For the Intelligencer.

WHY DON'T MR. BUCHANAN DO AS GEN. JACKSON DID?

MESSRS. EDITORS: The above question is carried around upon the tongues of the Republicans, as a sweeping and overwhelming denunciation of the pacific policy which Mr. Buchanan has been pursuing in order to avoid the precipitation of civil war upon us in this alarming crisis. They utter it as glibly, and enunciate it as boldly, as though no one of them ever entertained the same black principles of hatred and ingratitude toward Gen. Jackson, that they now do toward President Buchanan.

There is no menace or position sufficiently ridiculous and vindictive for them in their manifestations of disregard and disapprobation. Common sense, common reason and common courtesy are alike unheeded in the wild and unnatural frenzy which has blinded them to all the virtues, as well as the position of the Executive of the Nation; but the admonitions of the better promptings of the heart are disregarded, whilst the most absurd, foolish and childish bombast is resorted to that could be imagined, even were we a community of Idiots.

Now, why and wherefore this abuse? Did not Mr. Buchanan in his recent message proclaim his determination to pursue a peace policy. If possible until the difficulties now agitating the country should be amicably adjusted.

He declared that there was no reason to suspect that the property of the Federal Government at Charleston would be taken by force, but if such would prove to be the case the officer in command had orders to act accordingly. He announced his determination to enforce the revenue laws, but would do nothing to cause a premature and unnecessary collision between the Federal forces, and the people of South Carolina.

He argued the unconstitutionality of secession, and showed that whilst it might under certain contingencies be morally justified, it was nevertheless revolutionary.—Yet he said "the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. But it is his duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings."

He could find nothing in the Constitution which would give him, or Congress, power to levy war against a sovereign State, and he was accordingly resolved that no coercion should be used by him for the act of secession alone; but in the event of the people of South Carolina resisting any of the laws of the Federal Government, which it was his duty to see executed, "in such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the leaders of the assailants."

In this position he was sustained by most of the greatest conservative statesmen both North and South. And also by the framers of the Constitution, some of whom he quoted in support of this policy. He furthermore appealed to the conservative sentiment of the people for a perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union. This conservative policy of course did not suit the Republicans, it was not intended that it should. They had brought this calamity upon the country by denying the people of the South equal rights in the Confederacy with themselves, and by resisting the execution of plain constitutional laws in the North; and therefore sought to change the order of things by endeavoring to force the Executive authority into a warlike attitude with the South for boldly asserting that they would have their constitutional rights and guarantees in the Union, or peace and independence out of it.

Whilst *their* expertness in the game of nullification, was to be covered over and concealed from public sentiment by raising an excitement in another direction, and bringing Mr. Buchanan and his policy in contrast with Gen. Jackson, and the policy he pursued in regard to South Carolina, when she contended for the right of nullification, and would secede if it was not granted.

The policy of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan did differ in some particulars but the *circumstances* in which they were placed, respectively, differed more widely than their course of action. South Carolina, in 1832, proposed to secede from the Federal Union *because she was not allowed to nullify a plain constitutional law of Congress*, which she felt to be oppressive and believed to be unconstitutional. This position was wrong in every particular, and did not require much argument to prove it so to the minds of the masses in that State.

The privilege of nullification here was the leading feature of their rebellion, to the Government; this came within the immediate control and duty of the Executive, and he acted promptly and decidedly. But did he attempt to coerce them *into the Union*, even after their convention passed the secession ordinance, until he (the President) could lay the whole matter before Congress?

It may not be generally known that Gen. Jackson acknowledged a moral right of secession, both in his nullification proclamation of 1832, and his nullification message to Congress in January, 1833. In the former we have the sentence "Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be *morally justified* by the extremity of oppression." And in the latter, the following paragraph occurs: "That a State, or any other portion of the people, suffering under long and intolerable oppressions and having tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress, may have a natural right, when their happiness cannot be otherwise secured, and when they can do so without greater injury to others, to absolve themselves from their obligations to the Government, and appeal to the last resort, need not, on the present occasion, be doubted."

