THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention, on Wednesday last, was largely attended-considering the shortness of the call, and the almost impassable condition of the roads in many portion of the county. Forty three districts were fully represented by some of the best men in the party; and, what was better still, the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed all through the deliberations of the Conven tion. The delegates all appeared to be actuated by the same spirit of conciliation and compromise-determined to act as a unit in support of the time-honored principles of the party,-and to lend their aid, so far as an expression of their opinion could do it, insup port of those measures of peace and adjust ment now in progress at Washington. We were never better pleased with the proceedings of any Convention, and the delegates returned home in the best possible humor. The gentlemen selected to represent the County in the State Convention, are all true and loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and will faithfully and honestly reflect the sentiments of their constituents as embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention. It was a glorious assemblage of freemen, and shows that the old Democratic column is again in motion, pre pared to battle manfully for the right as in

days of vore. Lancaster county has spoken. The old Keystone Commonwealth will speak in thun der tones, on Thursday next, and her poten tial voice will not be unheeded at Harrisburg or Washington.

"NOTHING GOING WRONG!" "Allusion has been made to the interest fell in relation to the policy of the new Adminis tration. In this, I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence From others, some deprecation. 1 still think I was right. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the present without a prece

dent which could enable me to judge by the past, it has seemed fitting that before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field. To be sure, after all, being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as future events make a change necessary, I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, FOR THERE IS NOTHING GOING

'It is a consoling circumstance that, when out THERE IS NOTHING THAT REALLY HURTS ANYBODY. We enter tain different views upon political questions
BUT NOBODY IS SUFFERING ANY THING. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it I judge that all we want s time and patience, and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken the people."

We make the above extract from a speech delivered by Mr. LINCOLN, the President elect at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday last. We emphasise the words to which we specially invite the attention of our readers.

It is recorded in history that Nero first had the city of Rome set on fire by his minions, and then amused himself fiddling in the very height of the conflagration. Mr. LIN. coun, it is true, has not applied the torch of coun, it is true, has not applied the torch of the incendiary to the dwellings of his counkeep silence;" and when men wrangle by the trymen, but he and his party have done an | mouth with no certainty that they mean the infinitely worse act than the Roman Emperor, for their odious doctrines and ultra course of conduct, for the last few years, have already sion" are much used in these days, and often severed our glorious Union, and, if not soon with some temper and hot blood. arrested in their mad career by the American people, will pull down the Temple of Liberty derstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words, about our ears, and destroy the fairest and not from dictionaries, but from the men themmost perfect fabric of Government ever created selves, who certainly deprecate the things on the face of the globe.

And yet with ruin and destruction staring him in the face—with a bankrupt government army into South Carolina, without the consent and a wide spread paralyzation of every kind of business-with thousands and tens of thousands of our industrious mechanics and laborers thrown out of employment, and their wives and children reduced almost to the starvation point-with civil war and all its attendant horrors staring us in the face, and the whole country groaning to be delivered from present and prospective evils-this modern despot is disposed to be facetious over the ruin his election has brought about, and treats with school boy levity the earnest and thrilling appeals of his countrymen.

"There is nothing going wrong," says Mr. LINCOLN! "There is nothing that really hurts anybody," says this embryo President! "Nobody is suffering anything," says this callous and unfeeling Republican Chief! The language employed in his speech, is beneath the dignity of a statesman, and the sentiments and deliberate misrepresentation. His admircan they make him out a fit person to occupy the Presidential chair.

The parallel between Nero and Lincoln is complete. Well may the suffering people exclaim: God save the Republic from such Rulers.

MR. LINCOLN'S TARIFF VIEWS. Mr. Lincoln made a tariff speech to the people of Pittsburg, on the 15th inst., from which we make the following extract:

"If I have any recommendation to make, it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capaci ty, should study the whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of the common country, so that when the time of action arrives to advocate that protection may be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the reapers of Chicago."

We can very well imagine what the Presi dent elect means in reference to the tariff interests of Pennsylvania, but what he intends beyond our comprehension. We suppose he judge from the specimen sheet before us. will enlighten the public on these points in his first annual message to Congress.

THE VOTES COUNTED.

On Wednesday last, in accordance with the Constitutional provision, the Electoral votes of the different States for President and Vice ity. He was appointed to his present position President of the United States were counted in presence of the Senate and House of Rep. resentatives, at Washington, and Vice President Breckinridge declared the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN. for four years from the 4th of March, 1861.

The vote stood : LINCOLN and HAHLIN, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, BELL and EVERETT, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. 12

WHOLE NUMBER, 303 THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—The bill to com-

The Lancaster Intelligencer | ADOPTION OF MR. GUTHBIE'S PROP-

The basis of adjustment submitted by Mr. Guthrie, which we publish below, was adopted by the Peace Congress late on Wednesday night, with a proviso that no territory shall hereafter be acquired without the approval of three-fourths of the Senate. With this proviso, Mr. Guthrie's plan is as follows:

wiso, Mr. Guthrie's plan is as follows:

Arrola 1. That all territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west on the parallel of 35 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and in all territory north of that line lavoluntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited while it shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government; and in all territory south of that line involuntary servitude is recognised as it exists in the Southern States of the United States, and are the united as the content of the United as the content of the United States, and are Territorial Government; and so it exists in the Southern States of the Union, while such territory shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government is shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary service, according to the laws and usages of the State from which such persons may be taken; nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial recognizance; the United States Courts of each and every such Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the Courts and all the departments of the Territorial Government under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ABTICLE 2. That no Territory shall hereafter be

servitude or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ARTICLE 2. That no Territory shall hereafter be sequired by the United States without the conourrence of a majority of the Senators of the States north of Mason's and Dizon's line, and also a majority of the Senators south of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired, shall be ratified without the two-thirds vote of the Senators, as required by the Constitution.

ARTICLE 3. That the Constitution, and no amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching

State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the One of States on persons bound to labor than on land, in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of Federal officers.

officers.

ARTICLE 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of figitives from labor, from any other State or Territory of the United State to the person to whom such services or labor is due.

Territory of the United State to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ARTICLE 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH The speech of Mr. Lincoln, at Indianapolis, which was a prepared one and read from the nanuscript,) will be perused with more than ordinary interest, as indicating the policy to be pursued by the incoming Administration. Whether his elegant allusion to "the little pills of the homeopathist," or to "free love" arrangements, will comport with the dignity of a President elect of the United States, is not for us to say, as men differ widely in their F. notions of what is proper and polite and what is the reverse. Mr. Lincoln said:

Fellow Citizens of the State of Indianaam here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and ust cause of the whole country and the whole same thing while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words "coercion" and "invamake sure, if we can, that we do not misunthey would represent by the use of the words. What, then, is "coercion?" What is "invasion?" Would the marching of an of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be invasion? I certainly think it would be "coercion" also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be 'invasion" or "coercion?" Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homeopathist would be much too large for it to wallow. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but rather a sort of "free love" arrangement, to be maintained on passional attraction. By the way, ir what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not

the dignity of a statesman, and the sentiments he uttered, with the facts staring him in the face at every point he makes in his journey to Washington, either fix upon him a total ignorance of the real condition of things existing in the country, or brand him with wilful right of a State to rule all which is less than itself and to ruin all which is less than itself and to ruin all which is less than itself and to ruin all which is less than itself and to ruin all which is less than itself, and to ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a county, in a given ers and parasites may take either horn of the case, should be equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon principle, on what rightful principle, may a State, being no more than one fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionably larger sub-division of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of coun try with its people by merely calling it a State? Fellow citizens, I am not asserting

anything. I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell. THANKS-to our old friend Thomas Welsh, Esq., Postmaster of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, for a late copy of the Montgomery Daily Advertiser, containing full proceedings of the Southern Congress now in session at that city, and also the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America." The paper itself is of the by urging the protection of the Corn of handsome typographical appearance, and is Illinois and the Reapers of Chicago, is really ably and efficiently conducted, if we are to

Mr. W. is, we believe, a native of Churchtown, in this county, but has resided in the South for the past twenty five or thirty years, and has filled with great credit to himself several places of honor, trust and responsibilby President Buchanan. We hope he may

long live to enjoy the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in his adopted State.

