

Freeman's Catechism concerning the Irrepressible Conflict.

Question.—Who first promulgated the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict? Answer.—Thomas Jefferson.

Q.—When and how did he promulgate it? A.—In a letter to a friend in 1821.

Q.—What did he say? A.—"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (negro slaves) are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two forms of Society cannot be perpetuated under the same Government."

Q.—Who next promulgated it? A.—Henry Clay.

Q.—When and how did he promulgate it? A.—In a speech delivered before the American Colonization Society, in 1827.

Q.—What did he say? A.—"Until universal darkness and despair shall prevail, it will be impossible to repress the sympathies and the efforts of freemen in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race who are doomed to bondage."

Q.—Who endorsed Mr. Clay's remarks? A.—Daniel Webster.

Q.—Who says so? A.—Edward Everett.

Q.—Who next promulgated it? A.—The Richmond Enquirer, a Democratic newspaper.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Jan. 5, 1860.

S. J. PETERSON & Co., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agitator, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Notice.—To The Public: In view of the coming Presidential Campaign, and in view of the fact that the County Committee are making an effort to secure for the Agitator a circulation commensurate with its importance in such a struggle, the increase of price from One Dollar to One Dollar and a half, will be deferred until further notice.

Republican National Convention.

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock (noon), for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the re-opening of the African slave-trade; to the inequality of rights among citizens; and to any measure in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion; and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and four delegates at large to the Convention.

- EDWIN D. MORGAN, New York. JOSEPH BARTLETT, Maine. GEORGE G. FOGG, New Hampshire. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont. JOHN T. GOODRICH, Massachusetts. WM. T. CHACE, Rhode Island. GIBSON WELLS, Connecticut. JAMES T. SHERMAN, New Jersey. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Pennsylvania. GEORGE HARRIS, Maryland. ALFRED CALDWELL, Virginia. THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Kentucky. JAMES RITCHIE, Indiana. NORMAN B. JUDD, Illinois. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan. JOHN K. WEDDY, Wisconsin. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Minnesota. ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa. ASA S. JONES, Missouri. MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas. LEWIS CLEPHANE, Dist. of Columbia.

Above is the call of the National Republican Convention. It met in New York on Wednesday last and fixed upon Chicago as the place for holding the convention to nominate a President, and the 13th of June as the time. A number of places were suggested to the committee, among them, Wheeling, Buffalo, St. Louis, Indianapolis. A strong inclination was manifested to make choice of Wheeling, but the fear that it might be misconstrued by our sensitive Virginia friends into a kind of bravo prevented the selection. St. Louis was considered as far removed from a central location. The terms of the call are broad enough to satisfy all, save the most captious, and those intent on not being satisfied in any event.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The president's message has been published. It was transmitted to the Senate on the 27th ult., without waiting for the organization of the House. It fully and unequivocally commits the Democratic party to foster and protect an institution which every intelligent and honest person must admit to be a curse to the soil on which it exists; one that is pregnant with evil and only evil, and a disgrace to any civilized nation. We are anxious that those calling themselves Democrats should give the message a careful and considerate perusal, and then act conscientiously for the good of their country, and the interests of their offspring. We will take another opportunity to comment upon the precious document.

The Southern Students in the medical College of Philadelphia, held a meeting in the fore-part of last week, and resolved to secede in a body and go to Richmond, Va., College, and on Wednesday last about two hundred left for Richmond, where they were received on Thursday by a military escort. The cause for this step may be found in the fact, that week before last a number of these Southern fire-eaters attended a lecture delivered by Mr. Curtis, in National Hall, and behaving in a disorderly and riotous manner, were arrested by the Philadelphia police. Philadelphia will not suffer much by their absence.

Senator SEWARD arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening, by the steamship Arago, and was received at the steamer by several political friends, by whom he was accompanied to the Astor House, where rooms had been engaged for him. The Young Men's Republican Committee, with two brass pieces fired a salute of one hundred guns in the Park in honor of the arrival. The distinguished Senator is reported to be in excellent health.

