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TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

We call the attention of our yearly club subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions will expire during December and January ensuing. We should like very much if our campaign and yearly subscribers would renew their subscriptions and use their influence to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.

In view of the existing state of affairs, there will be an exciting time at Washington, and it is not unlikely that we shall have a lively time at the State Capital. At the former we shall have a reliable correspondent, and at the latter competent reporters to give the Legislative news and all other occurrences worthy of note.

We shall also give our usual compendium of foreign and domestic news, and spare no pains to make the PATRIOT AND UNION one of the best (at the least) the cheapest) family journals in the State.

TERMS. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION. Single copy for one year, in advance, \$4 00. Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 1 00. WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance, \$2 00. Ten copies to one address, \$20 00. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Pay always in advance.

The Vice President has shown great wisdom and discretion in the composition of the Senate Committee of Thirteen on the National Crisis. The fact that he has appointed both Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Douglas to that Committee is evidence that he divested himself of all personal partiality and prejudice, and looked solely to the good of the country.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE. The Vice President has shown great wisdom and discretion in the composition of the Senate Committee of Thirteen on the National Crisis. The fact that he has appointed both Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Douglas to that Committee is evidence that he divested himself of all personal partiality and prejudice, and looked solely to the good of the country.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland will allow the Chair to announce the special committee directed to be raised to consider that portion of the President's Message which relates to the disturbances of the country, and with the leave of the Senate, he will make a single remark in relation to the same.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE are politically classified, including Mr. Davis, as five Union Democrats, one Union man, (Mr. Crittenden,) two Secessionists, and five Republicans.

A Republican Answer to a Republican. When Wade's course for years in stirring up strife is recollected; when he has gone about the country preaching up a crusade against slavery per se; when he has declared there was no real Union, and could be none with slavery in it; when he has done yeoman service, in talking this into half a million of people, thus inciting the North against the South, is it not a piece of shining brass for him now to stand up in the Senate and say to the South:

Let no less a Republican organ than the Albany Evening Journal, an out-and-out Seward print, answer this question for the South. Let it be remembered that this press is urging its party to pause, act in the spirit of CONCILIATION, and save the Union. On the very day that Wade made his war speech, the Journal thus talked:

And the interest of her sister States; and the success of a common cause. 2. That we repudiate the delusive policy of secession first and co-operation afterwards. Interest, safety and success, and ordinary respect to our sister slaveholding States, require consultation with at least as many as will consent, before secession; and then if secession be deemed advisable, co-operation in secession and co-operation after secession. Whatever mode, manner or re-cess be adopted, the first step to its successful accomplishment is to unite the champions of those who are equally aggrieved, and who are simultaneously demanding redress, or at least as many as will unite with their counsels.

Yes; and these Abolition emissaries no doubt went among the slaves, and with bundles of the speeches of this Abolitionist, Wade, describing, in his own words, "the blighting curse of slavery," and how the only way to save the Union was "to divest it entirely from all taint of slavery." What does such language mean but emancipation? The very demagogue who preached through the North this doctrine, now has the assurance to stand up in the Senate and ask—"What do you complain of?"

Was there ever such insult? Wade blackguards the chief magistrate by saying that the Southern men own him as much as they do the slaves on their plantations. It is not blackguard, but truth to say, that William Lloyd Garrison, for years, has owned Wade, and made him do disunion work.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

EFFECTS OF THE ORIGINAL LOSSES TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Table with columns for 'LOSSES AT THE SOUTH' and 'LOSSES AT THE NORTH'. Items include Cotton, Wheat, Flour, and various stocks and bonds. Values range from \$10,000,000 to \$180,500,000.

It was stated recently that thirty-five conservative and leading citizens of Massachusetts, of different political parties, had issued an address to the people of the State on the present crisis. This address, after speaking of the perilous condition of the Union, boldly declares that the State of Massachusetts has violated her great national compact, by laws on her statute book which are in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"We hold it to be plain that a State has not the constitutional power to subject to severe and ignominious punishment persons who, by mistake of fact, or misapprehension of law, and without any corrupt or wicked intent, make a claim under the laws and before the authorities of the United States. If such a power existed, every law of the United States could be rendered inoperative by State legislation. For who would demand any right under a law of the United States, if the penalty of an innocent failure to prove his case, which may proceed from merely accidental causes, should inflict a fine of five thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the State prison for five years? Yet such is one of the laws now on our statute book.