A PROCLAMATION. Mr. Buchanan, in accordance with custom, has issued a Proclamation, convening the U. S. Senate in extra session, on the 4th of March, for the purpose of acting upon such communications as may be made to the body by President Lincoln.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL. The U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Saw-ARD, has stricken out that part of the tariff mute the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed the House of Representatives on Saturday, by a very decisive vote—as did also the bill to aid the Sunbury and Erie nia. What will our Republican friends asy to this?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CO. CONVENTION

43 DISTRICTS REPRESENTED GREAT UNANIMITY AND HARMONY.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c. . The Democratic County Convention, for the purpose of electing eighteen delegates to the State Conven-tion, which meets at Harrisburg on Thursday next, 21st nst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., met at Pulton Hall, in this city, Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Notwithstanding se short notice for the convening of the Convention, and the almost impassable condition of the roads, 43 districts were fully represented—showing that the Democracy of the county are alive to the vast imr designs of Abolitionists and fanatics on the one hand to order by FREDERICK S. PYFER, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, and Hon. GEO. SANDERSON WAS nominated as President, and ALPRED SANDERSON, City, and FRANKLIN CLARK, Strasburg township, were chosen temporary Secretaries. Mayor SANDERSON was introduced to the Convention by Mr. Pyres, and spoke in substance as follows:] The Mayor was greeted with frequent applause during the delivery and at the close of his remarks.]

lows:] The Mayor was greeted with frequent applause during the delivery and at the close of his remarks.]

General of the manifestation of your kindness, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the position to which you have called me with fairness and impartiality.

We have fallen, Gentlemen, upon evil times. The clouds of adversity are lowering in our political firmament, and are fearfully portentous of evil to our hitherto happy and contented country. This glorious Union, whose career of greatness has been unexampled in the history of nations—whose flag, with its stars and stripes undimmed, has floated proudly at the masthead of our National vessels in every clime and on every sea—this Union, which has from the world of the whole world, is now upon the brink of destruction and it becomes every true patriot, every well-wisher of the race, every friend of liberty, no matter what his political predilections may have heretofore been, to exert all his inducence and all his energy to bring about a restoration of harmony and peace to the Republic.

All eyes are now directed to the Democratic party. It is the only political organisation which has stood the test of time, and has shown itself capable of administering the Government in accordance with popular opinion, and in the true spirit of Constitutional liberty. The Democratic party has always been in favor of the Union, as it is—in favor of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. Its mission now is, through a spirit of conciliation and compromise, to heal the wounds inflicted upon our bleeding country, and to restore fraternity and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Democracy of Lancaster county, like their brethren throughout the Commonwealth, are the advocates of peace and unity, in opposition to the coercion and disunion policy of the Opposition leaders. They want union and harmony; not bloody, fratricidal war, which can only result in a total and irremediable dismemberment of the Nation. They wish to de full and ample

mony; not bloody, fratricidal war, which can only result in a total and irremediable dismemberment of the Nation. They wish to do full and ample justice to the South, and concede to her all her Constitutional rights. They desire to approach our Southern brethren with the olive branch—not with the sword. In short, they go for preserving and perpetuating the Uulou as it is, and, to accomplish this desirable object, are willing to make all reasonable compromises so as to accomplish a speedy adjustment of our National difficulties.

or National difficulties.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me again to re GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Permit me again to re-turn you my sincere thanks for the honor you have con-terred upon me in selecting me for your presiding officer. May I not hope that our deliberations will be conducted with harmony and in the true spirit of Democracy, and that nothing will occur to give offence to a single Individ-ual in this large and intelligent body of freemen. Your duty, Gentlemen, under the call of the State Exco-utive Committee, is to select eighteen delegates to represent Lancaster county in the ensuing Democratic State Conven-tion, to be held at Harrisburg on the 21st inst.

The list of wards, boroughs and townships was then

called over, and the following gentlemen presented cre dentials of their election and were admitted as members of the Convention:

Bart—William E.Mitchell, Harrison Graham, William K.
Mitchell, Dr. John Martin, Edwin Garrett.

Cærnarvon—J. Allison Hornberger, David E. Williams,
A. K. McCormick, Samuel Cox, George Ax.

Colerain—R. B. Patterson, Robert Hogg, John Whiteside,
C. Blackburn, D. H. Cochran.

Columbia—North Ward—Nicholas McDonald, Jacob 8.

Roath, Lewis Tredenick, H. B. of the Convention:

C. Blackburn, D. H. Cochran.

Columbia—North Ward—Nicholas McDonald, Jacob S. Roath, Lewis Tredenick, H. B. Essick, Thomas Wolsh, Esq.

"South Ward—Michael Clepper, Peter A. Kimburg, William Shuman, James Shreder, F. S. Bletx.

Conestoga—U. Strickler, A. R. Hees, M. R. Sourbeer, S. S. Welsh, John Martin, Esq.
Conoy—John H. Smith, John B. Small, Frederick M. Gramm, Peter Shroff, Emanuel Nagle.
Donegal East—Col. Thomas Houston, Jacob Gorner, Peter J. Albright, Henry Haines, Jacob Markley.
Donegal West—Jacob Donecher, William Morning, Andrew J. Kelly, John B. Horst, Matthias Shent, Drumore—Robert W. Moore, Sanders McCullough, John McSparrau, James Gain, John S. Jordan.
Earl—Peter Ream, Dr. J. Leaman Winters, Capt. Isaac Hull, John H. Hull, Jacob Keller.
Eden—William Dungan, William J. Hess, Robert Montgomery, James Duncan, Patrick Swisher.
Ephrata—Jeremiah Mohler, P. Martin Heitler, Benjamin F. Hull, G. M. Groff, Peter Fieles.
Elizabeth—Joseph S. Keener, Esq., Isaac G. Wechter, James H. McCausland. . Nccausiang. thtown Bor.—Jacob Felix, J. H. Bletz, H. A. Wade, J. B. Shultz, C. S. Ebersole, Fulton—S. W. Scott, Lawrence Hipple, William F. Jenkins, Samuel Wicke. Esq. J. G. Hanna.
Hempfield Esat—David Ringwalt, Henry Hoffman, Abraham Sheirich, Dr. Samuel Parker, Reubebus Bowman.
Hempfield West—John M. Weller, Dr. E. Haldeman, Dr. George Rilne, George Rettew, David Weidler.
Lampeter Esat—Col. Joel L. Lighburer, Henry W. Gara, Christian Erb, Henry Keneagy, Henry Lora.
Lampeter West—Samuel Weaver, Samuel Long, Henry M. Miller.

1. Miller.
City—N. W. Ward—Col. John Rankin, J. B. Amwake,
Esq., Frederick S. Pyfer, Esq., Lewis City—N. W. Ward—Col. John Rankin, J. B. Amwake,
Esq. Frederick S. Pyfer, Esq., Lewis
Zecher, S. A. Wylie.

"N. E. Ward—Hon. Issac E. Hiester, John Carr,
Lewis Haldy, Geo. M. Kline, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Sanderson.

"S. W. Ward—Dr. Henry Carpenter, Emanuel
Kirk, James Peoples, George Waltz,
Henry C. Locher.

