

SECESSION CONVENTION.

The notable Secession Convention met at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 17th Dec., and was permanently organized by the appointment of Mr. Jamison, as President, who opened the proceedings in a brief speech, in which he prayed that God might help the States. Most of the day was occupied in calling over the list of members, appointing committees, and discussing a resolution to adjourn to Charleston, in consequence of the prevalence of the small pox in Columbia, in an epidemic form. The Convention finally adjourned to Charleston, where the members met on the following day, and proceeded to business. Resolutions for the appointment of Committees on Foreign Relations, on Commerce, on the Property of the United States in South Carolina, and on the Postal Arrangements, were discussed and adopted. Mr. Miles, member of Congress, gave an assurance that the President would not reinforce Fort Moultrie, adding that he (the President) had been notified that the moment he attempted to send reinforcements the fort would be taken by the people of South Carolina. A number of other propositions were submitted and debated. On the 19th, a resolution was offered setting forth that the causes which are about to separate South Carolina from the Union, emanated from States north of Mason & Dixon's line, which use hiring labor only. Some discussion was had on the resolution, after which Mr. Inglis, from the Committee to prepare an Ordinance to dissolve the Union between South Carolina and the United States reported the following:

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was taken up and passed unanimously, by a vote of 169. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread on the street among the crowd collected, and was hailed with immense cheering, and the news telegraphed to the members of Congress at Washington immediately.

The Convention appointed Messrs. Barnwell, Adams and Orr as Commissioners to proceed to Washington to treat with the Government for the acknowledgment of the independence of South Carolina, and for an equitable division of the public property.

WADE-JOHNSON-LANE.—We publish on our outside a telegraphic abstract of the speech of an ultra Republican, "old Ben Wade," of Ohio; and in the inside that of a Southern Democrat, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. Read them carefully, and see how nearly patriots of the two sections agree. We also insert a brief report of the remarks of Joe Lane, of Oregon, the candidate of the Breckinridge party for Vice President. Those who supported him at the election, can derive from his speech the poor consolation that they voted for a man who justifies the traitors that are breaking up the Union.

The editor of the Republican thinks we are "open to improvement" in our "historical recollections," because an item in our paper stated that Lincoln had received a large vote in "Washington City." As Sam Weller would say, "Vell, vot of it?" Did we mention what State Washington was located? We ask the question with no idea of "getting shut" of anything our columns may have contained, but merely to give our neighbor a chance to display his "historical recollection," by pointing out its precise locality upon the maps.

It is believed the President will receive the South Carolina Commissioners unofficially, and present their communication to Congress for its action, having no authority to entertain any proposition they may submit, or to enter upon negotiations with them. As he has encouraged the secession movement throughout, he will doubtless extend its representatives still further aid and comfort. To his incapacity and craven spirit it is indebted for all its present importance.

U. S. SENATOR.—Among the names mentioned in connection with the U. S. Senatorship, we see those of Ex-Gov. Pollock, Edgar Cowan of Westmoreland, A. H. Reeder of Northampton, Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, David Wilmot of Bradford, Thaddeus Stevens of Lancaster, Jas. Veck of Fayette, John H. Walker of Crawford, Thos. Williams and J. K. Moorhead of Allegheny, and Samuel Calvin of Blair county.

We are enabled to state in the most positive terms, that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and that he stands now, as he stood in May last, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, square upon the Chicago Platform.—N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 22.

The Austrian Consul, at Charleston, S. C., having assured some of the leading seceders that the Emperor of Austria would acknowledge the independence of South Carolina, the Austrian Charge d' Affairs, Chevalier Hilsenauer, has immediately informed the gentlemen, that his Majesty will hereafter try to get along without his valuable services.

The Washington National Intelligencer has carefully examined the laws of the Northern States relating to the Fugitive Slave Law, and finds that Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin are the only States which have unconstitutional laws about fugitive slaves.