These passages are found amidst his strongest argument against such a right, under any contingency, being justifiable or sanctioned by the Constitution. He makes these positions both as strong as language can make them, and thereby breaks down the falsely conceived, though general idea, that under no consideration could he for a moment admit, or even tolerate, the possibility of secession, and that without regard to circumstances, or consequences, he would use the stern, unbending power of his iron will to coerce a seceding State or people into a Union, where all the bonds of affection and friendship are broken, and where such oppression, as his own words describe, have been experienced not only by one State, but by the whole South, without regard to their solemn protestations and warnings that such in honor to themselves must be their moral duty and last resort.

Now, calmly and seriously regarding the impetuosity of his nature, his indomitable iron will, his sagacious statesmanship, and the comprehensive range of his powers of observation, would Gen. Jackson have pursued a policy in any essential particular different to that of Mr. Buchanan, regarding all the circumstances of the position in which the latter gentleman is placed.

With the fact that he was born, raised and educated in the South, with naturally a warm feeling for the peculiar institutions of that section of the country, and the warmest regard for its honor and constitutional rights; and furthermore with his great, conservative, political principles is it not reasonable to suppose that he would pursue the same pacific policy toward the South so long as she stands up for her constitutional rights, even to the extremity of secession; and use his impetuous "By the Eternal" against the aggressors and nullifiers of the North, and thus instead of using coercion to the north of our people who are really oppressed, he would use the whole influence and power of his official position for *Union, not by coercion* but by *recession and concession* upon the part of the aggressive North and *submission* by the offended and degraded South.

The main issue with which these two men had to contend and which we have just enumerated were not only different in their nature, but Congress in Jackson's time, was a plain, true, to be sensible and conservative and moderate. They were all true patriots and actuated as such. As such they saw and appreciated the power and virtue of the man they placed at the head of the Government. They did not imagine themselves all Presidents, or superior in position as well as intellect, and patriotism. They went there to legislate for the good of their country, and not for themselves. It is not so now.

Then, too, the people were not quite as smart and intelligent as they are now. They could not see so far into the affairs of the Government, and had not the ability to judge matters and men so well by intuition, and without studying the history and character of the men and measures they sought to place before the tribunal. In those days there were not so many Philosophers and Statesmen occupying the Editors' sanctum. And being destitute of those all things seeing, all things knowing and all things proving instructions of public sentiment, the people then could better afford to submit to the policy of a President founded upon Common sense, and governed upon principles of justice and patriotism. Now it is otherwise. The Constitution and country are not large enough to contain these self imposed devotees of *moral* and *civil* jurisprudence. Their rapid strides in the science of government enables them to leap at conclusions before the laws can be developed, and hence the amazing correctness of the public opinion they serve so well to create. JUSTICE.

LINCOLN ON NEGRO CITIZENSHIP.

"Now my opinion is, that *the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose*. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power."

We find the above in a Republican paper of this city, (the *Times*,) as a quotation from one of Lincoln's speeches. We have every right, therefore, to presume it is correct, especially as it was cited, among other extracts, as a proof of his conservativeism. Let us see, for a moment, where this new and startling doctrine would lead us.

According to Mr. Lincoln, the negro voters under the State laws of Ohio, Massachusetts and New York, are citizens of the United States. If so, then he will be bound, as President, to give them passports to foreign countries, which will place them on a par with any white man from the North or South. In this way Jefferson Davis or Senator Mason might find himself some day dining with one of his own runaway negroes, and that old tory, Lord Brougham, would probably take the occasion to remind him of the fact.

