The Compiler.

W. F. WAGNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1860.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.—President BUCHANAN, in *answer to* numerous appeals which have been made to him by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, and in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, has appointed Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and recommends all people, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast. In the message making this recommendation, the President draws a graphic picture of the alarming and imminent danger which threatens the Union.—Hope seems to have deserted the minds of men, and the only resource we have left is an humble appeal to the God of our Fathers. He invokes every individual to feel a personal responsibility to God for keeping the day holy, and doing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

☞Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of State, *in place of Gen. Cass, resigned.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, of Washington, has been appointed Attorney General, in place of Judge BLACK.

☞Mr. Buchanan has announced that he will collect the revenues at all hazards if any Southern State attempts to assume the power of the Federal Government in this respect. When asked if he would use force he answered, "I will obey the laws. I am no warrior—I am a man of peace—but I will obey the laws!"

☞A telegraphic despatch from Washington says: So far from there being any division of opinion between the President and the Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Lieutenant General Scott, upon the propriety of the President's anti-coercive policy at the present stage of proceedings, precisely the reverse is the case. General Scott stands by the Executive, and there he will stand, as he always has stood in moments of peril, a pillar of strength to the government and a messenger of pacification to the people.

☞President Buchanan has been assured from an authentic source, that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the Federal possession of the forts guarding the Charleston harbor, during the remainder of his administration.

☞Every succeeding day witnesses the closing of large manufacturing and mercantile establishments in our Northern cities, and the discharge of numerous employees, who have before them the dismal prospect of a hard winter, no work, and no money. What is to become of them and their families? It is melancholly to think. Among these are hundreds and thousands of industrious females, who in many instances support their families. They and their families will now be destitute.

☞The price of wool in Vermont has fallen from ten to fifteen cents per pound.—As this is her chief staple, the State will lose about fifty thousand dollars. She might better repeal her personal liberty bill.

☞The Committee of Thirty-three, on Tuesday, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions calling upon all the Northern States to repeal all obnoxious legislation, and to take such measures as should secure a thorough enforcement of a constitutional provision for the prompt rendition of fugitives from justice or labor.

☞Fifty-two members of the Georgia Legislature have issued an address to the people of South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, urging a convention of such of the Southern States as are desirous of co-operation.

☞Wendell Phillips (Black Republican) says the "spectre [illegible]nd of John Brown lifted Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency."—And that "John Brown was behind the curtain at Chicago when Lincoln stepped out in front."

☞"Has the Republican party fulfilled its mission?" asks a Republican paper.—Pretty nearly; according to present signs the Union will be dissolved within a few days.—*Erie Observer.*

☞The *Patriot & Union* is published daily by O. BARRETT & Co., in the city of Harrisburg, at $4 00 per annum; and the *Weekly Patriot* at $2 00 per annum. Now is the time to subscribe for a daily paper from the seat of State Government, containing the entire proceedings of the Legislature. The *Patriot and Union* is a sound Democratic paper, and it is not saying more than will be found upon the record, when we add, that there is not a better or more ably conducted journal in Pennsylvania.

The Reaction Begun.—Boston has just elected a Union Democrat for Mayor. The "Old Cradle of Liberty" has rocked the Black Republican baby out upon the floor, where the brat lies, sprawling and howling. What will Mrs. Partington say to this? It is but the beginning of the end. All the cities in the Free States will go Conservative next Spring. Mark the prediction. Were the Presidential election to be tried over again next week, Lincoln could scarcely carry a single State save Vermont.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, elected a Democratic Mayor. Huzza! Huzza!! The "sober second thought" will soon sweep Republicanism out of existence.

☞The South Carolina Convention has adjourned from Columbia to Charleston.—The small pox is raging fearfully at Columbia.

☞A [illegible] Union meeting was held at [illegible] on Tuesday last.

[illegible] is to have a seat in [illegible]

The New York "Republican" has very kindly upon Mr. BUCHANAN because he refuses to use coercive measures towards the people of the South. They fear that Lincoln cannot manage the question, and hence their desire that Mr. Buchanan start a war of blood and extermination, so that all responsibility shall rest upon the present, and not upon the next, Administration!