Messrs. McQueen, Bartram, Boyce and Ashmore, members of Congress from South Carolina, resigned their seats as soon as they were officially notified that the secession ordinance was passed, and their State was now a Nation.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Dec. 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson (Democrat of Tennessee) on his resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution said, that when he gave way yesterday, he was speaking of the laws of the North which were in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law. He proceeded to argue that such laws were unconstitutional and nullifying. The Government should execute the laws in every State, and their enforcement could not be considered an invasion. He went on to argue that a State could not go out of the Union by its own volition, and said that such was the opinion of the founders of the Government. Mr. Johnson here read extracts from the writings of Mr. Madison to show that such was the opinion of Mr. Madison. He quoted also from letters of Mr. Jefferson on the same subject, to show that it was not necessary to give the Government power to enforce the laws in a State, as they had it by the law of nations. Mr. Johnson claimed that the power to enforce the laws was expressly delegated by the States to the General Government. If any State sets itself up in opposition to this power, it is aggressive and rebellious. If the Government fails to perform its duty in this respect, it is at an end. Mr. Johnson here quoted further from the opinion of Judge Marshall to strengthen his position. He also called attention to the views of Jackson and Webster on this subject. The Government was called into existence by States, and could not be broken up by a single State. The Constitution was intended to be perpetual. When Congress (1793), people of Pennsylvania resisted. There was no difference between that and resistance by the whole people of a State. The talk now is about the coercion of a State only, but he fancied there was no great distinction to be made. Congress enforced the laws, but there was no talk about the coercion of a State. Mr. Johnson here read from the proclamation of Washington to show that that the Union was to be put down, and that the law of Washington enforced the laws. Suppose that the whole people of the State of Pennsylvania had rebelled, would it not have been just as constitutional to enforce the laws against the whole as a part of them? In 1822 there was another rebellion against the laws of the United States. Mr. Johnson paid a high eulogium to the character of Jackson, who was then President. He said that Jackson held the same view in regard to the enforcement of the laws that Washington did, and that rebellion down. The Government then went on. Now how is it? The duties now are the same—the consequences belong to God. He intended to discharge his duty, whatever the consequences may be. He will not the power to enforce the laws in the State of South Carolina as well as in the State of Vermont or any other State? And, notwithstanding they may resolve and declare themselves absolved from all allegiance to the Union, yet, it does not save them from the consequences. If South Carolina drives out the Federal Courts from the State, then the Federal Government has a right to re-establish the Courts. If she excludes the mails, the Federal Government has a right and the authority to carry the mails. If she resists the collection of the revenue in the port of Charleston, or any other ports, then the Government has a right to enter and enforce the laws. If she undertakes to take possession of the property of the Government, the Government has a right to take all means to retain that property. And if they make any effort to dispossess the Government, or to resist the execution of the Judicial system, then South Carolina puts herself in the wrong, and it is the duty of the Government to see the Judiciary faithfully executed. Yes, Sir, faithfully executed. In December, 1805, South Carolina made a deed of rebellion on the land on which these forts stand—a full and freecession—on certain conditions. The Government consented to the condition, and she had possession of these forts till this day. And now has S. Carolina any right to attempt to drive the Government from that property? If she secedes and makes any attempt of this kind, does she not come within the meaning of the Constitution, where it speaks of levying war? And in levying war, she does what the Constitution declares to be treason. We may as well talk of things as they are, for if anything is treason, within the scope of the Constitution, it is not levying war upon the Government, but is an attempt to take possession of the property of the Government and expel the Government soldiers therefrom. Is not attempting to resist the collection of the revenue, attempting to exclude the mails, and driving the Federal Courts from her borders, treason? What is it? I ask, in the name of the Constitution, what is it? Is it treason, levying war? If a State, by its own volition, can go out of the Union, why is the Government worth? But under the phrase "Secession," it is declared that South Carolina, if she secedes, is no longer a member of the Union, and, therefore, the laws and Constitution of the U. S. are inoperative, and she is not guilty of any violation. This is a matter of opinion. I have tried to show what this doctrine of Secession is. Madison, who was called the father of the Constitution, denies this doctrine. He said that the father of his country, denies this doctrine. Jefferson, Webster, and Clay, all deny the doctrine, and yet we are told to-day that a State can go out of this great Confederacy without any regard to the wrong and misery that may be inflicted upon the remaining States. If this doctrine be true, then a State can secede and withdraw. Suppose, for instance, that South Carolina has seceded, and is now out of the Confederacy. What advantage does she place herself in? There might be some in the States which the States entering into and remaining within the compact might tolerate—I wish to be understood—might tolerate the secession of a State, she taking the consequences of the act. But suppose, by the secession of a State, all the remaining States are involved in the disastrous consequences, then the doctrine comes up, can a State, without regard to the Constitution, secede, and so endanger the safety and prosperity of the remaining States? It comes up, then, whether the States are in condition, or whether they will tolerate the secession of South Carolina. That is a matter to be determined by circumstances and by the emergency when it comes. And, again, suppose South Carolina is outside of the Confederacy, and she forms an alliance with a foreign power—with France, England, or Russia—with a view to ulterior motives, let me ask this country if they do not feel that they are in a situation to bleed? How many victories did we win, how many troubles did we bring back? The consequences? What did it cost? It cost one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. Peace was made, and an acquisition of territory made, from which California erected herself into a free and independent State, and was admitted into the Union. Now, after having expended one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, with the loss of many of our bravest