But this is not all. If negroes can become citizens of the United States, then, according to the Constitution, they are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in every State of the Union. Hence negroes could go South, could travel in every "slave" State, could go where they pleased, &c, and thus break up every police regulation which the Southern States now have for the good order of their society; and Mr. Lincoln, according to this doctrine, believing them citizens, would be authorized to use the army and navy to protect them in these rights! What a condition would not this place us in! The idea is simply ridiculous that it is strange that any man of sense would, for one moment, indulge in such a monstrous conception. If the northern States can turn every free negro into a citizen of the United States—if this is the banquet to which the leader of the "Republican" party invites the white men of this country—if negroes are to rule Americans, then, indeed, has the spirit of American liberty fled, and the sooner we all know it the better. —*N. Y. Day Book.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—A company of Marines numbering forty muskets, under Lieutenant Havel, came in a special train from Washington, this morning, and took possession of Fort McHenry, raising the stars and stripes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The troops from Fort Leavenworth, numbering 200 men and 28 officers, with 127 horses, en route for Fort McHenry, arrived here this evening, and will leave to night for Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton."—Cured by "Boerhave's Holland Bitters."—Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton. I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Boerhave's Holland Bitters to which he attributed solely his restoration."
dec 18 1m 49

☞ Be Wise by Times!—Do not trifle with your Health Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is recommended,

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

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

HEALTH AND PURITY,

At Little Expense, and no Exposure.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

CURES GUARANTEED.

nov 18 2m 44

☞ Blood Food.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

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

☞ See advertisement.

For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of KAUFMAN & CO., No. 1 East Orange street, Sole Agents for Lancaster, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
dec 18 1m 49

☞ Have faith, have hope, have charity, (for yourself,) and if you are sick you may soon get well, and the cost will be very trifling. Always bear in mind that there is no physical or mental malady for which there does not exist a remedy. There is no such thing as an incurable disease, and it is only those who profess to be what they are not—skillful physicians—that say Consumption, and other kindred afflictions are beyond the power of remedy. Nearly all diseases spring from two causes, impurity of the blood, and a lack of electrical force. It is a trite but important piece of information to be kept in mind, that when the blood, from any cause, is impure, the impurities will seek out the weakest spot in the system, lodge there, and produce local and general diseases. This, of course, weakens the vital energies, and if something be not done to restore the body to its original condition of health, Death will be the ultimate consequence. Now, however much we may hear about the so-called folly of a specific remedy for ailments with as many names as a good-sized tree has leaves, we should not allow our judgment to be biased; for although these names are so various, the diseases they represent are simply one and the same, existing only in different degrees, and in different phases of demonstration. Hence, what will surely remove the difficulty, and establish a cure in one case, will do so in all others. These facts have been incontestably shown in the wonderful renovations and restorations produced by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN's celebrated preparation, the Acacian Balsam. It has made thousands of permanent and speedy cures of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, obstinate Coughs and Colds, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Liver, Heart Affections, &c., and for that terrible precursor of dissolution, General Debility, it is acknowledged to be the only certain remedy. The Acacian Balsam penetrates at once, with electrical speed, through the whole system, giving immediate life and strength to every organ, imparting cheerfulness to the mind, and flesh to the wearied and emaciated body. A pamphlet describing this remedy thoroughly, may be had from the Doctor's agents. The Acacian Balsam is sold at $2 per bottle by

KAUFMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents.

A number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents each, may be obtained, as above, if applied for immediately.
dec 18 1m 49

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Jacob G. Keller, of Penn, to Catherine Baker of Warwick.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Benjamin Groks, of Providence, to Catharine Good, of Pequea.

On the 20th of Dec., 1860, by the Rev. J. M. Rittenhouse, Josiah Buyers to Hannah Heidelbaugh.

By the same, on the 1st inst., Abner Jackson to Margaret Stewart.

By the same, on the same day, Dr. Henry Raub, of Drumore, to Catharine Moderwell, of Columbia.

By the same, on the 3d inst., Hervey Baughman to Catharine Phenegan, all of Lancaster county, Pa.

