ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates Jee Printing done with nestross and dispatch.

Orrica in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment "Complex PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

### PROPESSIONAL CARDS.

J. J. Herron, TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. -Office on Baltimore street, nearly oppo-A -Office on Baltimore stree Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M.J.D. H AB his office one door west of the Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Expressures: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Bev. E. L. Baugher, D. D., Bev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stæver. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

D. McConaughy,

parsette a trig and box store cannot be reburg atreet.) Attorney and Soutciron ros description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Parsetts and Parsetts and Dentity Land War-cashmeres, all wool Plaids, sil wool Delaines, rants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, other claims against the Government at Wash-ington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. las, Gruevellas and Mous de Lains, all prices. Land Warrants located and sold or bought, and A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Duster Cloths, Satinetts, or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53. J. C. Neely.

TTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collec-Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan, TTORNEY AT LAW .- Office in West Mid-

A TTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office hetween Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, [Sept. 5, 1839. Gettysburg, Pa.

Edward B. Buehler, A promptly attend to all husiness entrusted street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

Cancer Institute.

FTER many years of successful practice, Art Clearly was not of the Sunday-Sch
DR. KELLING still desires to do good to
the smileted. He continues to cure all kinds of
CANCERS, TUNORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or
KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without
SOCIATION," have made it a household word.
Unless I desirt and go on with my tale. KING'S EVIL. SORES, &c., if carable, without sourcest and go on with my three cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above discusses, but will treat all others with success.

Luder the suspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of A wish to know what was the Fasorite's name; please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanics- lables, the great benefits derived from becom-hurg, where they will be directed to his resi- ing a subscriber. dence. For all particulars write-state disonses plainly. Euclose a postage stamp to ratio apparalleled with that of any previous prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, year.

Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any person Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa. Oct. 15, 1880. 6m

"Wide Awake" Meetings

hours of 7 A. M. and 61 P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Armold's 'Instruct magazine, Alia Cooner Olli Laid Clothing Store, he having just returned from ART JOURNAL."

Clothing Store, he having just returned from ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive

"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BRUAD west corner of the Diamond, in George Armold's the best selection of Black and Fancy Caysimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Un-bleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of inus, over FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFIL bleached Muslins. Sheeting and Bagging, an or plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "Agony" for the times, all truly national benefit.

The Superb Engraving, which every sub-

measure and make you a garment on the short-Uct. 6, 1860

Second Arrival

THIS FALL. - Larger Stock than Ever! - JACOBS & Bito, have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assort-INGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Gouds made up at the shortest notice, in the be expected. Their establishment is in Chambe expected. Their establishments below Buehler's time the books will cape bersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's given to subscribers. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory TYGETTYSBURG!-ATTENTION, FARY-ERS!-The andersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the ferming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers, and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect Always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfac-McCURDY & CRASS. Ang. 26, 1880. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

TITHE subscriber having removed his place of vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art business to Bast York street, a short dis- Journal can be seen. ance below St. James' Church, would announce tance below St. James Church, would admounted to the public that he is still prepared to farnish
to the public that he is still prepared to farnish
all kinds of work in his line, such as MonsTHE undersigned respectfully informs the brought face to face with the widow and her style and finish, with and without bases and sorkets, to sult purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Merchants' Hotel, MORTH POURTH STREET, 46 PHILADELPHIA.

O MYKIDDIN & Son, Proprietors.

At Broadhead's, neith, Call, impect, and buy. Novalle, 1864.

#### AND FAMILY JOURNAL. DEMOCRATIC

By H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS HIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 81, 1860.

No. 18.

Rush to Schick's! His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desira-ble goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west away well pleased and soon return for more, of Buehler's drug and book store, Cham- He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Childron—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and com-plets stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves Gente' and Ladies' Gauntlets,

Oct. 29, 1860.

Look! A TTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new

Court House.