and best men, and having paid fifteen millions of dollars for her territory, suppose now, she says that she will walk out, of her own volition. Texas was engaged in a war of revolution with Mexico, and achieved her independence. She applied for admission, and when admitted, she was oppressed by debt and harassed by the Indians on her borders. In 1850 we took the territory lying to the north of her, when she had not power to protect her citizens, and, in addition to that, gave her ten millions of dollars, and yet Texas now presumes, upon her own volition, to walk out of the Union. Were there no other parties to the compact? Did we take in California and Texas just to benefit them? Nay; the compact was reciprocal for the benefit of the States, and having entered into the compact, they have no right to withdraw without the consent of the other States. He referred to the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana for \$15,000,000, protecting it while a territory, and admitting it as a State into the Union. Yet, said he, it is claimed Louisiana can go out, and perhaps attempt to close the mouth of the Mississippi, from the Great West.

Mr. Silldell said that no person in Louisiana wished to restrict the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Johnson—Perhaps there is no wish to restrict the navigation now, but who can tell the change that circumstances may make? These States, before they were admitted into the Union, were held as Territories and provinces. Suppose they go out now, what condition do they place themselves in? Are they States, or do they go back to the condition of Territories? It was one of the principles of the Government to appropriate territory if it was in danger of being occupied by the enemies of the Government, or, if necessary, to the Government from its geographical position. Mr. Johnson here quoted the Ordinal letter to setting forth that doctrine in regard to Cuba. The Ordinal will apply to Louisiana or South Carolina, if either secede, and thereby endanger the Government. The Government has, under this principle, to seize and hold them as provinces. Mr. Johnson then referred to the speech of ex-Governor Manning of South Carolina, in which he said, "Cotton is king, and, if necessary, the army and navy of England and France will be called upon to protect its culture and transportation." Is this Government prepared for a state of things like this? Mr. Johnson here quoted from Gov. Gist's Message and from Mr. Keitt's speeches to show that such was the intention. He (Johnson) would tell South Carolina that as far as Tennessee was concerned she would not be dragged into a Southern or any other Confederacy until she had time to consider about it. He would also tell the Northern States that Tennessee would not be driven out of the Confederacy either. If the Abolitionists wanted to abolish Slavery, the first step they would take would be to dissolve the Union. The existence of Slavery depends on the preservation of the Union. What protection will the border States have if the Union is dissolved, whose property is at stake, and whose interests are most endangered? If a division were commenced, where would it stop? Rather than see the Government divided into thirty-three petty, warring powers, he would see it a consolidated Government and consolidated power. It might occur to the border States that it would be better for them to establish a General Republic, instead of going with the Southern States and forming an alliance with the Northern border States. He referred in eloquent terms to the association of the struggle for independence, and the great men of the different Central States binding them together. In connection with the idea of a Central Republic might also occur the idea how was the capital founded by Washington, which could not be given exclusively to the North or South. He avowed in his place here that he would enter any Government, North or South, that would admit him on the condition which we now live—never! never! He read extracts from the newspapers of Columbus, Ga., suggesting a monarchical Government, to show that there was a party at the South in favor of a monarchy, and to ask the South to consider what Government it was going under. Is it not better "to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of?" It might be that some Louis Napoleon was ready to seize on the ruins of the Government. Tennessee never passed under a less democratic Government. It intended to stand by the Constitution and demand a faithful performance of the guarantees. It would not be driven out of the house built by our forefathers. It wanted to stay the rash and precipitate action of some portion of the South which runs into such red-hot madness, and also mad Abolitionism at the North. He still trusted in God that the Union would be preserved. He said that the Union would be preserved, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to a plank to save himself. Where is the grievance that operates upon South Carolina? Is it because they want to take slaves into the territory. Both of her Senators said at the last session there was no need of it now. What is the reason for disunion? Because our man was not elected. If Mr. Breckinridge had been elected, not one would have wanted to break up the Union; but Mr. Lincoln is elected and now they will break up the Union. He said, No. What reason, to fear? Mr. Lincoln was a minority President. Let South Carolina send her Senators back, and Mr. Lincoln cannot even make a Cabinet without the consent of the Senate. Was he to be such a coward as to retreat when it was evident the South had the power in their own hands? Was he to be so cowardly as to desert a noble band at the North who stood by the South on principle? Yet, for a temporary defeat it is proposed to turn our backs on them and leave them to their fate. We have nothing to do but to stand firmly at our posts like men, and in four years' time Lincoln and his party will both be hurled from power. What reason, then, is there for desertion and the breaking up of the Government? He believed that we could obtain all needed guarantees. He entreated every patriotic citizen forward in the spirit of brotherly love to stand around the altar of our common country, to lay the Constitution upon it, and to swear that the Constitution shall be maintained and the Union preserved. He thought it better to preserve the Union, even if we had a quarrel with the North sometimes. It was better to quarrel with the North occasionally than to quarrel among ourselves. Mr. Johnson here referred to the remark of the Senator from Georgia (Yverson) about some Texas Brats arising to relieve that State of her Governor unless the latter would conform to the wishes of the people. This he (Johnson) said, does not look much like harmony. He appealed to the South to pause and consider before they rashly go too far. He earnestly appealed to the North to come forward with propositions of peace, conciliation and concession. They know that Congress has power to-day to arrest secession and save the Union. Will they come forward, or desert the sinking

