authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKETS. The following are the General and Ward Democratic tickets for Municipal officers, as settled by the Ward Nominating meetings on Saturday evening. We have only to remark that the gentlemen selected in the different ere all active and intelligent husiness min whe will faithfully and honestly disthe duties devolving upon them, should they he elected, and who will take care of the interests of the tax payers and the City

George Sanderson. Mayor. High Constable. vdorod at John Myers. "NORTH WEST WARD. Select Council. Simon S. Rathvon. Common Council.

I É:

William Diller, John Rees, Adam Trout. Frederick Pyle. City Constable. Jacob Gundaker. Assessor.

Charles G. Beal. Assistant Assessors. George W. Brown. Henry Sehner. Judge, Joseph Barnett.

Inspector.

George H. Albright.

NORTH EAST WARD. Select Council. George M. Kline. Common Council. John R. Russel.

A. Z. Ringwalt, William R. Wilson, John Weidler City Constable Hugh Dougherty. Assessor. Benjamin Lichty. Assistant Assessors A. W. Bolenius Garret Everts, Sr.

Judge. Simon P. Eby. Inspector.

William Lowry. SOUTH WEST WARD. Select Council. John Deaner.

Frederick Coonley, Philip Fitzpatrick, Jacob Bowers. City Constable.

Common Council

John Kuhns. Assessor. George Musser, Jr. Assistant Assessors. Charles F. Voigt, John Tucker.

Judge.Jacob Weaver. Inspector Samuel Hoover. SOUTH EAST WARD. Select Council.

John Deaner. Common Council. Dr. P. Cassidy, William P. Brooks, William White

Alderman.

John M. Amweg. City Constable Luke Meekins Assessor.

J. H. Hegener, Jr. Assistant Assessors. John Hensler,

Bernard Fitzpatrick. Judge. John Roy.

Inspector.
Jacob Foose. SENATOR RIGLER.

If there is one man who more than any other, with the single exception of Mr. CRIT-TENDEN, deserves the gratitude of the American people, for his efforts to secure peace and not bargain for war, desolation and starvation; harmony to the country, that individual is Senator BIGLER, from this State. Day and and all the horrors of internecine strife. You night, in season and out of season, has he labored with herculean exertions to bring about an adjustment. His great speech on the 21st inst., which was so highly commended by Senator Cameron, is one of the most masterly and eloquent productions of the session, and in our next issue we shall either publish it entire, or such give lengthy extracts as our space will justify.

MEETING OF THE STATE COM-

Hon. WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. has issued a call for the assembling of the Committee, at the Buehler House, in Harris burg, on to morrow, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.. for the purpose of taking measures to convene a State Convention at an early day " to take into consideration the distracted state of the country, and devise, if possible, some stamp, are for coercion, war, and disunion means whereby the Union may be per with all its attendant horrors. Fellow citizens, petuated."

In his reply to a request of Judge ELLIS LEWIS. Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, and a large number of the tion, but a faint sound is heard in response most prominent Democrats of Philadelphia, to the latter, and that principally confined to for a State Convention, Mr. Welsh says: - the precincts of the Examiner and Union "If the voice of the people be heard in printing offices in this city, and especially the reference to the perils surrounding our Confederacy, I believe that it will give a powerful and overwhelming expression in favor of conciliation and compromise. That voice can construing the Constitution fairly and liberal now be heard only through the Democratic ly, so that there can be no possibility of misorganization. All hope of relief from the take as to its meaning, and thereby to shut Republican majority in our Legislature has passed away."

This is a move in the right direction, and we hope the Committee will lose no time in assembling a State Convention to give an expression of popular opinion in our noble old Commonwealth.

LEFT CONGRESS. All the Senators and Representatives from South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia have retired from Congress since the secession of their States.

The Rhode Island House of Represen tatives have repealed the Personal Liberty Laws by a vote of 49 to 18. The Senate had previously taken the same action. Why don't Standing Committees in either branch, and, positively that the English Government in emine on gruedinian se cristians of cristians of cristians of the critical section of the critical sec

LET THE PROPLE SPEAK!

meagter Intelligencer green, as well as from the tone of the Rennh.

nullity, and the masses are not consulted in

the government is seriously threatened.

the Union is already virtually dissevered by the secession of five States, it ill becomes the popular will upon questions of such vital now pending.

the ballot box, and, our word for it, they will either the fanaticism of one section, or the in the bud-eh! Pray, by whom was it nip ultraism of the other. They will proclaim, ped? We answered that query above; and in unmistakeable language, that it is a Union | we leave our readers to judge whether the of interests and mutual sympathies, and that treason never flowered into over act, as the it shall be preserved, as it was formed, by writer alleges. mutual conciliations and fraternal compromises.

The propositions of Senator BIGLER, as also those of similar character from Senator CRITTENDEN, are eminently practical and sensible. It is the right and the duty of the people of the whole Union to decide upon them. And in the name of the best interests that is near and dear to us of an earthly good, in the name of our bleeding and dis tracted country, and in the name of the sov ereign people themselves, we have a right to expiate their crimes upon the gallows. ask for their passage through Congress, so that the American people may have the privilege of deciding the great questions of the day, and of adopting the only peaceable means now left for the preservation of the Union.

HOLD THEM TO IT: The Republican leaders previous to the men of the country, that it was only necessary immediately business of all kinds would which we make the following extract: flourish as it never did before; that you would have plenty of work and good wages, and a general prosperity would ensue. You were faithfully warned by the Democratic and Union parties that these promises were of forcing a sectional President upon the State legislation by Presidential recommencountry. You were admonished that these premises were only made as an electioneering.

work and good wages" you were to have? Is it seen in the prostration and stoppage of business generally? Is it seen in the throwing of thousands of mechanics and their families left destitute? Is it seen in the withdrawal of five States from the Union, and more in the act of going? Is it seen in the want of confidence all round, and in the decline of property? The Republican leaders have basely deceived you. They have brought the country already to disunion, and their whole talk now is for coercion and a resort to civil war and bloodshed. You hear no more about "plenty of work and good wages; but, instead of this, you hear about shooting down your brethren of the South, because they insist upon having their Constitutional rights guaranteed to them as the condition of their

remaining in the Union! The working men of the country should hold the Republican leaders to their pledges made before the election. Tell them you did you did not contract for disunion, anarchy, should insist upon having the good times promised, without a month's longer delay .-Hold them to the bargain, and if they do not at once comply with all the stipulations of the bond, let them be branded as hypocritical knaves, and as totally unworthy of any confidence in the future.