On Christmas day, in Philadelphia, by Rev. T. J. Thompson, Noel Miller to Mollie Hess, both of East Lampeter twp., this county.

On January 1st, at Rochester, N. Y., by Mayor Savage, Christian S. Landis and Sarah Jane Cooper, both of East Lampeter twp., this county.

On Jan. 8th, 1861, by Rev. John Cromlich, Theo. S. Thompson and Annie E., daughter of Abm. Cassel, of Marietta.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Roseann Selber, in the 62d year of her age.

In this city, on the 11th inst., George Ball, son of J. L. and E. F. Youngman, aged 3 years, 4 months and 11 days.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Sarah Jane, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Brimmer, aged 11 months.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of his brother, 31st and Haverford streets, West Philadelphia, Jacob G. Imhoff, aged 35 years.

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, January 12.

The market opened this morning with a full attendance of buyers and sellers. The following were the ruling prices:

Butter, per pound	15@17c.
Eggs, per dozen	15@17c.
Lard, per pound	11@12c.
Chickens, live, per pair	40@50c.
" dressed "	50@60c.
Turkies, live and dressed, a piece	62c.@$1.50
Apples, per peck	28@33c.
Potatoes, per bushel	75@80c.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street.

LANCASTER, January 15.

Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl	$5.25
" Extra "	5 50
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1.30
Red " "	1.25
Corn, old "	60
" new "	55
Oats "	30
Rye "	70
Cloverseed, "	500
Whiskey, in hds	18
" in bbls	18½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

The snow storm has restricted operations. Flour firm at $5 50 for Superfine, and $5.62½@5.75 for Extras, but there is no shipping demand; the stock is reduced to 110,000 bbls. Wheat less active but firm; 4000 bus. sold at $1.30@1.34 for Red and $1 50 for White. Corn has advanced 1 cent. 300 bbls. Whisky sold at 19.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.

Flour firm with sales of Howard at $5 50. Wheat steady at $1 36@1 45 for Red and $1 65 for White. Corn buoyant, new White and Yellow 63@56 cts., old White 70 cts. Provisions, Mess Pork $17 25. Lard 10 cts. Coffee steady at 12½@13 cts. Whisky firm at 19½@20 cts.

☞ A ELECTION FOR THREE MANAGERS of the LANCASTER CEMETERY will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at Michael's Hotel.

P. K. BRENEMAN, Secretary.

Lancaster, January 14, 1861. [jan 15 3t 1

☞ NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS will meet at their usual place in the city of Lancaster, on MONDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

M. O. KLINE, Secretary.

jan 15 2t 1]

☞ NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the City of Lancaster are requested to present them at the Mayor's office for payment, on or before the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1861.

By order of the Finance Committee

G. ZAHM, Chairman.

jan 15 3t 1]

☞ ESTATE OF GEORGE MORRISON, late of Drumore township, dec'd.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

JEREMIAH BROWN, } Executors.
JOHN N. RUSSEL, }
Fulton House P. O.

jan 15 6t 1]

☞ CITY ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held at the public house of Adam Trout, in the North West Ward; at the public house of John Urban, in the South West Ward; at the public house of Anthony Lechler, in the North East Ward; at the public house of Roop & Wilson, in the South East Ward, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1861, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect one person qualified to act as Mayor of the City of Lancaster for one year.

GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Jan. 15, 1861.

jan 15 td 1

☞ CITY ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held at the public house of Adam Trout, in the North West Ward; at the public house of John Urban, in the South West Ward; at the public house of Anthony Lechler, in the North East Ward; at the public house of Roop & Wilson, in the South East Ward, in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1861, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors for the North West Ward, one Judge and two Inspectors for the South West Ward, one Judge and two Inspectors for the North East Ward, and one Judge and two Inspectors for the South East Ward, to conduct the general and other elections for the current year.