ship? For one he would stand supporting the edifice of his country as long as human efforts could last. Mr. Johnson closed with a strong, earnest, and eloquent appeal for all to stand by the Constitution and the Union. Mr. LANE, (Democrat, from Oregon,) said that he could not expect to reply to the Senator from Tennessee. There was one thing the old Democracy would not do. They would not march under the bloody banner of the Senator from Tennessee to trample South Carolina under foot. On the contrary, he would find them ready to meet him there, and repel his bloody band. They would say to him, You shall not subjugate a gallant State, struggling for her rights—rights denied them in the Union. [Applause in the galleries.] The President elect was elected simply because of his hate to the South. It is surprising, then, that the gallant State of South Carolina should resist? He here served notice on the North that she could not carry a united North to invade a State fighting for her rights. He knew something of the people of Tennessee, and he knew that they would not march with the Senator (Johnson) in his bloody march. He claimed that Washington was a seceder when he went to Philadelphia and left the Confederation. A Whisky insurrection was not to be compared to the action of a Sovereign State. The issue in the late election was the resolutions of the Senator from Mississippi (Davis). He (Lane) thought that the Southern States had good reason to complain and take action, and they would do so whether it was liked or not, and he would never draw his sword to coerce them for it. Mr. Lane here read from Mr. Lincoln's speeches to show his (Lincoln's) hatred of slavery and the South. The Senator from Tennessee looked to the question as a matter of dollars and cents, not principle. There was no danger of the mouth of the Mississippi ever being closed up; it was against the law of nations. If a dissolution of the Union should come, it will be for the reason that the Southern States have been denied their rights in the Union. Where is the man hardy enough to undertake to collect revenue in South Carolina when she has left the Union? Such a man would be the veriest madman in the world, as to do so would drench the country in blood. He would say to such, "Sir, you must meet your hump servant, and walk over his dead body before you can do it." [Applause, and cries of "Goodnight to the galleries!"] He looked forward as fondly as ever father looked for a beloved son or daughter to the reconstruction of the Government. He argued that the doctrine of "State Rights" must prevail, or disunion would follow. The Republican party of the North have inflicted ruin and distress on the country; and when starving thousands march through their streets, they must be held responsible. No man loved his country more than he did. He would lay down his life now if it would avert the coming troubles.