COMPROMISE VS. COERCION. We are for compromising our National difficulties as long as there is any hope of an amicable adjustment, and only for coercion in the last extremity when peaceable means shall all have proved abortive. The great question now before the country involves a choice of alternatives-compromise or coercion, peace or war, union or irreparable disunion. The people are for compromise, peace and union-many of the Republican Senators and Representatives, and editors of the Greeley choose ye between them. Who are for peace. and who are for war, in Lancaster county .-While thousands respond to the former queslatter. And so it is throughout the Commonwealth. The masses are for compromise with our Southern brethren. They are for up the mouths of mischief-making Abolitionists at once and forever.

APPOINTMENT. The Governor has appointed HENRY STURP. Esq., of Berks county, Flour Inspector for the City of Philadelphia.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE. Petitions are already before Congress with over two hundred thousand signers—and thousands more are daily pouring in-in favor of Senator CRITTENDEN'S proposition.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. Nothing has yet been done worthy of note by our State Legislature. No business of importance has, so far, been matured by the until after they report.

SECESSION AND TREASON.

lican journals generally, it is evident that the Republican leaders, above all things, dead the reference to the people contemplated by the propositions of Seastor Bioliza, (which we published last week,) which provides for "taking the same of the people" upon the questions at issue between the two sections of the last issue they have devoted more than the country.

Our country, and the same of the people of the same of the last issue they have devoted more than the brief abstract given below that Gens Cause on, in a spirit of parietiss and conservation of which is well worthy of imitation by his party the authorship, but as we have no desire to country which sale worthy of imitation by his party that anthorship, but as we have no desire.

In the latter part of his long-winded essay, ference to the enactment of laws. But in the writer says: "He fthe editor of the Ina Republic, such as our's, the people are telligencer apologizes for Southern secession, sovereign. They rule, or at least ought to because he avers that the Hartford Convenrule, and should be appealed to in every tion contemplated the same thing in 1814-15. mergency, because they have to bear the And then adds: "Suppose it did, was not the ourdens of government, and reap its advant treason crushed out and its authors coerced tages or suffer in its disasters. This is their into obedience." We answer, that we do not right, and especially is it so in all matters apologise for the secessionists of the South, where the welfare of the Nation is involved, We believe they are wrong and treasonable in and when revolution and the destruction of their attempt to dissolve the Union, and that all their grievances can be redressed in the In the present crisis, when the storm cloud Union. At the same time we reiterate our has burst upon us in all its fury; and when averment that the New England States contemplated secession, but deny that the treason was crushed out by the Government, or that either Northern Republicans or Southern ex- any coercion was used by the National Adtremists to interpose their radical opinions ministration then in power. It died out, as between the people and the interests of the we hope the present attempt of the Cotton Nation. No reasonable man of any party- States to break up the Union will die out. who acknowledges himself a representative of from exhaustion and from the force of public the people, or responsible to his constituents opinion in favor of the perpetuity of the Con--could desire to prevent the expression of federacy. Again he asks the question: "When or where did they fire a gun against importance to the country at large as those a vessel in Government service?" We never said they did; but we now say that they did Let Hale, Wilson, Sumner, Wade, Toombs, what was equally treasonable,—they burned Iverson, and all such "rule or ruin" leaders blue lights to guide the enemy's vessels into stand aside. Let them give way, and permit their harbors, and their Governors and Legisthe people to determine for themselves through | latures refused to raise troops to assist their fellow countrymen in repelling the baughty speak for conciliation and compromise in tones | Britons from American soil. And again he of thunder. They will say, and say it em- says: "Their treason, if intended, was nip phatically, that our blood bought Union is ped in the bud-never flowered out into over too precious a purchase to be sacrificed to act." Their "intended" treason was nipped

We might take up all the interrogatories of our neighbor, seriatim, if it were necessary, and show that the New England Abolitionists. and those who defend them in other States. are about the last people on the face of the earth who should talk about secession and treason. They are steeped in the heinous iniquity themselves, and should be willing to of the Nation, in the name of all judge others by the same measure of mercy that was meted out to them, when those who were concerned in the getting up of the Hart ford Convention deserved to have been made

"THE MAN FOR THE HOUR!" The Republican prints are busily engaged n a strenuous effort to prove that ABRAHAM Lincoln is a statesman of remarkable ability, and just the man for the present crisis; hence their columns are filled with accounts of interviews with him, and of his sage remarks late Presidential election, assured the working on such occasions. The St. Louis Democrat (a Lincoln paper) has an account of an for the people to elect Mr. Lincoln, and interview had with him by the writer, from "He had been inquired of whether he intended to recommend the repeal of the anti-

fugitive slave laws of the States. He replied that he had never read one of them, but that if they were of the character ascribed to them by Southern men, they certainly ought to be false, and good times could not be the result repealed. Whether, as the President of the reanired yet given the subject. He had also been asked if he intended to interfere or recomdevice to be broken after the election-and mend an interference with slavery or the now, in all sincerity, we ask you where is right of holding slaves in the dock yards and this promised prosperity? this "plenty of arsenals of the United States. His reply was Indeed, sir, the subject has not entered my He was inquired of whether he intended to recommend the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to which he throwing of thousands of mechanics and replied: 'Upon my word I have not given the subject a thought.' A gentleman present said to him: 'Well, Mr. Lincoln, suppose these difficulties should not be settled you are inaugurated, what will you do?' He replied with a smile: 'Well, I suppose I will have to run the machine as I find it.'"