The Albany *Argus* deals some heavy blows to those Black Republican sons of thunder who raise their voices for war in the event of Southern secession. *Says the Argus:*

"Do these rash counsellors forget that the threat of Sectional Civil War would compact the South, border States and all, in one mass? How would it leave the North? A change of five per cent. in the vote of this State would give it against Lincoln, and that change, and more, has been accomplished already, since election!

"Let us imagine the minority Governors of Northern States attempting to aid a minority President, (the rejected of nearly two-thirds of the people,) not merely in a civil war, but in a servile war, against the men and women and children of the South, (for that is the shape the invasion would soon assume,) and where would be the sympathies, where the arms of the Northern masses? Not with the black swarm of insurgents or their Northern allies, but with our brethren of the South.

"Dissipate then, this foolish and fatal delusion of resolving difficulties like those presented in the present crisis, by civil war. It is wild and it is as wicked as absurd."

The Popular Vote.

The popular vote at the late Presidential election is summed up as follows:

Lincoln,	1,865,176
Breckinridge and Douglas,	2,273,000
Bell,	571,151
Total vote,	4,709,327
Total vote in 1856,	4,049,404
Increase,	650,123

It is impossible to get at the separate votes for Douglas and Breckinridge, as union tickets were run in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States.

The subjoined article, from the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, is appropriate in this connection:

There is nothing that the Republicans harp more upon at this time than the will of the majority. They assume that Lincoln was elected President of the United States by the majority of the people, and that therefore they owe no concessions to a factious and turbulent minority, as they delight to call the Southern people. Now, the fact is that the people of the United States pronounced against Lincoln and the doctrines of the Republican party, by an overwhelming majority, at the late election. Instead of being the choice of a majority of the American people, the popular vote shows a majority against Lincoln of nearly *one million*. In other words, a majority of nearly one million of the citizens of these United States testified their abhorrence of the aggressive principles of the Republicans, and their apprehension that the success of those principles would endanger this Union by casting their votes against Lincoln. And this triumph of a minority could not have been secured except by a resort to sectionalism, by which means a popular majority was obtained in the Northern States exclusively. This vicious sectionalism, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, was the life and strength of the Republican party. Any principle which would have nationalized it would have proved its immediate destruction. Its existence depended upon the advocacy of opinions which could by no possibility obtain favor in the fifteen Southern States of the Union; and hence it was necessarily both sectional and aggressive.—Had it not been for the peculiar method of electing a President prescribed by the Constitution, and which was adopted at a time when it was not anticipated that the Northern mind could ever be so debauched by abolitionism as practically to exclude the Southern States from participation in the government, the success of Lincoln would have been impossible. Had the electors been chosen by districts, as members of Congress are, the country would not now be suffering the fearful consequences of sectional animosity and arrogance. The majority of the people were loyally willing and anxious to thwart the designs of the Republican party, but they could not.—Their hands were tied.

With these facts in view, and when the *majority* of the people demand that proper concessions be made to quiet the apprehensions of the South, it is the extreme of insolence for the Republican *minority* to say that such assurances shall not be given. If the popular voice is heard and heeded the Southern States will not be permitted to seek redress out of the Union, but will obtain what they require in the Union. The only men who stand in the way of a permanent pacification at this momentous crisis in our national history are the Republican leaders, who are more intent upon saving their miserable sectional organization than upon preserving the Union. They are the true secessionists and disunionists. Their stubborn arrogance must be lashed out of them by public opinion. Then the *majority* will govern, and the Union be preserved.