Seventeen administration Democrats in Congress have uttered disunion speeches during the last three weeks, but not a single American, People's man, or Anti-Lecomptonist, has made a disunion Speech. Is it not a little singular that the Union saviors of the North have not uttered a word of rebuke to these Disunionists?

From Washington.

Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1859.

As the great event of last week was the speech of John Hickman in which he rebuked the Buchanan Democracy North and South for their Disunion sentiments, and defied their power to control his voice or action in any manner, so the great event of this week was the speech of Mr. Grow on Thursday evening last. In order to a better understanding of the position of the Republicans in the House I will reiterate the statement made in my first letter, namely: That Mr. Thaddeus Stevens at the beginning of the session said to the House that but two motions were in order until the House should be organized; one, a motion to elect a Speaker; the other a motion to adjourn. Acting upon this clearly defined parliamentary law the Republicans—with a few exceptions—preserved a studied silence. For nearly three weeks they sat and heard the grossest perversions of their doctrines, the vilest slanders upon their ablest and best men, and the most loud-mouthed disunion threatenings unremoved. They thought—and I think wisely—that the pent up volcano of Southern wrath and Northern doughfaceism would soon exhaust itself and then an organization would be quietly effected. Helper's Book and John Brown's raid, had been shown up from every stand point without gaining to the despairing democracy a single vote; Buchanan's Constitution had hurled its puny thunderbolts alternately at Anti-Lecompton Democrats and South Americans, without causing the least wavering in these factions. It was evident to the country that the game of the Shamocrats was played out and that after all they had lost. At this crisis, WINSLOW of North Carolina, a little dried up, wrinkled and be-wigged specimen of chivalry, but withal their best tactician, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after to-day there shall be no vote as to the organization of the House until the second Monday in January, 1860.

As soon as this was read by the Clerk there was quite a scramble for the floor. Washburne of Maine, Craig of Missouri, Grow and others attempted to speak. Winslow finally gave way unconditionally to Grow who addressed the House as follows:

MR. GROW'S SPEECH. MR. GROW. When I have the floor to speak, I want it subject to my own control, and not that of somebody else.

Mr. Clerk, under the law of Congress, which has been read here a number of times, passed the 1st of June, 1789, there are but two motions in order; one is a motion to proceed to vote for Speaker, and the other is a motion to adjourn. So under the parliamentary law, those are the only motions that are in order. The only votes that can be taken by the House, in accordance with the law of Congress and with the parliamentary law, is on one or the other of those motions; and the practice of the House conforms to that. It was so decided by Mr. Cobb, when Speaker of this House in the Thirty-First Congress, on the occasion of the death of the Clerk. The House had not elected a Doorkeeper, and that stood as the first business in order. When the House met on the fifteenth day of April, 1859, the death of the Clerk of the House was announced. Mr. Thomas L. Harris moved that the House proceed to the election of a Clerk, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas J. Campbell. Pending the consideration of which, Mr. Albert G. Brown submitted a resolution to rescind the order heretofore made, on the election of a Doorkeeper.

The decision of Speaker Cobb was—I read from the Journal of the first session of the Thirty-First Congress, page 786: "The Speaker decided that said resolution was out of order, on the ground that the House could take no action upon or transact other business than the election of Clerk until such election was made."

And then he referred to the law of Congress that no other business can be done until the Speaker had been sworn in, by the oath being administered to him by a member, and then the oath has been administered to the other members of the House by the Speaker. The proceedings in full of this point are to be found in the twenty-first volume Congressional Globe, first session Thirty-First Congress, part first, page 740.