Here is statesmanship for you. Although every other man in the land is alive to the perils of the crisis, and has contemplated the slavery question in all its aspects, Mr. Lincoln has not thought anything about the antifugitive slave law acts, nor whether he would recommend the abolition of slavery in the arsenals, dock yards, and District of Columbia. But he supposes he must "run the machine as he finds it." If there is not elevated thought for you-if there is not states manship, his followers are mistaken. Surely he is the Man for the Hour.

GREELEY READING OUT :

Horace Greekey has assumed the position of drill master to the Republican party, and stands with drawn sword ready to cut down every unlucky offender who shows any weak ness or signs of wavering. His paper gives law to the Republican members of Congress and wee be to the luckless wight who runs counter to his wishes.

For instance: Mr. Conwin is told by the despot of the Tribune, that his late conservative speech is a "singular mixture of sense and folly :" and as to Gen. CAMERON, for ex pressing his readiness to sustain the compromise propositions of Gov. BIGLER, he is condemned without the benefit of clergy, and kicked out of the Republican party!

GREELEY will have his hands full before he s done with his dirty work, and will have great trouble in keeping all his Republican friends in the traces. But we shall see.

THE FIRST DISUNION SPEECH IN THE SEN ATE OF THE UNITED STATES .- The first disunion speech ever made in the United States Senate was made by Josiah Quincy, of Massa chusetts, in regard to the Louisiana enabling

act, on January the 14th, 1811. He said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation— AMICABLY IF THEY CAN, VIOLENTLY IF THEY

This same Josiah Quincy is yet living, and, despite his advanced age, is one of the most radical Abolitionists in New England, and is for coercing those who are acting on the doctrine which he enunciated in his youthful manh ood.

ANOTHER STATE GONE! The Louisiana State Convention, on Saturday last, passed the Secession Ordinance by 8 Vote of 113 to 17

Resolutions approving of the Critten den Compromise, were adopted in the New Jersey Legislature, on Friday-the Democrats and Union men voting for, and the Republicans against them.

WE SHOULDN'T WONDER! our Legislature, at Harrisburg, do the same of course, nothing of consequence can be done lands to acknowledge the independence of

GEN. CAMBRON OF COERCION. me is legion) of the Lancaster Monday week, were more than usually interican journals generally, it is evident that the Union; are becoming so rampant and intensi. esting, from the colleguy that occurred be-

and to talk of coarcion or other extreme the authorship; but as we have no desire to friends every where, expressed his willingness measures, at least until after we have tried enter the arena of billingsgate with the chaste to vote for the proposition of his colleague, every peaceable expedient proper to be made, and courteous writer, we shall decline that Senator Brokes, in order to give peace to the suicidal, and not in accordance with public feature of the coveted controversy, and leave country, and further that he looks upon cocr entiment. In a despotism the people are a him "alone in his glory." crisis, if it should be resorted to at all.

The CRITTENDER resolutions being taken up— Mr. Bigler proceeded to speak as length in favor of their passage. He distined the right of the peo ple to amend the Constitution, and referred to the size of the country from thirteen small States, and its subsequent progress, to the danger in which it ties of the country from thirteen small States, and its subsequent progress, to the danger in which it now stands of disruption and rais. Recent events have added exapperation to both sections till the South believes that their only safety lies in sternal South believes that their only safety lies in eternal separation. He referred to the Compromise of 1820, after which there was peace till 1850; then another compromise was effected when the anti-slavery party sprang up and the trouble began. The John Brown raid followed, and the endorsement of the Halper book, the dectrine of the irrepressible conflict, and the abuse of the Southern people, till at last a Preddent was elected who affirmed and proclaimed these doctrines. Now South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florids have seceled. Such a beams, Georgia, and Florids have seceled. Such a the distracted condition of the country. Now our mission is to restore peace. He then proceeded to argue the necessity and propriety of a convention of the people to adopt amendments to the Constitution. He urged the Senators on the other tide to consider the necessity of passing these or similar resolutions. In reply to the arguments against them, he would say these were extraordinary times, and demand extraordinary measures. He appealed to South Carolina to consider if its rights could not be obtained in the Union. He claimed that the Territories ought to be opened to all the people.

the Union. He colaimed that the Territories ought to be opened to all the people.

The country must maintain the Constitution and accept the meaning given to its provisions by the tribunal that has the right to expound it. It was a fatal day for the country when a sectional party was formed. Disguise it as they may, the Republican party has for its basis a hostility to darvery. One great difficulty in the way of an adjustment has been the abuse and insult heaped on the Southern people by some of their leaders. He declared his opposition to secession, and yet he believed that the redress for the allered crisecones. people by some of their leaders. He declared his opposition to secession, and yet he believed that the redress for the alleged grievances of the South should be sought for at the hands of the people.—He believed that the laws should be maintained. On this point he agreed with tha Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas;) and yet, how could we coerce a State? It would be war sgainst fifteen States.—Coercion was a delusion. He referred to the troubles which have attended the anti-slavery sgitation, and which fall mostly on the Border States, and closed by expressing his fidelity to his own State.—Mr. Oambrow said he would not make a speech, for though his colleague had eloquently represented the sentiment of his great State, and offered the olive-branch, yet the Senators on the other side had not listened or responded. But the people of that

olive-branch, yet the Senators on the other side had not listened or responded. But the people of that great State would do anything to save the Union. He was inclined to vote for the proposition of his colleague, and would do all he could to save the Union. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, said: The Senators on

All, Cheen, of missour, sau; the senators on this side had so much confidence in the patriotism and devotion of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) that they did not think it necessary to watch him. But the other side did not want to hear words patriotism and devotion.

Mr. Cameron said he was sorry that the Senator who left this morning, had not leard from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, asked if the Senator apmr. IVERSON, of Georgia, asked if the Senator ap-proved of his colleague's speech.

Mr. CAMERON. Very much; and I say, if it will sive the country, I will vote for the proposi-tion of my colleague.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he wished to say that the Sanatra of Denazira in the say that the Senator of Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) had manifested a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country and the Union, which he thought all

might imitate.