"The volunteer militia are prohibited from acting in any manner in the rendition of a person adjudged to be a fugitive from service. The volunteer militia is the only arm on which the municipal magistrates of our cities and towns can rely, to quell organized and dangerous riots. Every one of its members is a member of the militia of the United States, and they are armed at the expense and under the authority of the Constitution. Yet this law declares that the arms of the United States, in the hands of citizens of the United States, who are a part of the militia of the United States, shall not be used by them to protect officers of the law of the United States from lawless violence in the streets of a city, whose peace the commonwealth is bound to preserve."

Duty to our common country, to the State, and to its citizens, it is argued, at some length, demand the early and unconditional repeal of the obnoxious law.

UNION MEETING AT CINCINNATI. A very large and enthusiastic Union Meeting was held at Cincinnati on the evening of the 19th inst. The Enquirer says: Despite the lowering clouds, the frowning skies and the heavy, drenching rain which poured down unceasingly all day, the meeting was in numbers a splendid success, a fact which attests the great interest taken and the warm sympathy felt by the people in its objects.

That we hold all State laws opposing the just execution of the fugitive slave law not only unconstitutional and void, but mischievous in their influence on the feelings of the people, both North and South; and that all good citizens will unite to effect the repeal of such laws. That the clause in the Constitution which guarantees the rendition of fugitive slaves is indispensable to the formation, and is indispensable to the existence of the Union, right in itself and necessary to the South, and every good citizen will faithfully sustain the execution of the laws made in pursuance of that provision.

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Some of the oldest men are taking the most prominent part. PENACOLA, Fla., Dec. 20.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here on the reception of the news of the secession of South Carolina, and immense enthusiasm was manifested.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 20.—Gov. Moore ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired at a military review, in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21.—A large meeting of citizens was held at Ashland Hall last night, and passed resolutions recommending a national and State convention; opposing coercion; favoring the arming of the State, and against opening the slave trade.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—There appears to be a general demonstration of joy here at the secession of South Carolina. A salute of 100 guns was fired to-day, and the Pelican flag unfurled. Impromptu secession speeches from some of our leading citizens have been delivered. The Marcelline, polkas, etc., are the only airs played.

TO-day a bust of Calhoun was exhibited, decorated with a cockade. The news of the passage of the secession ordinance was announced last night from the stage of the Varieties Theatre, and received with enthusiasm.

CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH. NATCHES, Miss., Dec. 20.—The election returns for the city of Natches show the vote in favor of co-operation to be 426, and for immediate secession 179.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Meetings are being held to-night. Several representative districts have nominated candidates to the convention. There is intense excitement. The co-operationists are making a great struggle to defeat the secessionists in this city.

MISSISSIPPI IN FAVOR OF SEPARATE STATE SECESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from the editor of the Mississippi and State Gazette, published at Jackson, directed to the Mississippi delegation in Congress, this evening states that the Convention in favor of separate State secession by a very large majority—say seventy in a Convention of one hundred delegates, and a popular majority of 80,000 votes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The recent manifesto of Thurlow Weed has created a perfect furor in the Republican camp throughout the interior of the State. There are many bitter denunciations of Weed's course by the Greeley school of Republicans, who are preparing to unite in a crusade against the veteran manager that will, in their opinion, crush him out.

THE FORKS AT CHARLESTON. The Charleston Mercury of Wednesday says: When the State is out of the Union; when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defense alone they were ceded and built up; and when the Federal Government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and Black Republicanism to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the premises. The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts.

LINCOLN AND THURLOW WEED. Thurlow Weed arrived at Springfield on the 19th, and was closeted with Mr. Lincoln several hours. It is rumored that Mr. Lincoln did not entirely approve Weed's programme, but insisted on several important modifications, among which was that relative to the recognition of slavery in the Territories. He is also reported as repudiating geographical lines of division. The programme as modified will be taken to Washington by Weed and submitted to the Republican leaders.

A NEW PHASE OF SECESSION. A venerable and well-known citizen of Virginia, residing in the county of Ritchie, has written to apprise us of a movement which, he says, is already set on foot in the Northwestern part of that State, for the purpose of calling a convention of the people to take into consideration the expediency of separating from the Union in case of her withdrawing from the Union to join in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Our informant adds that the leaders in this revolutionary scheme contemplate the erection of a new State, embracing that portion of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, and destined to include as many counties east of said line, along the upper Potomac and near it, as may be induced by identity of interest to co-operate in the project. Considerations of an economical character, determined partly by the arrangements of the present constitution of Virginia, (deemed by many in the Western part of the State to be unequal in respect to the rates and objects of taxation,) are represented to be at the bottom of this popular movement, in which the opinion of our correspondent, awaits only the opportunity and the pretext to assume formidable proportions.