Mr. K. of Kentucky, offered a resolution providing for the establishment of a line south of which Slavery shall exist, and north of which it shall not. Slavery traffic between the States to be lawful. Congress to have no power to abolish Slavery while it exists in Maryland, and at no time to prevent members of Congress from bringing their slaves to the Capitol and there recognizing them as such. The faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law is also enacted, and Congress is to have power to pay any slave owner the value of the property he may lose by resistance to the authority of the United States Marshall, or rescue after arrest. Congress to be repaid by seizing the county in which the violence is committed, and the county to recover by suing the individual rioters.

"PLAYED OUT."—The Southern Kansas war faces is ended, and adds one more rich chapter to the annals of Democratic folly. Medary has returned from the campaign, sore and disgusted. Gen. Harney, the American Hayman, has had no taste of Abolition blood to gratify his passions, and he has seen no martyr and paladins. He will still have to pay any slave owner his money before he can get his money, and his children and babies to death, slave-whipping, and San Juan rashness. Gen. Frost, with his brave Missouri volunteers, has left off looking for Montgomery and gone to looking for Judge Williams, who at last accounts, had got somewhere into Central Missouri, and was spending his time between telegraphing blood and thunder items to the Eastern papers, and singing "Hail Columbia!" and the "Star Spangled Banner!" in the negro quarter of his host. The Fort Riley troops are encamped at Mount City—swearing at being conspired to camp out in winter, just after returning from a long campaign on the plains. Marshal Colby, with sundry faithful deputies and a detachment of Bourbon county Dark Lanterns, was at last accounts poking about with a small posse of troops, reconnoitering Dr. Jennison's house—and a party made a visit to Montgomery's place, after being fully satisfied that Montgomery was not there. Attorney General Davis was dancing attendance, ready to drink a glass of grog or pocket a fee. About a dozen poor fellows had been arrested, taken to Fort Scott, tried before a Justice, and acquitted. Harney wanted martial law declared, and Medary wouldn't declare it; whereupon Harney cursed Medary, and Medary, after taking an extra chew of tobacco, returned the compliment. The gallant Shiloh Guard, of Leavenworth, are rejoicing the sober second thought which saved them from becoming the general laughing stock of their neighbors; and their gay Captain has signaled the event by the much more sensible proceeding of getting married. Taken all in all, this is the most stupendous farce ever transacted in Kansas. Everybody is grinning at it. It has been a perfect God send to the telegraphic lines, and has afforded our poor Democratic editors more than ordinary chance for the use of capitals, exclamations, and expletive words, and simulated horror! Poor creatures! how they did gobble up every terrible item about Montgomery, Jennison & Co! How many lamentations they uttered over the untimely destruction of Fort Scott!—breaking up of the land sales and the invasion of Missouri! Poor, scared Missouri is out of pocket about a hundred thousand dollars by the operation, and her State stocks are down to sixty nine cents and the dollar! Slavery property is below par all along the border, and speculators in that kind of stock are about making up a purse for Judge Williams. Walker's raid on Lawrence can no longer enjoy its pre-eminence of folly. Hugh Walsh's thanksgiving proclamation is to whom, by the side of Williams' telegrams; and Harney has now sufficiently served his country to retire to private life.—Lawrence (Ka) Rep.