☞It is astonishing with what complacency some of the Republicans contemplate a dissolution of the Union. They say it may as well come now as at any time; that the North can get along quite as well without the South as with it, and that a few years will find the "United States" (?) quite as strong without the Cotton States as it is now with them. These political philosophers seem to imagine that if the Southern States withdraw, peace is going to reign at the North, and trade, commerce, and the arts go on as usual. Never were men more mistaken. This point is well illustrated by the Albany *Argus* in the following paragraphs:

"Separation is dissolution. There can be no such thing as a Northern and Southern Confederacy. The Southern States could not hold together, the Northern States would not. Once establish a separation, and New York would look out for itself. It would no longer consent to a system of political inequality which reduces it to the level of the smallest New England States. It would throw off the commercial restrictions which now hamper its commerce, and terminate, not only for itself, but for all the producing States of the west, the present protective system, which was devised for the benefit of New England and Pennsylvania.

"New York would at once be the head of a confederation reaching from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, embracing, besides its own State, Michican, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, besides other States to be formed out of the Western territory, with half of the population of the present Union. These producing States would need a free port of entry for their imports and exports, and New York alone could furnish it. In the crash of interests, caused by the dissolution of the Confederacy, she would be the first to regain her ascendency.

"Pennsylvania would lose much, New England all, by such a breaking up. Their protective system would be worthless to them, unless they linked in with them a body of consumers in other States, and realising this, they would ultimately reach free trade, through the dreadful ordeal of public and private bankruptcy."

☞The secession feeling is said to be running very high in Texas.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate on Thursday last, and offered the following resolutions as a settlement of the controversy between the Northern and Southern States. In the course of his speech he expressed the settled conviction that unless something was done the Republic would be separated and divided by the people in less than six months:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the northern and southern States as to their rights to the common territory of the United States, it is eminently desirous and proper that such dissensions should be settled by the constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace. *Therefore,*

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following articles be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

1. In all the territory now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for punishment for crime, shall be prohibited; while south of that latitude, it shall remain: *and in all territory south of that* latitude, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and not to be interferred with by Congress, but be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government, during its continuance as a territory. When territory north or south of such line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population necessary for a member of Congress, and shall apply, with a Republican form of government, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virgina or Maryland, or either.—Nor Congress shall never, at any time, prohibit the officers of the government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, and bringing slaves, from holding them as such.

4. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

5. Congress shall have power by law to pay the owner who shall apply the full value of the fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty, by force or rescue, made after the arrest. In all such cases the United States shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue is made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

6. No future amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Senator Wade's Speech.

Mr. WADE, Republican Senator from Ohio, made a speech, in the Senate, on Tuesday last, which evinces the bad temper of the ultra Republicans. He declared his unalterable determination not to compromise or concede anything for the sake of the Union. The *Tribune* calls it a "calm, luminous and *authoritative* statement of the principles and purposes of the Republican party." What that authoritative statement was, may be gathered from such expressions as these—"I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity—*I will yield to no compromise.*"

The effect of WADE's speech is to dampen the hopes of a peaceful settlement of our differences, and to encourage the Republican party in maintaining a position of hostility to the South. It is not the speech of a statesman, whose mind grasps, and whose affections embrace the whole country, but that of a party leader, who would maintain a destructive party organization at every cost and at all hazards. It does not evince any broad comprehension of the cause and character of the Nation's peril, but a narrow, sectional spirit, incapable of rising above the atmosphere of the stump.

☞On Thursday, Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, addressed the Senate. He alluded to the declaration of his colleague (Mr. Wade) that the day of compromise was past. He advocated the compromise of Mr. Crittenden and asked the Republicans to give the South assurance of safety. He opposed coercion with much eloquence and power. He would advocate compromise and keep the door towards the Union always open. He was opposed to the attempts now making to inaugurate civil war.

☞Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, on Tuesday last, delivered a Union speech.—He was for fighting for the South in the present Union. Whilst he denounced secession, he declared against coercion.

Propositions Before the Committee of Thirty-three.

The following propositions are, among others, before the House Committee of 33:

One proposes a division of the territories between the North and South, providing that any State preventing the return of fugitive slaves shall pay double the value of the fugitive.

Another proposes that the Constitution shall provide that the President and Vice President be elected by districts—one of them shall be chosen from the North and the other from the South, and they shall alternate.

