favor. As the last resort, or the first, it will be the best and most satisfactory.

The National Fast Day.—In accordance with the President's proclamation, Friday last was pretty generally observed in this city as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. Services were held in a number of churches, and able and appropriate discourses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Knox, in Trinity Lutheran, Rev. [illegible] in St. James' [illegible] Methodist, Rev. Dr. [illegible] in St. Paul's [illegible] in St. John's Lutheran [illegible] other churches [illegible] the right place, and [illegible] good effect.

Cadets' Exhibition.—A repetition of the Cadets of Temperance Exhibition, which was attended with so much success and so overflowing house, at Fulton Hall, on Christmas evening, will be given at the same place on Friday evening next. The proceeds are for the benefit of the [illegible]. Truly a worthy motive and object.

The Howard Evenings.—Another full house greeted the last Howard Lecturer. Prof. [illegible] did himself and his theme full justice, and the audience, among whom we noticed several real critics, heartily [illegible] participated in by Gen. Steinman, Prof. M. D. Wickersham, Maj. Ditmars, Rev. Dr. Gerhart, J. Franklin Reigart.

[illegible] Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., will lecture this evening—Subject: "American [illegible]" [illegible]

Gerz, Kuhn & Co.—This firm have taken the lower spacious and elegant saloon of the [illegible] Hall, South Queen street, and furnished it with the choicest German, French, Hungarian and Domestic Wines and other liquors, which they are prepared to dispose of at the cheapest rates. They sent us a sample of their [illegible] and Catawba Wines, and a purer [illegible] beverage we never tasted. We wish the firm every success. See their card in the advertising columns.

Democratic Meeting.—A meeting of the Democratic Working Club of the N. W. Ward will be held at Lutz's Hotel, corner of North Queen and Lemon streets, on Thursday evening next. A full attendance of the Democracy of the Ward is requested.

S. E. Ward Alderman.—An election for Alderman of the S. E. Ward will take place at the ensuing city election, to fill the vacancy of William P. Leonard, Esq., whose term expires. We have heard but one name as yet suggested in connection with the Democratic nomination, and that is John M. Amweg, Esq., who, from practice and experience, is thoroughly qualified in every respect for the position. His name would be a "tower of strength" among the German Democracy of the Ward.

Red Men's Ball.—The Seventh Annual Fancy and Calico Dress Ball of the [illegible] Tribe, No. [illegible], I. O. R. M., will be given at Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. This Tribe's Balls are always the *ne plus ultra* of the season, and judging from the list of managers before us, and the preparations in progress, this Ball will eclipse any yet given by our [illegible] friends. Ladies, get your calico dresses ready.

Union Prayer Meeting Convention.—The Lancaster County Union Prayer Meeting Convention was held in the German Reformed Church, in Manheim, on Wednesday afternoon and evening last. Dr. Kenegy, of Strasburg, was called to the chair. Able addresses were delivered by ministers and others, characteristic of the happy results attending these Conventions. A series of resolutions were also adopted, urging the importance of Prayer Meeting Conventions on a more extended scale.

Admitted to Practice.—On motion of N. Ellmaker, Esq., William Leaman has been admitted to the practice of law in the several Courts of Lancaster county. We understand he passed a highly creditable examination. He is a young gentleman of fine education, and gives promise of a bright future.

County Commissioners' Appointments.—On yesterday week, the County Commissioners appointed Levi W. Harmony, of Elizabethtown, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the ensuing year.

The Commissioners also appointed Mr. J. B. Brubaker, of Mount Joy township, Prison Inspector, in place of David Brandt, deceased. Mr. Brubaker was elected last fall to take Mr. Brandt's place, whose term would have expired on the 31st inst.

The Lancaster Bank.—The last of the assets of the old Lancaster Bank, consisting of judgments, &c., to the amount of $240,000, were sold on Friday week for $30,000. Some real estate in Philadelphia, belonging to the Bank, sold for $14,000, the whole being payable in bills of the defunct bank.

For The Lancaster Intelligencer.

It is extremely painful to notice with what virulence our distinguished fellow citizen, the President of the United States, is assailed by a portion of the press of our city. As if it had not been written in the word of God "Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people," no motive it would seem is too vile to be imputed to him for the course he pursues. Do what he may he is denounced with merciless severity, as if he had been acting the part of a traitor to his country. Not only is such wholesale, unqualified vituperation unpatriotic and unchristian—it is ungentlemanly and unneighborly, and should not be countenanced by our citizens.