"PLAYED OUT."—The Southern Kansas war faces is ended, and adds one more rich chapter to the annals of Democratic folly. Medary has returned from the campaign, sore and disgusted. Gen. Harney, the American Hayman, has had no taste of Abolition blood to gratify his passions, and he has seen no martyr and paladins. He will still have to pay any slave owner his money before he can get his money, and his children and babies to death, slave-whipping, and San Juan rashness. Gen. Frost, with his brave Missouri volunteers, has left off looking for Montgomery and gone to looking for Judge Williams, who at last accounts, had got somewhere into Central Missouri, and was spending his time between telegraphing blood and thunder items to the Eastern papers, and singing "Hail Columbia!" and the "Star Spangled Banner!" in the negro quarter of his host. The Fort Riley troops are encamped at Mount City—swearing at being conspired to camp out in winter, just after returning from a long campaign on the plains. Marshal Colby, with sundry faithful deputies and a detachment of Bourbon county Dark Lanterns, was at last accounts poking about with a small posse of troops, reconnoitering Dr. Jennison's house—and a party made a visit to Montgomery's place, after being fully satisfied that Montgomery was not there. Attorney General Davis was dancing attendance, ready to drink a glass of grog or pocket a fee. About a dozen poor fellows had been arrested, taken to Fort Scott, tried before a Justice, and acquitted. Harney wanted martial law declared, and Medary wouldn't declare it; whereupon Harney cursed Medary, and Medary, after taking an extra chew of tobacco, returned the compliment. The gallant Shiloh Guard, of Leavenworth, are rejoicing the sober second thought which saved them from becoming the general laughing stock of their neighbors; and their gay Captain has signaled the event by the much more sensible proceeding of getting married. Taken all in all, this is the most stupendous farce ever transacted in Kansas. Everybody is grinning at it. It has been a perfect God send to the telegraphic lines, and has afforded our poor Democratic editors more than ordinary chance for the use of capitals, exclamations, and expletive words, and simulated horror! Poor creatures! how they did gobble up every terrible item about Montgomery, Jennison & Co! How many lamentations they uttered over the untimely destruction of Fort Scott!—breaking up of the land sales and the invasion of Missouri! Poor, scared Missouri is out of pocket about a hundred thousand dollars by the operation, and her State stocks are down to sixty nine cents and the dollar! Slavery property is below par all along the border, and speculators in that kind of stock are about making up a purse for Judge Williams. Walker's raid on Lawrence can no longer enjoy its pre-eminence of folly. Hugh Walsh's thanksgiving proclamation is to whom, by the side of Williams' telegrams; and Harney has now sufficiently served his country to retire to private life.—Lawrence (Ka) Rep.

The Presidential Contest.—Lincoln and Hamlin received the electoral votes of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, 4 in New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—in all 180.

Breckinridge and Lane carried Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas—in all 72.

Bell and Everett carried Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia—in all 89.

Douglas and Johnson carried Missouri and 3 in New Jersey—in all 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or of unusual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or meddle with the following property, now in possession of Henry Post of Decatur township, to wit: One iron axle wagon, one black horse and harness, two bay horses and harness, as the same belong to us, and are left with him subject to our order. DAN L. AYRES, Dec. 28, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership between the Foundry Business in the Borough of Lawrenceville, was dissolved on the 7th of December, 1860. The books and accounts are in the hands of D. J. Denmark for settlement and collection. JACKSON ROBISON, D. J. DENMARK, Dec. 28, 1860-34p.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with 1 yoke of oxen, 1 cow, 4 calves, 3 hogs, 1 cook stove, 1 set chair, 1 cloth, 1 bed, 20 yards carpet, 12 yards oil carpet, 1 bed, 1 iron tub, 1 table, 1 set of wheels, now in possession of John P. Dalt, of Lawrenceville, and the same were purchased by me at constable's sale, and only left with said Dalt on loan. LUTHERBURG, Dec. 25, 1860. R. H. MOORE.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note given by the subscriber to Washington P. Fulton, dated sometime in the week of the September court, 1860, calling for One hundred and Twenty-five dollars, payable about the first of May, 1861, as I have never received value, and will not pay the same unless compelled by law. ISAAC PRICE, Karlsruhe, December 24th, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of George D. Dixon, late of Beersville township, Clearfield county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WELLS, Jr., Administrator, December 23, 1860-65p.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their claims in the estate of George D. Dixon, deceased, 1861, agreeably to Act of Assembly, March 20, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," &c.