Another proposes to elect the President and Vice President for eight years.

Another proposes to limit the term of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to twelve years, and provides that one-half shall be selected from the North and the other half from the South.

☞In the House, at Washington, on Monday, Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, offered the following:

Whereas the Constitution of the Union is the supreme law of the land; and its ready and faithful observance is the duty of all law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all such statutes by State Legislatures conflicting with, and in violation of, that sacred instrument.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, wished to insert, as an amendment, after the word statutes, the words "*and personal liberty bills.*"

The amendment was accepted, and the yeas and nays demanded.

The vote was first taken upon the resolution and afterward on the preamble.

The former was passed, yeas 151; nays 14. The vote upon the preamble was yeas 152; nays none.

Mr. McPHERSON voted yes on the resolution.

☞Specie is pouring into this country from Europe by the million.

The President and the Commissioners.

Having failed in their attempt to force the President into the adoption of the coercion policy, the leading Lincoln journals of the North assail the Executive with a malignity never exceeded in partisan controversy.

The cause of this disgraceful bitterness of spirit lies upon the surface. They would like to have Mr. Lincoln's battle fought by Mr. Buchanan. They would infinitely prefer that Mr. Buchanan should employ the resources of the Federal Government in subduing independent States, than that Mr. Lincoln should have the mortification of finding himself the chief officer of a section, as distinguished from the President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan wisely declines to be the Black Republican cat's-paw. He refuses to precipitate the country into civil war merely to serve the purposes of the opponents of slavery. He will have nothing to do with the tactics of those who, under the plea of preserving the Union, would convert the federal authority into an odious despotism, and wealthy, high-spirited communities into theatres of bloodshed and desolation.

☞An "irrepressible conflict" has sprung up in the Republican party. Mr. DIXON, Republican Senator from Connecticut, and Mr. WADE, Republican Senator from Ohio, are as wide asunder as the polls. DIXON is willing to make concessions—WADE has no concessions to make. DIXON denominates the disciples of SEWARD's irrepressible conflict a small and insignificant faction. WADE evidently regards this principle as the vital power of Republicanism, to be maintained at every hazard. The issue is already made up between the factions of the Republican party. Their leading men must show on which side of the widening chasm they stand; and then out of the conflict may come the compromises and concessions necessary to preserve the Union.

Cause and Effect.

It is estimated that since the election of LINCOLN there have been, in the City of New York alone, at least 20,000 persons, male and female, thrown out of employment, and that before the winter is over 30,000 or 40,000 more will be left without means to procure the necessaries of life! What a fearful responsibility rests upon the Republican party which has caused all the suffering and want which are to ensue. Every man who cast a Republican vote plucked bread from the mouths of the poor, especially in the larger cities. They have sowed the whirlwind and are now reaping the curses of the suffering and the needy—the merchant, mechanic and the farmer, as well as the laboring man.

Trade is suspended—manufacturing has almost ceased—property is rapidly depreciating—the farmers' products are nearly one third less in value, and little in demand even at the reduced prices. Is not this paying too dearly for a Republican victory? To all of which may be added, we very much fear a dissolution of the Union! Now all this was predicted. The consequences of the election of LINCOLN were as clearly pointed out before the election, as they are manifest now; but the people heeded not the warning, and here we are. God save the Republic.—*Lanc. Intel.*

South Carolina Secession—The Act Passed.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20th.—In the Sovereign Convention this morning,

Mr. Inglas made a report from the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

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, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, 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 the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed. And, that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance having been read, was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 members.

The vote was taken at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread in the streets, and the large crowd there evidenced their approval with immense cheering.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A report that South Carolina had passed the ordinance of secesson was brought to the House about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and produced an intense excitement among the members, and for a long time confused the proceedings.

☞The news of the secession of South Carolina was received with firing of cannon at many points in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida.

☞A telegraphic despatch from Washington, on Tuesday, says:

It is said in unusually reliable circles, that a strong movement is going on in the border States, upon both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, for a great middle confederacy to be called the "*Central United States, or the Federal Republic of Washington;*" and to include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Northwest, upon one side, and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri upon the other. Men high in position and influence favor it, and it is also said that it will soon be suggested officially by the Executive of one of the chief States concerned.