National Intelligencer, Dec. 21. THE CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.—LETTER FROM SENATOR TOOMBS. It was stated a few days ago that Senator Toombs, of Georgia, like the Hon. Thos. R. E. Cobb, had written a letter urging that State to co-operate with her sister Southern States, and to defer secession for the present. The following extracts from the letter of Mr. Toombs set forth his views:

The Legislature of Georgia has unanimously declared that the present crisis demands resistance, and have unanimously voted to call a convention of the people to determine the mode and measure of redress. This is plain language—it is easily understood. It proposes to resist wrongs at the time and in the manner best calculated to obtain redress. The Legislature has also unanimously voted a million of dollars to arm the people of Georgia, in order that they may repel by force whatever force may be brought to resist the measures of redress the people may adopt. Then, upon the questions that we have wrongs, and that we intend to redress them by and through the sovereignty of Georgia, the State is unanimous. What, then, is likely to divide us? It cannot be the mode of redress, for it seems all look to secession—separation from the wrong-doers—as the ultimate remedy. The time when this remedy ought to be applied seems to be the most important, if not the only point of difference between us; we ought not to divide upon this point. Many persons think the remedy ought to be applied immediately, others at a day not to extend beyond the 4th of March next; to extend again, supposing that too short a time for the convenient action of the abolition States, would extend it only to what might be fairly deemed a reasonable and convenient time within which our wrongs might be redressed by the wrong-doers. I would strongly advise that there be no division among those who hold either of these opinions.—While I personally favor the position of those who are opposed to delaying longer than the 4th of March next, I certainly would yield that point to correct and honest men who were with me in the principle, and who are more hopeful of redress, than the aggressors whom I am, especially if any such aggressive measure should be taken by the wrong-doers, as promises to give us redress in the Union. But to go beyond the 4th of March, we should require such preliminary measures to be taken before, as would, with reasonable certainty, lead to adequate redress, and in the meantime we should take care that the delay gives no advantages to the adversary and takes none from ourselves.

How is it possible to remedy these enormous evils in the Union? There is but one mode, to only; all others are delusions and snares, intended to lull the people into false security, to steal away their rights, and with them the power of redress. This mode is by amendment of the Constitution of the United States. In the Union the States cannot make contracts with each other; all departments of the government would be compelled to disregard them. To repeal laws hitherto passed by the abolition States would not be redress; they would re-enact them next year. The amendments of the Constitution should be such as could neither be evaded or resisted by the abolition States, and should not rest for their efficacy upon the oaths of abolitionists—no oath can bind them. The Constitution provides two modes for its own amendments. Article 6th is as follows on the point before us: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

Thus you perceive the road is plain; it is easily tested; you can here find a test which ought to satisfy every honest resistance man in Georgia. Do this—offer in Congress such amendments of the Constitution as will give you full and ample security for your wrongs; then if the Black Republican party will vote for the amendments, or even a majority of them, in good faith, they can be easily carried through Congress; then I think it would be reasonable and fair to postpone action until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action on the amendments. If they intend to stop this war on your rights and your property, they will adopt such amendments at once in Congress.—If they will not do this, you ought not to delay an hour after the 4th of March to secede from the Union. This is a constitutional and effectual ultimatum, means something, can be tested—can be tested at once. This will be putting planks where they are good for something, if they are the right kind of planks; but putting planks in your Georgia platform is putting them where our experience teaches us they are powerless for good, and only subject us to the jibes and jeers of our enemies—a cart-load of new planks in the Georgia platform will not redress one wrong nor protect one right of the people of Georgia. Demand additional constitutional securities from your confederates, and if they are refused, confederate with any of them as are willing to grant them, or defend them yourselves.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Kentucky and Ohio Mandamus Case. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. The matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the petitioner and Executive authority thereof, petitioner against the Governor of the State of Ohio, was taken up by Mr. Moore having read the petition and exhibits, and having moved for the Court for a writ of mandamus, or for a rule to show cause, pursuant to the terms of the said petition, it was ordered that the motion be set down for argument on the 11th of January, and it was further ordered that the Clerk of the Court forth with send a copy of this order, and of the petition and exhibits filed therein, to be served on His Excellency William Dennison, Governor of Ohio.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, Dec. 22. The Convention met at noon. Several reports were made from the Committees. The Committee appointed in relation to the Revenue and Post Office laws, reported in favor of adopting the United States Revenue laws with, perhaps, slight modifications, the Collector to take oath as an officer of the State. Postal matters to remain unchanged, as at present.

Melancholy Sale. MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 22. Mrs. Elizabeth Fitch and her only daughter, three years old, were found dead this morning, having been poisoned by prussic acid administered by the mother. Mr. Fitch is a lawyer in good circumstances. The mother is supposed to have been insane, caused by the death of an older daughter.