Gettysburg; Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. COVOR,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend

TORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend fine Cassimers Hose at 40 cents, fine white Pocket Handkerchiefa at 8 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 22 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 32 and 50 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimers Hose at 8 cents fine Cassimers Hose at 8 ce fine Cassimere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's all wool country made Hose at 25 cents, Pocket wm. A. Duncan,

TTORNET AT LAW.—Office in the Northhis stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be west corner of Centre Square. Gettysburg, bent for style and prices, common tens as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 As lively as crickets or Kapsas divorces!

[Oct. 3, 1859. If cents per set, for the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess and analysis of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground, it is easy to guess the state of the very best of Stone China Arrived at the ground Cups and Saucers and everything else in the TTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and Queensware line in proportion.

recognity attend to all husiness entrasted Come one! Come all and give me a call.

promptly attend to all business entrusted to all business entrusted to all. Don't forget the place, in York street, next Office at the same place, in South Bultimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly one-site Danner & Ziegler's store.

Conno one: Come all and give me a call. Don't forget the place, in York street, next door to Sanpee's bakery. H. G. CARR.

N. B. The subscriber also has constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds—good table Molasses at 12 cents per And the boy who had "something uncommonquart, New York Golden Syrup at 56 cents per gallon. [Nov. 12, 1840.

to visit Dr. K. will art on their walls, and choice literature on their Subscriptions are now being received in a

can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which sum they will receive 1st .- The large and superb steel engraving

2d.—Que copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "THE COSMOPOLITAN

WAY. N. Y." In addition to the above benefits, there will

ALSt)—Ready Made Clothing in every varie- scriber will receive, entitled, "Falstaff Mustes-ty, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. King, who never misses a fit, will take your and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which had been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than \$5. The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, conment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST-taining Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

cylinder, postage prepaid. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chamber expected. The expected expected. The expected e

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, a manner as to conduct jets of air diagonand all Foreign Countries, must be \$3.50 in ally into and across the flame, which keep stead of \$3, in order to defray extra postage, etc. the flame is a sufficient supply of warm oxygen, and For further particulars send for a copy of the flame is said to be very bright. This the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pro- burner also contains a small recess, in which nounced the handsomest magazine in America. It is a disk of perforated pasteboard and anocontains a Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous, ther of thin cotton cloth, stretched on rings superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per | and so arranged as to form a chamber be number. Specimen copies, however, will be tween them. sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of chamber to the orifice, and is diffused so as 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,

546 Broadway, New York. N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded The Willow's Pig.—"Patrick, said the by H. G. GRYER, Agent for Gettysburg and priest, "the widow Maloney tells me that [Nov. 26, 1860.

crizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment in Chambersburg street, directly
opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture,
and keen constantly on hand, every variety of and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PERSSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render fall satisfaction. A share of se public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

J. Palmer & Co., At Broadhoad's.

In Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right aleas."

ARKET STREET WHARF, PHILAD'A., Dealers in Fish, Choèse and Provisions, have constantly on hand an assortment of Dried and Pickled Fish, &c., vis: Mackerel, Shadisty, and cheap—can be obtained at Bread-lastin, and cheap—can be obtained at Bread-lastin, Coll, invasct, and by.

Bornell, 1866.

DUFFALO Robes, Slaigh Rells, Buffalo Schling.

D Genn Shoes, Umbrelles, Gum Overolete.

Cornel Scoles, and Tranks of every kind, kept at the Statistic Styling Schling.

C Unit Schling, Gum Moie Pine, Gum Sloove Styling, at the Excellent Skylinght Gallery, Gettychurg, pa. TYSON ShO'S.

Tov. 26, 1860.