Great Anti-Abolition Excitement at Boston.—BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A great crowd attended Wendell Phillips' lecture to-day, on the subject of "Mobs and Education." The excitement against him being very great, a large force of police were in attendance, and the military were ordered under arms for fear of a riot. Phillips was frequently interrupted by hisses, and on the conclusion of his lecture the crowd made a rush on Phillips as he made his appearance on the outside of the building. He was, however, protected from violence and escorted home. The services of the military were not needed. It is believed that an organization exists to prevent Phillips from speaking, and it would have been successful on any other day but the Sabbath.

Meeting in Reference to the Preservation of the Union at New York.—New York, Dec. 15.—A meeting of prominent merchants and politicians of the city and State of New York, was held here to-day. Charles O'Connor, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by John A. Dix and John McRae. The latter expressed the opinion that the Union was already dissolved; and that there would be civil war after the 4th of March. Speeches followed, on a motion, to send Commissioners to South Carolina to exhort temperate counsel and delay.

Public Sentiment at Richmond.—Richmond, Dec. 15.—Many of our prominent citizens coincide with Mr. Rives, in his letter to Mr. Botetor, that a firm and dignified demand by the South for her constitutional rights would be considered by the North. The more general sentiment, however, is that disruption can't be avoided, and that Virginia must go with the South.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet on the 2nd of January.

[illegible] Items.

☞Services in the German Reformed Church to-morrow morning.

CHRISTMAS—to-morrow. The juveniles must not forget, before they retire to-night, to hang their stockings around the fire-place—in such positions, too, as that the kind-hearted old grey-beard, Santa Claus, can't miss them.

—The compliments of the season—"a merry Christmas and a happy New Year"—to all our patrons, and "the rest of mankind."

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The Philadelphia *Argus* of Thursday afternoon says: This morning a man named Stephen Payne was before Alderman Beitler, having been arrested with a lot of counterfeit money in his possession. He had several 5s on the Western and Gettysburg banks, and a number of one dollar notes on different banks in Delaware. He also had several counterfeit half dollars in his possession. He was committed to answer.

"MORE GRAPE."—Mr. GEORGE GEYER, our accommodating Postmaster, has placed upon our table a bottle of most excellent Wine, of his own manufacture. It is the pure grape, and although new, surpasses many of the "choice wines" imported from Europe. We are led to believe by this specimen that the soil and climate of this vicinity are well adapted to the production of wine, and that it may lead to a more extensive cultivation of the grape for that purpose. Mr. Geyer manufactured twenty-four gallons from the yield of his arbor, and with proper apparatus for pressing the grapes would have realized considerably more.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that JOHN RIENDOLLAR, of John, a citizen of Taneytown district, was thrown from his horse on Saturday week, and so severely injured that he died from the effects a few days afterwards.

LARGE DEER.—A deer weighing four hundred and two pounds, was recently shot near Big Pond Furnace, on the South Mountain, in this county. The animal was supposed to be about seventeen years old.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

☞Mrs. NORBECK, a few doors below the *Compiler* office, has received from the city any quantity of Christmas articles, embracing the "useful and ornamental." Drop in and take a look at the variety of nice things.

☞We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. H. MINNICH, which appears in another column of our paper. Ladies and gentlemen shopping for Christmas presents will find in this establishment the choicest and most suitable articles.

☞JEREMIAH DIEHL, Esq., has sold his farm, near Middletown, to HENRY G. KOSER—66 acres, at $71 per acre, cash. And 16 acres to WM. CRUM, at $58 per acre, cash.

☞Two horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. [illegible]AEL HARNISH, residing on the road leading from Littlestown to Hanover, on Monday evening. The one was worth $150.

☞A number of young men of Hanover have organized themselves into a Dramatic Club, numbering about eighteen members. They expect to give entertainments shortly after New Year.