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Secession Demonstration. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22. An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night, to ratify the secession of South Carolina. A salute of fifteen guns was fired, and the Avalanche office and other buildings were illuminated.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race. ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 22. The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th, departed Cape Race this morning; all well. Her news has not yet been received.

Another Slave Captured. NEW YORK, Dec. 22. It is reported that the steamer Mohican has captured another slave off the coast of Africa, with nine hundred Africans on board.

Fasting and Prayer in Massachusetts. BOSTON, Dec. 22. The Governor has issued his proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer on the 4th day of January, in conformity with the recommendation of the President.

Railroad Accident. BOSTON, Dec. 22. Several cars were crushed last night on the Shore route train from New York. The baggage master was badly hurt.

Resignation of Commodore Kearney. NEW YORK, Dec. 22. Commodore Kearney has resigned his position in the Navy.

A WINDFALL.—It is stated that Gen. Harney, by the decease of his wife recently in Paris, has come in possession, as the property of himself and children, of \$5,000,000. He is a little rising fifty years old, and by much service and much exposure, is somewhat broken in health. He is the fourth in the list of our army officers—Scott, Wool and Triggs coming before him.

A blacksmith at Montreuil, France, bought, some time ago, a quantity of old iron to work up. Having selected from the heap a metal bar, he put it into his forge to make it red hot in order to cut it into pieces. As he was pulling from the fire, a loud explosion was heard, and, at the same moment, he uttered a piercing cry and fell dead. The barrel being left loaded, and the ball, striking him above the abdomen, passed through his lungs, came out just below the shoulder, and lodged in a wall at some distance.

ARREST OF A "CONFIDENCE MAN."—A confidence operator, calling himself Croly, who, it is alleged, has been obtaining money on false pretenses for a long while past from lawyers, editors, members of Congress, army and navy officers, clergymen and other persons in "the higher walks of life," has been arrested in New York, in which city alone, it is said, his dupes can be counted by the hundred, while there is reason to believe that he has victims in several other cities.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The London correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says: there is talk in England of permitting the Prince of Wales to break through the line of blood royal in the States, and seek a lady to share the throne with him, wherever she lists. The match with Prussia is broken off, and the chances for an advantageous match with royalty being very few, the non blood royal may have the privilege of furnishing a Queen for England. Who knows but that a Yankee girl may be the lucky fair one?

Mr. Shaw, the inventor of percussion caps, died at Bordentown, New Jersey, recently, having attained the age of eighty-six years. He was born in England. A few years ago our government granted him quite a large sum for his invention for loading.

Suspension.—The coal operators of Pittsburgh have recommended the suspension of operations in the mines until the 1st of March. This will throw several thousand miners out of employment.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LAKES.—Five hundred and sixty persons met their deaths on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior, between the 23d of March and the 25th of November, a period of eight months.

The anniversary of the battle of Trenton will be celebrated by a sham battle on the 26th instant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 2,500 POUNDS. RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRONS, &c., &c., together with ORANGE, LEMON, BREAD FRUIT, PEACHES, &c., a variety of Articles suitable for the Holidays. Just received by [name] [address].

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHILDREN'S, LADIES' and GENTS' CHAIRS, and a great variety of CARPET, FURNITURE, TABLES for HOLIDAY GIFTS at reduced prices. Also a new lot of COTTAGE FURNITURE in sets, by the single piece, at [name] [address].

BRANT'S CITY HALL! MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24th, 25th and 26th. HOLIDAY TREAT! PROFESSOR J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., the Wizard of the World, Comedian, Monarch of Music, and Cytogenic Thaumaturgist, in his elaborately GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

CHAMPAGNE WINES! DUC DE MONTBELLIO, HELDORCK & CO., CHARLES H. BISTROCK, GLESSNER & CO., ANCHOR-SILVER MOTTSHAW, SPARKLING WINE, MUMM & CO.'S, VERZENAY, CABINET. In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

ments to the Constitution of the United States. In the Union the States cannot make contracts with each other; all departments of the government would be compelled to disregard them. To repeal laws hitherto passed by the abolition States would not be redress; they would re-enact them next year. The amendments of the Constitution should be such as could neither be evaded or resisted by the abolition States, and should not rest for their efficacy upon the oaths of abolitionists—no oath can bind them. The Constitution provides two modes for its own amendments. Article 6th is as follows on the point before us: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