## The Muse.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE: OR THE BY JORN G. SAXE.

Two College Professors-I won't give their (Call one of them Jacob, the other one Jan Two College Professors who ne'er in their lives Had wandered before from the care of their Wives-

One day in vacation, when lectures were through, And teachers and students had nothing to do. Took it into their soddles to go to the Baces, To look at the nags and examine their paces, And find out the meaning of "bolting," and "baiting,"
And the (clearly preposterous) practice of

"waiting," "laying long odds," and the other queer Which cram the reports that appear in the pa-

sport, Is much like a plain agricultural sort? And if "making a book" is a thing which re-

quires
A practical printer?—and who are the buyers?

The day was the finest that ever was known; Which pleases the Spirit of (men and) the Times, But impossible, quite, to describe in my rhymes. The track had been put in capital plight By a smart dash of rain the previous night, And all things "went off"—save some of the

Our worthy Professors' dismay and distress At all the queer things which expanded their

cyes (Not to mention their ears!) to a wonderful size! liow they stared at the men who were playing at poker, And scolded the chap with the "sly little joker;"

ly nice;"
Which he offered to sell at a very high price— A volume that didn't seem over-refined, And clearly was not of the Sunday-School kind, All this, and much more—but your patience

And how stood the betting-quite pininly re-Toaling The old irrepressible horse-racy feeling

Which is born in the bone, and is apt to come When thorough-bred coursers are suorting about! see if you cannot, some way, imitate the The Professors, in tact—I am grieved to report—student. Such tricks are well worth being

At the very first match entered into the sport, EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE 30 x 38 inches, entitled, "FALSTAFF MUS-Just Pifty a-piece on the Brown and the Bay;

"BLUES" HALL," and every day between TERING INS RECRUITS."

And should as lead to be been and the Bay; And shouted as loud as they ever could bellow "Hurrah for the filly," and "Go it, old fellow!" And, "Stick to your business!" and "Battle your page !" Like a joity old brace of professional "Legs."

The race being over, quoth Jacob, "I see My wager is forfeit; to that I agree. The Fifty is yours, by the technical rules Observed, I am told, by those horse-racing fools; But then as a Christian-I'm sorry to say it-

My conscience, you know, won't allow me to pay it!" "No matter "-quoth James-" I can hardly refuse

To accord to your sound theological views; A tardy repensance is better than none; I must tell you, however, 'twas your horse that won! But, of course, you won't think of demanding

the pelf, For I have a conscience as well as yourself!"

# Miscellaneous.

Improved Gas Burner.

The subject of gas burners has, for a con-The Engraving is sent to any part of the siderable time past, been prominent among country by mail, with safety, being packed on a the discussions carried on by scientific associations, and a large number of patents have Subscriptions will be received until the been taken out for contrivances of this chargiven to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single-subscription. Those remitting \$15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

ware by an Engish inventor, appears somewhat different in its construction from any other. The top of this burner is bell-shaped, and has a broad flang around it, through which holes are bored from beneath in such the flame is said to be very bright. to flow steadily to the burner and prevent flickering.

you have stolen one of her finest pigs. Is that so?" "Yes, yer honor." "What have you done with it?" "Killed it and eat it, ence!" "To be sure I did." "Well then, yer rivirence, I'll say, Mrs. Maloney there's yer pig."

A rough old captain, in a storm, who when the terrified passengers persuaded him to petition Heaven for a commation of the tempest, preferred the following brief request:—"On Lord! I haven't been in the request:—"Oh Lord! I haven't been in the habit of calling on thee often; and if you'll shift the wind from sou' west to a little more son', I won't trouble you again."

Didn't you tell me you could hold the plough?" said a farmer to a green Irishman whom he had taken on trial. "Arrah! he sizy now," said Pat, "how the dence can I hold it, and two horses drawing it away from me! but give it to me in the barn and be jabers, I'll hold with anybody."