R. J. Haynes, Tavern, Karlsruhe township, Beersville, Pa. J. H. Adams, Tavern, Lawrence township, Beersville, Pa. George N. Colburn, Tavern, Lawrence township, Beersville, Pa. O. B. Merrill, Mercantile, Clearfield borough. Joseph C. Brenner, Tavern, Morrisdale. A. L. Ogdon, Tavern, Lawrence township. P. T. Hegarty, Mercantile, Covington township, Clearfield county. J. M. Taylor, Tavern, Bloom township, Clearfield county. JOHN L. CUTLER, Clerk, Q. S. Dec. 26, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES, for January Term, 1861, (commencing 2d Monday, the 14th day of January.)

Lydin Wilson,	vs	Geo. Wilson & Co.
Thomas Stiles,	vs	School Dir's, Woodbury.
J. H. Abbes,	vs	George W. Caldwell.
Abraham Bloom,	vs	Elija Irwin.
Edw. M. Steward,	vs	James M. Smeal.
Janies Smith,	vs	Cooper & Briggs.
Dubois & Lowe,	vs	A. F. Baum et al.
Mary A. Lunsdale,	vs	Isaac Bloom, Jr.
Thomas Halston,	vs	John Wolf.
Jonathan Lynton,	vs	John M. Chase et al.
Henry Wale,	vs	Daniel Smeal.
John J. Johnson,	vs	J. R. Reed.
Börnheim & Mock,	vs	Laird & Blair.
Patche & Swan,	vs	J. S. Curry.
Edw. H. Hulse,	vs	James Bradford.
George Hardard,	vs	James Hoff.
G. E. Logan,	vs	Janies Walker.
H. Brokeroth,	vs	Henry Lorain's Ex.
Cecil Bank,	vs	William W. Worrall.
Cecil Bank,	vs	James White.
James M. Leonard,	vs	Bills & Davis.
Rebecca Lewis,	vs	Slawson, Alford et al.
James M. Leonard,	vs	Dillon & Davis.
John Cox,	vs	Brown & Litz.
John Fathlin,	vs	John Thompson.

SEVEN YEARS.—The seven years of universal success attending the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," has made it a household word throughout every section of the country. Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand hearts have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great beauties of the art and literature of the world. Subscriptions are now being received at a ratio unprecedented with that of any previous year.

Terms of Subscription.—Any person can become a member by subscribing Three dollars, for which amount they receive a copy of the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," a large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 25 inches, containing a Mastering his Revenue." 2d—One copy, 1 year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "The Cosmopolitan Art Journal." 3d—Four admisions, during the season, to the Gallery of Paintings, Engravings, &c., in addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over "Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art," comprising valuable paintings, bronzes, parians, ornaments, &c., &c., forming a truly national honor.

The Superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mastering his Revenue," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, and is fine and simple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 x 25 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice, the money he had taken from the soldiers of the army, after the battle of Marston, which has been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It is not furnished by the trade for less than \$5.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need recommendation. It is a magnificent illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid. Subscribers will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers. No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those residing out of the country may receive the same by making an extra Engraving for their trouble. Subscribers from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign countries, must be \$3 50 instead of \$3, in order to defray extra postage, &c. For further particulars send for the prospectus, or apply to "The Art Journal," pronounced to be the most magnificent magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamp or coin. Address: C. L. DERBY, Actuary, C. A. O., Dec. 28, 1860 466 Broadway, New-York.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Augustus Madison, F. G. Miller, Esq., prays the appointment of Thomas McCullough, Auditor, to distribute the money arising from said sale, which is done. Per Cur.

By virtue of the above appointments, I will attend to the duties thereof at my office in Clearfield, on the 5th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, Auditor, Clearfield, Dec. 12, 1860.

LARGE STOCK of Varnishes—Copal, Cashel, White Damar, White Spirit, Flouing, Japan Drier, and Black Varnish for Leather, &c. for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICK'S.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of Fancy China-ware, and other articles, suitable for Christmas presents, for sale at HARTSWICK'S.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of colored Paints in 1 lb. cans, ground in oil. Also, dry painted, all kinds, for sale at HARTSWICK'S.

COOPER'S GELATINE, a good article, for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICK'S.

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, an assortment, for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICK'S.

BLANKS of all kinds, and Footscep and Letter paper, for sale at [Dec 12] HARTSWICK'S.