Mr. CAMERON. I say to the Senator from Georgia, and to all gentlemen, that if they will take the proposition of my colleague, I will vote for it and we will pass it. Wr. Ivenson asked if he approved of the sent ments of his colleague, against coercion. That i

the point.

Mr. CAMERON. Coeroion is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. GREEN. Is it a remedy at all?

Mr. CAMERON. It is a bad remedy. I do not know whether I would ever resort to it. Certainly, it is the last remedy to which I would resort.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S VIEWS BUFFALO, Dec. 19, 1860. My DEAR SIR-Your favor of the 17th inst. inclosing the proceedings of a "Union meet-ing" held on Saturday evening in New York, did not reach me until yesterday afternoon.

I have read the whole proceedings with

great interest, and I cannot feel otherwise than flattered that the distinguished and patriotic men composing that meeting thought ne worthy to compose one of a delegation of three "to proceed to the South, with a view brethren in regard to the subjects embraced the address and resolutions (adopted by the meeting) as they may deem necessary and to give such further assurance as may be needed to manifest our determination to main tain their rights.'

This is certainly an honorable and patriotic mission, and did I believe it could do any good I should not hesitate a moment to under take it. But you will pardon me for saying frankly that, in my opinion, our Southern brethren require no assurance beyond that o the meeting, and the address and resolutions. to convince them that the members of that meeting and those they represented, now are and at all times have been willing to do them ustice, and have done their utmost to maintain their constitutional rights; and to go there and inform them merely of this fact, which is all we can do, is, in my opinion, a

work of supererogation.

What they want, and what I want, is some assurance from the republican party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal all unconstitutional slave laws, live up to the mpromises of the constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our Southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such reliable assurance as this to give, I will go most cheerfully and urge our Southern brethren to follow our example and restore harmony and fraternal affection

between the North and South.

At present our labors should be here. Let us put ourselves right, and then we can with more confidence and justice appeal to them and I am happy to say that recent indications lead me to hope that this may be done. I am especially gratified to see the patriotic and sensible article in the Albany Journal of last Standing, as the senior editor of Monday. that paper does, at the head of his party, it required great moral courage and good sense and devoted patriotism to indite and publish such an article. But I regard it as evidence that there are men in the republican party, who have been regarded as most ult see the danger that threatens and are willing to sacrifice all false pride, and even party itself to save the country. I cannot doubt that there are many more such; and from that source I look for the salvation of the country. But I cannot say more. I have written in the utmost haste, that a substitute But I cannot say more. I have may be appointed in my place. I am, truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

SENATOR CAMERON COMING ROUND -- A BREAK IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN.-The Republicans in the Senate have thus far been a unit against any propositions of compromise for the restoration of the Union. But on Monday last Senator Cameron expressed his readiness to support the Bigler propositions (substantially the same as the Crittenden resolutions. with the important difference of a direct appeal to the people;) and this indi-cates the beginning of a break in the Republican column. General Cameron is a sagacious politician, and is not apt to misinterpr the public opinion of Pennsylvania. If the other Republican Senators had only a fithe of his sagacity, to say nothing of patriotism; there would soon be a settlement in favor of the Union. The best of it is, that as General Cameron is still on file for a Cabinet position under Mr. Lincoln, he speaks to some purpose when he proposes to try the virtues of a compromise. Let him come forward with the may if" for the Bigler resolutions, and he may open the way of deliverance to the country nd to the incoming administration.-N. Y. Herald.

KENTUCKY. The special session of the Kentucky Legislature commenced on the 17th. Gov. Magoffin, in his Message, asks the Legislature to approve of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and submits the propriety of calling a convention. He recommends a convention of the border slave States. He says the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding States does not meet his approval; but Kentuckians will never see those States, which are struggling for their constitutional rights, subjugated by an antislavery power. He asks the Legislature to express its disapproval of coercion, and sugthe Southern Confederacy so soon as formed, the militia. miner in the store teachers and the store of the store of

OLTY AND COURTY AREADS DEMOCRATIC CITY CONTENTION .- The Dem Otty Convention, for the purpose of adding up the sand declaring the numbers for Mayor and High Ma, met at Messankroy's Hotal, Rast King street, on ry evening last, at 10 cologh. The Convention was said by the appointment of Maj, Charles M. Howelt, ideas, and John T. Markonsell, Esq. Secretary-turns of the addingers Wards was should be manufal. This rote for Mayor was as followed.

_922 votes cast, was declared the unanimous numines for Mayor, and Jone Myras, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nomines for High Gonstelle.

JRO. T. MagGersul. Bearstay. Jao. T. MacGoners, Secretary Quarter Sessions' Court Proceedings. The January Term of the Quarter Sessions' ourt was held last week, before Judges Hayes and Brin. The attendance of persons as witnesses was not as

Judge Hayes briefly charged the jury, defining their duties, and instructing them in the manuar in which they were to discharge them.

The morning section of Monday was occupied in hearing the returns of Constables, and transacting current business in the Orphanic Court and Common Pleas.

The Inquisition in the case of Obsrictite Brill, an alleged lunsific, reported that after a proper investigation they so found her, whereupon the Court appointed Michael Withers and Joseph Ehrenfried, Trustees over her estate.

Com'th vs. John Auchy, Indiced for Bigamy. In this case a not, pros. was entered, it having been heartained that the alleged offence was committed out of the furisdiction of the Court. The defendant, however, was required to give ball for his appearance in the Court of Quarter Resions of York County.

Com'th vs. Issac Girvin. This defendant, convicted at the November Resions of Foreign and costs of prosention.

Rebecca Fillinger, also convicted at the November Resions for keeping a disorderly house, falling to appear, her recognizance was forfeited.

Com'th vs. Daniel and Jacob Kanfiman. These defendants were indicted for riot in the village of Millerwille.—It is an old case, and at a former term of the Court the matter had been partially settled by the defendants agreeing to pay the costs. This not having been done, the District Attorney obtained process to bring the parties into Court.

William Anderson (colored) plead guilty to the largeny.