Animal Food and Bread. A paper was recently read before the Lonemical Society by Dr. Gilbert, on the composition of the animal portion of human food, and on its relations to bread. The general conclusions were, that only a small

portion of the increase of a fatening animal was composed of nitrogenous matter; that from five to ten per cent, only of the nitro-genous matter of the food was stored up in of fat stored up was frequently greater than the amount supplied in the food, despite of the crisis, before we can give or receive the loss incurred in the maintenance of the crisis, before we can give or receive intelligent counsel. respiratory functions. Hence, the comparative value of fatening foods was proportional rather to the amount of respiratory than of assumed flesh-forming constituents. It was calculated that in those portions of the carcasses of oxen actually consumed as human food, the amount of dry fat was from

two to three times as great as the amount of dry nitrogenous matter; and in the eaten portions of the carcasses of sheep and pigs, more than four times as great. By substi-tuting for the above proportions of fat, their respiratory equivalents in starch, so as to allow of a comparison between meat and bread, the ratios become aix or seven to one and eleven to one respectively. From varione determinations made by a number of experimenters, it appeared that in wheat bread the ratio of starchy to nitrogenous matter was six or seven to one; so that in bread the proportion of animal flesh-form-

ing constituents was greater than the eaten portions of sleep and pigs, and quite equal to that of the eaten portions of oxen-a conclusion altogether opposed to the preva-lent notions on the subject. A Trick that Ended Well. A young man was studying at a college.— One afternoon he walked out with an instructor and they chanced to see an old pair of shoes lying by the side of the path, which appeared to belong to a poor old man at

work close by.
"Let us have a little amusement at his expense," said the student. "Suppose we hide those shoes, and conceal ourselves in the bushes to watch his perplexity when he cannot find them."
"I can think of a better trick than that," said the instructor. "You are rich. Sup-pose you put a silver dollar in the toe of each of his shoes and then we will hide." The young man did so. The poor man finished his work soon, and went to put on his shoes. You can imagine his surprise when he stooped to take a pebble, as he suppowed from the toe, and found still another in the other shoe. His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees; looked up to wife and his children without bread. Do you wonder that the young man stood in his hiding place deeply affected? Young friends, when you wish to enjoy real please ing the perplexity of others,

performed. Getting out of a Scrape. Two Yankees were strolling in the woods without any arms in their possession, and observing a hear ascending a tree with his claws clasped around the trunk, one of them ran forward and caught the bear's paws, one in each hand. He instantly called out to his comrade; "Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, till I kill the varmint. Mind, don't stay, for I'm in a fix!" Johnsthan ran off as fast as he could, but was an exceedingly long time in returning. During the interval the bear made several attempts to bite the hand When of him who held him. At length Jonathan came back. "Hallo, Jonathan, what the deuce has kept you." Jonathan replied, "Well, I'll tell you—when I was at home, breakfast was ready, and I guessed it would gether upon the South. The love of liberty be as well to wait for it!" "Here, now Jonathan," said his companion, come and hold it, and I'll kill the critter in a jiffy." Jonathan seized the hear's paws, and held the animal, while the other could kill it. "Well, Jonathan, have you got hold of him?" "I guess I have," he replied. "Very well, hold him fast; I guess I'll go to dinner!"

Race Between a Train of Cars and a Balloon, -Mr. Simmons, an æronaut, who recently ascended from Baltimore, found the evening passenger train of the Northern Central Railroad leaving the city at the same time; he kept vertically over the train for a distance of five or six miles; then, on rising to a greater altitude, he lost sight of it. Landing near "Rider's Switch Station," he had close and, perfect mion between people nearly completed the packing of his balloon equally ambitious, equally devoted to free before the train, which he had outrum, arrived at the same station.

An easy and agreeable mode of settlement. Who wouldn't be a collector! BILL PAID. Bill met Kitty in the lane-

A wink Or blink I think; She winked again! He put his arm around her waist-A pout! No doubt,

Put out At such good taste. Her little hand caught him so quick-A scratch! He'll catch His match And lose the trick.

Then with the other hand, she gave-A cuff! That's rough Enough. And showed her brave.

She said: "I won't!" then held so still-A kins Ah! thin; **Sweet** bliss Paid every ill-paid Bill.