"S. E. Ward—J. B. Kaufman, Esq., Col. William
S. Amweg, John Hensler, Dr. P.
Cassidy, James Barnes, Jr.
Laucaster Twp.—Benjamin Huber, Jacob M. Frantz,
Wilberforce Nevin, Esq., Peter E. Lightner, Dan'l Hartman.
Leacock—John Reed, Peter Beam, William Sheaffer, John
Lightner, J. M. Martin.
Leacock Upper—Dr. Isaac C. Weidler, Dr. A. S. Bare,
Michael Bender, Isaac L. Bard, George W. Linville.
Little Britain—Col. James Patterson, W. W. Hensel, E.
Patterson.
Manhelm Bor.—Robert R. Evans, Nathan Worley, Jacob
E. Cross, A. J. Eby, F. H. Arndt.
Manhelm Twp.—Benjamin Workman, Benjamin, Eby

B. Patterson.

Manheim Bor.—Robert R. Evans, Nathan Worley, Jacob E. Cross, A. J. Eby, F. H. Arndt.

Manheim Twp.—Benjamin Workman, Benjamin Eby, Martin S. Heiser, George Wissner, Paul Hamilton.

Manor—Abraham Petters, George G. Brush, Esq., Conrad A. Kraus, Isaac Habecker, John Brandt, Sr.

Marietts Bor.—Charles Kelly, Dr. John Huston, John W. Clark, Lewis Martin, Christian Plum.

Mount Joy Bor.—Henry Shaffeer, William Pinkerton, Joshus Leader, Samuel Eckert, John H. Brenneman.

Paradise-Richard E. Barrick, Robert Taggart, David McFalls, Heory Eckert, Sr., Aaron Baine.

Penn.—H. R. Hull, Aron Longenecker, Samuel Plasterer, Sr., Emanuel Keener, George Courad?

Pequea—John Bener, Michael Zercher, G. E. Sehner.

Providence—William McMullin, Amoe Winters, Thomas Robinson, John Tweed, Joshua Winters.

Sadsbury—John D. Harrar, Isaac Walker, Franklin Hompsber, Nathaniel Gillespie, Jacob R. Townsend.

Salsbury—Truman Wallace, Dr. John N. Eckert, David Kurtz, John Bartley, Isaac W. Rutter.

Strasburg Bor.—William T. McPhail, Esq., William Black, George B. Eager, Jacob Hildebraud, Wm. Clark, Strasburg Twp.—Franklin Clark, Jefferson N. Neff, Henry Spindler, Sr., Jemes Clark, Daniel B. Potts.

Warwick—Samuel E. Keller, Allen Kling, J. F. Romber-

Warwick—Samuel E. Keller, Allen Kline, J. F. Bomber-ger, R. R. Tshudy, John Birkinbine. Washington Bor.—Christian Snyder, Col. Joseph Schoch, Joseph E. Charles, John A. Brush, Esq., George W. Ervin. The organization of the Convention was then completed y the selection of the following officers: President:
Hon. GEO. SANDERSON, City.

HON. GEO. BANDERSON, City.

Vice Presidents:
John Martin. Esq., Conestoga,
Dr. Isaao C. Wildler, Upper Leacock,
Michael Clepper, Columbia,
Henry Shapper, Columbia,
Henry Shappers, Mount Joy Bor.,
Col. James Pattreson, Little Britain,
Abraban Peters, Manor,
Jacob E. Cross, Manheim Bor.,
Sanders McCullouge, Drumore,
George G. Briber Feb. Manor,
George G. Briber Feb. Manor, SANDERS MCCULLOUGH, Drumore, GEORGE G. BRUSH, ESQ., MANOR, JACOB M. FRANTZ, LAUCASHET TWP, JAMES H. MCCAUSLAND, Elizabeth, TRUMAN WALLACE, Salisbury, CHARLES KELLT, MARISTA BOR.

CHARLES KELLT, Marietta Bor.

Scretaries:

Alfred Sanderson, City,
Franklin Clark, Strasburg Twp.,
Stuart A. Wylke, City,
Hiram R. Hull, Penn,
J. H. Eletz, Elizabethtown Bor.,
Thomas Welsh, Req., Columbia,
William F. Jenkins, Fulton. WM. T. McPHAIL, Esq., of Strasburg Bor., then moved hat a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft resolu

tions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Dr. A. S. Babk, of Upper Leacock, moved to amend, that the committee consist of one member from each distheir committee-man. After some discussion by Messrs. McPhail, J. B. Anware, sq., Dr. Barr and Dr. CARPENTER, the amendment was

adopted, and the committee were authorized to select their The committee consisted of the following-named gentle en, who were instructed to report on the re-assembling of the Convention in the afternoon:

of the Cavention in the afternoon:

Bart, William K. Mitchell; Cærnarvon, William McOut cheon; Colerain, R. B. Patterson; Colimbia, North Ward, H. B. Essick; South Ward, James Shroder; Conestoga, A. R. Hess; Conoy, Emanuel Nagle; Donegal East, Jacob Donecher; Drumore, John McSparran; Earl, Capt. Issac Hull; Ephrata, P. Martin Heitler; Elisabeth, Joseph S. Keener, Eaq.; Elizabethtown Bor, H. A. Wade; Rden, William Dungan; Fuiton, Lawrence Hipple; Hempfield East, Dr. Samuel Parker; Hempfield West, John M. Weller; Lampeter East, Col. Joel L. Lightner; Lampeter West, Samuel Parker; Hempfield West, John M. Weller; Lampeter East, Col. Joel L. Lightner; Lampeter West, N. E. Ward, George M. Klina, Eqq; S. W. Ward, Dr. Henry Carpenter; S. B. Ward, J. B. Amwake, Esq; N. E. Ward, George M. Klina, Esq.; Lescock, J. M. Martin: Lescock Upper, Dr. A. S. Bare; Little Britain, Robert W. Moore; Manheim Bor., Andrew J. Eby; Manheim Twp, Benjamin Eby; Manor, George G. Brush, Esq.; Marletta Bor., John W. Clark; Mount Joy Bor., Joshus Leader; Paradise, Robert Taggart; Penn, Hiram R. Hull; Pequea, G. E. Sehner; Providence, Thomas Roblinson; Sadsbury, Issac Walker; Salisbury, David Kurts; Strasburg Bor., William T. McPhali, Esq.; Strasburg Twp, Franklin Clark; Warwick, Samuel E. Keller; Washington Bor., John A. Brush, Esq.

The following nominations were then made for delegate

o the State Convention:

ollowing nominations were then made for delegistate Convention:

R. R. Tshudy, Warwick,
James Duffy, Marietta,
George G. Brush, Saq, Manor,
Isaac Walker, Sadabury,
Hon. Isaac R. Heiseter, City,
Dr. E. Haldeman, West Hempfield,
Michael Clepper, Columbia,
William F. Jenkins, Fulton,
Col. Thomas Houston, East Donegal,
Thomas Welsh, Esq. Columbia,
Col. James Patterson, Little Britain,
John H. Smith, Conoy,
Gen. George M. Steinman, City.
H. M. North, Esq. Columbia,
J. H. Bletz, Elisabethtown Bor.,
Dr. P. Castidy, City,
Col. Joseph Schoch, Washington Bor.,
John M. Heyberger, Bart,
William T. McPhail, Esq. Strasburg Bor.,
Henry Ebaffoer, Mount Joy Bor.,
George M. Kline, Esq. City,
Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq. City,
Nathan Worley, Manheim Bor.,
Molton R. Sample, Leacock,
Dr. A. S. Bare, Upper Leacock,
Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., Lancaster Twp.,
Henry Eckert, Paradis,
Hon. Geo. Sanderson, City,
Jacob B. Anwake, Esq. City,
Robert Monigomery, Eden,
Joseph S. Heeney, Ksq., Elisabeth,
John H. Hull, Earl,

Dr. Imas C. Weidler, Upper Leacock,

The Convention then adjourned until 11/4 o'clock, P. M.