At the same time and places will be elected by the citizens of Lancaster, one Assessor in each Ward, to serve for one year. Also one Alderman in the South East Ward, to serve for five years, in place of William P. Leonard, Esq., whose term of office expires.

The officers of the last General Election are requested to conduct the above election.

JOHN MYERS,
Lancaster, Jan. 15, 1861. High Constable.

jan 15 td 1

☞ CITY ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given, to the freemen of the City of Lancaster, that, agreeably to law, an ELECTION will be held on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1861, at the public house of Adam Trout, in the North West Ward, for five persons qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be members of the Common Council for one year; and one person qualified to serve as a member of the Select Council, for the term of three years; and one person to serve as City Constable for one year.

At the public house of Anthony Lechler, in the North East Ward, for four persons qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be members of the Common Council for one year; and one person qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth, to be a member of the Select Council, for the term of three years; and one person to serve as City Constable for one year.

At the public house of Roop & Wilson, in the South East Ward, for three persons qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be members of the Common Council for one year; and one person qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth, to be a member of the Select Council, (the South East Ward and South West Ward, in conjunction, elect one member of Select Council,) for the term of three years; and one person to serve as City Constable for one year.

At the public house of John Urban, in the South West Ward, for three persons qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be members of the Common Council for one year; and one person qualified to serve as a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth, to be a member of the Select Council, for the term of three years; and one person to serve as City Constable for one year.

At same time and places, will be elected one person to serve as High Constable of the City of Lancaster, for one year.

The members of Select Council whose terms of office expire on said day of Election, are Daniel Harmon, Esq., Joshua W. Jack, Esq., and Junius B. Kaufman, Esq.

GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Jan. 15, 1861.

jan 15 td 1

☞ STATE OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY BANK, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3d, 1861.

Bills Discounted		$173,816 60
Bonds and Mortgages		20,000 00
Real Estate		12,744 93
U. S. Treasury Notes	$40,000 00	
Gold and Silver	74,339 22	$114,339 22
Notes and Checks of other Banks		27,245 43
Cash due from other Banks		22,216 51
		$570,362 69
Due Depositors	$104,841 62	
Notes in Circulation	207,215 00	
Dividends Unpaid	3,069 50	
Due to Banks	56,943 15	$371,069 27
		$199,293 42
Capital Stock	$269,395 00	

Lancaster City, ss:

Before me, J. C. Van Camp, an Alderman of the City of Lancaster, personally appeared W. L. Peiper, Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank, who being duly sworn, doth say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. L. PEIPER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed, January 3rd, 1861, coram

J. C. VAN CAMP, Alderman.

jan 15 1t 1]

☞ REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, made at the Office of the Company at Williamstown, January 8th, 1860.

Number of Policies in force January 1st, 1861, 2532.

Amount of insurance in force on policies issued up to January 1st, 1860		$5,977,905 22
Amount of insurance effected on policies during the year	$282,505 75	
Deduct amount of insurance cancelled for the same period	656,150 25	
Increased amount of insurance effected on policies issued during the year	$126,355 50	
Deduct amount of insurance ascertained to be void, as per report of the Collector, (the policies not having been sent to the office for cancellation)	56,757 34	69,598.16
Whole amount of insurance in force January 1st, 1861		$6,047,504 38
Amount of premium notes in force January 1st, 1860		$254,007.50
Amount of premium notes deposited with the Company during the year	$40,402 90	
Deduct amount of premium notes canceled for the same period	33,094 13	
Increased amount of premium notes during the year	$7,308.77	
Deduct amount of premium notes ascertained to be void, as per report of the Collector	2,785 88	4,572 89
Whole amount of premium notes in force January 1st, 1861		$258 530.93

CREDIT.

FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1st, 1860	$2,441 67
Cash received for Assessment No. 12	32 74
Cash received for Assessment No. 13	2,731 99
Cash received for Assessment No. 14	6,678 80
Cash received for per centage paid on premium notes during the year	599.60
Cash received for Policies during the year	327.00
October 16th, Cash received from proceeds of note at Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	7,284.07
Cash received for discounts on moneys advanced for losses	13 87
Cash received from the assignees of C. Umble	5.21
	$20,164.45

DEBTOR.

1860. Febr'y 13,	Cash paid John Henthorn, for the loss of his Barn and contents	$2,275.00
" "	Cash paid Martin Miller, for the loss of his Spring House and contents	123.00
March 29,	Cash paid Thomas S. Woods, amount of his note and interest	1,358 50
" "	Cash paid Margaret Ferree, interest on her note	38.40
April 28,	Cash paid Elias Reemsnyder, for the loss of his Carpenter Shop and contents	700.00
May 12,	Cash paid Mary Steinmetz, for a partial loss to her House	35.00
June 9,	Cash paid Mrs. E. F. Galbraith, a partial loss to her House	6.82
" 23,	Cash paid George S. Eby for the loss on his Paper Mill	600.00
August 22,	Cash paid Albert M. Kihl, for a partial loss to his House and contents	144.73
October 16,	Cash paid Samuel Rauck, for the loss of his Mill and contents	6,000.00
Nov'r 13,	Cash paid Moses Hoover, for a partial loss to his stock of Merchandise	120.00
" 14,	Cash paid Martin Gross, for the loss of his Barn and contents	1,400.00
Dec'r 8,	Cash paid John Kemerly, for the loss of his Cooper Shop	109.00
" "	Cash paid Daniel Denlinger, for a partial loss to his Store House	6 00
" "	Cash paid Committee of Investigation on losses to the Company	33.04
" "	Cash paid for postage and envelopes	9.66
" "	Cash paid for Stationery	6.83
" "	Cash paid Monies refunded overpaid on assessments and applications	2.75
" "	Cash paid for one ream of policies	18.00
" "	Cash paid Pearsol & Geist, for printing	12.75
" "	Cash paid George Sanderson & Son for printing	13.50
" "	Cash paid Thomas E. Cochran, for printing	17.00
" "	Cash paid Hiestand & Co., for printing	14.50
" "	Cash paid Baer & Sons, for printing	12.95
" "	Cash paid N. Ellmaker, Esq., Attorney's fee	5.00
" "	Cash paid J. B. Livingston, Esq., Attorney's fee	5.00
" "	Cash paid for collecting Assessment No. 12	1.22
" "	Cash paid for collecting Assessment No. 13	156.84
" "	Cash paid for collecting Assessment No. 14	194.06
" "	Cash paid for coal for office	9 00
" "	Cash paid for office rent	25 00
" "	Cash paid for Secretary's salary	263 50
" "	Cash paid for Treasurer's salary	186.50
" "	Cash paid Directors and Executive Committee for services rendered	143 00
" "	Cash paid Auditing Committee	3.48
	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1st, 1861	6,123.92
		$20 164 45

The above statement shows an increase in the amount of property insured, and in the amount of premium notes for the past year, this estimated value of property now insured in this Company, is over eight millions dollars, ($8 000.000) the three-fourths of which, or actual amount of insurance effected up to January 1st, 1861, is six millions, forty seven thousand five hundred and four dollars, thirty-eight cents ($6.047.504.38.) The amount of insurance cancelled for the year appears large, but occurs from changes asked on policies, arising from sales of property, or increased insurances asked at the time of cancellation, as in such cases old policies are required to be cancelled and new policies issued. The actual withdrawals from the Company is a very small proportion of the amount cancelled, occasioned mostly in consequence of the recent origin of new companies in the county; in localities where a large amount of insurance has been effected in this Company, it is to be expected from the number of companies now in operation in the county, that this Company, being the oldest, and having the largest amount of insurance issued and dispersed over the county, is most likely to be effected by these influences. This Company has been sustained without any efforts being made through any agency, for the past fifteen years. The losses for the past year amount to nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-five dollars and five cents, ($9.235.05) for the payment of which, together with a note of six hundred and forty dollars with interest accruing, an assessment of four per cent. on the amount of premium notes was made October 8th, 1860, due notice of which was published at that time, a considerable part of which is yet unpaid; it is hoped that members who have not paid their assessments will attend to it at once, and save additional costs. The balance now in the hands of the Treasurer will be appropriated to the payment of a note in bank, coming due in a few days and the assessment made will be sufficient to meet all the liabilities of the Company at this time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS S. WOODS, JOHN M. BUYERS,
ADAM R. WITMER, THOMAS S. McILVAIN,
GEO. L. ECKERT, MOSES EABY,
SAML. SLOKOM, JOHN RANCK,
NATH'L E. SLAYMAKER, Directors.