Witty.-When Mr. Wilberforce was a can didate for Hull his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of those subsequent de freemen who voted for their brother; on some of them. which she was mluted with a cry of " Miss Wilberforce forever!" when she pleasantly observed; "I thank you, gentlemen; but I cannot agree with you—for really I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for ever."

At a late trial, the defendant, who was not familiar with the number of words which the law employs to make a triding which the law employs to make a triding charge, after listening evalle to the reading do nothing without a husbend, and when of the indictment, jumped up and said:

"Them 'ere allegations are false, and that him.

OF THE SUPERME COURT. At the great Union meeting recently hold in Indo-pendence Square, Philadolphia:

We have assembled, fellow-citizens, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Mayor. that we may "counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country."— That danger is not recent or new. It has a history. And we must glance at that—we ready made us great. In no one respect is

It was announced a few years ago that the conflict which had sprung up in this country between free and slave labor was irrepressible—that a house divided against itself to be consistent with himself, curse his God could not stand—that all the States of this and hasten to die again. We shall never Union must become free or slave States.

The meaning of this was, and is, that all for a fabric that can be made of cotton, iron. were to become free States, for the soil and or wood. Thus far, at least, we have come climate of a majority of the States are such And what cities, and towns, and railroads, that it never can become the interest of the and canals, have we built up in our prosuperior race to maintain slavery in them.

Everybody knows this, and therefore the alternative form of the proposition was only ditions to our population; what accretions to give it an appearance of fairness and a in the value of our farms and minerals: give it an appearance of fairness and a ittle more material effect.

The full scope and meaning of the ancouncement are, then, that citizens of the Think of these things, fellow-countrymen; United States are to be totally divested of the property they now hold in four or the millions of slaves, of the aggregate value of many hundred millions of dollars, and that the habits and domestic condition of the people—their commercial relations, and duet of slave labor, has been one of the intueir political rights, in so far as those interests are connected with the institution of slavery—are to undergo a revolution.

Nor was this prediction.

be considered as responsive to his announcement, they are a loud amen—a solemn ancotton. Manumit them, and they will nev-

Whilst it is not to be doubted that multitudes voted for the President elect with seer to compel and direct them to perform others views, and did not intend a distinct the duties to the cotton plant, which must endorsement of his favorite proposition, yet as the record is made up, the prophecy and the crop is lost.

the prophet stand approved by a majority And thus it he of the people of the free States. The in-exorable exclusion of slave property from us from the beginning, and saved us from the common Territories, which the Govern-external focs, has so oxidered our internal ment holds in trust for the people of all the relations as to make negro slavery an incal-States, is a natural and direct step towards culable blessing to us and to the people of perty, and was one of the record issues of how good it was for us to hand over to our the late election. This policy must be confidenced as approved also. Not that every that they have employed them in raising a meant to affirm the successful nominees staple for our manufactures—how good it was for us to hand over to our and disappointment, would they but take they have employed them in raising a real requirements for the scale of the staple for our manufactures—how staple for the scale of the heaven, and uttered a long, fervent thanks—
giving, in which he thanked a kind providence for sending some unknown hand to

man who voted for the successful nominees staple for our manufactures—how wise it and of their own capabilities for them—
was to so adjust the compromises of the Let them also learn the opinion held of them
by those whose assistance they ask in getwith them and results a simple for our manufactures—how wise it and of their own capabilities for them.—
was to so adjust the compromises of the Let them also learn the opinion held of them
by those assistance they ask in getthat of others of the parties for whom he to which I have adverted? We consigned holds; but so is the record. And whilst it them to no heathen thrall, but to Christian is not to be taken as expressing the universal, men, professing the same faith with ussense of the voters, it does undoubtedly im- speaking the same language-reading the ply that the vast masses of Northern people, golden rule in no one-sided and distorted do heartily approve both of the proposition shape, but as it is recorded, a rule to slaves to make all the States free, and of begin-as well as masters. ning by excluding slavery from the Territo- This allowion to the goklen rule reminds