APTERNOON SESSION. Upon the re-assembling of the Convention in the after on, George M. Kling, Esq., Chairman of the Committee Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted

on Mesolutions, reported the following, which were adopt without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That a restoration of good feeling between the citizens of our common country. North and flouts should be, and we believe is, the paramount feeling severy patriotic heart, no matter how they may have be divided in political sentiment. To that great object, no that the country is in imminent danger, should be seficed all sectional prejudice and the spirit of partisanal which has heretofore divided the people. Therefore Mesolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster count speaking, as they do, the sentiments of a large majority the people of our country and State, earnestly commend the attention of Congress, the excellent propositions of the the people of our county and State, earnestly commend to the attention of Congress, the excellent propositions of the venerable and distinguished Sensitor from Rentneky, Mr. Crittenden, believing that their adoption, or these of the Border States, or any other of a similar character, would greatly conduce to a restoration of peace and harmony. North and South—arrest the progress of secession, and once more and forever unite all the States in one common bond of love.

Resolved That the Democracy of Lancas'er county are true and devoted friends of the Union, alike opposed to Abolitionism and sectionalism on the one hand, and secession on the other, and in favor of equal and exact justice being meted out to the South and the North; and opposed to any resort to force for the maintenance of the

Union, except in the protection of its property and the col-lection of its revenues.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repeal of all Per-sonal Liberty Bills, and every other legislative enactment which is obnoxious to the Bouth, and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States on the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Before proceeding to hallot for delegates, a motion was made and unanimously adopted that Hon. I.E. Husses, be requested to address the Convention. Mr. H. complied with the request, came forward to the platform, and was greeted ordial greeting given him, and stated that he hardly felt able to speak as he should like to, owing to the condition his voice, he having contracted a severe cold. Below will be found an imperfect synopsis of his truly able and

He said that the Democracy of Pennsylvania w engaged in the present movement of their own choice— They preferred that national, patriotic demonstration should be made by all people interested in the welfare of the country, without distinction of party. In that spirit be Democrate participated in the grand Union demonstration of Philadelphia in Independence Squara. In the same kind in Lancaster. But in both places they encountered a partizan opposition from the Republican leaders at the start. In Philadelphia the opponents of compromise invaded the assemblies of its friends; and the effort to get up a Union meeting in Lancaster was denounced by the violent Republicans as a scheme to promote the re-election of Mayor Sanderson. How little need there was for Mayor S. and his friends to resort to such triakery is shown by the result of the late City election!

While the Democrats in Congress have exhibited an anxious desire to adjust the present difficulties, the Republicans have opposed them at every noint. These beachers

ileans have opposed them at every point. There has been with the latter no forbearance, no conciliation, no compromise with the latter no forbearance, no conciliation, no compromise with the latter no forbearance, no conciliation, no compromise with the latter no forbearance, no conciliation, no compromise with the latter no forbearance, no conciliation, no compromise with rations with arms in the humocracy desire to negotiate—the Border Slave States that the Democracy desire to negotiate—the Border Slave States that the Democracy desire to negotiate—the Border Slave States that the Democracy desire to negotiate—the Border Slave States that the Democracy desire to consider the question of secession. And Tennessee, whose returns are now echoling through the press, has cast such majorities for the Union, that it is doubtful whether our own Pennsylvania could express a more decided union sentiment.

Instead of exiting mutual affection, these demonstrations call forth such acknowledgments as the following: Stavens—the representative in Congress of this peace-lowing district—declares that rather than compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, he would see the Government shallered into ten thousand adoms. The President elect as neers at the efforts of the patriots of the North, and endeavors to stigmatize them as "professional Union savers." And the Governor of Pennsylvania, in selecting Commissioners to attend the Conference of the Border States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, in selecting Commissioners to attend the Conference of the Border States on only ignores over 230,000 Democratic voters by giving them no representation, but appoints David Wilmot, the most offensive man in our State to the South! He who negotiates with such an instrument desires to fail.

But the Republicant tell us that they have nothing to compromise, and that it is the unconditional duty of the South to States with us as such condemned by the whole theory of our government—but it has acquired power by the sufficace—and as such c

the avenues of honorable ambition closed upon them remains to be seen!

In what attitude do the Republicaus now insist upon the enforcement of the laws? Their own platform denies and defeas a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The more turbulent among them avow their purpose to change the spinions of the Court by appointing a sufficient number of new Judges to outvote the present majority. A beautiful party to demand the execution of the law, who defy the judgment and propose to tamper with the organization, of the highest tribunal known to the law! Well may the South claim new guaranties and protection from the usurpations of such a party! The Constitution itself affords but slender shelter from a majority who proclaim the intention to control the Court that expounds the Constitution.

jority who proclaim the intention to control the Court that expounds the Constitution. The Democracy of Lancaster county cherish a devoted attachment to the Union of the States—they are "professional Union savers," and accept this term of derision as badge of the proudest distinction. They are for the whole Union as it is—for compromise with the Border States, and for every possible effort to reclaim the Guif States by conciliation and kindness. But they love even the Guif States too well to consent to part with them, and would use the fatherly hand of the General Government to restrain them from wandering away.

We cannot endure the prospect of a dissolution of the Union. Apart from pecuniary value and material greatness, it is endeared by historical names and associations which we can neither surrender nor divide. We cannot part with the soil that has been consecrated by the lives and deeds of Washington, Jackson and Clay. We would not obscure the lustre even of our National holidays, by giving up our interest in the homes and graves of those who hallowed these epochs of our National history.

And the great heart of the nation—fettered though it be by a Republican Congress and Republican Legislatures on the one hand, and Secession Legislatures on the one hand, and Secession Legislatures on the other—throbs responsive to this sentiment. It waits but opportunity for expression. Depend upon it, when the ballot boxes of the North again open, they will record the righteous rebuke of an outraged people to those who have "ront God's creation

From turret to foundation."

The sceptre is about to return to the hands of the Democracy. Let them prepare to receive and retain it. If they take their new positions with care, move warily forward, and "bear their high faculties meekly," they may enjoy the confidence of the country for years to come.

During the delivery of his speech, Mr. Hirster was frequently greeted with the most rapturous applause, and at the confluence of the country for years to come.

quently greeted with the most rapturous applause, and at he conclusion the Convention rose to its feet and gave him three tremendous cheers. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for eighteen

lelegates to the State Convention, with the following

Same	the the	Diate	Con	rention,	with	the	follov
alt:							
R. 1	R. R. Tshudy			had		94 v	otes.
	nes Duff			"		32	"
	rge G. I			66		34	"
Isa	ac Walk	er		44		24	4
Ho	o. Isaac	E. Hier	ster	"		43	44
Dr.	E. Hald	eman		**		23	4
Mic	bael Cle	DDer		66		7	46
Wil	liam F.	Jenkin	g	44		12	"
Col.	Thomas	Hous!	ton	66		16	"
The	mas We	lsb		44		23	4
Col.	James :	Patters	on	"		28	æ
	n H. Su			66		12	**
Ger	. Geo. M	. Stein	man	"		33	"
H . 1	M. North	1		"		23	"
J. I	I. Bletz			44		15	"
Dr.	P. Cassi	dy		**		10	"
Col.	Joseph	School	L	64		14	"
Joh	n M. He	vberge	F	"		15	**
Wil	liam T.	McPha	it	66		19	44
Her	ry Shaf	Der		"		26	"
	rge M. E			"		28	44
San	uel H. I	Reynolo	lя	"		24	"
Nat	han Wo	rley		**		19	**
Mol	ton R. S.	ample		44		6	**
Dr.	A. S. Ba	re `		4		27	u
Rev	. J. W. 1	Vevin,	D. D.	"		27	"
\mathbf{Hen}	ry Ecke	rt		"		15	46
	. Geo. S		n	"		35	"
Jaco	b B. An	wake		u		18	"
Rob	ert Mon	tgomer	y	66			
Jose	ph 8. K	9 9 000	-	u		23	44
	H. Hu			4 *		2	"
Dr.	Isaac C.	Weidle	r	£1			"
Fran	aklin Ho	uston		u			"
H. A	. Wade			"			"
Dr.	Isaac Wi	inters		"			**