However we may disapprove of the measures of the Administration, we should presume at least that the present venerable incumbent of the Presidential chair has been sincere in his purposes to be true to his solemn oath and the best interests of the nation. He is certainly in a situation better than any other individual [illegible] and, moreover, whatever that may be [illegible] responsibility is his alone.

If, then, instead of yielding to his bosom-counsellors, he has, in several instances, acted according to his own judgment under the weighty responsibility as can be imposed upon man, [illegible] and braving the denunciation of partisan clamor, ought he not rather to be admired than impugned and abused?

More than intimated, it has been [illegible] The seeds [illegible] offered by bleeding Kansas are all generally laid at his door [illegible] Sharp's rifles there instead of Bibles, and began a miserable conflict between the free and slave States—as if he would force upon that people a constitution to which they were opposed, when the fact is, amid all the hue and cry raised about it, many of them stubbornly refused the opportunity of expressing their pleasure at a previous election, and instead of going to the ballot-box kept themselves aloof and in a threatening attitude. Even on the supposition he erred, it is human to err, and it is divine to put upon the deed the best interpretation.

Mr. Buchanan is not the advocate of slavery propagandism. But he is one of the noblest, one of the most faithful and unflinching advocates of our glorious Constitution. No one more than he would rejoice to see both the North and the South [illegible] their peculiar, legitimate rights. As common sense should teach us, if we had no other guide, common territory won by the treasure and blood of the South as well as the North should be open for the entrance of settlement of the one as well as the other—until in the formation of the State it should be constitutionally determined whether it should be slave or free. [illegible] discord among brethren by attempting through the Constitution to deny to one part of the nation its [illegible] of their legitimate rights. If some other statesmen [illegible] like our Chief Magistrate on that cardinal point there could have been, as far as that is concerned, no secession—no present revolution that rumbles beneath like an earthquake, threatening to swallow up the entire Union.

Neither is our President the man who instigates a State to legislate against the Constitution and Congressional enactment—not only refusing to deliver up the fugitive from service—but opposing that deliverance by fine and imprisonment.

Our President has never opened his lips to vilify the institutions of the South. He has never said that our Constitution is "an agreement with hell." He has never ventured to denounce Slavery as sinful in itself—to abuse the master, to infuriate the servant. However favorable he may be to the emancipation of the negro, he is only favorable to it as it may be accomplished by acting through the instrumentality of the word of God—not by leaving it to those who have the institution to retain or discard it of their own free will and pleasure—not like your Visionary Theorist who takes the ground that slavery is an unmitigated curse, and says the plain Constitution of the country is a cloak to cover depriving, through a numerical vote of interested, misguided, selfish and domineering Free Soilers, those of their Rights which it was designed to protect. No! he does not attempt a rash, Vandalical experiment with the Constitution of our government. He has never said there is a higher law than the Constitution. The words have never fallen from his mouth, "our States cannot be half slave and half free." [illegible] He is the instigator of no "irrepressible conflict," likely to cost us our whole country.

It is true Mr. Buchanan has been extremely cautious with regard to secession—determined not to stain the land with blood—not to aggravate the evil—not to heed, whilst doing all in his power to preserve the Union, the mad cry of Northern sufferers who would have the Carolina rebellion instantly crushed. He hesitates, he refuses to be the catspaw of nullifiers—of rabid and infidel Abolitionists—telling them to their face, that they are the aggressors—and that if they would have the country restored to peace, themselves must take the initiatory and retrace their own unconstitutional steps—that otherwise we must reap utter and irretrievable ruin.

These things being so, is it not strange, passing strange, that such a noble patriot, that such a firm, straightforward magistrate should be made the unhappy scape-goat upon whose devoted head all the evils of the land are imposed? Is it not outrageous? How can we account for it that a people glorying in their intelligence, freedom, christianity and philanthropy should be so stupid as to allow their attention, by the vociferous, slanderous outcry raised against a pure, devoted, distinguished chief magistrate, to be diverted from the real authors of the evils that are sweeping over our land as the waters of the deluge. One is reminded of the thief that steals and then cries after an honest passer by stop thief, stop thief, as loud as he can bellow from his lungs. It is all Buchanan, Buchanan, Buchanan—as if our worthy President was tearing out the vitals of liberty. The mischief workers are the only patriots that exist. Hurrah for Seward! hurrah for Greeley! hurrah for Beecher! hurrah for Sumner and Wilson and Wade! These are the men that would put the Republic on the right track! And yet these are the men who are dashing it to pieces. Alas! so it is, for whom the gods would destroy they first infatuate.