(Here Mr. Grow read the proceedings referred to.)—ED. AGITATOR. But, sir, aside from the question of order, we have been here now almost three weeks, and upon the first day of the session, before any serious effort was made to organize this House, the discussion of the slavery question was thrust upon it—even before a vote was taken for Speaker, save an informal one. True, we had one vote, but it was like an informal ballot, merely to ascertain the individual preferences of members for candidates. Before any serious effort, therefore, was made to organize the House, this discussion of the whole slavery question was forced upon us by the gentlemen who cry—"No agitation of slavery!" They have continued the discussion from that day to this, while gentlemen upon this side of the House have sat with closed lips, under the grossest perversions of their doctrines ever attempted by men who claim to be fair-minded.

We ask that the House should first proceed with its proper business. There are now about five million dollars due to honest creditors of the Government, to men who have performed service under written contracts, and to whom the faith of the Government was pledged. And now, when they have performed that service, and waited almost or quite six months for their pay, you propose to go to your homes, or on pleasure trips, and leave these men to be bankrupt because the Government will not keep its faith with them! We ask that the plighted faith of the Government shall be observed to all men, but, above all, to its just creditors who have performed service under written contracts with it. And yet, gentlemen, we have sat here for almost three weeks and listened (with the exception of three or four speeches) to the editorials of the New York Herald, for the last month or two, rattled and given to us in the form of speeches. [Applause.] The Herald has furnished brains for this whole discussion, which has lacked, I am sorry to say, the terseness of style that usually characterizes the columns of that paper. The editorials of the Herald are usually spurious, and we read them with a good deal of interest, but the manner in which they have been used in this discussion

has stripped them of their usual terseness of style.

Our time thus far has been consumed in advertising Helper's book. If gentlemen are satisfied with advertising and scattering broadcast through the land this pamphlet, which they say is so destructive to their peace and tranquillity—if they are satisfied to give to it a circulation of thousands where it would not before have had one, then they have performed a work that the publishing committee of New York should thank them for; for they tried more than a year to get up a circulation for it and could not do it; but while they failed, you have succeeded, and by your advertisement here, spread it broadcast over the land; and if it be as incendiary as you say, and its circulation is dangerous to your peace and the repose of this Union, you are responsible for it. We have given it no advertisement that sent it forth to be read by the people.

Several Members on the Democratic side.—But you indorsed it.

MR. GROW. Gentlemen, when the proper time comes for the discussion of our principles and positions, we shall be ready, as we have ever been heretofore, to discuss and defend them; but we have a right to ask, when our sentiments are in the Congressional Globe, deposited with the archives of the country, and the sentiments of all our associates, put there from year to year for the last five years, that you shall not attempt to represent our principles and positions by reading in this Hall the perversions and libels of the Democratic press of the country as to our principles and positions. We ask that we shall be judged by our own sentiments, expressed by ourselves over and over again on this floor, and by our platform of principles adopted in our conventions, and not by the perversions and misrepresentations of our opponents.

I ask what fairness would there be in us if we turned round and undertook to read to you from the Republican press of the North what your sentiments and your doctrines are, when your own sentiments are in the Congressional Globe, spoken by yourselves, and the party has spoken for you in its resolutions formed by your consent?

Mr. Clerk, when a man charges me with being an accomplice in murder, treason, arson, or any other heinous crimes, I have no answer to make to it. I would treat it with that silent contempt it deserves. My own political sentiments I am ready to proclaim at all befitting times and in all places, and on all occasions; but my friends in this case have seen fit, and I think wisely, to ask that this House should make a serious effort to organize, by devoting their whole time to that business; that is to vote for Speaker, or on propositions for electing one. Let that be our business until accomplished, and leave these questions of political doctrines to be discussed after the House has been organized, and the creditors of this Government, that to-day stand on the threshold of bankruptcy, are paid, instead of occupying the whole time in discussing what a pamphlet of one hundred and twelve pages contains, and whether it is destructive of the peace of the Union. Is the peace of this Union to be disturbed, and its bonds severed by a printed pamphlet of one hundred and twelve pages? Mr. Clerk, this Union is not so strong as I supposed it was if any pamphlet of one hundred and twelve pages of printed matter, I care not what it is, can disturb its tranquillity and endanger its stability.