Dr. ISAAC WINTERS having received 21 votes, one vot less than necessary to a choice, on motion of Dr. Hener Carpenter, seconded by Mr. John H. Hull, he was elected he eighteenth delegate by acclamation ected delegates to represent the County of Lancaster the State Convention :

SENATORIAL DELEGATES. Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, Hon. Geo. Sanderson, R. R. Tshudy, REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES. George M. Kline, Eq.,
Col. James Patterson,
Dr. A. S. Bare,
Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D.,
Henry Shafner.
Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq.,
Isaac Walker,
Dr. E. Haldeman,
Thomas Welsh, Esq.,
H. M. North, Esq.,
Joseph S. Keener, Esg. H. M. North, Esq., Joseph S. Keener, Kaq., Dr. Issac Winters.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That the delegates chosen this day to the State onvention be authorized to fill any vacancies which may After a few remarks from the President, the Convention adjourned sine die with three rousing cheers for the

Mr. Lincoln Couing.-It is understood that the President elect will visit Harrisburg, on Friday next, the 22d inst. He is expected to pass through Lancaster on his way from Philadelphia, which latter city he will leave in the morning, and it is rumored will stop here for a few minutes.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the charter election in Palmyra yesterday, by from 30 to 40 majority.

BINGAMPTON, Feb. 5—At the charter election D. D. Benton, Democrat, was elected president over Robinson, Republican, by 100 majority. Four Democratic and two Repub-lican aldermen were elected. Thirty-four guns were fired by the Democrats over their

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR, AND ELECTION CITY OFFICERS—The City Councils met in their respec-ted Chambers, City Hall, on Tucckay afternoon last at 2 lock. After the approval of the Mayor's bond by both suches, they met in Courention in the Chamber of Com-mic Council when the Chamber of Com-mic Council when the Chamber of Comvolock. After the approval of the Mayor's bond by both branches, they met in Convention in the Chamber of Com-mon Conneil, when the following proceedings took place: The Convention was called to order by James H. Barnes, Ben. President of Select Conneil, when 23 members answered

The Convention was called to order by James H. Barnes, see. President of Select Council, when M members answered to their sames

Micesta. Carpenter and Ensel were appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor elect, and request his attendance, for the purpose of being qualified.

Messes. Howell and Wilson were appointed a committee to wait upon william Carpenter, Esq., City Recorder, to request his attendance for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the Mayor elect.

The committee soon returned with the Mayor and City Recorder, who were received by the members rising.

The oath of office was then administered, after which the Mayor delivered the following.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTIAMAN OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS, AND FRILOW-CITLERS: Having again been called by the voice of the people of Lancaster City to the Chief Magiatracy, under circumstances of a peculiarly gratifying character, it is my purpose to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

The decision of the people, on Tuesday last—in one aspect of the case—must be looked upon as an amphatic endorsement of the efforts being made by distinguished conservative statesmen, and the masses generally who sympathize with them, to bring about a fair, honorable, and peacoable adjustment of our National difficulties, and thereby prevent civil war and an irreparable rupture of the Union. The issue was made between the friends of compromise and peace on the one hand, and the advocates of corrections and internecine strife on the other, and this question entered largely into the contest, independently a glorious one in favor of the restoration of peace to our distracted country, and this I view of vastly greater importance than any mere party or presonal triumph, however grateful it is to my feelings to enjoy to so great a degree the condit-nee and good will of my fellow-citizens. We live in a great and glorious country, under institutions established and cemented by the blood of our fore-fathers. We are favored, under Prov conciliation which are reasonable and just in order that the bonds of brotherhood may be strengthened, and the Union perpetuated to the latest posterity. May we not hope that the day is far distant when this Union will have to be held together by military force—when brother shall be arrayed sgainst brother in bloody strife, and desolating war and devastation shall take the place of fraternity and

war and devastation shall take the place of fraternity and prosperity.

The financial condition of the City was never more prosperous than at the present time. During the year a large amount of work was done on the streets—the North Queen and Orange Street Sewer, (a valuable and highly necessary improvement,) was constructed at the conjoint expense of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the City; the much needed and excellent improvement was nearly completed in Centre Square; and the East Basin was repaired in a substantial manner, at a heavy, but absolutely necessary, expense. But, notwithstanding these extraordinary appropriations and expenditures, one of which—the repairs at the Basin—could not have been anticipated, there will still remain, at the close of the present fiscal year on the 18th inst. a balance in the Treasury amounting to \$4,000, after paying all demands upon it In the mean time, during the year, the Sinking Fund has been increased \$4,200, being a virtual reduction of the public debt to that amount. This Fund has now reached the handsome sum of \$42,675.31—of which amount \$40,813.91 is funded, and the balance, \$1,861.40, is in unfunded bonds. The interest accruing from the Sinking Fund, and which is appropriated and of the property of the amount. This Fund has now reached the handsome sum of \$42,675.31—of which amount \$40,81.91 is funded, and the balance, \$1,801.40, is in unfunded bonds. The interest accruing from the Sloking Fund, and which is appropriated exclusively to the redemption of City bonds failing due, amounts at the present time to nearly \$2,800.

It gives me much pleasure to communicate this information to the Councils, at the commencement of their labors, and it will, doubtless, be gratifying to our common constituency. The most rigid economy has been practised in every branch of the Municipal Government, and no small share of credit is due to the excellent Finance Committee of the past year, for their close attention and praiseworthy scrutiny in the management of the finances. The other Committees of Councils were equally faithful in the discharge of their duties. It will be my duty, (and I shall promptly and cheerfully discharge it, to co-operate with you, Gentlemen of the Councils, in every proper and legitimate effort to advance the interests of the City, and promote the public good and convenience of the citizens.

I feel inexpressibly grateful to my fellow-oltizons for again electing ms to the Mayorally of the City. To have his official acts endorsed by such a constituency—citizens of all political parties—is an honor that any man might envy. The best return I can make for their kindness and confidence is, to discharge the duties devolving upon me faithfully and impartially, and this I pledge myself to do regardless of consequences to myself.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of City

faithfully and impartially, and this I pledge myself to do regardless of consequences to myself.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of City Officers, and elected the following gentlemen to serve for the ensuing year:
City Tosaurer—Henry C. Wentz.
City Solicitor—Aldus J. Neff. Esq.
City Assessor—Charles R. Frailey, Esq.
Superintendent of Water Works—Hugh Dougherty.
Street Commissioner—Henry Schaum.
Oity Regulator—James C. Carpenter, Esq.
Assistant Regulators—George Albright and George Gundaker.

aker.

Messenger to Councils—John Dorwart.

Councils then adjourned to their respective chambers.

The President of Select Council announced the follow The President of Select Council announced the ionow ig Standing Committees:
Finance—Messrs. Zhhm and Carpenter.
Water—Messrs. Kline, Deaner and Evans.
Street—Messrs. Howell and Blickensderfer.
Market—Messrs. Rathvon and Evans.
Fire Engine and Hose—Messrs. Evans, Blickensderfer—Dethvan.

Buchanan Relief Fund—Messrs. Zahm and Blickens erfer.
Police—Messrs. Kline, Rathvon and Deaner.
Lamps—Messrs. Howell and Deaner.
City Property—Messrs. Carpenter and Howell.
The President of Common Council announced to Standard Committee.