We have one consolation, however. Posterity generally does justice to those who suffer for the sake of their dear country. And doubtless the day is at hand, perhaps very near, when the name of Buchanan will stand along with that of Washington, whilst the unprincipled agitators of the times, now in the zenith of their glory, will be held as execrable as Arnold.

PATRIOT.

Dinsmore's Railroad Guide.—We have received, by mail, a copy of this useful and excellent work, just issued from the press, by Dinsmore & Co., No. 9 Spruce st., N. York.—Price 25 cents. It is a volume of some 200 pages, in which all the railroads in the U. States and the Canadas, with the distances between the principal cities and towns, &c., are enumerated; and is accompanied with a splendid Map, showing all the Railroads completed and in progress, which of itself, is worth more than the price of the book.

Every traveler should have a copy of this invaluable little work, and even those who do not travel to any great extent could not spend a Quarter to better advantage, than by sending for the Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Harrisburg, Jan. 4.

Appearances here indicate strongly the election of Mr. Cowan as U. S. Senator. Mr. Wilmot's strongest opponent. The old Cameron men await the arrival of Mr. McClure from Springfield anxiously. Messrs. Stewart, Killinger and McPherson of the Pennsylvania delegation, are here from Washington, as a commission to persuade the Republican members of the Legislature to pass an appropriation bill to arm the State militia.

Mr. Stewart expresses a doubt whether Mr. Cameron will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. At the Hotels, friends of Mr. Cameron state that they saw the promise of the appointment over Mr. Lincoln's signature.

Manifestly those who have produced a deep seated apprehension in the Southern mind that their rights are not secure within the Union. It will not do for the Republicans to profess peculiar devotion to the Union, and claim that they have done nothing to put it in peril. [illegible] Northern sectionalism is the cause and disunion the natural and inevitable reaction.—Torture a man on the rack and he will cry out with pain. Suppose that the torturer should reprove the sufferer for the disagreeable noise he is making, because it alarms the neighborhood and keeps quiet people awake at night. The victim would reply—"Cease your intolerable torture and I will not create this disturbance. The remedy is in your own hands."

The South has been driven to desperation by the hostility of the North, and because they scream in anguish and threaten to retaliate, the dominant party at the North, like the man who stretches his victim on the rack, rails at them for creating a disturbance. The South boldly confronts its accuser and says that the moment this aggression ceases, and adequate security is afforded that the system of insult and injury which has been systematically pursued through a long series of years, shall not be continued in the future, then, and not until then, will she consent to be quiet. The remedy is in the hands of the North.

The Northern people fail to appreciate the impressions produced upon the Southern people by the avowed purposes of the Republican policy. They take Mr. Lincoln at his word. They believe that he means what he says. They understand it to be the object of the Republican party to circumscribe the limits of slavery, and gradually to close in upon it until it shall be ultimately extirpated. From this fate the South is determined to save itself at any cost; and if we believed there was any real danger that such a malign purpose could be executed within the Union, we should say to the Southern States retire at once while you have strength enough left to save yourselves from the fate of St. Domingo. But the South is wrong in apprehending that the purposes of the Republican leaders can be carried out. It is true that Lincoln has declared that the Union cannot endure half slave and half free; that Seward has announced an irrepressible conflict, not to terminate until slavery is abolished; that Sumner has threatened to pursue the South until it dies of rage, like a poisoned rat in its hole; and that Lincoln, Seward and Sumner are Captains of the Republican party. But notwithstanding the Republican leaders are determinedly hostile to the South, the conservatives of the North can and will subdue them, and stand like a wall of adamant between them and their purposes. Yet can we wonder that the South is apprehensive that the designs of these men, who seem to enjoy the confidence of the dominant party, may ultimately be carried out? Is it surprising that Southern men take them at their word, and judge the party they represent by them? And so judging the Republican party, is it a matter of astonishment that deep apprehension stirs and excites the Southern men, and they begin to consider how they shall save themselves?