Now, I ask, and the friends with whom I cooperate ask, that the business for which we came here shall be discharged in accordance with the law of Congress and the parliamentary law; under the obligations we owe, not only to the whole country, but to that meritorious class of men whom the faith of your Government is pledged to protect and save from bankruptcy, after having performed their part of your contract. I, sir, have no authority for making the declaration, but I have heard it intimated, and I should not blame the men if they did it—that when the first day of January comes, and the Government is not ready to comply with the contracts made with them for the transportation of the mails, and if it is not ready to pay the four or five million dollars you owe them, they will abandon your mail service. If you choose, then, to let the mail service of the country stop, rather than go on under the law of Congress and organize the House, by receiving and acting on propositions for that purpose, and nothing else; then take the responsibility. We share none of it. We have taken no part in this discussion which delays the organization. We consent to no adjournment over the holidays for the convenience or amusement of members, while this class of meritorious creditors of the Government are left unprotected.

MR. WHITELEY. I should like to know upon whose motion the Post Office bill was defeated last session?

MR. GROW. When that question comes up properly for discussion, I shall be ready to answer the gentleman fully; and have only to say now, that so far as I am concerned, as a Representative; so long as I hold a place on this floor I would no sooner consent that a co-ordinate department of the Government shall invade the prerogatives of this House, than I would permit a private citizen to violate any of the guarantees and compacts of the Union. [Applause in the galleries.]

During the delivery of these remarks which did not occupy more than fifteen minutes, perfect silence prevailed in the House and galleries where din and discord had been the order of the hour proceeding. Grow was frequently interrupted by applause, and members of all parties gathered around him to hear him more distinctly. As he poured out the withering truth upon the Democracy that by their factiousness they were bringing ruin upon the credit of the country and upon the Government, Cobb of Alabama a tall, lantern-jawed, low-browed, nervous-looking man twisted and squirmed in his seat like a dying eel. Extra-Billy Smith of Virginia fairly grinned with passion; and when Grow said that the Herald had furnished the brains for the discussion (excepting three or four speeches) the chivalry and the doughfaces who had been blowing for buncombe for nearly three weeks, rose simultaneously to their feet. During the applause which followed, there went up a yell from the members, of "Mr. Clerk, Mr. Clerk" which was perfectly deafening. It was a cry of despair, and the House resembled a mob more than at any other time since it assembled. But Extra-Billy Smith had the most wind, and he succeeded in gaining the floor, when they at once adjourned. During the evening Grow's speech was the subject of discussion every-

where, where two or more men were assembled together. The New York Herald correspondent even telegraphed to that paper that several of the chivalry were going to hold Grow personally responsible for the assertions it contained, but up to this hour I have heard nothing of any challenges, and I don't expect to hear of any. Every man who reads Grow's speech will understand who are responsible for the present aspect of things at Washington.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH'S REPLY.

Well, ever since Thursday night Extra-Billy Smith of Virginia has had the floor and has been trying to reply. For three mortal days he has been stirring the political cauldron and has fished out old speeches of Giddings, Grow, Seward and others and found in them the daintiest tit-bits for his pro-slavery palate, but they have, so far, failed to enlist the attention of even the pro-slavery side of the House.—While he is speaking, members of all parties promenade through the hall, talk, laugh, crack jokes, yawn, lie down on lounges, read newspapers, write letters, and otherwise pass the time. It is understood on all sides that he is speaking for buncombe, which means that he intends publishing his speech for his constituents to read, and so very few pay any attention to him. Yesterday (which was observed here as Christmas) about half the Southern members were "glorious," and about three o'clock, a scene took place which beggars description. Mr. Moore of Kentucky wanted to make a motion. He had listened, he said, with great pleasure to the gentleman's (Smith's) speech. (Great laughing and cheers) but as it was now Christmas day and everybody needed rest (laughter) he would move to adjourn for a week—not less than that (laughter). Mr. Moore sunk into his chair seemingly exhausted, although when on his legs his utterance, from some unexplained cause was not the most perfect. Mr. Hill of Georgia got the floor by Mr. Smith's courtesy to make a motion. He had listened to Mr. Smith's speech and had no doubt when he finished it, it would be a good one. He had heard one man say that he intended to read it after it would be published. (Cries of "Name him," "Name him!") He would name him. It was Mr. Cobb of Alabama (Great laughter.) Here Cobb got up to explain and in attempting to do so he said he did not recollect saying he would read it, when some member got him by the coat tail and pulled him down. Several motions were made to adjourn and the Clerk decided one of them carried amid the wildest confusion. No vote was had for Speaker yesterday. Had there been one, Mr. Sherman would have come within three of an election.