The Freedock of Common Council announce g Standing Committees:
Finance—Messrs. Russel and Shober.
Water—Messrs. Biller, Cooley and Bowers.
Street—Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Trout.
Market—Messrs. Brooks and Bowers.
Englue and Hose—Messrs. Reese, Pyle and:

PRESENTATION OF A CANE TO HIGH CONSTA-BLE HUBER.—A number of the Democratic friends of Mr. SAMUEL HUBER. the newly-elected High Constable of this city, presented that gentleman with a splendid silver-headed cane, of highly-polished shony wood, on Thursday evening last, at Fitspatrick's Hotel. South Queen street. The committee of presentation, consisting of Messrs. George Waltz, Henry Wilhelm, Henry Schaum and James Peoples, had called a meeting for the purpose. It was organized on motion of Dr. Henry Carpeuter, by the appointment of Mr. James McCapperry as President, Alpers Sanderson, Secretary. Gro. W. MoEleor, Eaq., in behalf of the committee, presented the cane to Mr. Huber in a few neat and eloquent remarks. He paids beautiful tribute to the predecessor of Mr. the late Mr. Myers, and concluded by speaking of the confidence the party and citizens generally had in the integrity and efficiency of Mr. Huber.

The gift was received in behalf of Mr. Huber by H. B. Swark, Esq., who highly complimented the recipient as a citizen and officer, and also coincided with Mr. McElroy in his brief but eloquent eulogium upon the deceased High Constable.

Both speeches were exceedingly appropriate to the

his brief Dut story uses a variety appropriate to the occa-constable. Both speeches were exceedingly appropriate to the occa-sion, and the whole stain was of a very interesting nature. The following inscription is on the head of the cane: Presented

to

S. HUBER, High Constable,

by his
Democratic Friends,
Lancaster, Feb. 14, 1861. Going to. HARRISBUG .- The Fencibles, with their superb Silver Band, will visit Harrisburg on Friday next, 22d inst., and participate in the ceremonies of raising the stars and stripes over the Capitol. They will leave the city in a special train at 6 o'clock in the morning, and return the same day. They will be equipped in their full winter uniform.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.-The numerous AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—The numerous friends of Rev. Alfred Cookman, A. M., of Phiadelphia, will be pleased to learn that he will lecture in St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening next, (20th inst.,) on the subject of "Concentrated Energy." Mr. Cookman is well known as one of the most eloquent and popular speakers in the State, and we have no doubt he will have a large andlence on this occasion.

Drowned.-On Saturday afternoon last, a man named Philip Bontz, residing at the Oid Factory, was drowned in the Conestoga, a short distance below the Poor House Bridge. He and a German man were in a boat, when the vessel capsized and they both fell into the water. The German was rescued from drowning by his faithful dog, the animal coming to his rescue. The body of Bontz was found a short distance below where the accident occurred.

CHANGE OF SALE.—In consequence of the Township elections occurring on the 15th of March, the second of the property of Oliver Furniss, deceased, situated in Little Britain and Colerain townships, which was to have taken place on that day, will take place on Friday, the 1st of March.

A SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning about 8 o'clock a most shocking accident occurred on the farm of Mr. Jacob Myers, in Manheim twp., about one mile from this city, by which a little girl, aged 11 years, named Mary Buch was instantly killed. Mr. Myers was engaged in threshing in his barn with a machine, which was connected with the horse-power on the outsides, by means of a horizontal shaft. The child was sent from the house to Mr. Myers to enquire for a key, and before the outside, which was connected with the horse-power on the shaft. In returning, however, and while in the act of stepping over the shaft a second time, her clothing caught fast, and she was whirled around a number of times with great force, her head striking upon the ground and scattering her brains in all directions. When the child had turned to go out of the barn Mr. Myers resumed his work and had just put in two sheaves of wheat, when he heard a dull thouping upon the ground and going to look for the cause, found the child as above described. Dr. John L Atles, Sr., was immediately sent for, but the unfortunate child was beyond the reach of human aid. Mary was a daughter of Israel Buch, of Warwick township.—Friday's Express.

MILITARY CADETS.—We learn from The A SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- This

MILITARY CADETS .- We learn from The

Sons of Temperance Exhibition .-- The last annual exhibition of the Sons of Temperance gave such universal satisfaction, that they have been requested to repeat the same by a number of citizens, for the benefit of the Home for Friendless Children. They have compiled with the request, and will hold their next exhibition at Falton Hall, on Monday evening, March 21st. Of course the exhibition and object of the same will draw an overflowing house. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S LIBRARY .-- A DOT

tion of President Buchanan's library has been fowarded to his estimable housekeeper, Miss Herry Parker, at Wheatland. The President expect to arrive home about the 5th or 6th of March, and will receive a warm welcome from his old neighbors and friends. It is stated that he will be accompanied home by Gen. Cars. AN ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.—Dr. P. Cas-

AN ELEGANY ENTERTAINMENT.—Dr. P. CASsmr, the courteous and efficient President of Common
Conneil, gave an elegant entertainment to about one hunfree gentlemen, at his residence, South Queen street, on
Tuesday evening last. The Mayor, City Recorder Carpenter, all the members of Councils, and ex-members of last
year, and a libest of collect persons were-pressing, representing almost every profession. It is needless to say the
entertainment was everything that could have been destreed. The most tempting viands and liquids were in
abundance, and the fastidious epicare would have brevied
in visions of delight at the scene. All present enjoyed
themselves, and the manimous sentiment was that affiner
entertainment had neveg been given in this city, and that
a more worthy host or accomplished gentleman than Dr.
Cassiny does not live. KEVINSKI'S JUVENILE ORCHESTRA .- Prof. Ke

vinski's Juvenile Orchestra, which has added so much to the interest of the Howard Evenings during the winter, propose giving a concert on Thursday evening, 28th inst, at Fulton Hall, for the benefit of the Home for Friendless thildren. The members are actively engaged preparing or the occasion, and an interesting musical entertainment asy be expected. Their charitable object should be duly onsidered by the patrons of public exhibitions.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—The lecture of PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—The lecture of T. HALF PRIMIAN, Eq., on Tuesday svaning last, was a capital effort, and was well received. His manner of speaking is attractive, his language chaste and appropriate, and he never fails to interest and instruct his audience.

The discussion was participated in by Mayor Sanderson, Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller, Prof. Wiss. Rev. Mr. Appleton, Geo. Brubaker, Eq., and Hon. I. E. Hiseter.

Prof. Megan Wintersman, of the State Normal School, is the lecturer for this svening. We have not learned his subject, but he is a gentleman fully capable of giving an interesting secture.

DEATH OF HARRY STIFF.—HARRY STIFF

DEATH OF HARRY STIFF.—HARRY STIFF, (whose right name was Hanry Robrer.) as will be seen by our oblitancy register, has at length "shuffled off this mortal coil," and gone to that "burne from whence no travaler returns." For many long years Harry has been a decided fixture amongst us, and at one time drove a considerable business in the grave-digging line, or "planting people," as he was wont to tarm it. Some six years ago he was badly hurt by being knocked over by a couple of rannawy horses, and never. satirely, resoured from the effects of the same. Since that time he depended altogether upon the charities of the public, and his pressing importantities for the "loan of a penny" will not soon be forgotten by our clistans. He had one happy faculty, however, and that was never to pay any of the loans he made; when one invested in Harry's stock, there was an end to it—principal and interest. Who will fall his place as the "man about town" it would be hard to say. Who will be "heavy clerk" at the Post Office, and do chores for the sourteous, energetic and efficient officials of the same?—And who will be "Dog Octoner" or "Growner" as he called it, a position which he imagined he held by wirtue of appointment from the Mayor; and once every year he appeared before one of the magistrates in the City Hall, to be installed into office; a scone which was mirth provoking in the extreme. His ball always required him to produce a piece of the animal? caudal appendage as a guarantee that he had faithfully performed his duty. He was also a privileged character shout the newspaper effices of the city, and hardly a day passed that we did not receive two retree visits of a pecuniary nature from poor, harmless, old Harry. But we have not space nor time to enlarge upon his many oddities and eccentricities. He is gone, and many describes and eccentricities.

is manes.

Harry was buried on Sunday afternoon in Shreiner's
emetery, corner of Chesnut and Mulberry streets, and his
funeral was attended by a large concourse of our citizens

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN. meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Home for Friendiess Children for the City and County of Lancaster," was held on Tuesday svening; the 12th lust, at the office of Hon. E. Champneys.