The real disunionists are the authors of this feeling of alarm which pervades the South; and the way to check disunion is to allay the apprehensions of the South, by showing them that Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, and other leaders of the Republican party, are not the true exponents of Northern sentiment.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

GEN. JACKSON ON UNION AND COERCION.

In the crisis which now besets this nation, the opinions and declarations of the wise and great statesmen of an earlier period of the Republic are naturally looked to as light for the guidance of the present generation. The opinions of no one have been oftener quoted than those of Gen. Jackson. It is appropriate, therefore, when we hear a Union of force advocated in high places, and advocated even in the name of Jackson, to quote from the Farewell Address of that great man a pertinent passage, applying directly on this point:

"If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility, or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; their social relations before the revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and the rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

Great Speech by Senator Douglas.—Mr. Douglas made a great speech in the Senate on Thursday, on the State of the Union. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"The 'Little Giant' was never in better voice, health of spirits, and his speech was almost Websterian in its power, logic and eloquence. The Republicans do not like it, because he laid the present troubles at the doors of the politicians of their party; and the secessionists do not speak favorably of it, because he denied the right of secession; but the great mass of the middle men, the centre and heart and main dependence of the country in the hour of danger, applaud it as one of the greatest speeches delivered in the Senate since the days of Henry Clay. The galleries were again crowded to suffocation, although the weather was stormy and disagreeable."

A Friend in Need.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in *deed*. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and—last, not least, Consumption?

There is a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Col. John C. Fremont may be considered the richest man living. With the recent improvements of the working products of his [illegible] Col. Fremont is expected in New York this week.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2nd 1861.

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday was the flattest New Year's day ever witnessed in our streets. Coming so closely upon the heels of Christmas [illegible] an epidemic holiday, but this [illegible] the little hilarity belonging to it was hung up on the [illegible] the only exception to the [illegible] was the spirit [illegible] the new year [illegible] in by the firing of guns, [illegible] midnight demonstrations, [illegible] with revellers dressed in all [illegible] fine weather contributing to [illegible] who turned out for general enjoyment. These fantastic clubs were the most noticeable feature of the celebration. From eight or nine o'clock until midnight and after they paraded the streets dressed in their quaintest costume, and accompanied with the harmonious music of tin horns, charcoal balls, horse fiddles, etc. The ordinance forbidding the discharge of fire arms in the streets was wholly disregarded, and the custom of firing out the old year indulged in as freely as in former years. With the day-dawn however the spirit of the revellers was gone, and the political and financial troubles of the times were again discussed by young and old, even in the same breath that wished to everybody, "A Happy New Year."

The disputed election case in the first Congressional District, which everybody had hoped was settled forever, is once more brought into court through the perseverance of the Black Republican contestant. This is the third or fourth trial of this case, but no verdict of court, or proclamation of the Governor of the State, seems sufficient for the one idea'd novice in political matters. The crazy notion that he must be elected is destroying Mr. Butler's sleep o' nights, and driving him to desperation.

On Monday last the fine packet ship, Tonawanda, of the Cope line, left her wharf at Walnut St., for Liverpool. Like all the Liverpool packets just at these times she took back a number of Irish residents, the friends of the passengers gathering on the wharf to witness their departure and bid them God speed. When moving out of the dock there was a general shaking of handkerchiefs and waving of hands, and several affecting scenes occurred. "God bless you, and give you a speedy voyage," "here's a swate welcome to ould Ireland when you get there," and such exclamations, greeted our ears as we stood by wishing that it was Horace Greely, Beecher, Curtis, Wendell Phillips, and all that crowd who were taking their departure for some far off land beyond the sea. There were but three cabin-passengers on board, with two or three hundred in the steerage, and a very large cargo of flour, cotton, etc. There is but little ice in the Delaware, and less than usual at the season, and navigation is not seriously interrupted.

The building records for the past year show a continued increase in the number, and improvement in the character, of the structures erected in our noble city. The whole number of permits issued from January to December was 2,617, of which 2,475 were dwellings, 14 four-story, 1,520 three-story, and 947 two-story. There were 8 churches put up, 3 school houses, 28 factories, 7 warehouses, 2 depots, 4 mills, 2 splendid market houses, 2 hospitals, 2 public halls, 2 hotels, 1 theatre, with a number of offices, stores, workshops, stables, ice-houses, breweries, etc. The whole number of permits issued in 1859 was 2,194, showing an increase for last year of 423 buildings. A large number of the improvements have been of an excellent character, and completed with all the modern improvements, and many comforts not found in houses of the same size in any city in the country. It is in our small houses, offering the greatest conveniences to poorer families, that the immense superiority of our house system over all others is apparent.