THE ORGANIZATION.

There is no telling when the House will organize, if ever. Another effort will be made to unite the Disunionists with the South Americans but it cannot be effected. If they did, they could not organize without the aid of the Anti-Lecompton men whose votes they cannot get. I think if they do not organize before New Year's Day, they will not organize for a month or more. The Post Master General is very anxious, as the pressure upon him from mail contractors is very great. Buchanan is also anxious for an organization, but he prefers the success of the Disunionists to the prosperity of the country; and so his organ does all it can to prevent the success of Sherman.

The weather for the past week has been warm and October-like. The sun shines gloriously, and there has been neither rain nor snow for nine days.

MARRIED.

In Covington, on the 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. JOHN R. TAYLOR of Tennessee and Miss MARGIE CALDWELL of the former place.

[With the above notice we received a quantity of "cake" for which the happy pair will please accept the printer's warmest thanks.]

In Wellboro, Jan. 1, by Rev. A. A. Maple, Mr. HEZEKIAH STOVELL, Jr., of Delmar and Miss ELLEN SEARS of this place.

In Rutland, Nov. 15, by Rev. Mr. Rockwell, Mr. PHILANDER WEBSTER and Miss MARY ROCKWELL.

In Sullivan Nov. 16th, by the same, Mr. T. D. KNIFFIN of Sullivan, and Miss R. E. TAYLOR of Richmond.

In Sullivan, Dec. 27th, by the same, Mr. B. F. BOWMAN of Towaunda, Pa., and Miss SARAH TINKHAM of Sullivan.

1860. 1860.

DIARIES. The largest assortment of Diaries for 1860 in town, at Smith & Richards. Call and get one before they are all gone.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SILLAS A. TREMAIN, late of Delmar dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to ELIZABETH H. TREMAIN, Adm'r. D. A. FISKE, Adm'r. Jan. 5, 1860.

UNION ACADEMY.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the Cowanesque Valley, one mile below Knoxville Pa. BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. A. R. WRIGHTMAN, A. B., Principal. Mrs. J. W. WRIGHTMAN, Vice-Principal. Miss E. A. J. CONOVER, Vice-Principal, and Teacher of Ornamental Branches. Miss C. N. DORTCH, Teacher of Instrumental music. The Spring Term of this Institution will commence February 23, 1860.

EXPENSES per Term.—Tuition from \$3 to \$5. Ornamental Branches, extra. Board, \$1 75. All excepting bed and lights, \$2. Fuel (not prepared) \$1 50; prepared \$2 25. Room rent, \$1 50. All bills to be paid in advance or secured by note.

No deductions for absence except in case of protracted illness, or in leaving to attend to family. Those wishing to board themselves will find here accommodations for the purpose.

It will be well for those who intend coming the Spring term to secure rooms soon by applying to Mr. G. M. Stebbins, who has charge of the buildings. All students are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the term, as classes are formed then and permanent arrangements made.

For further particulars address O. M. STEBBINS, or A. R. WRIGHTMAN, Principal, Knoxville, Pa., January 4, 1860.

TO MUSICIANS.

A CHOICE LOT of the best imported Italian and German VIOLIN STRINGS. Bass Violin strings, Guitar strings, Tuning Forks, Bridges &c., just received and for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

SOFT HATS by the dozen or single, in every variety, style and quality, at the New Hat Store in Corning, at prices to suit the times. August 25, 1859. Q. J. H. HULL.