Ourt.
William Anderson (colored) plead guilty to the larcen of some poultry, the property of Robert Carroll, of Marietta, and was sentenced to six month's imprisonment.

Rebeccs Fillinger, found guilty at the November Sesions for maintaining a disorderly house, was brought into sions for maintaining a disorderly house, was brought into Court, sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and undergo an imprisonment of six months.

Jack Remick, charged with having appropriated to his own one a breastpin belonging to Peter Downing, was sent to his old quarters for three months.

William Beaman plead guilty to the charge of malicir us mischief, in tearing down a gate in Rapho twp., and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs of prosecution. The case of the Com'th vs Augustus Myers, charged with using threats towards Lewis Buter, Jr., was dismissed and the county for costs.

he county for costs.

The jury in the case of the Com'th vs. Franklin Conroy

The jury in the case of the Com'th vs. Franklin Conroy, indicted for malicious mischief, in cruelty to a cow, returned a sealed verdict to Court, finding the defendant not guilty and prosecutor for costs, but not haring named the prosecutor, they were directed to return and amend verdict. After a brief absence they returned Jefferson Quigley, as prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Andrew Sinyer (colored) plead guilty to the larceny of a bushel of coal, the property of Jacob M. Ehrisman, Marietta, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Radolph Wissler plead guilty to the larceny of some-coal, which he was in the habit, he said, of taking to whereare he staid, to put into the stove to keep him warm—care he staid, to put into the stove to keep him warm coal, which he was in the habit, he said, of taking to wherever he staid, to put into the stove to keep him warm.—
Sentenced to three months' imprisonment.
John Jackson was indicted for the larceny of two turkies, the property of Charles Malhorn, of Safe Harbor.
Verdict gollity. Sentenced to 45 days' imprisonment.
Jackson Pettigew and William Bottomy were indicted for the larceny of a bee hive and a few other articles; but there not appearing any person to prosecute, and it being intimated that the general impression was that there was no larceny intended, a verdict of not gulty was taken in the case. Some thirty or forty witnesses were up from Colerain, the residence of the parties, to testify to the good

the case. Some thirty or forty witnesses were up from Colerain, the residence of the parties, to testify to the good character of the defendants

Com'th vs. Abraham S. Hackman. Indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill. This case arose out of a nice little family fight, which our Republican brethren of the Borough of Mount Joy indulged in at the delegate election on the 7th of August last. Verdict guilty of an assault. The counsel for defendant asked for an arrest of judgment until they could present reasons for a new trial. Mr. Landis asked a continuance in the case of John Whitman indicted for the murder of Ere Ann Colesbury, in consequence of the inability of the defendant to obtain his witnesses on account of his poverty, and their not having been as yet subponed. Mr. Landis said that unless time was given he must withdraw from the case. The case belux one of magnitude to the defendant, the Court admitted the continuance.

different magnitude to the charge of burglary, of the charge of burglary, i breaking into the house of Samuel Laugh, and stealing undry estables. Sentenced to 13 months in the Eastern suddry estables. Sentenced to 13 months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The case of the Com'th vs. Edward Mackey, indicted for kidnepping, was continued on the ground of the absence of a material witness for defence.

Com'th vs. Emanuel Gipple. Indicted for assault and battery on Moses Greenawalt. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and the costs of prosecution.

The case of the Com'th vs. Lewis Suter was continued on the ground of the sickness of defendant's son, a material witness.

Com'th vs. Andrew S. Fuerch. Indicted for assault and attery on Charles Kendrick. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. William Buchanan. Indicted for fornication and bastardy with Matiliad Grimacy. Verdict not guilty with defendant for costs. Thomas Carney was indicted and acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and defendant ordered to pay costs. The Auditor's report and bill for services were presented

m Friday morning. The Court remarked that the base ment showed much too large a balance in the Treasurer's hands, he having over \$52,000 in his possession, whilst his bail was but \$50,000, and recommended that some of it be appropriated to the payment of the debts of the county.—With these remarks the Court ordered the report to be filed, and judgment entered against the Treasurer for the lance.
The counsel in the case of the Com'th vs. Abraham a

The counsel in the case of the com'th vs. Abraham B. sckman filed their reasons in the motion for arrest of dgment, and for rule for a new trial.

The Court then took up the list of applications for tavn licenses, and granted the following, being old stands of the country of the new stands and those which were the country of the new stands and those which were preferred over notification.

and unoposed. The new stands and those which were remonstranced against were continued over until Saturday. February 2d:
LICENERS GRANTED—John S. Hurst, Bart; Joseph P. Paxon and A. & B. Brogan, Little Britain; John Rial, Jacob S. Miller and Ulrich Vogle, Columbia; Sammel Flickinger, Cocalico West; Jacob Walter, Conestoga; Absalom Wolf, Clay; Sammel & G. W. Harbison, Drumore.
LANGASTEC CITE—N. W. Ward—John Dorwart and Geo.
Horting; N. E. Ward—Owen Hopple and John Kolp; S. E. Ward—Henry S. Sheock.
Samuel P. Rutter, Leacock Upper; L. Houseal, Marietts
Borough; Martin S. Heiser and C. H. Kryder, Mauchelm
trp; Abraham H. Reist, Manhelm Borough; Benjamin
Flory, Mount Joy Borough; George Robinson, Martie;
Absalom Gechenour, Providence; Ell S. Lichtenberger,
Fenu; A. W. Shober, and William Frymyer, Warwick.
Althe applications for store Heanes were granted.

Absalom Gochenour, Providence; Eli S. Lichtenberger, Penn; A. W. Shober and William Frymyer, Warwick. All the applications for store licenses were granted. Judge Long then proposed, out of respect to the memory of the wife of Judge Hayes, who died on Friday morning, an adjournment of the Court until Saturday morning; but the Grand Jury not having made their report, the Court adjourned till 2½ o'clock, Friday afternoon. A divorce was decreed between John B; Grabill and Catharine his wife, on account of desertion by the latter. The Grand Jury not being ready to report and there being no other business to proceed with, the Court, after waiting a considerable time, adjourned to 9 o'clock, Saturday morning.

waiting a considerable time, adjourned to 9 o'clock, Saturday morning.