Despite the hard times our musical and theatrical circles are kept in a flutter by one arrival and another. Miss Cushman last week at the Academy drew the largest houses ever congregated within the walls of that peerless Temple, the people flocking every night to see her in a single impersonation—that of Meg Merrilies. She was admirably supported, for a wonder. This week, Booth, the wondrous, appears with her in the tragedy of Macbeth without change of performance during the whole week and you may imagine what the excitement is. It is even said that before Booth Forrest has "to pale his ineffectual fire." But Forrest will soon be home again, and then look out.

At the Opera House we had a grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon, the associated artists, Colson, Brignoli, Susini, etc., appearing in Don Pasquale. But the only redeeming feature to the artists, of the Philadelphia season, is, that they didn't lose anything, which is more than they can say of New York. In Baltimore they had a perfect funeral. The Opera will never flourish in this country, alas, without Government aid, and between you and us, O Intelligencer, it ought to have it. It is so in England and France, and certainly our enlightened and money-burdened nation can equally well afford it.

In the last number of the "Edinburgh Review" (American Reprint of Leonard, Scott & Co, New York) there occurs an article of some length on The United States Under Mr. Buchanan, which every American ought to read, not because of its fairness, but as showing what our cousins on the other side of the water think of us. Though containing some palpable untruths, and though written with a jaundiced pen, it nevertheless tells some hard truths. The article on The Churches in the Holy Land, Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair, and Recent Geographical Discoveries, are of vast literary and historical interest, and go very far toward sustaining the old reputation of this famous Review, in its literary, critical and scientific character.

We must also call the reader's attention to the ability of the articles in the last number of the "London Quarterly Review," the grand old conservative organ, made famous by Southey, Lockhart and others. There are eight articles in the present number, three on the Adam Bede series of Novels, The Brazilian Empire, Deaconness, Public School Education, Charles the First's Arrest of the Five Members, and a curious historical sketch of Wills and Will-Making; being of most interest to American readers. At the present season, when Holiday presents are the fashion, we know of nothing more appropriate to an intelligent reader than a subscription to one or all these reviews published by Messrs. Scott & Co.

H.

For The Intelligencer.

Consumption: Its Symptoms, Curability and Treatment, by N. B. Wolfe, M. D. Rand & Avery, Publishers.

Dr. Wolfe, the author of the above treatise, is a well-known and respected citizen of this county—a native of Columbia, and has many warm, personal friends among the old readers of the Intelligencer, who always feel gratified to hear of his well doing.

For many years the Doctor has made diseases of the Throat and Lungs a special study, and has attained an eminence in this department of his profession as useful to humanity as it is honorable and praiseworthy in himself. In 1857 he and his colleague, Stephen Charles Sewell, Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Magill, Canada East, published a monthly medical journal, called the "Stethoscope," in the City of St. Louis, Mo., devoted ostensibly and almost exclusively to a more popular understanding of the pathology and treatment of pulmonary disease in the United States and the Canadas.

In 1859 he published a small volume of "Letters on Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and an historical essay on Medicated Inhalation," which received many warm and deserved commendations from the press and the profession in all parts of the United States, and which has ranked him among the ablest and clearest writers on the subject in the country. These letters were first published in the City Press of St. Louis and Cincinnati, and it was only to supply the constant demand for full numbers, made by the people, that the Doctor was induced to publish them in a collected form. Several of these letters were published in the Intelligencer subsequently, and were read with much interest.

The treatise now before us has just been published from the press of Messrs. Rand & Avery, Boston, and is a continuation of the Doctor's experiences and investigations among this formidable class of maladies. We are pleased to observe that it is attracting very favorable notices from the Press of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and also from medical gentlemen throughout the country. We would like to lay this treatise before our readers, as it is written in a popular style and well designed for popular reading; but such as feel interested in the subject, or those laboring under any form of pulmonary disease, will have a copy sent them, by enclosing a postage stamp to pay return postage, and addressing the Doctor at No. 18 Hayward Place, Boston.