☞That enemy of mankind, Consumption, *can* be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

A General Smash-up.—Our exchanges from all sections of the Union, come to us filled with failures, suspensions and a general break-up in the financial, commercial and industrial affairs of the nation. This is truly a deplorable state of affairs; but we do not deem it the part of wisdom longer to withhold the true state of the case from the people. And all this is the work of reckless political demagogues and the election of a Sectional President. God help the country.—*York Press.*

Conservative Movement in Massachusetts.—A strong Address to the people of Massachusetts has been published, denouncing the unconstitutional Personal Liberty bill of that State, and recommending its repeal.—The address is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including ex-Chief Justice Shaw, B. R. Curtis, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Governor Lincoln, Clifford, Washburne, Gardner and other prominent citizens, representing nearly every county in the State.

Don't take them.—The notes of the following Pennsylvania Banks are quoted no sale in Philadelphia. They have gone under in the financial crisis which is now sweeping the country:

Bank of Commerce, Erie.
Bank of Crawford, Meadville.
Band of Lawrence Co., New Castle.
Bank of New Castle.
Erie City Bank, Erie.
McKean Co. Bank, Smethport.
Monongahela Valley Bank, McKeesport.
North Western Bank, Warren.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga.

The Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, gives notice that the notes of the Shamokin Bank will be no longer redeemed at that Bank.

Sentiment in North Carolina.—RALEIGH, Dec. 20.—The bill to arm the State passed a second reading in the House yesterday. An effort to take it up to-day failed.

The sentiment here is for the Union.

The North must concede or the South goes out.

☞The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) says:

What do the Republicans mean? Are they resolved on shivering the Union to fragments? Certain it is that in the South there are only two parties—the secessionists, who desire to break up the Union at all hazards, and the conservatives, who only say, wait till we once more call on the Northern States to revoke their aggressive action.—Are the Republicans, or a sufficient number of them, ready to repeal the offensive legislation of the Black party for the Republican party, and to give [illegible]

[illegible]

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], at the residence of the Bride's father, Franklin Conover, Esq., Mr. PETER D. SWIGART to Miss SARAH ANN CONOVER.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. H. G. Ditt, Mr. AUGUSTUS P. CRAMER to Miss SARAH J. HARPER, both of Cumberland township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Father Mann, at Conowago Chapel, Mr. JOSEPH STORNBAUGH to Miss SARAH HILDEBRAND, both of East Berlin.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. HENRY FRAVIL, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss ELIZABETH GERIG, of this county.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., in Menallen township, LYDIA HOOPES, formerly of Lewisbury, York county, in the 87th year of her age.

Communicated.

On the 10th inst., in Mountjoy tp., FABIAN F., son of Mr. Peter Orendorff, aged 17 years [illegible] months and 27 days.

His eyes are closed forever,
Their sparkling light has fled,
Their sightless orbs are sleeping
In the mansions of the dead;
But angel hands have borne him,
On the wings of light and love,
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that blest home above.

☞Sentinel and Star please copy.

Communicated.

On the 28th of Nov., in Mountpleasant township, ALICE CATHARINE, daughter of John and Mary Ann McCreary, aged 17 years and 25 days.

Her toils are past, her work is done,
And they are fully blest;
She fought the fight, and victory won,
And enter'd into rest.
Then let our sorrows cease to flow;
God has recall'd his own;
But let our hearts, in every woe,
Still say—Thy will be done.

Communicated.

On the 10th inst., near Cashtown, Franklin township, of diptheria, ELI SHEELY, youngest son of the late Jacob Sheely, aged 12 years 5 months and 2 days.

"Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to heaven."

Communicated.

On the 11th inst., in Mountjoy township, JOHN EDWARD, son of John and Catharine Kelly, aged 1 year and 20 days.

The lids be so seldom could close,
By sorrow forbidden to sleep,
Sealed up in eternal repose,
Have strangely forgotten to weep:
These fountains can yield no supplies—
These hollows from water are free;
The tears are all wip'd from the eyes,
And evil they never shall see.