Mr. Landis presented a petition from Jacob Whitman, indicted for murder, esting forth that he was ontirely destitute of funds, and asked the Court to make an order on the County Tressurer for anch a sum as will emable him to prepare for his trial. The Court said that they could only order that such process as mry be necessary for summoning witnesses, &c., but, would recommend the Commissioners to allow such other sums as would be necessary to aid the accused in making his defence, as on a firmer occasion when the Court ordered the payment of the witnesses in the Kendrick case, the Commissioners contested their authority and refused the payment of the amount.

The Sheriff produced in Court Jacob and Daniel Kauff. The Sheriff produced in Court Jacob and Daniel Kaumman, for whom process had been issued on the alleged non-compliance with the order of the Court by payment of costs, for the discontinuance of the case preferred against them for riot in January, 1860 The defendants had paid one bill of \$48. but another, of sileged omission, had since been presented. The defendants gavg ball to answer the one unit of the defendants gars ——been presented. The defendants gars — charge at the next term.

The Grand Jury made their report on Saturday morning, but there is nothing of any importance in it.

W. Rrown.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS -WH. W. BROWN, sq., lectured before a full and interested house, on Tuesyy evening last, on the Yeto power of the G varner,
king strong and able grounds against the same His
nguage was well chosen, and the argument ingeniously
rought. At the conclusion he was heartily splanded.
The discussion was participated in by Mayor Sanderson,
yy Cadwell, Esq. Prof. Wise. Hon. I. E. Hiester, Maj
itmans and Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller. Ditmass and Rev. Mr. Resemmiller.

Kevimsh's Juvenile Band favored the audience with
several choice selections of music.

The lecture this evening will be delivered by WILDERFORCE NEVIN, Esq. Subject: "The Old Proprietary Days in
Pennsylvania. Are we Advancing!" The subject, we
haven't the least doubt, will be ably handled.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATING MEETINGS. Democratic nominating meetings in the North West, rth East and South West Wards, on Saturday evening t, the following resolution was adopted:
 Resolved, That in the disturbed condition of the country, Resolved. That in the disturbed condition of the country, and being threatened with a general disruption of the Government and appalling civil war, true patriotism demands the exercise of a spirit of concession and forbearance, and impelled by this sentiment we are in favor of the adoption of the Crittenden Amendment, or any other honorable measure which will restore peace to our distracted country.

The following resolution was adopted in the South East Ward:

GEN. TON THUMB.—This distinguished man In ministure drew crowded houses at Steuben Hall last week. He is the same active and intelligent little fellow now as when we first saw him fourteer years ago, and hasn't grown an inch since then. The General still keeps "one eye" on the ladies, and indignantly repudiates the ramor that he has entered the married state.

ved, That we are in favor of the Union, the Consti-

FENCIBLES' BAND FAIR.—A large amount, we lear, was realized at the Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Fencibles' Silver Band, held at Fulton Hall last week. The affair was to wind up last night with a grand ball given to the ladies who were instrumental in getting up the Fair. FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY .- At a stated

meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held in their Hall, North Duke street, on the 18th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John S. Gable. President—John 8. Gable. Vice President—Col. George W. Brown. Secretary—Charles T. Gould. Secretary—Charles T. Gouid.
Treasurer—Godfried Zahm.
Chief Director—William E. Burns.
Assistant Directors—Daniel Trewits, George Derby, Chas.
Ragis, Col. George W. Brown, Lewis Haldy, James Turner,
William Frailey, Charles T. Gould, George Chambers, S.
Ehrtaman, B. F. Stricker, Frederick Shaum.

Messenger and Janitor-William Frailey.

Trustees Godfried Zahm, Henry E. Leman, George R.
Lline, John W. Jackson, Rob't H. Long, John Lippincot MEDICAL. On Tuesday last, at the regular

MEDICAL.—On Tuesday last, at the regular stated meeting of the "Laneaster Cify and County Medical Society," the following gentlemen, were elected officers for the entuing year.

President—Dr. James P. Andrews.

Vice President—Drs. Jacob Ziegler and S. R. Sample.

Secretary—Dr. John Levergood (re-elected).

Recording Secretary—Dr. Henry Carpenter (re-elected).

Treatura—Dr. J. Aug. Kihler (re-elected).

Drs. Atles, ar., Caseffly, Carpenter, Kihler. Ream, Sample and Olinger were elected delegates to the American Medical Assectation; which meets in Chicago on the first Teach day in Jane.

SAD AND FATTAL ACCUSATE. We learn from the Kipress, of the separate field of Saturday attention about three o'clott, darke, the prevalence of the heavy mow storm, a painting set that accident occurred to a rule man seemed Singleton and John Righton, at Saturday at the upper and of Dule street, near the Lifting Manufacture. It amount that vanish Richton was on his way.

CHURCH FAIR.-The Ladies connected with

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE

LEIVE RASTWARD.

Emigrant Train.

GLOSING OF MAINS BY RAILBOAN.

GLOSING OF MAINS BY RAILBOAN.

Reastern Through Mail—For Philadelphia, New York and

Eastern States, at 8 a. m. 1½ p. m., and 6½ p. m.

Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices,

Way Mail East-For Fundate Par Harrisburg, Pittsburg and at 8 a. m. western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Western Bates, at 10 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg) at 10 a. m.
Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washing and Southern States, at 10 a. m. ton, D. C., and Southern States, at 10 a. m., ittsburg Through Mail, at 1½ p. m. or Columbia at 10 a. m., and 5 p. m. or Columbia at 10 a. m., and 5 p. m. or Strasborg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, and New Providence, at 8 a. m.

camargo, Quarryville,

CLOSING OF MAILS ON THE STAGE ROUTES
For Reading, via: Neffsville, Little, Rothsville
Reamstown, Adamstone, Little, Rothsville

Reamstown, Adamstown and Googless and a. m.