The above named Directors were elected, to serve the Company for the year 1861.

All the Agents of the Company for the year 1860, have been reappointed for the year 1861.

The Executive Committee for the year 1861, are Thomas S. Woods, George L. Eckert and Nath'l E. Slaymaker.

Thomas S. Woods was chosen President, and N. E. Slaymaker Secretary and Treasurer. [jan 15 1t 1

☞ 5 CENTS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, in the early part of December, Robert Campbell, an indentured apprentice to the Farming business. He is about 18 years of age and of pleasing appearance—black hair and good looking. Any person giving information that will lead to his recovery will be paid the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said runaway.

CHARLES ACHESON,
Drumore twp., Lancaster county, near Mechanics' Grove.

jan 15 1t* 1

☞ DEANER & SCHAUM'S

HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

No. 7 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

☞ At this Establishment the public can at all times be supplied with

STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN WARE, COPPER WARE,

SHEET IRON WARE, &c.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH RATES.

☞ Their material is the best in the market, and the reputation of the Establishment is a sure guarantee of the superiority of the work.

CALL AND SEE!

Remember,

THE OLD STAND!

No. 7 EAST KING STREET,

JOHN DEANER, JOHN P. SCHAUM.

jan 15 3m 1

THE NEW BONNET.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"Hubby, dear, I want a bonnet,
Sal! a lady to her lord,
"One adorned with ostrich feathers,
Girdled with a golden cord."

"You shall have," replied her husband,
"No such bonnet, that I swear;
You can find, I'm very certain,
Something good enough to wear."

Off he went; then said his lady;
"Times are hard, I'll prudent be;
I can find, no doubt, a bonnet
He'll be very proud to see.

"Yesterday a suit he purchased;
One in which he'll cut a dash
When on Chestnut street he sees me
Wearing Granny's old calash."

Full of fun she sought the attic,
Found the bonnet, and in haste
Went to meet her prudent husband
Known to be a man of taste.

Fast to Chestnut street she hurried,
Meeting with her husband there,
She exclaimed, "I've found a bonnet,
Something good enough to wear."

"Take it off," he muttered, gasping,
"Don't be seen in that abroad;
You shall have the feather'd bonnet
Girdled with a golden cord!"

For her head he bought the bonnet,
For her shoulders bought a shawl,
Both with money saved on clothing
Bought for self at Tower Hall.

Winter Stock closing out at greatly reduced prices, at TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BENNETT & CO.

☞ OILS—Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Oil of SPIKE, STONE, SENNEA, SASSAFRAS, &c.,

For sale at THOMAS ELLMAKERS Drug & Chemical Store, West King street, Lan.

jan 8

☞ ESTATE OF JAMES LINCOLN, LATE of Caernarvon, township, dec'd.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Caernarvon twp., Lancaster Co.
DAVID J. LINCOLN,
Berks county.

jan 15 6t* 1]

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE, at RUSSELS HALL, Lancaster, for 8 DAYS only, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 24, 25.

Two entertainments each day. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½ o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.