We will venture to state, briefly, that the Doctor strongly advocates the curability of Consumption in every stage of its development, qualified somewhat by constitutional diathesis. He urges the prudential consideration to discover and attend to the disease in its earliest stages, at which time it is more manageable than when more deeply seated. On this subject he says: "The great error is in permitting the initial symptoms to pass either unnoticed or under the mark of some vague technical term, until it becomes firmly entrenched in the citadel of life, and destroys its victim, like an enemy from ambush." His theory of disease of the lungs is thus briefly stated: "The spiritual or vitalic element of man may be disturbed by a variety of causes; but whatever tends to lessen or depress the powers of life weakens and impairs the action of the whole physical economy. Under such conditions *miliary tubercles* form in the lungs, when a train of morbid symptoms set up which at first seem to have no reference to these organs, but which ultimate in their destruction."

The Doctor's treatment or system of practice is two-fold. He does not ignore constitutional remedies, but insists upon topical application being made by medicated inhalation and *vitalization*. "This last process," he says, "is a beautiful handmaid of the first, and is of great service to the invalid in imparting vitality to him in his weakest condition, whereby his strength is increased and the power to conquer the disease augmented."

Again we say, send a postage stamp and get a copy of this practical treatise in a disease that is said to destroy one-fifth of the inhabitants of the world, for, as the Doctor says, "any proposition to lessen this frightful mortality should meet with a calm, dispassionate hearing." Address, Dr. N. B. Wolfe, No. 18 Hayward Place, Boston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 5.

The rumor which prevailed that the steamer Brooklyn had been ordered with recruits to Charleston, is pronounced false by official authority.

Mr. Hager, the postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues accruing in his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will remain unchanged.

The Government is taking important steps for the protection of the federal property in the Southern States.

Orders have been issued for the immediate transportation of shot, shell and other munitions to the scene of rebellion.

The U. S. Steamer Brooklyn, at Norfolk, is ready for service at any moment.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Jan. 4, 1861.

Governor Pickens has divided the duties of the Executive administration of South Carolina among his Council, as follows:

A. J. M'Grath, Secretary of State, to regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers, make treaties, regulate commerce, and appoint Consuls.

D. F. Jamison, Secretary of War.

C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury.

W. H. Harllee, to regulate the Postal Department.

A. C. Garlington, Secretary of Interior, to attend to local matters, including the militia and coast police.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday being New Year's day, there was the usual reception by President Buchanan at the White House, but it was a very cheerless affair. The diplomatic corps visited the President, as did several cabinet officers, a few members of Congress, the officers of the army and navy, and some others. The departments were all closed.—[illegible] in session.

The South Carolina Commissioners having demanded the absolute withdrawal of Major Anderson from Fort Sumpter, on Monday a meeting of the Cabinet was held to consider the reply of the President.

Messrs. Rhett, Orr and Adams were much mortified upon finding in the reply that they were not recognised as Commissioners.

The President approved the conduct of Major Anderson, on the ground that he had tangible evidence of the intention, on the part of the South Carolinians, to seize and occupy Fort Sumpter. Subsequent disclosures have satisfied those well informed, that such was the intention. Once in occupancy of Sumpter, Major Anderson would have been powerless and at the mercy of the Carolinians. No re-inforcement of Fort Moultrie could have been made effectual for the recovery of Fort Sumpter. Major Anderson being in command, took a military view, and anticipated the South Carolinians by proceeding to the stronghold they coveted, under the cover of the night. Upon these considerations, the President also refused to interfere for the withdrawal of the United States forces, saying, "This I cannot do, and I will not do."

He also announced his firm determination to collect the revenues; and that the property now in the occupancy of the troops of South Carolina must be restored. The seizure of the U. S. Arsenal he deems a high-handed outrage.

A consolidated North and a consolidated South is now predicted, and efforts will be made at once in Congress to strengthen the hands of the President. Those who have been heretofore active in maligning and abusing Mr. Buchanan, now that his policy is developed, are profuse in his praise.

Mr. Buchanan has all through these difficulties pursued a peace policy, and now departs from it only when peace is no longer possible. The only ray of light, the only hope for the country, is that Congress will sustain the wise and firm course of the administration.

It is said that Russell, who is so deeply concerned in the Indian Fund abstraction, will be released on bail to morrow. The deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is now in New York, looking for witnesses to help the investigation.