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

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

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

For Hinkletown, via: Landle Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and

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

Phonixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball. Goodville,
Phurchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs,
and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-

and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-urday, at 12 m.

or Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md., and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednes-via Colabrook via 58 a.m., Md. 1991. uny and Friday, at S. m.
or Colebrook, via : Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill
and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Friday, at S. a. m.
or Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saurday, at S. a. m. day and Saturday, at 2 p. m. or Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman-ville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. n.

o 10 a.m.
Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territoies, 10 cents.
Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a
receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the Letters, alleged to be valuable, while to legislete the receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular ostage.

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

H. B. SWARR, Postmaster.

FROM WASHINGTON. All danger of an immediate collision of the Federal and State forces at Forts Sumter and Pickens is at an end. It is understood that peace shall be preserved until the 4th of March. Whether the armistice will continue after

that date no one can predict. The House Navy and Army Committees are, it is reported, engaged in the preparation of bills placing both arms of the public ervice on a war footing. The enrollment of volunteers will be recommended, and also the construction of a number of light draft Hunt, by Capt. Mayne Reld. We can imagine that we see steamers for coast service.

Mr. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, communicated to Congress a statement of the Away to Sea? Bruin is the story of two sons of a Russian actual condition of the Treasury. He estiactual condition of the Treasury. He esti-bar of every species on the face of the earth. The Grand Bear Hunt details the exciting adventures of these young of July next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at twenty millions of dollars. He also suggests measures to raise this money. and, among other means, refers to the surplus revenue deposited in the States in 1836 as a specified fund which might be pledged or recalled.

Washington, Jan. 24. Ex-President Tyler had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with the President today. The latter expressed his belief that re will be no collision between the Federal and State forces during the remainder of his administration, and that he certainly make every effort to prevent it, and to preserve peace. Mr. Tyler will partially remain here till the 4th of February, to meet the Commissioners from States other than Virginia. Larez Anderson, the brother of Major Anderson, will leave to morrow for his home, Cincinnati. His efforts both in Washington and Charleston were instrumental in producing

the better understanding between Major Anderson and the Carolina authorities. A large number of leading Republicans from various parts of the country have been here for several days. There is a great deal of consultation among the friends of the incoming Administration, the results of which may soon be developed. The Senate in executive session, confirmed

a number of comparatively unimportant nominations, thus clearing the calendar. Among the confirmations was that of Capt. the Marine Corps.
Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, returned from
Springfield to day, and from the fact that he

ommittee resolutions came nearer than any other plans to what the public exigencies require, this is deemed significant, in connection with his recent visit to the President elect. Mr. Case, of Indiana, of the Committee on Perritories, will report a bill, appropriating \$60,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas. Thaddens Hyatt has proceeded thither, with the view of exerting his influence in the Senatorial election. The principal candidates are Messrs. Arny, Pomeroy and Graham. Mr. Rust has, through a friend, sent a to Mr. Dunn, owing to what was said in their colloquy in the House to day.

Washington, Jan. 24.

Mr. Holt, to day, formally took leave of the centlemen connected with the Post Office Department. First Assistant King introduced Major Trott, who, he said, had been selected by

hem to give expression to the friendly feelings they entertained for him, both as a private nitizen and public functionary.

Mr. Holt eloquently responded to the address of Major Trott, alluding to the national gloom, and to an event of the morningnamely: the death, after a protracted illness,

of Mr. Dundas, the Second Assistant Postnaster General, of whom he spoke as a pure and efficient officer. The gentlemen present, as well as Mr. Holt. vere solemnly impressed with these proceed-

The Boston Committee, Mr. Everett and others, bearing the mammoth Union petition, have arrived. NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The State Sentinel, at Harrisburg, has changed hands-CHARLES D. HINELINE retiring, and WILLIAM B. SIPES taking charge of it. It is to be changed into a semi-weekly publication during the session of the Legislature. We wish the new editor abundant success.

favor of Wistar's Balesm of Wild Cherry, as troops to aid in defence of the country in the a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing war of 1812-14; and in the Mexican war, coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many private charity had to be solicited for means of the cures are truly wonderful.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balon the outside wrapper. Mineral Enrous: Quite a demonstration of the working men of this city is announced second of on Saturday night of this week, this objects of the self-bring to consider what course is best to be pursued in the present crists by our great body of mechanics and artisans. All quarters of the felty are to sand their representatives to the gathering and Independence Square is expected to see such an assembling as like not been witnessed them for many a daylor by the descriping leaders of their party, and allured by the descriping leaders of their party, and allured by the seemanticport soul are of heather cape and capers seed the relate of the very leading the seemantic of the campaign, ment of our working men were chested into casting their votes for Lincoln, but are now accordant of the campaign, ment of our working men were chested into casting their votes for Lincoln, but are now accordant. page, must of our working men were cheated into casting their voted for Lincoln, but are now anxions to show how small is their sympathy with the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," which elected Lincoln, and to retrieve measure, like the Crittenden Compromise, intended to nock the life out of the Chicago platform. We have hit the idea exactly. Pass the Crittenden cause of Union and peace. They know that the vitality of their wretched and wicked party consists solely in its war upon the rights of our follow citizens in the South. The once more, no wonder that the traitors tremble as they fore-

see their doom. We shall be all right after awhile. litical excitements, in this letter. To change the subject refere, did you hear anything of the visit of the Boards o Irade of Chicago and Milwaukie to the business men of our city? Thereby hinges a pleasant story of retaliation on may remember how a large party of our own merchan My eyes, sire, but they were feted and feasted at every turn, and a jolly good time had they all round. Now this present visit is the Roland of the West to our Oliver of the East. A good two hundred of them are in the party, and arrived in the Keystone city this foren snow, and rain, and ice, and with the motto "Excelsior," or something like it, on their banner. The reader will ere suppose us to be giving three faint cheers for Long. fellow. Marry, but they were a sorry looking party when we saw them, with pary an umbril and the watery ment coming down like bricks. We sincerely trust that they may be more comfortable when they get between the sheets of the Continental to night, and that their visit at the close may be happier than at the beginning. Alack it was too bad that they should have to come all the way o Philadelphia to find rain, what no doubt they have plenty at home.