The Little General appears in all his new Songs, Dances, Imitations, Statues, &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the great English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobilities Concerts, London; Mr. WILLIAM DE VERE, the American Tenor, and Mr. C. G. TITCOMB, Pianist.

ADMISSIONS:

Day entertainment 25 cents. Children under ten years 12 cents.

Schools Admitted on Liberal Terms.

Evening entertainment 15 cents. Children under ten years 10 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents.

The General rides in his Miniature Carriage from the Cadwell House to the Hall.

ALFRED CATELY,
Business Agent.

jan 8 3t 52]

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a general meeting of Stockholders of the MOUNT JOY CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the public house of Henry Shaffner, in the Borough of Mount Joy, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1861, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., when and where Five Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

Attest:
S. H. MYERS, Sec'y.

H. SHAFFNER,
President.

Mount Joy, Pa., Dec. 31st, 1860.]jan 1 3t 51

☞ ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN HABECKER, late of Lancaster township, Lancaster county, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC HABECKER,
JOSEPH HABECKER,
Administrators.

dec 18 6t* 49]

☞ AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William B. Schlader, late of the Borough of Adamstown, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Stauffer, Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet for the purpose of his appointment, at the Library Room, Court House, City of Lancaster, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when all those interested may attend if they think proper.

H. B. SWARR, Auditor.

dec 25 [Examiner copy] 4t 50

☞ LANCASTER SAVINGS INSTITUTION. The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, Auditors, to distribute to and among those legally entitled thereto, the moneys in the hands of T. L. Roberts, Assignee of the Lancaster Savings Institution, in trust for creditors, &c., hereby give notice that they will sit for the purpose of their appointment, in the Orphans' Court Room, in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of FEBRUARY, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are hereby notified to attend.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS,
JUNIUS B. KAUFMAN,
WM AUG. ATLEE.

dec 25 td 50]

☞ ESTATE OF MARTIN ECKMAN, LATE of Drumore township, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Martin Eckman, late of Drumore township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Downingtown, Chester county: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned,

MARGARETTA ECKMAN,
Downingtown,
Or to her Agent, MILLER ECKMAN,
Little Britain twp.

dec 25 6t* 50]

☞ AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assigned Estate of James O. Ewing, of Eden twp.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of William Pickle and John Martin, Assignees of the said James O. Ewing, amongst those legally entitled thereto, will meet for the purpose of his appointment, all parties interested, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Court House, in Lancaster city.

WILLIAM S. FERES,
Auditor.

dec 25 4t 50]

☞ ACCOUNTS OF TRUST AND ASSIGNED ESTATES.—The Accounts of the following named Estates have been exhibited and filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, to wit:

Catharine L. Baer, Estate, Peter Hoffer, Committee.
Abraham Hess and wife, Assigned Estate, Levi K. Brown, Assignee.
Frederick Kornhaus, Estate, Abraham Collins, Committee.
Joseph B. Mumma, Assigned Estate, Henry Gamber, Assignee.
David Sahm, Estate, Abraham Stauffer, Committee.
Society of Seventh Day Baptists of Ephrata, Estate, Jos. Konigmacher, William Konigmacher and William R. Gorgas, Commissioners to sell certain Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in any of said Estates, that the Court have appointed MONDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY, 1861, for the confirmation and allowance of the said Accounts, unless exceptions be filed or cause shown why said Accounts should not be allowed.

Attest: PETER MARTIN, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Lancaster, Dec. 29, 1860 [Jan 1 4t 51

☞ DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. *INCORPORATED* 1835.

Make insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Stock of Goods, Merchandize, &c., on as favorable terms as any other reliable company.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
(November 1, 1860.)

$100,000 United States 5 per cent. Loan,		$100,500 00
115,000 United States 5 per cent. Treasury Notes, (with accrued interest,)		119,463 34
100,000 Penn's State 5 per cent. Loan,		95