List of Letters.

- Remaining in the Post Office at Tioga Village Pa. Afflick David. Briggs William. Beach L. 2. Brown E. Boss Gilbert D. Benjamin Daniel. Bosworth E. J. Curtis B. E. Day Wm. 2. Gile Abraham V. Gordon E. A. Goresney James W. Hagemester Ed. Hauser Robert. Hakoe E. J. Kilbourne R. M. Lyon J. C. Long Y. M. & H. T. Lewis Willard. Leach Miss Nancy. Lewens William. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised in the Agitator. Jan. 5, 1860. W. T. URELL, P. M.

SMITH & RICHARDS are now receiving the largest assortment of Stationery and Books of all kinds—SCHOOL BOOKS in particular—ever brought into Wellsboro, which we will sell for cash a little above wholesale prices in New York. Toys of all kinds FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS! all of which must be GIVEN AWAY on Christmas and New Years. The public are invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, as we are bound they shall be given away.

In connection with the above we are also receiving the largest assortment of STATIONERY and BOOKS of all kinds—SCHOOL BOOKS in particular—ever brought into Wellsboro, which we will sell for cash a little above wholesale prices in New York. Wellsboro, Dec. 22, 1859.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

304 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. ANOTHER TRIUMPH! PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1859. To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.—The subscribers to the contents of a Salamander Safe of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed in the safe it was opened in the presence of the committee and its contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched. Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the safe, and came out entirely unharmed. The experience of the subscribers in the safety of this kind of protected contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee award a Diploma and Silver Medal. G. W. WOODWARD, JOHN W. GARDNER, J. P. RUTHERFORD, ALFRED S. GILLET.

STILL ANOTHER. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia: Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, old chisels, drills, and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the safe. The lock being one of the Hall's Patent "Warder-proof" they could not get the powder into the hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door side and out, showed the fire, the safe did not have a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them.

BAYARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, March 15th, 1859.—Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia: Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe, which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My store, located in March last, was burned to the ground in the early part of the month, and the contents of the safe, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and papers not being injured in the least. I can cheerfully recommend your safe to the community, believing as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL. A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (Third St. Fourth St., Philadelphia. Dec. 22, 1859.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Prepare for the Great Political Campaign of 1860.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The TRIBUNE—now more than eighteen years old and having over a quarter of a million subscribers, is constant purchaser, diffused through every part of the Territory of our country, and is in evidence as it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge and Prosperity.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted). It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts; Cookery, &c. We strive to make the Tribune a newspaper to meet the wants of the public. Its Telegraphic news costed over \$15,000 per year—its TERMS.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is mailed to subscribers at \$8 per annum, in advance; \$3 for six months. THE N. Y. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, at one cent per copy. It contains all the news of the day, with the Cattle, Horse and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE; Notices of New Inventions, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery, &c. during the sessions of Congress; It contains the most interesting and valuable material in the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

TERMS. One copy, one year, \$9 00; five copies, one year, \$41 00. Two copies, one year, \$18 00; ten copies, one year, \$84 00. Any person sending us a club of twenty or over will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Saturday, at one cent per copy. It contains all the news of the day, with the Cattle, Horse and Produce Markets, reliably reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE; Notices of New Inventions, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery, &c. during the sessions of Congress; It contains the most interesting and valuable material in the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

TERMS. One copy, one year, \$5 00; five copies, one year, \$21 00. Two copies, one year, \$2 50; ten copies, one year, \$12 50. Any person sending us a club of twenty or over will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

A large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, at one cent per copy. It contains all the news of the day, with the Cattle, Horse and Produce Markets, reliably reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE; Notices of New Inventions, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery, &c. during the sessions of Congress; It contains the most interesting and valuable material in the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

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Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to H. R. GIBBS & CO., Tribune Building, New York. Dec. 15, 3rd Floor. No. 15, Nassau St., N. Y.