If the woody groves and shady paths of Fairmount Park allure crowds of our citizens thither in the summer, (as we have often told you, O Intelligencer,) what shall we say of the multitudes who travel heads upward, scenting the air for Fairmount, in the coldest days of winter. It is the ple now. Ladies and gentlemen daily illustrate the poetry of motion on their skates as elegantly as they do in the waitz in their own parlors, and the exercise we'll be bound is far more healthy. Now if we could skate, sirs, but we

Our literary budget is somewhat meagre. New books are scarce, but the few that are publishing are of the first class. We have only to instance two or three fine works from the presses of Ticknor & Fields, and Gould & Lincoln. The Pulpil of the American Revolution, by John Wingate Thornton, A. M., published in a very handsome duodecimo olume by the latter house, is a work to command attention both from its subject and treatment. Its title exlains it to contain " the Political Sermons of the period of 1776; with a Historical Latroduction, Notes and Rius rations," by the editors. Much information concerning our Revolutionary period, not to be found in the usus venues of history, may be gleaned from this lume. The original style of the Sermons is maintained, and the whole volume is as quaint and unique as it !

Another fine work from G & L is The Life of Trust, ersonal narrative of an experience founded entirely upon aith in Christ. Dr. Wayland, in an Introduction to the arrative, calls it "the most remarkable instance of the passages in Scripture relating to the promises and reward of Faith. The personal testimony of a consistent and unaltering individual like George Muller is a seal to the promise which will do much good in confirming the waver ng and demolishing the scoffs of the skeptical. We have en charmed with the earnestness and simplivity of the parrative, and with the hope that it may do much good we ordially recommend it to the public.

One of the publications to which we have referred, from of Scottish Life and Character, a very gem of a book and published with all the well-known taste and beauty of the publishers. Dean Ramsay's book has long been a favorite at home, and several extracts from its pages have given American readers a foretaste of its excellence. But it was left to our eminent Boston house to give us the entire work, and in a preface furnished especially for this edition the author expresses his gratification at the opportunity to form the acquaintance of the great American republic of readers. There are stories here of the last half century in Scotland, of all ranks and conditions in life, humorous, satirical and sentimental. Again we say the book is a gem The same publishers also issue Bruin, or the Great the young folks' eyes sparkle as they read that name Where is there another Capt. Reid? and where the like of stories of The Bush Boys, The Forest Exiles, and Ran baron, sent by their father to bring to him the skin of a Nimrods, who, of course execute their father's miss the letter. The volume is very prettily illustrated, and, a word, is one of the most pleasant and instructive books for boys that we have ever encountered.

A capital book for the times is Mr. E. D. Mansfield's Political Manual, a Complete View of the Theory Practice of the Government of the United States, published by essrs. A. S. Barnes & Barr, New York; Lippine Philadelphia. The present crisis in the affairs of the nation is learning an important fact to the people—that they must read and learn of the Science of Government themselves. The day of political prostitution is past, and great leaders who would hereafter be popular dare no lead the people away from the great principles upon which our government is based. The present little volume will m an invaluable adjunct whenever there is a desire to amiliarize onesself with the constitutional elements of the American Government. As such it will no doubt be ome popular, for it is the best work of the kind ever pub-

Next week's number of Little's Living Age (870, for February 2nd,) contains half a score of fine stories and articles from the foreign magazines and reviews, including capital sketch of Dr. Carlyle (whose Memoirs have just a capital ssetch of Dr. Cariyie (whose memoria have just been published by Ticknor & Fields) an article on Spiritual-iam, from the Saturday Review, on Animal Life, from the Atheneum, with the usual briefer articles, etc. A new serial story will be commenced immediately in The Age, and we advise our readers to go back two or three wee and take this grand periodical from the beginning of the year, and go on taking it, and reading it, as long as they

CURIOUS FREAKS OF HISTORY .- In the year 1814, during the war with England, the New England States (Maine being not created) Among the confirmations was that of Capt. Black, of New Jersey, as Quartermaster of the purpose of taking into consideration the question of seceding from the other States of held a Convention at Hartford, for the Union, in consequence of certain measures, Springfield to day, and from the fact that he expressed the opinion that the Border State and the war with England. The five States were discontented with the course of the President, and felt very quarrelsome towards the South, chiefly for commercial causes.

They insisted upon five or six amendments to the Constitution as a necessity for harmony, but agreed finally to wait for six months, at the expiration of which time they were to hold another Convention in Boston. It happened, however, that peace was concluded with Great Britain before that time, and in the general satisfaction all the difficulties were nealed, and there was no secession. Now, in this year 1861, we witness a seces-

sion movement in the opposite direction. It is the Cotton States that are discontented now, and curiously enough they also number just five. Their quarrel is with the North, and nothing but five or six amendments to the Constitution will satisfy them. And it is very remarkable, moreover, that two of the amendments demanded by New England in 1814 are now proposed in Congress—namely, that no new State shall come into the Union except by a two thirds vote in Congress, and that the President shall be elected for one term only. Thus history repeats itself, changing only geographical positions. The five manufacturing States were going to seceed forty seven years ago from the States that produced the staple article of their manufacturing industry; and the five cotton States are seceding to-day from the States that most largely use their products. Very curious, and very suggestive .- N. Y. Herald.

CHEAP PATRIOTISM .- The Massachusetts Legislature has passed resolutions tendering to the President such aid as he may require in men and money to maintain the authority. of the Government in the present crisis. This. is very cheap patriotism, of the thinnest kind. The authorities of that State are prompt to volunteer their aid to promote and prosecutea war against a portion of our own people; but when the country has been engaged in A large volume would not contain the war with foreign nations, their conduct was ass of testimony which has accumulated in just the reverse. They refused to allow their to clothe and feed her citizens who volunteered. to fight the battles of the country. True sam, therefore be sure and buy only patriousm would be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, her aid to avert civil war by repealing here which has the written signature of I. BUTTS full settlement of existing difficulties.