Thus you perceive the road is plain; it is easily tested; you can here find a test which ought to satisfy every honest resistance man in Georgia. Do this—offer in Congress such amendments of the Constitution as will give you full and ample security for your wrongs; then if the Black Republican party will vote for the amendments, or even a majority of them, in good faith, they can be easily carried through Congress; then I think it would be reasonable and fair to postpone action until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action on the amendments. If they intend to stop this war on your rights and your property, they will adopt such amendments at once in Congress.—If they will not do this, you ought not to delay an hour after the 4th of March to secede from the Union. This is a constitutional and effectual ultimatum, means something, can be tested—can be tested at once. This will be putting planks where they are good for something, if they are the right kind of planks; but putting planks in your Georgia platform is putting them where our experience teaches us they are powerless for good, and only subject us to the jibes and jeers of our enemies—a cart-load of new planks in the Georgia platform will not redress one wrong nor protect one right of the people of Georgia. Demand additional constitutional securities from your confederates, and if they are refused, confederate with any of them as are willing to grant them, or defend them yourselves.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Kentucky and Ohio Mandamus Case. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. The matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the petitioner and Executive authority thereof, petitioner against the Governor of the State of Ohio, was taken up by Mr. Moore having read the petition and exhibits, and having moved for the Court for a writ of mandamus, or for a rule to show cause, pursuant to the terms of the said petition, it was ordered that the motion be set down for argument on the 11th of January, and it was further ordered that the Clerk of the Court forth with send a copy of this order, and of the petition and exhibits filed therein, to be served on His Excellency William Dennison, Governor of Ohio.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, Dec. 22. The Convention met at noon. Several reports were made from the Committees. The Committee appointed in relation to the Revenue and Post Office laws, reported in favor of adopting the United States Revenue laws with, perhaps, slight modifications, the Collector to take oath as an officer of the State. Postal matters to remain unchanged, as at present.

Melancholy Sale. MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 22. Mrs. Elizabeth Fitch and her only daughter, three years old, were found dead this morning, having been poisoned by prussic acid administered by the mother. Mr. Fitch is a lawyer in good circumstances. The mother is supposed to have been insane, caused by the death of an older daughter.

Secession Demonstration. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22. An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night, to ratify the secession of South Carolina. A salute of fifteen guns was fired, and the Avalanche office and other buildings were illuminated.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race. ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 22. The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th, departed Cape Race this morning; all well. Her news has not yet been received.

Another Slave Captured. NEW YORK, Dec. 22. It is reported that the steamer Mohican has captured another slave off the coast of Africa, with nine hundred Africans on board.

Fasting and Prayer in Massachusetts. BOSTON, Dec. 22. The Governor has issued his proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer on the 4th day of January, in conformity with the recommendation of the President.

Railroad Accident. BOSTON, Dec. 22. Several cars were crushed last night on the Shore route train from New York. The baggage master was badly hurt.

Resignation of Commodore Kearney. NEW YORK, Dec. 22. Commodore Kearney has resigned his position in the Navy.

A WINDFALL.—It is stated that Gen. Harney, by the decease of his wife recently in Paris, has come in possession, as the property of himself and children, of \$5,000,000. He is a little rising fifty years old, and by much service and much exposure, is somewhat broken in health. He is the fourth in the list of our army officers—Scott, Wool and Triggs coming before him.

A blacksmith at Montreuil, France, bought, some time ago, a quantity of old iron to work up. Having selected from the heap a metal bar, he put it into his forge to make it red hot in order to cut it into pieces. As he was pulling from the fire, a loud explosion was heard, and, at the same moment, he uttered a piercing cry and fell dead. The barrel being left loaded, and the ball, striking him above the abdomen, passed through his lungs, came out just below the shoulder, and lodged in a wall at some distance.

ARREST OF A "CONFIDENCE MAN."—A confidence operator, calling himself Croly, who, it is alleged, has been obtaining money on false pretenses for a long while past from lawyers, editors, members of Congress, army and navy officers, clergymen and other persons in "the higher walks of life," has been arrested in New York, in which city alone, it is said, his dupes can be counted by the hundred, while there is reason to believe that he has victims in several other cities.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The London correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says: there is talk in England of permitting the Prince of Wales to break through the line of blood royal in the States, and seek a lady to share the throne with him, wherever she lists. The match with Prussia is broken off, and the chances for an advantageous match with royalty being very few, the non blood royal may have the privilege of furnishing a Queen for England. Who knows but that a Yankee girl may be the lucky fair one?

Mr. Shaw, the inventor of percussion caps, died at Bordentown, New Jersey, recently, having attained the age of eighty-six years. He was born in England. A few years ago our government granted him quite a large sum for his invention for loading.

Suspension.—The coal operators of Pittsburgh have recommended the suspension of operations in the mines until the 1st of March. This will throw several thousand miners out of employment.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LAK