The President of the Board, Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., laid before the meeting the Quarterly Report of the Lady Managers, which was read as follows:

before the meeting the Quarterly Report of the Lady Managers, which was read as follows:

To Dr. J. L. Avius, President of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Friendless Children:

Dear Sir: Three months have again passed which bring us to our third quarterly report; and it is one of those land marks where we may well stop and raise an Ebenezer for in truth we can say: "Thus far the Lord has helped us." And we will not forget to record also, with feelings of the warmest gratitude, the liberality of the people of Lancaster city and county. Their contributions have flowed in upon us in an unbroken stream, and generally without being asked for. Semetimes they came—the offering of the rich, but, oftener, to appearance—they were the "Widow's mite."

There is another fact which we should record with hearts overflowing with gratitude—that from the day on which the Home was opened in December, 1859, to the present hour, there has never been a meal, to supply which the necessary meandwere wanting. Surely, under these circumstances, we have no cause of discouragement; and should feel that our duty is "ouward," and not rest until this Home is permanently established.

The average attendance of the sevent have to the contraction of the sevent has been as the contraction of the sevent has been as the Home.

stances, we have no cause of discouragement; and should feel that our duty is "onward," and not rest until this Home is permanently established.

There are at present 18 indeutured children in the Home. The average attendance of the school has been 22 for the past quarter. Several children, too did to be indeutured, have been afforded a temporary asylum there until places can be provided for them. Children are frequently brought in from the street for a night's lodging, or a meal of victuals. One of the present inmates is a lad 18 years of age, who escaped from a degraded mother in Norristown and begged to be taken in until he could get a situation where he could finish learning his trade—that of shoemaking. A situation has been obtained for him with Mr. Abele, who cannot board him, but makes a compensation to the Home for so doing. The deportment of the boy, both with his employer and at the Home, thus far, has been faultless. Another, is a girl, 13 years of age, whose mother, finding her unmanageable, resolved to send her to the Homes of Refuge; but the Managers, thinking that milder means would answer, took her into the Home. Most of the children taken into the Home come from intemperate, degraded parents; but, under the judicious training of our excellent teacher, Mrs. McComsey, whose value in the Institution cannot be fully estimated, they soon undergo a complete change. Her love for the child-

their affection; and her firm, decided management secures their respect and obedience.

The progress of the children in learning is astonishing, considering their ignorance when they first cuter the school. Very many of them on entering know but few, it any, of their letters.

The spiritual training of the children is also carefully attended to by the teacher; and morning and evening devotions, with prayer at meals, and at the opening of school, are never neglected. It is delightful to hear them repeat the Lord's Prayer together; they say it in perfect union and apparently with feelings of devotions Many, on entering, know not a word of prayer.

The Trustees can know but little of what this Institution really is, without being familiar with its practical details. These children are brought here cold, bungry, reagged and filthy, their faces looking old with suffering; but soon a marked change takes place. When the process of washing and combing has been gene through with, and they put on clean clothing, with shoes and stockings (the most desirable of all earthly things to a poor child,) then they begin to feel and to act like different children—they begin to feel and to act like different children—they begin to feel and to act like different children—they here in the flows the suffering ones, and this fact adds a hundred fold to our colligation to rescric them to the timost of our power.

Every department in the Home, under the present

rescribe them to the number of our power.

Every department in the Home, under the present Teacher and Matron, is admirably conducted; and neatness, order and economy, prevail throughout. A great change has been made in the comfort of the house, by the addition of a large room that countries. change has been made in the comfort of the house, by the addition of a large room that opens into the kitchen, and is used as a dining from. To Mr. Hager we are indebted for this, who kindly offered it at a reduced rent. Here the children ate their Christmas dinner, which was liberally furnished by charitable friends. The enjoyment of the children on this occasion was very great, and their orderly deportment was commended by all present. The children of the Home are all firm for the Union, and sing, "My Country, tie of thee," with as much heartiness as older Patriots.

Total..... Expended since Nov. 13th....

LANGASTER, Feb. 12th, 1851.

The Report elicited the warmest expressions of admiration for the noble and truly Christian spirit manifested by the Ladies in discharge of the important duties committed to their charge, and we feel that we cannot too earnestly commend it to the careful consideration of our elitizens.

Gen. B. A. Shaeffer, offered the following reasolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and they are hereby tendered to the Lady Managers of "The Home," for the very efficient and praiseworthy manner they are performing the active duties of the Iustitution, and that we are particularly gratified with the spirit and tone displayed in the admirable report just read.

Resolved, That the newspapers of the city, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to publish the report.

THE WEWS WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. In the Senate, yesterday, the Tariff bill was considered, after which the bill for reorganizing the militia for the District of Columbia was taken up, and objection being made to the provision requiring the privates to take an oath to support the Constitution, it was re committed to the Committee on Mili-

tary Affairs.

In the House, little was done beyond the counting of the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, which ceremony passed off quietly, and in the usual manner. No demonstrations of approbation or disapprobation were made.— Mr. Sherman sought to introduce a bill authorizing an issue of \$8,000,000 in Treasury notes, for the immediate relief of the Government, but Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, objected, saying that since the declaration of war by the President elect, he would resist every appropriation of money for the use of

is tyrannical Government. The President elect passed from Cincinnati to Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, on his way to Washington. At Columbus he made a most remarkable speech. He said there was nothing in the condition of the country to excite apprehension—nothing going wrong—nobody suffering, and only a difference of opinion existing on political questions. All of which he considers as consoling circumstances, and

believes that time and patience, under Provi-dence, will heal all such differences. An interesting debate occurred in the Southern Congress, on a resolution offered by a member instructing the committee appointed to select a flag for the Confederacy to report one nearly alike as possible to the flag of the United States; saying that the memories of the past rendered that ensign dear to all Americans. Mr. Miles, of South Corolina, opposed the resolution, because he had always oked upon the "Stars and Stripes" mblem of oppression. No business of nation al importance was transacted.

The new flag of Louisiana was unfurled from the top of the City Hall at New Orleans on Tuesday, amid the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells.

The Texas Convention has adjourned to the 2d of March, and appointed a Committee of Safety to remain at the Capital. The revenue cutter at Galveston was condemned as unseaworthy, and her armament taken out and

turned over to the Coast Survey. The exiled Mexican bishops and archbishops have arrived at New Orleans. Ex Secretary Floyd, in a communication to the public, says that he will meet the charges brought against him by the Committee of Investigation in the matter of the abstracted Indian bonds, with a full response, so soon as the report is printed and can be examined by

The Virginia Convention assembled at Richmond yesterday and organized by electing Hon John Janney as President, who, on taking the chair, made a Union speech, but said that Virginia would insist on her rights as a condition of her remaining in the Union.

Yesterday the New York police made mother seizure of munitions consigned to

Savannah, Georgis. We may expect to hear of more reprisals when Governor Brown is informed of the fact.

By the pony express and telegraph we have San Francisco intelligence to the 26th ult. Numerous Union resolutions had been introduced in the Legislature of California, all urging concession by the Northern State

Considered by the patrons of public exhibitions.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—A meeting of citices, without distinction of party, was held on Wednesday wining last at Stenten Hall, South Queen streat, at which committee was appointed to extend an invitation to form Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United liates, to visit and partake of the hospitalities of this city. The invitation has been forwarded to fir. L. at Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14th, 1861. MESSES, Epirons: The Keystone city has taken an unusual interest in your late municipal election, and its result has awakened the keenest feelings of pleasure among all conservative men. The Republicans affect to sneer at the interpretation which all good meu put upon it, and say that elements having no part with the cause of con servatism and unionism entered into the ndividually, oh Mr. G. S. but like the noble Bo father, you and we regard them as higher manifestations on the part of the State. It is the first blow in the old Keystone at the riot of sectionalism and tyranny, and our

wethren in the South may hall it as a good omen for the By the way how very kind it was of Mr. Lincoln to asare the Kentuckians that he thinks no worse of them since he attained his new position than he thought before, and they have as good hearts in their bosoms as the Re. publicans have! We have read speeches before, but we give in now. And then this speech on southern soil, or on the borders of it, coincides so well with his speech at Indianapolis, on Northern soil! The tour of the President Springfield was so funny; with the honest yeomanry cry.

ng after him, and promising to pray for him. To day is the anniversary of St. Valentine, a day of late honored better in the breach than the observance. A few fac similes of sheep's harslets, done in sanguinary colors, and speared upon an arrow, may be seen in stationers windows for the benefit of housemains and their beaux. Among other people however the custom of valentine ending has become obsolete. Time was when the distribution of these love tokens required a large extra force carriers, but just now the labors of those people are hardly affected by the result.