The South seems inclined so to accept the much that I have advanced. It will be judgment. She holds the property that is said that slavery is a sin against God, and, to be shut out of the Territories-that is to be restricted, cribbed, and confined more material interests, for favoring or abetting and more until it is finally extinguished.—; it, must go for nothing. If it be a sin, I Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could it be expected that she would be indifferent to such events as have occurred? That she would stand idle and see measures concerted and carried forward for the amililation of her property in

When the Constitution came to be formed. some of the Northern States still held slaves, but several had abolished the institution, and it must have been apparent that natural causes would force it. ultimately. altoas at the North, and the love of gain was common also to both sections. Here were two master passions to be adjusted under circumstances of the greatest delicacy. They were adjusted in the only manner possible Concession and compromise—consideration for each other's feelings and interests, sacrifices of prejudices, forbearance and moderation-these were the means by which the "more perfect Union was formed." And

If the Union had never brought us a sindency selected for the first time from the gle blessing, the Constitution of the United free States alone, with the avowed purpose dom, equally bent on bettering their condition, but seperated by State lines, and jealous of State rights-one section seeks its prosperity under institutions which were to make every man a freeman; the other under institutions which tolerated negro slave ry. Had the Constitution failed to work out the beneficent results intended, here was an instance of human efforts to do good which would forever have challenged the admiration of mankind. But it did not fail, thank God! it made us a great and prosperous nation, and the admiration of the world for the motives of the founders is swallowed up in wonder at the success of their work.

But all this the irrepresible conflict ig nores. The passion for liberty has burned out all memories of the compromise and the compact in these Northern communities, which under the false name of Liberty bills, obstruct the execution of the bargain .-What part of the purposes of the founders are the underground railroads intended to promote? Whence came these excessive sensibilities that cannot bear a few slaves in a remote Territory until the white people established a Constitution? What does that editor or preacher know of the Union, reviles and misrepresents the Southern ped ple, and excites the ignorant and the thoughtless in our midst to hate and perse cute them!

And let the people consider the motives for preserving the Union. They would be ight directly to these by the debates of the Convention, and by the antecedent and subsequent debates. I can suggest only

these worth preserving? In eighty years we have matched the greatness that Rome and England were consuries in attaining,-What may be done in the next eighty? I

Speech of Judge Woodward, - the pettiest kingdoms of the earth, after dissolution of the Union, that statesman and no other has ventured to predict.
See what prosperity would come to us of

the North, in the process of the grand rival-ry predicted by that stateman. Manufac-tures and navigation have built up the greatness of England, and they would do the same for us as a nation, and for our sec-tion of the nation. Manufacturing has alnot have us manufacture even a hob nail, could he be carried through the factories of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, or Lowell, would, to be consistent with himself, curve his God need to depend again on any foreign nation what industry have we stimulated and renovated; what commerce we have won! con them over, one by one; dissect and rests are connected with the institution of slavery—are to undergo a revolution.

Nor was this prediction the voice of an obscure and unhonored prophet, but of a citizen whom the people of the free States have just distinguished in a signal manner by conferring on him the highest office they had to give. In so far as their votes are to be considered as responsive to his appropriate. er raise another crop. They need the authority of a master and the eye of an overthe duties to the cotton plant, which must

be rendered at the right season precisely, or And thus it happens that the providence them and rean the signs We consigned

me of an objection which will be urged to therefore, that all reasons drawn from our agree there is an end to my argument; but what right has the Abolitionist to pronounce holds that slavery is a sin. I accept the definition, and according to it many of your best Christian people must be accounted Abolitionists, for it is astonishing how extensively the religious mind of the North has admitted into itself that suspicion, not to say conviction, that slaveholding is a sin. If a sin, then it is a violation of some Divine law, for sin is the transgression of the law.