A. J.

OUR ARMY ON THE ROAD.

Another unprecedented military march has been accomplished by a regiment of the United States army. A large portion of the Seventh Regiment marched from Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, to Fort Buchanan, New Mexico—traveled one thousand miles, and spent one hundred and forty days on the road. This is one of the most lengthy military journeys recorded. It is not generally known that the longest march of infantry ever accomplished was successfully completed about a year ago by an American regiment—the gallant old Sixth—which left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, en route to California, a distance of two thousand eight hundred miles, and was one hundred and ninety days on the road, of which one hundred and sixty two were actually passed marching. This march was nearly twice the length of that of Hannibal's troops, going from Italy to Spain, and nearly twice as long as that of "Xenophon's ten thousand," and much longer than Napoleon's perilous journey to Moscow. The Sixth suffered severely all the way. At Carson Valley the snow fell for three days, and at the end of that time lay on the ground eighteen inches deep. More recently, several companies of a fine regiment passed over seventeen days without meeting water, being thus thrown on the scanty supply of their wallets. The fatigue and labor of the endless campaign incident to the service of an American trooper are said to be so debilitating, that of fourteen thousand men nominally considered efficient, hardly six thousand could be selected fit to compete with regularly disciplined forces. The entire cavalry is in a wretched state, its men and horses being daily incapacitated for duty by illness and want.—*N. Y. News.*

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1860.

In addition to Bates of Missouri, Cabinet places have been offered by Mr. Lincoln to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Robert T. Scott, of Virginia. Answers are expected to morrow. Thompson and Thomas refuse to follow Floyd. They mean to serve out their term.

Brevet Major Washington says, Lincoln shall be inaugurated peaceably in Washington, and ridicules the threatened surrender of the Capitol to the secessionists, in spite of the encouragement given to such a project by The Constitution.

The President was heard yesterday to say that the South Carolina Commissioners had made no formal demand of him of any kind. The Commissioners tell the Southern navy officers who meditate resigning, that there will be no employment for them South at present, nor until the Southern Confederacy is formed.

This is regarded as evidence of a disposition to discourage any further resignations.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1860.

The President elect has no idea nor conception of what is going on in the country.—He will be found to fail in an almost utter ignorance of the *personnel* that is to envelope him, as well as of the terrible issues he is so soon to meet.

From a long conversation with men here, as well as from some remarks, from the President elect, I see that he wholly fails to begin to comprehend the Southern movement. He is now only about where the New York Republican Press was two or three days after the election, when they were sure the excitement was passing right off with the election.

The following ideas from him will illustrate what I mean. The words are mine, the ideas his:

Visitor—But, Sir, the Gulf States are all seceding together.

Reply of the President Elect—Well, well, we shall the easier get our appointments confirmed in the Senate.

Comment is unnecessary.

DISTANCE OF THE FORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Fort Sumpter is three and three-eighths miles from Charleston, one and one-eighth miles from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the nearest land, one and three-eighths miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five-eighths miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is one mile from the town, and Fort Johnson is two and a quarter miles from the town. These measurements are correct, being taken from the latest surveys made by the United States coast survey.

SEIZURE OF A REVENUE CUTTER—GEORGIA FORTS TAKEN.

Charleston, Jan. 4.

I learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in the possession of the Georgia State troops. They are occupied by 150 men, and an armorer with 30 men is engaged in cleaning the guns to render them serviceable.—The State of Georgia has also taken possession of the United States revenue cutter on that station.

Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of by the volunteers, by order of Gov. Brown. It is reported that the Revenue Cutter Dobbin has been taken possession of, but Gov. Brown has issued orders for her return to the Government. It is generally believed that the Secession ticket has carried the State.

MOVEMENTS AT NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk, Jan. 4.

The U. S. Sloop of war Brooklyn is coaling and taking in stores and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Charleston. Great excitement was created yesterday in consequence of a report that four companies from Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston. Lieut. J. H. North tendered his resignation to day.

Florida.—A recent letter to the New Orleans *Delta*, from an influential citizen of Florida, says: "Florida will breakfast in the Union on the morning of January 3d, 1861, and will dine out of it on the same day."

Failures and Suspensions.—The list in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, gives two failures in Boston, eight in New York, thirteen in New Orleans, two in Baltimore and thirteen in other places, making a total of thirty eight during the week.