Mr. Rarey's horse exhibitions are a feature in the city ust now. They crowd the Academy of Music at every resentation, and the surprise and delight at the man' wers over the horse family are universal. The parquette and boxes are filled by quite a fashionable audie he upper tiers exhibit a community quite horsey in looks and order. This part is the most appreciative however. The ship John Tracks, loaded, from Liverpool, is sunken t Arch Street Wharf, with all her cargo. An effort will e made in a day or two to raise her.

The political excitements of the day have extended them, selves into our literature. Messrs. Mason Brothers, New York, have just published in a handsome duodecimo, American Slavery Distinguished from the Slavery of English Theorists, and Justified by the Law of Nature, by Rev. Samuel Seabury. Dr. Seabury shows in this well written volume that slavery is not the crime which northern fanaticism has made it; and that, what no man not a fanatic has ever doubted, the condition, from the distinc. tions between the races which the white man has drawn, is infinitely the best for the negro. The argument is con ducted calmly and without prejudice, and we trust may have a happy effect in turning aside the Northern crusade

against the rights and property of the South. Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Burr, New York, add a couple of waluable text books this week to their well known list of school publications. The first is Wood's Class Book of Bolany, a work in its earlier and much inferior editions has been very generally accepted as the standard instruction book for the science. Independent of the lessons on the structure, physiology and classification of plants, the work includes the important feature of the best arranged Flora yet given in any instruction book in this country. extended, and now embraces all the territory lying east of the Mississippi, including those provinces of Canada upon the northern shores of the St. Lawrence. This class book s therefore now professedly adapted to the student's use from Quebec to New Orleans, and from St. Paul's to St. Augustine. The time of year is approaching when Botany ecomes one of the most delightful of studies. This work

The same publishers issue Zacho's Analytical Elocution an Analysis of the Powers of Voice for the purpose of Expression in Speaking. This work well fulfils its purpose of supplying the student with a manual of self-instruction, and the teacher with a thorough analysis, by the help of which he may institute a most searching discipline o the vocal organs of his pupils in speaking.

We have to call the reader's attention this week to a nagnificent work on the Holy Land just published by Messrs. Challen & Son, of 25 South Sixth Street, here It is called Elkhuds, the Holy: or Glimpses in the Orient, by Wm. Mason Turner, M. D., of Virginia. Printed on sper-calendered, rose-tinted paper, and illustrated in a ew style, a sort of imitation of photography, this work is certainly the handsomest yet issued on the Holy Land, and will compare favorably with any volume from the English press. The author's style of narrative is clear and graphic, and the details of personal adventure amid the holy places of Scripture will delight every reader annot understand how a more entertaining book could be

Mesars. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, issue a new edition of

the poetry of Tennyson, in two or three exquisite "blue

and gold" volumes. In this dainty edition other late pieces, so that the two volumes now present the complete poetical works of the glorious laureate. There could not be a more appropriate form for the exquisite poems of Tennyson than the delicate blue and gold, form and color harmonizing intimately with the etherial conceptions of the poet. Those who have not yet added should do so at onee. It is the worthlest of all. Though not yet published we are glad of the opportunity to lay before our readers the contents of the new numbe of the London Quarterly Review, to be issued in a few days by L. Scott & Co., New York. Motley's splendid new

History is the subject of a fine article, and one on Iron History is the subject of a fine article, and one on Iron will interest all Pennsylvanians. A paper on Canada is timely and interesting, and faw readers will wish to pass over the eloquent article entitled Days of Romance and History. Italy, Finance, Welsh Literature, etc., are also considered.

The contents of the Westminster Reviews, same reprint, are already familiar to your readers. There are nine splendid articles, all written with power and effectiveness, with the exception of one which we need not name. These prints of Messrs. Scott & Co. should flud hosts of American readers. The price of the whole five is but little more than that of any single one of them in Europe.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COMMONS

A very important bill, proposing changes in the laws relating to the Common School System, has been introduced into the House. and will doubtless pass both branches of the Legislature. Several important changes are introduced.

Section first changes the time of commencing the Common School year to the first Monday in May. The second and third sections require that Directors, Controllers, and Superintendents take an oath to discharge the duties of their office honestly, faithfully, and according to law.

The fourth exonerates teachers from holding any barough, township, or city office, and from the payne fourth exonerates teachers from holding any borough, township, or city office, and from the payment of militia tax.

The fifth requires a vote of the majority of the members of any Board of School Directors or Controllers to levy a tax, buy or sell or locate any school house, engage or dismiss any teacher, fix upon any course of studies, or for the adoption of text books.

text books.

The sixth requires the Superintendent's report to be made in October of each year.

The seventh exonerates loans contracted for school purposes from taxation.

The eighth fixes the payment of Superintendents at \$500 for each school up to 100 in his district, \$300 for every one over that up to 200, and \$200 each for each above that number. No Superintendent is to be paid less than \$300 save in Fogest county, where his salary is to be but \$200.

is salary is to be but \$200. Sections nine and ten relate to taxation for school purposes.
Sections eleven, twelve, and thirteen relate to the formation of new school districts.
Section sixteen makes it incumbent on the proprietors of cotton, wollen, silk, bagging or flax factories to keep a register of the names of all minors between thirteen and sixteen in their employ, and fixes a penalty for neglecting to make such

and fixes a penalty for neglecting to make such record.

Section seventeen provides for the recovery of a penalty of \$50 in every instance where minors between nine and thirteen are so employed, to be sued for as debts of like amount are now sued for.

The seventeenth section also empowers the Trustees of Academies and Seminaries owning land, &c., for educational purposes, to convey it to the Board of Directors of the district in which it is located; provided that when a high school is established through the agency of said property, the citizens of the district may send their children free of expenses, save the amount necessary to pay for their tuition.

The balance of the act has nothing in it of interest. If the phraseology of the eighth section

will be rather a lucrative one in many districts .- Eds. Intel. Seven persons were drowned on the 11th inst., while attempting to cross a small stream, in Mercer county, Illinois, in a sleigh. The party consisted of an old man named Mintz, Mrs. Mary Hughes, and two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodson and two children, and Bargo and two children. Mr. Mintz saved himself and one of Mrs. Hodson's children by swimming. Mrs. Hodson remained in the sleigh, holding her other child for an hour and a half on the sideboard, until assistance

be correct, the office of County Superintendent

came. Both were taken out alive, but the mother died shortly after. ANOTHER WIFE POISONER.-William Weaver, of Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., on the day before Christmas last lost his wife, who died suddenly in convulsions. Three days after the funeral Weaver disappeared. A girl he had been attentive to was missing at the same time. A few days ago it was discovered that Weaver had married the girl and gone to Black Hawk, Chester county. It was then found out that shortly before Weaver had purchased poison to kill rats, but that no rats had died. He was accordingly arrested on the 7th inst., for poisoning his

TENNESSEE FOR THE UNION. The election for delegates to the State Convention resulted in the election of an immense majority of Union men. Indeed, not more than two or three ultra disunionists are

known to be elected. The State of ANDREW JACKSON is true to the stars and stripes of our common country.