Words of Prophecy. Mr. Fillmore recognized the difficulty of

sectional rule, even if it be a majority rule when he proclaimed the following sentiments in the Presidential campaign of 1856. Read They are words of prophecy: "We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency

States would still have been a magnificent of electing those candidates by the suffrage monument to the unselfish patriotism of its of one part of the Union only, to rule over founders. Not an alliance merely, but a the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a equally ambitious, equally devoted to free, measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must incutably follow in case of success? Can they have the madness of folly to suppose that our Southern brethern would submit to be governed by such a olitionist," and declaring that "this Union Chief Magistrate?

yterruse?
\* \* \* \* \* \* \* "Suppose that the South, having a maority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should select such by their suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistoken! And therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our fore-fathers, cemented by their blood, and boqueathed to us as a precious inheritance. "I tell you my friends that I feel deeply and therefore I speak earnestly on this subject, (cries of "you're right!") for I feel that you are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be : and I tell you that we are treading on the brink of a volcano that is liable at any noment to burst forth and overschelm the nation.

Black Republicans Before Election,-Grand reception and ovation to Curtin-tariffplenty of work-high wages-torchlight Abolition Wigwams-and a good time generally.

First, our name, and place, and power, as one of the nations of the earth. Are not the danger—a good deal of big talk—grow -poohing at smaller, then beautifully less a whinebreak down in public confidence-every one suspicious of each other's credit-Kan ses starving—ask for bredit—Abolitionists

Simply Counsel.

If, in seeking to give liberty to the leer
we have destroyed our own, let us, at lear have estough of common sense to refracta from the further agregious folly of slaying each other, for the sake of that negro, also. If, undervaluing the great boon of our prosperity, we can no longer consent to enjoy it in common, let us divide what we possess on the one hand, and what we owe on the other, and preserve ourselves and our fami-lies at least from the horrors of civil war. and the degradation of fluancial discredit. If there are any among uswho are of a dif-ferent way of thinking, we think we can with some degree of confidence admonish them that the times are eminently favora-ble for the exercise of discretion, and that for their own well being and comfort of the vast majority of our people, who are men of peace, and not men of war, it would be well o be discreet now, if they were never discreet before. Passion must not be permit-ted to get the better of patriotism, or if pa-triotism be dead, passion must not calculate too confidently on having its own way. We have sacrificed already too much for the negro: let us see to it that we sacrifice noth-

ng more.
The dictates of true patriotism and wise tatesmanship are to hold out the olive branch —to treat the apprieved States, whether in or out of the Union, as American brethren and friends-to bear with them in an amicable and fraternal spirit—to the end that if the present Union goes to pieces on the rock of sectionalism and abolitionism the several States will preserve such a spirit to-wards each other that they could consistently, after the sad experience of a few months or perhaps years, of unhappy separation, come together again in a friendly spirit and form a more perfect Union, with new guards

for the better security of all.

In case of the dissolution of the present Inion, there could hardly be hope that a general convention of delegates from all the States, now elected and held, could agree upon any thing, as the convention would be like the Presidential Electoral Colege-a partisan, sectional one, under the ontrol of uncompromising anti-slavery leaders. The great hopes of the future will depend upon the middle States, free and slave. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylva-nia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, on the one side, and North Carolina. Virginia, Belaware Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, on the other, could form a confederacy that would defy the world in arms, and one that would draw the extreme States North and South into it, as sure as Rhode Island and North Carolina came into the present Union. Michigan and New England could take their choice—to go back again into a Union with the Slave States, go with the fugitive slaves to Canada.--

I. Y. Express. A Candid Confession. The Philadelphia News, a Republican pa-

er, thus speaks of the army of office hunters in that city: OFFICE HUNTERS .- The swarm of office seekers seems to increase, instead of diminishing, as it ought. If about nine tenths of those ambitious for political appointments, could only see themselves as others see them, we think they would moderate their

desires. The scum of the country forms a

great portion of the appointment hunting army. Men, with no station or abilities, are hopefully seeking positions that they are no more fit for than they are for President.— Indeed, we assert no more than is true, when we say that many of these office hunters are more fit candidates for the Alms House or the County Prison, than for Federal appoint-

ments. Such persons might save themselves a ting offices. There individuals should un derstand that not merely the rights of casting a vote entitles them to Government bounty. For most of them the Government does quite enough in giving them the priv-

ilege of casting a ballot.