Ho! for the Holidays!

LET ALL BE JOYOUS AND GAY—AND EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY!

Since election's storm has come and passed,
Its angry spirit's calmed at last,
And all again is still:
Do you wish to take a treat?
Then go to *Minnigh's on Baltimore street,*
Where you'll enjoy your fill.
For he keeps Cigars for the "BO-HOY'S,"
With raisins, prunes, and candy toys,
And such a store of Notions,
'Tis better far than "DINEY'S LAND,"
In his unrivalled store to stand
And see the wild commotion.
And as you still keep looking 'round
On beauties which in his store abound,
You astonished well may be,
For such an *assortment* ne'er before
Was ever kept in any store,
In this, or lands beyond the sea.
Tops, wagons, whistles, fiddles, guns,
Dolls and bugles, gobbs and buns,
Wooden men and saws,
You behold—*and see a variety by far*
Out-rivalling that in the "Christmas Car
Of dear Old Santa Claus.
His candies and his varied toys
Were made among the girls and boys
In our progres-ive town;
And should you wish to treat a friend
Or to your DEAR a present send,
Just put the READY *down.*
He'll serve you up the *rarest treat*
Of cakes, and fruits, and *candies sweet,*
Cigars and fairy toys.
Then go to EPH'S without delay—
The more you buy, the more you'll pay,
And greater will be your joys. [Dec. 24.

Removal—New Goods!

H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Will's new building, directly opposite the Bank, *in York street, where he will be glad to see all* his old customers and *any number of new ones.* He has replenished his stock, and *will sell cheaper* than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, *Fruits,* &c. His Groceries, Queensware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are ditto—and all selling, at the lowest living profits. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show goods. [Dec. 24, 1860.

Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Mountplesasant—Nicholas Heltzel, George Hagarman, Sr.
Franklin—David Mickley.
Tyrone—*Conrad Bream, Samuel Gilliland.*
Straban—Frederick Holtz.
Berwick tp.—Jesse Kelbaugh.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman, Edward Spangler.
Gettysburg—Peters Myers, Daniel F. Pittenturf.
Germany—George Besson.
Latimore—Peter Clapper, Charles Griest.
Cumberland—John Maring.
Oxford—Henry L. Gitt.
Conowago—Anthony Strasbaugh, Jacob Little.
Hamiltonban—Augustus Hartzel.
Hamilton—A. K. Stoner.
Liberty—James Bowey.
Menallen—John Wahley.
Huntington—Philip Myers.
Union—Wm. Slifer.

GENERAL JURY.

Liberty—*Washington Shover, John Musselman.*
Mountjoy—Barnhart Sheely.
Germany—Henry Bittle.
Cumberland—*Henry Myers.*
Straban—Daniel Cashman.
Franklin—Frederick Diehl, Andrew Heintzelman, John Throne.
Gettysburg—Henry Thomas, Joel B. Danner, Chas. Ziegler.
Butler—*David Weaver, John Haines, Jacob Gardner.*
Hamiltonban—John Mickley, *John Gelbaugh,* Sanford Shroeder.
Hamilton—Reuben Wolf.
Oxford—Anthony Felix, Samuel McTaggart.
Reading—Benjamin Chronister, Benj. Myers.
Huntington—Jonathan Miller, Sebastian Stitzel, Abraham Fickes.
Menallen—Joseph Wolf, Henry Bender.
Mountpleasant—John Fleshman, Levi Lawrence.
Berwick tp.—Joseph Grim, Sr.
Freedom—Phineas Rodgers.
Union—John Kindig, William Unger.
Conowago—John Krug.
Berwick bor.—Michael Strubinger.

Dec. 24, 1860.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the Fifth installment upon subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company, due on the 1st of January, 1861, is required to be made without delay to JOHN B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, Pres't.

D. McCONAUGHY, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

THE account of Hiram F. Sunderland, Committee of the person and estate of John Leys, Sr., has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 31st day of December next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. F. SCOTT, Prothy.

Dec. 24, 1860.