We are surprised at the frankness of the Nova.

We did not know the Republican party had any "seum" in its ranks. We thought they laid claim to "all the decency and all the talent."

Read This. "I am starved. I have had nothing to

cat for several days.' This was the dying exclamation of a poor man named Luther Shavlor, aged sixty it a sin? I say Abolitionist, because the years, who committed suicide by cutting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of his throat in London on the 21st ult. The Brooklyn, in a sermon preached within a sume journals that record the coroner's in-week, defined an Abolitionist to be one who quest in this case, we see, are full of rejoirings over the prospective improvement of 'the poor negro in America under the Republican administration of Mr. Lincoln."— Let there transatlantic philanthropists mind their own business and let ours alone. If they have any superfluous charity, looking & for investment, let them " begin at home." Pompey or Sambo, in his wors South we undertake to say, is infinitely bet-Now, I dony that any such law has ever ter off than the white slaves of England, of whom the unhappy Luke Shaylor was a representative man. Who ever heard of a plantation negro cutting this throat for want, or saying—"I am starved. I have had nothing to eat for several days."

"Honest Old Abe."

The only reply that our poor Republican brethren can make when it is charged upon them that the election of their candidate for the Presidency has caused the preent financial panie, is that Mr. Lincoln is not yet in power. Very well, Mesers. Re-publicans if he is not in power, his platform is. Mr. Lincoln was elected upon the principle of hostility to the "peculiar institutions" of the South, avowing himself "in favor of jutting slavery in the course of ultimate extinction." saying that he hated slavery almost as much as any Abcannot continue to endure permanently half free and half slave:" of the policy which the North has just endorsed, and by endorsing which, has well nigh driven the Slave States out of the Trion and has certainly brought upon us severe commercial and pecuniary distress. The South takes this for granted as Lincoln's future policy. His partizans insisted during the campaign, that he was a peculiarly "honest" man, and the South takes them at their word, and believes that he was "honest" and meant what he said, when he made the above declarations. Who would sok the South to postpone her alarm, if Lincoln is an "honest" man and intends to enforce his Auti-slavery doctrines ?- Belford Gazette.

\$2 A Day and Roast Beel Many mechanics and laboring men of

this place, says the Danville Intelligencer, vo-ted for Lincoln under the impression that his election would revive business, and they in consequence receive better wages. Al-though reminded of the humbug cry of '40 of "22 a day and roast beef," there men still put faith in the Republican leaders who promised a blissful era after the election of a Republican President. Before the election f you talked with a Republican mechinic or laboring man, and cornered him, he would sny, ali! well I guess I'll vote for Lincoln, he procession—parades of Wide-Awakes—Mercan't make times worse, we'll try aching any cantile Tariff Club—ox rosats—big talk at how! Well, they have elected Lincoln, and got a change—a change that has descrived thousands of them of employment, pros-trated business, distracted the country, and which may be the cause of civil war. So much for putting high in republican prom-ises.

No Black Republican paper indulged in more ridgels, prior to the election, of apprehensions of disunion as the result of the election of Lincoln than the R. F. Resident What may be done in the next eighty? I heard a sagacious statesman say, about three give them Sharpe's rifles instead—Bank suspensions. What next? These Republicans apprehensions of disunion as the result of the election, of apprehensions of disunion as the result of the election of Lincoln than the N.F. England from all the markets of the world as a first-class trader. They were words of chests, birt there was the inevitable if.—In what markets we should rival England or one hundred and seventy lives were lost.